

Troy Revisited

Professor Stella Miller-Collett of the University of Cincinnati, who excavated at Corinth in 1967, was Agora Fellow 1969-1972, and Assistant Director of Nemea Excavations 1974-1983, describes the resumption of work at a site long part of ASCSA tradition.

Alumni of the ASCSA are involved in archaeological expeditions all over the ancient world, from Israel and Egypt to Spain and Portugal. Those of us who have moved beyond the borders of Greece itself, however, still retain close associations with the School, which has played such a critical role in the professional development of each of us.



ASCSA Alumnae at Troy, 1990: (from left) E. Tucker Blackburn, ASCSA 1958-59, Ann Blasingham, ASCSA 1978-79, Blanche Menadier (current student at ASCSA), Stella Miller-Collett.

The site which has attracted one group of us is Troy. In returning there we are, in fact, following an old American School tradition. Carl Blegen's excavations at Troy in the 1930's, under the auspices of the University of Cincinnati, involved collaboration, over the years, with a number of distinguished School alumni: Larry Angel, Alfred Bellinger, Elizabeth Pierce Blegen, Cedric Boulter, Elizabeth Caskey, Jack Caskey, Ida Thallon Hill, William and Louise Taft Semple, Jerry Sperling, and

Dorothy Burr Thompson. In addition, there were others long associated with Blegen and the American School: Lewey Lands as architect, archaeogeologist Rip Rapp, the venerable Rawson sisters (Dorothy and Marion) and, in early phases, Alan Wace of the British School. Not to be forgotten are the links to the Schliemann phase of initial investigations: Wilhelm Dörpfeld, who served in an advisory capacity, and field excavator Friedrich Goethert. After the judiciously executed and meticulously published results of Blegen's work, it may well be asked what has drawn us back for yet a third venture at the site.

The answer, like the venture itself, has several parts. But my own immediate and personal response is that I, as a Classical archaeologist, am intrigued at the possibilities afforded by a thorough investigation for the first time of the Greek and Roman phases, Troy VIII and IX. Heretofore, the late levels have, with a very few exceptions, been given short shrift. The new venture, being termed the Troad Exploration Project to reflect its broadly based aim to encompass the entire region, is in fact being undertaken by a multinational, interdisciplinary group of scholars. Director of the project is Professor Manfred Korfmann of the University of Tübingen. My Cincinnati colleague Brian Rose (Fellow of the American Academy in Rome) and I are in charge of the Troy VIII and IX team. What is it that we, the Classical team, hope to find?

Troy, or Ilium as it was called in Greek and Roman times, capitalized on its heroic past. The pious visits of such ancient luminaries as Xerxes, Alexander the Great, and Julius Caesar testify to a continuing history of veneration. Ilium had special

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New Chairman for Mng. Committee

In his recently published short story, "A Question of Time,"* Alan L. Boegehold, newly elected Chairman of the Managing Committee of the ASCSA, writes of an encounter between a middle aged bookish jogger from the United States and several Greek villagers somewhere on the Corinthian Gulf. Unable to remain oblivious to their questions or to explain to them satisfactorily his need to run, and with their incomprehension sowing doubt and confusion in his own mind, he chooses to jog no longer. Nor, he observes, will he be able to follow the villagers' suggestions for exercise: "...it must take half a day working in the fields to get the kind of effect you get from jogging a mile. I simply cannot afford the time."

A simple story, just a few pages long, but tinged with the light irony, humor and humanity which Alan Lindley Boegehold brings to discussions, whether of scholarship, people, or business. Born and brought

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ΛΑΜΠΑΔΙΑ ΕΧΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΙΑΔΩΣΟΥΣΙΝ ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙΣ

At the Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee in New York on May 12, Wallace McLeod, Professor of Classics at Victoria College of the University of Toronto, presented the following motion:

I think any university administrator will tell you that classicists are not particularly easy to deal with. Even for academics, they tend to be intelligent, logical, opinionated, not always right but seldom in doubt, fortified by the knowledge of three thousand years of precedents.

The Managing Committee is made up largely of classicists. They may not have all the facts, but, by golly, they have the answers! Not the ideal body over which to preside! Yet for the past ten years James R. McCredie has done so in exemplary fashion. He has been (in alphabetical order) broad-minded, clear-sighted, generous, good-humored, practical, resourceful, tactful, and tolerant. Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume, labuntur anni... and now the torch passes to Alan Boegehold. It is appropriate that the Managing Committee record its appreciation of Jim McCredie's wise stewardship, and I so move.



1959: Re-erecting a statue at Sardis, with (to JRM's left) George M.A. Hanfmann, expedition director.

The motion was approved by acclamation and the standing ovation which followed testifies to the esteem felt for Jim by the American School family. And with good reason!

Jim's long association with the School was virtually fore-ordained. Early on, Phillips Exeter Academy awarded him prizes in Latin and Classical Literature. Upon graduation from Harvard in 1958, a student of Sterling Dow, among others, *summa cum laude* in History and Litera-

ture of Greece, he became a Regular Member of the School the following year, Norton Fellow in 1961-62 and by 1963 he had acquired a PhD in Classical Archaeology from Harvard. New York University's Institute of Fine Arts lost no time in appointing him through the customary sequence of academic ranks. Deputy-Director in 1967, then Acting-, and finally Director of that august institution in 1983, he holds since 1988 the Sherman Fairchild Chair of Fine Arts.

Fortunately for us, in 1969 he was able to take leave from the Institute of Fine Arts



1969: Newly appointed Director of ASCSA, with W. Kelly Simpson, a Trustee since 1963.

to accept the Directorship of the School which he served for eight years with diplomacy and distinction, and with the very considerable help of Marion Miles McCredie whom he had married in 1960 (Arthur Steinberg was best man and E.V. one of the ushers; among the wedding gifts was a squeeze brush from S. Dow) and children Miles (1966) and Meredith (1968).

Perhaps this is the place to remind the reader of the name and mission of our School, as Jim defines it:

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens takes as its subject Greece in the broadest sense, extending in time from prehistory to the present, in space across international boundaries, and in discipline from literature, history, the history of art, and archaeology to anthropology, sociology, and, where appropriate, the natural sciences.

It helps if the Director of the School is not only an administrator but an excavator to boot. As an undergraduate at Harvard, Jim had already embarked on this career, as archaeologist and photographer with the University of Pennsylvania Museum at Gordion in the summers of 1956, 1957, and 1959, and with Harvard and



1981: Presentation of *Festschrift* to Homer Thompson on his 75th birthday. (Phot. by Alison Frantz)

Cornell at Sardis, also in 1959, and in 1960 in the School's excavation on the windy peak of Koroni, with fellow student Arthur Steinberg, under the tutelage of E.V. This three week campaign fueled his dissertation: "The Fortified Military Camps of Attica." From 1961 to the present his name is synonymous with New York University's excavations at the Sanctuary of the Great Gods in Samothrace, that unique site inherited from Karl Lehmann-Hartleben, which has been under the auspices of the School since 1938, with McCredie as Field Director since 1962. Returning to the United States in 1977, Jim put in a year as Hetty Goldman Fellow at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, after which the Institute of Fine Arts reclaimed his services.

Concurrently, however, having been a member of the Managing Committee since 1961, and of its Executive Committee 1977-1982, Jim was elected Chairman in 1980,

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
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ASCSA Assists in Efforts to Recover Corinth Material

Target of an audacious robbery just before Easter this Spring, the Corinth Museum lost some 270 works of Greek and Roman art in a raid which shocked the archaeological community in Greece and abroad. Built by the School in 1931 to house Corinth excavation finds, the Museum was presented to the Greek government, which maintains ownership of, and jurisdiction over, the building and the contents. In recent years, through the efforts of the Director, Charles K. Williams II, and the Assistant Director, Nancy Bookides, the entire collection has gone on computer, so that within a few hours of the theft, the Greek police were able to obtain a complete list of the stolen objects, which was passed on to Interpol.

While assisting the police investigations took priority in the theft's immediate aftermath, the School quickly became involved in another important aspect of the effort to recover the stolen objects, disseminating information about the theft to a specialized audience of scholars, collectors, and dealers. The aim was twofold: to ask their vigilance, and to assist the Greek government, as owners of the treasures, to

demonstrate "due diligence" in seeking their recovery. In recent years, the doctrine of "due diligence" has become a crucial issue in the growing body of art law, holding that the owners of cultural property which is stolen may give up their right of recovery if they do not show vigorous action in publicizing its loss and seeking its return.

Within a few days of the theft, the School initiated contact with the International Foundation for Art Research, a non-profit organization based in New York. IFAR maintains a data bank of stolen art items, available for consultation by dealers, collectors, and others. It also publishes a magazine, *IFARreports*, which highlights thefts of particular importance. Working in cooperation with the School, IFAR devoted its entire June issue to the Corinth theft. To increase distribution beyond

Copies of the June IFARreports are available through the ASCSA, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 or in Athens at 54 Souidias Street, Athens 106 76.



Among the objects stolen from the Museum at Ancient Corinth: terracotta head of early 5th century BC, probably from a pediment.

IFAR's 1200 subscribers, the School mailed it to a list of curators, dealers, and collectors in the United States and abroad, compiled with the assistance of several scholars closely connected with the museum world and with the ASCSA. The School was also instrumental in supplying information to special interest magazines in archaeology and in antiquities.

McCredie

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succeeding Mabel Lang, and again for a second term in 1985. Thus, for these past ten years, "with a light but firm touch and a sense of humor keeping all in efficient equilibrium," Jim has devoted uncounted time, energy, and expertise to the well-being of the School, and to the productivity of its Members, thereby assuring, and epitomizing, its remarkable reputation in the world of humanistic studies. Mabel Lang's tribute to her successor may be read in the *Newsletter* for Fall 1980; likewise Lucy Shoe Meritt's on p. 122 and elsewhere in her history of the School. We refrain from repeating these encomiums here: "Less is More," according to Jim's maxim!

A person of this calibre and experience is naturally much sought after: as representative and spokesman for the School, as member of visiting committees, as consultant and advisor to scholarly journals, to university departments of classics, archaeology, fine arts, to museum exhibitions, to service on Greek-American and U.S. educational foundations. Jim has lectured frequently in Greece as well as in

this country, notably on "100 Years of the ASCSA" at the Centennial Symposium in 1981 following which he organized a "School Trip" *par excellence* to Macedonia



1989: A familiar figure at Samothrace (Phot. by Susan Kuniholm)

and Thrace culminating in super-Greek hospitality in the McCredie "palati" on Samothrace. In addition to directing the affairs of the IFA, and of the ASCSA, he works to provide outstanding faculty for both institutions, teaches courses in Classical and Hellenistic Architecture, the while characteristically giving quiet support, encouragement and example to students at all levels. In other words (those of Willie Eliot speaking of E.V.), urging students to "use their scholarship in imitation of Herodotus and Gibbon to expound the achievements of man."

Wherefore it stands to reason, and it will surprise no one, that the Trustees of the American School have elected James Robert McCredie to the Board. Indeed, in consequence of the foregoing considerations, this is the only possible, and clearly the unanimously desirable direction for him to go. He has agreed to undertake this continuing responsibility out of his own commendable habit of loyalty to the School, and his own commitment to excellence and integrity in scholarship. Our gratitude, admiration and respect go with him.

New Evidence on the Panathenaia

Stephen Tracy of the Center for Epigraphical Studies at The Ohio State University, ASCSA 1966-67 and former Chairman of the Publications Committee, writes of his current work on the Panathenaic Games in collaboration with Christian Habicht of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Recently I received permission from the Greek authorities to study and publish a large, fragmentary inscription preserving parts of three Panathenaic victor lists belonging to the first half of the second century BC. They provide a virtually complete record of the equestrian contests for three successive greater Panathenaic festivals, revealed in unprecedented detail.

In addition, the text preserves the names of fifty-five victors, which attest to the fact that foreigners and royalty took part along with prominent Athenians. The winners included not only King Eumenes and King Ptolemy, but also Queen Kleopatra! Of particular importance from the prosopographical point of view, the inscription is the subject of an article which has been submitted to *Hesperia*. By way of general introduction, I offer the following remarks on the background of the Panathenaia and some of the famous people connected with it, down to the end of the fifth century BC.



Originally, the Panathenaia must have been a local festival, addressing only the citizens of Athens. The games and associated contests no doubt arose from the custom of holding funeral games in honor of great men, as described in the *Iliad*, Book 23. To honor his dead friend Patroklos, Achilles sponsored eight events in all: chariot race, boxing, wrestling, foot race, close combat, iron throw (discus?), archery, and spear throw.

With the exception of the close combat and archery, the events can be paralleled in the games of historical times. Homer gives elaborate attention to the chariot race, devoting almost 400 of the 640 lines to its description. The lengthy treatment reflects both the intrinsic excitement and danger of the event, and its great social importance from earliest times. An event only for the very wealthy, who besides a king or noble could equip a chariot and team? Indeed, the chariot race became the major event in later games, particularly the Olympic and the Pythian.

Homer's description reveals that elaborate games and contests honoring the dead were familiar to the audience of the late eighth century BC. Given the high anti-

quity of much in Homer, surely such games are very old indeed, as are, most likely, the games in Athens.

Who founded the Panathenaic Games, and when, is not known to us. Traditionally, Hippokleides, the archon of 566/5 BC, is credited with institutionalizing the games, but certainly the festival goes back much further. Perhaps as early as the eighth century BC, influenced by pan-Hellenic games at Olympia and pan-Ionian games at Mykale in Asia Minor, the Athenian festival assumed a regular form. Even at this early date, it is probable that the celebration assumed a grander form every fourth year.



Artist's rendition of figure of Athena from a sixth century Panathenaic amphora found in the Athenian Agora excavations, Inv. No. P24661.

We can only guess at the nature of these early, largely local celebrations. The festivities honored the patron goddess of Athens, Athena, and must have featured sacrifices at her shrine on the Acropolis. There will have been a procession of officials which included the priests and officials in charge of the festival, together with attendants and participants. Doubtless there were contests which were solely athletic, highlighting skills demanded in warfare, such as those we see in the *Iliad*. Footracing, traditionally the oldest competition at Olympia (Pausanias 5.8.6), also occurs very early on in Athens, according to our evidence.

As for non-athletic events, their date of introduction cannot be determined exactly. It is generally believed that there were musical contests and performances of poetry early in the history of the Pythian games and those in Ionia. Furthermore, Hesiod himself tells us (*Works and Days* 654-659) that he won a tripod for song in the funeral games for Amphidamas in Chalkis. These games can surely be connected with the Lelantine War, dated on archaeological grounds to a little before 700 BC. Therefore, musical and singing contests could have been part of the Panathenaic program at an early date.

We first glean a tantalizing bit of real

knowledge of the games in Athens through a story about Peisistratos, tyrant of Athens in the 560's and then again from 545 until his death in 527 BC. The earliest extant version of this story occurs in Cicero, *De Oratore*, III Section 137, where he writes of Peisistratos "qui primus Homeri libros confusos antea sic disposuisse dicitur ut nunc habemus," "who is said to have been the first one to arrange the books of Homer which were before in a confused state in the order in which we now have them."

Despite the ingenuity of savants since antiquity, we clearly cannot recover exactly what it was Peisistratos did. We know, however, that he embellished the city. He instituted the great Dionysia, built a temple of Dionysos in the god's precinct on the south slope of the Acropolis, began the great temple of Olympian Zeus, and probably was also responsible for a monumental ramp which gave access to the Acropolis. The purpose of such a ramp can only be ceremonial; in short, to make the approach to the sacred precinct possible for large processions, such as that associated with the Panathenaia. He may also have built a temple to Athena. This activity looks very much like an attempt to ornament the city, surely as a way of impressing outsiders with Athens' power.

In this context, a complete reorganization of the Panathenaia on a grander scale - with more prizes, more athletic events, and a well-publicized program featuring performances of the Homeric poems in their entirety - would make perfect sense. The works of Homer were a national treasure: to appropriate them and make them part of the Panathenaia was an inspired bit of larceny, worthy of a statesman who intended to promote his city as the political and cultural leader of Greece. And this is precisely what I think Peisistratos did. At this time also was laid down the well-known Athenian rule - variously ascribed to Solon, Peisistratos and his son Hipparchos - that the performers of Homer each had to pick up where the other had left off, performing the poems in the correct order.

Pericles too is said to have had a role in the games associated with the Panathenaia. Plutarch tells us (*Pericles* 13.11) that in 442 BC he enacted, for the first time, a law that musical contests be held. Pericles was selected as athlothes, writes Plutarch, one of those in charge of the games, himself supervising the musical events, listed as flute playing, singing, and kithara playing. I am not convinced this

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Panathenaia

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account is trustworthy. Perhaps the performances of Homer's poems, which clearly go back to Peisistratos, were more in the nature of presentations than competitions. However, in view of the early evidence for musical competitions at the other great games, it is a little hard to believe that the Athenians were so late in including them. I suspect Plutarch is incorrect on this point.

That Pericles was athlothes in 442 there is little reason to doubt. The office was a prestigious multi-year one. Pericles clearly had a serious interest in promoting Athens' prestige; the games were one way to showcase the city. The Panathenaia was clearly very important to him. In the year 442, after all, he was still supervising the completion of the Parthenon and its frieze, which depicted the Panathenaic procession. The later tradition, given to us in Plutarch, where Pericles inaugurates the musical contests, is probably an erroneous inference made from the well-known fact that Pericles built a large, roofed hall for musical performances adjacent to the theater of Dionysos; it was known, and still is, as the Odeion of Pericles.

The Indiana University Art Museum is organizing an international symposium on ancient jewelry in the fall of 1991. Scheduled for September 26-28, the symposium will cover topics such as jewelry research in American museums; methodology; context and comparisons; and interpretation of undocumented jewelry. For further information contact Ms. Adriana Calinescu, Curator of Ancient Art, Indiana University Art Museum, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

Celebrations Mark DBT's Coming of Age

To mark the ninetieth birthday of Dorothy Burr Thompson, foremost American scholar in the field of ancient terracottas and lifelong associate of the ASCSA, the State University of New York, the College at New Paltz, awarded her the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in a ceremony at Princeton University on September 22.

In recognition of Mrs. Thompson's devoted absorption in the study of terracottas, Jaimee Uhlenbrock, Associate Professor of Classical Art and Archaeology at SUNY New Paltz, organized an exhibition, "The Coroplast's Art: Greek Terracottas of the Hellenistic World," which opened the same day at Princeton University's Art Museum.

The exhibition displays 52 representative examples of terracotta art chosen from major collections throughout the United States, including the Metropolitan Museum

of Art, Walters Art Gallery, Museum of Fine Arts, and the de Young Museum. Focusing on individual centers of production, it illuminates aspects of Hellenistic religion, theater and everyday life. The 176-page catalogue, produced by the College Art Gallery at New Paltz and Publisher Aristide Caratzas, is a collaborative effort by Professor Uhlenbrock and ten other leading scholars in the field.

After it leaves Princeton on December 30, the exhibition will go on display in New Paltz from February 9 to March 15, 1991, and finish its tour at the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Harvard University in May 1991. Funding for the exhibition and catalogue was provided by the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, private foundations, and friends of the archaeological community.



Dorothy Burr Thompson with Homer A. Thompson, at the reception in her honor.

Excerpts from DBT's Acceptance Speech

...I have loved Greek terracottas for a long time...from the moment when I was on my first dig in Arcadia with Carl Blegen. The first year we dug, he spread out the finds and asked us students what we chose to write up. I saw and handled various pieces and soon felt the warmth, the simplicity, the charm of the archaic youths and maidens, and I got permission to write them up...

...The minor art, Coroplastic Art, can have an eternal value. The works give us what no other Greek creation can today - first of all color. A well-preserved

figurine blooms. If it preserves its color, it gives us what works in bronze or marble now lack. The color of many examples preserved in the Egyptian climate is often complete; lively golden hair, pink cheeks, dresses alive with scarlet and sharp green, with pink and mauve and orange. If you doubt me, just spend an hour in the Alexandria Museum.

...You also see a great variety in styles. You all know how highly individualistic is every living - and also every vanished - Greek. We learn it from the differences recorded in literature. Are Pindar and

Homer alike? Do you easily compare Herodotus and Thucydides? Every town, every village in ancient Greece had a flavor, a style, and this is true of terracottas. How different are those of Thebes and Corinth, or Athens and Sparta...

One last gift (to me at least) is purely human...the glimpse of private lives, in the babies (or their nurses), in the little girls and boys (so unlike indeed), in brides and husbands, and customs from cradle to the grave.

Notes from The Field

Summer 1990 saw the final season of excavations at Kavousi in East Crete, under William D. E. Coulson, Director of the ASCSA, Leslie P. Day, Wabash College, and Geraldine Gesell, University of Tennessee. Mr. Coulson writes:

Once again, the team focused on the upper settlement on the Kastro and the lower settlement of Vronda. On the Kastro, excavations were carried out on the east, north, and west slopes and in the area of the false peak, revealing a series of long, narrow rooms on terraces surrounding the building complexes on the peak, first investigated by Harriet Boyd in the early 1900's. In the central room on the east slope, the excavations uncovered two column bases, with a hearth between them, and a bin in one corner, a configuration similar to the so-called temples at Dreros and Prinias.

To the north of this room, excavators revealed a narrow room with an oven in one corner, perhaps a kitchen. Rooms continued around to the north slope, culminating in a series of well-built stairs leading to a higher terrace. On the west slope, tests made beneath the floors of rooms revealed two areas with large deposits of LM IIIC pottery, one of which was associated with a thick destruction level. We can now determine that the Kastro was occupied as early as LM IIIC.

At Vronda, excavations revealed more of the LM IIIC settlement and graves of the Late Geometric Period. On the summit of the hill, investigation of Buildings C and D showed more houses than originally thought, all with several phases. One large rectangular room has a platform in the corner and stone supports for the roof. Remains of burned wooden beams near the supports reveal that this building, unlike the others at Vronda, suffered a fiery destruction. On and near the platform were found animal figurines and fine LM IIIC pottery. Another room has been disturbed by a Late Geometric cremation cist.

Other cremation cists were found to the southwest, one with an Early Orientalizing aryballos, the other preserving the beams of the pyre at the bottom. West of the summit, further exploration of Building I made it clear that several structures with at least two phases are represented here. On a terrace to the west are three new rooms, all connected by doorways. The northern room has a hearth on the floor, and the presence of burned mudbricks suggests destruction by fire.

Exhibition Explores Development of Prehistoric Archaeology

One hundred years have passed since the death of Heinrich Schliemann, whose prescient work at the mound of Hisarlik in the Troad gave birth to the new discipline of Bronze Age archaeology in the Aegean.

To mark the centenary and to explore other aspects of the development of prehistoric archaeology, ASCSA archivist Carol Zerner organized an exhibition at the Gennadius Library, on display from June 1 to July 28, 1990. Under the title "In Search of the Homeric Heroes," the exhibition drew principally on material from the Archives of the ASCSA and the Gennadius to illustrate the life and career of the German entrepreneur turned archaeologist. The exhibition also highlighted

Carl William Blegen, a successor of Schliemann at Troy and excavator of Pylos, who is said to have had as much influence on the development of prehistoric Greek archaeology as Schliemann himself.

Other display material came from the Archives of the British School of Archaeology and the Wace Archives in Cambridge, illustrating in particular the career of Alan J. B. Wace, life-long friend and colleague of Blegen. In addition, the Department of Classics at the University of Cincinnati sent copies of records from Blegen's excavations at Troy, and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., loaned objects from Schliemann's excavations at Troy.



Gennadius Library Dedicates Dalezios Room

Dr. Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian of the Gennadius Library, contributes this note on the newly-opened Dalezios Room at the Gennadius Library, dedicated on March 27.

Since its establishment by Ioannis Gennadios, the Gennadius Library has increased its holdings not only through acquisitions but through donations of whole collections belonging to prominent figures in the world of Greek arts and letters, diplomacy, and politics. To the collections of Christos Androutsos, Philippos Dragoumis, George Seferis, Odysseus Elytis, Andreas Stratos and Nicolas Mavris, the Gennadeion now adds that of Eugenios Dalezios.

Born on October 7, 1888, Eugenios Dalezios was raised and educated in Constantinople. His interest lay in archaeo-



Marios Dalezios at the opening of the Dalezios Room housing the collection of his father, Eugenios, on March 27.

logical and historical research, mainly in Asia Minor, which resulted in numerous publications, but perhaps his most significant contribution was the publication, together with Severien Salaville, of a three-volume bibliography of the Karamanlidika books - that is, books printed in the Turkish language but with Greek characters.

The Karamanlidika books were intended for the Greeks of Karamania, a wide region in Asia Minor that encompassed the districts of Lykaonia, Phrygia, Pamfylia, Cappadocia, and the western part of Cilicia. After their subjection to the Ottomans, and with the passage of time, the Greeks of that region forgot their language as they interacted with Turks in their daily life.

However, they forgot neither their religion nor the Greek way of writing. The Old Testament and the New, the Catechism, and also French works of fiction, dictionaries, grammars, Confucius, songs, and classical authors were translated into Turkish and printed in Greek characters. The first example, dating to 1584, published a speech of Gennadios Scholarios, Patriarch of Constantinople, on the Orthodox faith of Christians. These Karamanlidika books, produced up until 1920, were all listed in Dalezios' and Sallaville' reference work. For his contribution to letters, Dalezios received a number of honors and distinctions. He died in 1983.

Eugenios Dalezios' son, Marios Dalezios, has made possible the housing of his father's collection in an elegantly furnished room in the Gennadius Library.

During the 1990-91 academic year, the ASCSA has invited speakers from Europe, the Middle East and the United States to present public lectures on their latest research. Among those speaking are **David G. Mitten**, Sackler Museum at Harvard University (Whitehead Visiting Professor this year), "Approaches to Meaning and Function in Archaic Greek Bronze Statuettes," Nov. 6; **Elizabeth Gebhard**, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle (ASCSA Trustee), "The Evolution of a Panhellenic Sanctuary: From Archaeology Towards History at Isthmia," Nov. 27; **Ephraim Stern**, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, "Sea People, Phoenicians and Israelites at Tel Dor in the Light of Recent Excavations," Jan. 15; **Sevim Buluç**, Middle East Technical University, "The Phrygian Tumuli of Ankara," Jan. 22; **Doula Mouriki**, Polytechnic University of Athens, "Sinai Icons of the Thirteenth Century," Lecture in Honor of **Alison Frantz**, Feb. 12; **Robert Lamberton**, Princeton University (Whitehead Visiting Professor this year), "The Mouseia of Thespias and the Text of Hesiod," Feb. 19; **Stuart Swiny**, Director, Cyprus American Archaeological Research

Institute, "Pygmy Hippopotami, Dwarf Elephants and Early Mediterranean Seafarers," March 12; **Sir Dimitri Obolensky**, Oxford University, "Byzantine Crimea. The Greek World on the Confines of the Northern Steppe," the Tenth Annual Walton Lecture, March 19; **Alexandra Karetsou**, Ephoreia of Herakleion, "The Political and Religious Relations Between Palaces and Peak Sanctuaries: The Case of Juktas and Kofinas," April 16; **Iphigenia Dekoulakou**, Ephoreia of Attica, "To Archaio Theatro tis Aiginas Kai Provlimata Topografias," (The Ancient Theater of Aigina and Topographical Problems), May 7.

Friends of the ASCSA in the U.S. will be able to hear the Director of the School, **William D. E. Coulson**, speak on the excavations at Kavousi and the Dark Ages in Crete at several public lectures in January. On Jan. 26 and 27, he will lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art Special Membership Series, and on Jan. 29 at the Meridien House in Washington, D.C..

The Open Meeting on the work of the School in 1990 will be held on Friday, March 29, 1991, in Athens. In addition to the Director's Report presented by **William D. E. Coulson**, **Alan Boegehold** will speak on "The Law Courts of Ancient Athens."

On Nov. 15, **Alan Boegehold**, Brown University (and Chairman of the Managing Committee), will present a lecture entitled "Gestures and the Interpretation of Literature" to Friends of the ASCSA in the New York area. The event will take place at Mayer House on East 72nd Street. Scheduled for February is **Edward E. Cohen**, ASCSA Trustee, who will present "The Athenian Banking System: Money and Sex in the Age of Demosthenes." In March, **Elizabeth Lyding Will**, Amherst College, will discuss women in Roman business and industry, focusing on Domitia Lucilla the Younger, mother of Marcus Aurelius and proprietor of one of Rome's largest brick industries. In later spring, **Olga Palagia**, University of Athens, will also lecture at Mayer House.

Pages from an Anatolian Diary

Victoria Sabetai, a Student Associate Member in 1989-1990, writes of last Spring's School trip to central Anatolia:

Mayday, the day before: Spent in wild anticipation of this trip to the heart of Turkey, the Anatolian plateau. The School has entrusted eight of its children to **Bob Bridges**, who is going to initiate them into the mysteries of the East.

May 2: First day of cruising in the flat plateau. Bare and bald endless plain with low, occasionally wavy hill lines. As soon as it starts raining we are in Gordion. **Peggy Mook** walks us around the city walls and the "megara" of the site.

Next stop at Pessinous, heart of the Kybele cult. Foundations of a Roman temple dominating a stepped theatral area; a minaret close by. **Martha Taylor**, shivering with cold, introduces us to the problems of the site; a grandmother arrives, like a *dea ex machina*, waving hand-made pairs of wool gloves. She becomes the center of all interest. Kybele won't forget or forgive this.

May 3: Ankara, a stroll in the old parts of the town, a visit to the Temple of Augustus and Rome. **Rob Loomis** made it clear that an account of the "Res Gestae Divi Augusti" in both Greek and Latin was not exactly what one would be expecting to find in the heart of Anatolia, but archaeologists do indeed find strange things and we should therefore not look so surprised.

On our way to Eskisehir, Kybele's re-

venge: the bus is struck by a general nervous and psychosomatic breakdown. As a result, eleven happy, though freezing, archaeologists are out in the rain, hopefully waiting in front of a fuming bus! Thank God, Zeus - in his aspect of "xenos" - is stronger than Kybele and managed to send the most hospitable little bus in Turkey: its passengers, after a moment's thought, decided to give us their seats!

May 4: Aizanoi, another Roman site. **Jennifer Tobin** did not get tired talking enthusiastically about the best-preserved temple in Turkey in honor of Magna Mater. The landscape is green all around, horizon framed by snowy mountains; it feels mild, open and serene.



Kybele's revenge: author Victoria Sabetai at center, and to her right group leader Bob Bridges, along with other members of the trip, on the road to Eskisehir.

May 5: Cruising under a heavy snowstorm to Midas Sehri, one of the capitals of Phrygia. All around us trees covered with snow, a white veil covering, embellishing and purifying everything. **Gretchen Umholz** walked with us pinpointing the enigmatic rock-cut facades all over the crest of the Acropolis.

May 6: Konya: one of the most religious cities in the plateau, cradle of Islamic mysticism as expressed by Mevlana, the founder of the "Whirling Dervishes" sect. **Leslie Becker** analyzes the architecture and function of Caravan Serays and other Muslim buildings abounding in the area.

May 7-10: Spectacular Cappadocia. Rock-cut churches and monasteries, troglodyte settlements, subterranean refuges of eight floors, all hollowed in the soft volcanic tuffa of the region. A crossroad of Armenian, Coptic and Byzantine traditions, the heart of asceticism of the Byzantine state.

Final highlights: huge destruction mounds at Acem Huyuk, Kultepe and Hattusha. **Louise Zarmati**, **Bruce King** and **Bob Bridges** defended the importance of these "cities" like true Hittites.

The last day always tends to be the saddest: after visiting the Phrygian tumuli of Ankara, the flight back home: a gorgeous trip is over, and as I read somewhere, the end of a journey always feels a little bit like a treachery.

Well Met in Athens

The annual Spring meeting of the School Board of Trustees took place in Athens this year from Friday June 1 to Sunday June 3. The gathering opened with a special viewing of "In Search of the Homeric Heroes," an exhibition at the Gennadius Library, followed by a buffet dinner in the School garden.

The next day, Trustees were guided through the Agora by T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Excavation Director. At noon, they returned to the School for the unveiling of the cornerstone of the Blegen Library extension. After the business meeting in the afternoon, the Trustees adjourned to Loring Hall for the ceremony dedicating the Saloni to long-time Trustee Frederick C. Crawford. In the evening, Trustees, staff, and Friends of the School attended a dinner at the Vorres Museum in Paeania (Attica).

Sunday saw the Trustees holding their hats in the wind at Isthmia, where Fritz Hemans explained the sixth century Temple of Palaimon and Timothy Gregory the Roman bath with its extraordinary mosaic floor. In Ancient Corinth, Director Charles K. Williams II gave them a delicious lunch followed by a tour through the new excavations in the area of Temple E.

While Sunday marked the end of the formal activities, several Trustees and spouses stayed on, joining "On-Site '90" at dawn on Monday for the flight to Herakleion, and a tour through Minoan Crete.



Frederick C. Crawford relaxes for a moment at the dedication of the Saloni in his honor.



At the Vorres Museum, from left, Edward E. Cohen and Marianne McDonald, both Trustees of the ASCSA, and Mrs. Edward M. Cohen, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires.

"How should we think about Fred Crawford? For those of us who are his junior, which I may confidently say extends to everyone in this room, he shines with the special light of having led the School through what seems to us to have been a golden age: the age of Wace and Blegen...the age of Ward Canaday. To be a hero amidst such heroes, wouldn't that be fine? And what kind of hero is Fred? Like Achilles - perhaps; but one senses a closer kinship to Odysseus. In running TRW and the American School, Fred always had Odysseus' phenomenal brainpower, his shrewdness and realism, plus the remarkable powers of memory and indefatigable energy. Of course, now, Fred, in his 99th year, is not only our Odysseus; he is our Nestor as well - our American Nestor, our source of wise counsel, and not least of all, a charming raconteur and teller of tales from the past. Fred, it is appropriate to name this room, the center of School life, the Frederick C. Crawford Room, in honor of all that you have done for the School as President and Chairman and Board member. And, in doing so, we salute you with the utmost affection and gratitude."

Hunter Lewis, President of the Board of Trustees, at the dedication of the Saloni to Frederick C. Crawford, June 2, 1990



Trustees gather around Agora Excavation Director T. Leslie Shear as he explains the site: counterclockwise from bottom left: Ladislaus Von Hoffman (from back), T. Leslie Shear, Alan Boegehold (Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee), Hunter Lewis, William T. Loomis, James Ottaway, Frederick C. Crawford, Ann Lucas, Beatrix Von Hoffman, and Herbert L. Lucas (from back), To right of group: L. Schwarzenberg, Director of Mayer House (on left), Linda Reilly, National Councillor.



Drought notwithstanding, it rained at the cornerstone ceremony; Carolyn Koehler, University of Maryland, Baltimore Country (left), and Mary Lee Coulson, wife of the Director, shared a red umbrella.



Hunter Lewis pulls the ribbon unveiling the cornerstone of the Blegen Library extension.



The rain stopped for lunch in the garden. Director of the Benaki Museum, Angelos Delivorrias, greeted two old friends, Director Emeritus of the Acropolis Museum, Evi Touloupa (right) and Sarah Morris of UCLA.



At preview of the exhibition "In Search of the Homeric Heroes," at the Gennadius Library, Library Director Donald Nicol and Mrs. Nicol welcome Carolyn Alevra, a member of "On-Site '90."



At the Vorres Museum dinner, gathered in the courtyard, are (from left) Edward M. Cohen, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Athens, Hunter Lewis, Ione Shear, wife of the Director of the Agora Excavations, and ASCSA Director William D.E. Coulson. (all photos on these pages by Craig & Marie Mauzy)

"Some plants and animals keep growing so long as they live; when they stop growing, they die. The same is true of libraries. When they stop growing, they become a kind of fossil, useful only for telling us about the past state of knowledge of the subjects they cover. To remain a living entity, a library must grow, so as to be able to absorb new publications providing new contributions to knowledge.

This addition to the Blegen Library ensures that it will remain very much alive for many years to come. As a representative of the United States Government, I am very proud that some part of the funding for this extension was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (AID), through its Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad. AID's grant was only a modest portion of the total funding, but in these times when my government is cutting its expenditures at home and abroad, I am deeply gratified that it has continued to provide funds for scholarly works such as this.

...

...As important as the Blegen Library is for expanding international knowledge, just as important is it as a demonstration of the value of international cooperation. The ASCSA was established here at a time when Greece lacked the resources to establish this kind of facility. Today, Greece has established its own national facilities for archaeological work and for studies of history and prehistory; but there is much that is yet to be discovered about Greece's history and prehistory, and there is work aplenty to be done by Greek archaeologists and other scholars, by Americans, and by other philhellenes from other countries as well."

Portion of remarks made by Edward M. Cohen, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of the United States of America, at unveiling of the cornerstone of Blegen Library extension, June 2, 1990.

Preserving the Past: the Agora Conservation Department

Alice Boccia Paterakis, Conservator of the Agora Excavations, describes the Conservation Department since 1982.

Established in 1979, the Agora Excavation's Conservation Department provides an essential service to the Stoa of Attalos' vast collection of artifacts. Since the conclusion of the 1978-1982 excavation campaign, the Conservation Department has pursued a number of projects related to their constant maintenance and continued preservation. In 1988 Conservator Olympia Theophanopoulou joined the Department.

Throughout much of the year, the conservators routinely work on the desalination of the ceramic objects, many of which are contaminated with water-soluble salts. The identification of the efflorescing salts on pottery was initiated by the author to determine the source or sources of the salts and the method or methods of their formation. This knowledge will facilitate the adoption both of measures to prevent further contamination and of efficient methods for desalination (see box). Analysis of the efflorescence has been carried out at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada and will be continued at Demokritos Nuclear Research Center in Athens.



Conservator Olympia Theophanopoulou joining the fragments of the 4th century BC marble cavalry victory monument base from the 1990 excavations.

It is also of prime importance to monitor routinely the temperature and relative humidity in various areas of the collection in the Stoa of Attalos, including the store rooms, study areas, conservation laboratory, and the museum. As a direct consequence of the climatic monitoring, in 1980 the Conservation Department began the on-going process of relocating many of the metal artifacts. This program involves a condition check, conservation treatment,



Conservator Alice Paterakis cleaning one of the bronze coins from the hoard of over 400 5th century AD coins found in the Agora excavations in 1990.

stabilization, appropriate storage, and the maintenance of suitable climatic conditions for each artifact. In order to determine appropriate cleaning methods for the legibility and preservation of lead curse tablets, Olympia Theophanopoulou began an analysis of the corrosion products on the collection. The analysis was carried out at the Demokritos Nuclear Research Center in Greece. Another of Ms. Theophanopoulou's projects is the drilling, dowelling, and joining of large marble objects in the collection.

The conservation team has also worked

on special museum projects. In one project, they have replaced an old display with a new, including a bronze spear-butt (5th cent. BC) from the Peloponnesian War; ceramic medicine bottles, a red-figure kylix and a marble statuette of Socrates (all dealing with the State Prison in the 4th cent. BC); ceramic and lead tokens and a lead tablet of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC which deal with the Hipparchaeion (office of the cavalry officers); bone eyelets, an inscribed black-glazed cup base, and iron hobnails from the House of Simon the Cobbler (5th cent. BC).

Also, the Conservation Department

continued on next page

Assistant Conservator of the Agora Excavations since 1981 and Conservator since 1986, Alice Paterakis took a leave of absence during the 1988-1989 academic year to pursue graduate study. With the support, for two consecutive years, of a Samuel H. Kress Fellowship for Advanced Training in Conservation, Ms. Paterakis has been working on a Master's degree in the Conservation of Art and Archaeological Objects at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The topic she chose for her MA thesis, the contamination of pottery by soluble salts, was prompted by the prevalence of this problem in the Agora collection.

Her research at Queen's University covered a number of topics. Among them: analysis of the Agora efflorescence for identification; testing of various desalination methods for removal of the salt; and testing of various consolidants to strengthen weakened,

salt-damaged pottery prior to its desalination. An identification of the efflorescence leads to the determination of its sources and modes of formation. The research will help to determine the most efficient means of desalination, whether of newly excavated pottery or of contaminated pottery already in the collection, and to enact measures which reduce the threat of further contamination of newly excavated pottery and which prevent the development of efflorescence in the existing collection.

The results of the preliminary investigation of the salts from the Agora pottery indicate that former cleaning treatments, storage materials and climatic conditions may be largely responsible for the development of the salts. The preliminary results of the identification are published in the Preprints of the ICOM Committee for Conservation, 9th Triennial Meeting, Dresden, 1990, pp. 675-679.

Troy

continued from page 1

status. On a local level, this is shown by its position as head in the Hellenistic period of a Troad religious league, complete with sacrifices and sacred games. On the international scene, Ilion was the beneficiary of favored treatment through much of its recorded history. As a result of this, building programs were initiated, monumental dedications offered, and special dispensations from taxation provided. Indeed, the Romans referred to it as the "mother city" in recognition of their alleged descent from Aeneas. One focus of our attention is to investigate the tangible evidence of this "most-favored status."

Another matter which much interests us concerns the early phases of Greek presence at the site. Was there actually a cultural break, as is usually maintained, between the end of the Bronze Age and the colonization by Aeolians at the end of the Dark Ages? The possibility of continuous occupation is being investigated with the promise of intriguing new evidence.

Then there are much broader issues as well which we intend to address by targeted excavation. Troy lies at an east-west crossroads and as such, was the recipient of influences from various sources. Investigation in such practical fields as ancient trade and craftsmanship and the subtler area of religious beliefs and practices are high on our agenda. The initial stages of work, having just completed our second year of research, have seen retrieval of parts of a Graeco-Roman industrial region where terracotta figurines were produced

Agora

continued from previous page

designed a new exhibition case for the leg, sword, and drapery fragment from the bronze equestrian statue of Demetrios Poliorketes, which was erected in the Agora in c. 300 BC. In other museum projects, the Department has cleaned and stabilized the bronze and silver coins, mounted and displayed a 5th cent. BC herm head, conserved a ceramic pyxis from a Geometric burial (c. 850 BC) and carried out the desalination of a polychromed marble lintel (5th cent. BC). The Conservation Department also regularly accepts conservation student interns, who gain experience in the practical aspects of the conservation of archaeological materials.

Annual summer excavations in the Agora resumed in 1988 after a lapse of six years. To aid in the treatment of the finds, the Conservation staff this year added

in one complex and glass in another. Investigation has also begun in a large sanctuary, partially uncovered already by Blegen which, by virtue of an extraordinarily long history and diverse appurtenances, is already yielding significant results. The 1991 campaign will see expanded excavation in this sanctuary and beginning investigation of the Agora.

Publication of excavation results will be appearing regularly in a newly founded journal entitled *Studia Troica*, jointly sponsored by the Universities of Tübingen and Cincinnati. Its first issue, scheduled to appear early in 1991, will contain preliminary reports and specialized studies by a wide range of scholars involved in the project.

The Troad Project is slated to continue for many years and we happily anticipate involvement of additional alumni, past and future, of the American School. All of us are building on experiences acquired in our student years; all of us are profoundly grateful.



Clarification: In the *Newsletter*, Spring 1990, p. 3, the caption of the photograph taken at Abu Mena mentions "the lamp lady," who is actually Dr. Louise Schier, retired Curator of the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, University of Michigan. A specialist in Coptic art, Dr. Schier, among many other activities, published the lamps from the University's excavations at Karanis in the Fayyum in Egypt.

several new instruments to the laboratory. During excavation season, they concentrate on the cleaning, conservation, and stabilization of freshly unearthed artifacts. Inorganic objects, of clay, glass, stone and metals, provide the bulk of the finds. Finds of organic materials, such as human and animal bones, worked bone and ivory objects, and waterlogged wood, are fewer.

Once treatment of the new material is completed in the winter following the excavation, the Conservation Department returns its attention to the collection's ongoing needs and recommences work on its many projects. In the spring, as the excavation cycle repeats itself, the staff prepares for the upcoming season, anticipating the privilege of working with newly unearthed material from the Athenian Agora.

From Democracy to Empire: in the Steps of Agariste

Professor John Traill, associated for many years with the ASCSA as student, Member of the Managing Committee, and Summer Session Director, will lead "On-Site '91" on an exploration of Athens: Democracy and Empire, as he describes in the following note.

In June 1991, "On-Site with the American School" will celebrate in their topographical setting some of the greatest persons and events in Athens' history. We begin in the smaller orbit of Athens and Attica, in the world of Theseus, and later Kleisthenes - the great lawgiver and author of Athenian democracy, son of Agariste I, daughter of the tyrant of Sikyon. Then our circle enlarges as we travel to neighboring Euboia, Boetia, and to Delphi, seat of the oracle so important in Athenian history in the late 6th and early 5th centuries BC.

Tracing the shores of the Corinthian gulf, our road leads on to Corinth, Epidaurus, and the Saronic Gulf. From there, we move into the third and largest circle of ancient Athenian influence, which extended across the Aegean, visiting the sacred island of Delos and its neighbors in the heart of the Cyclades. The triumphs of Miltiades with Athenian foot-soldiers at Marathon and Themistokles with the new Athenian navy at Salamis opened the road to empire under Pericles, son of Agariste II. From the Cyclades, we return to the city itself and explore the great monuments of Periclean, imperial Athens.

Our sources will be Herodotus and Thucydides, the former for Kleisthenes and early Athens, the latter for Pericles and the Athenian Empire, and we shall also be consulting that other extraordinary and peculiarly Athenian literary legacy, inscriptions on stone. Finally, we shall be celebrating, on site, some of the achievements of scholars of the American School - Democracy and Kleisthenes as revealed in the topographical work of the late Eugene Vanderpool, and Empire and Pericles as presented in the epigraphical studies of the late Benjamin Meritt.

"On-Site '91" will depart from New York on June 12, returning on June 30. Estimated cost is \$3400, including a \$300 tax deductible contribution to the School and excluding international airfare. Final itinerary and pricing will be available in January.

Boegehold

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up in Detroit, Boegehold discovered early in his student career that the classics came readily to him: "It was one of the easiest and most natural of things for me to do," he said in a recent discussion. He spent his undergraduate years at the University of Michigan, where he received a BA in Latin under the tutelage of Frank Copley, Orsamus Pearl, and Roger Pack. After graduation he worked for a short period as a claims adjuster before heeding the counsel of a friend, who encouraged him to apply to Harvard. Once at Harvard, he says, "I never looked back." He received his PhD in 1958 in Classical Philology, studying with Eric Havelock, Sterling Dow, Mason Hammond, and Peter Elder.

In 1955, Boegehold went to the American School of Classical Studies, accompanied by his wife Julie, whom he had met the previous year "on a boat trip on the Charles. Within a couple of weeks we decided to get married." Julie, who had been an editorial assistant at Houghton Mifflin, went to work with Oscar Broneer at Corinth, and in the newly-completed Stoa of Attalos. As Seymour Fellow, Boegehold took part in the School's regular academic program in his first year, and as Charles Eliot Norton Fellow during his second, worked on his dissertation on "Aristotle and the Dikasteria." He also participated for two seasons in excavations at the Athenian Agora, under Homer Thompson and Eugene Vanderpool.

Returning to the United States in 1957, Boegehold taught at the University of Illinois until 1960. Then he went to Brown University, first as Assistant, then Associate, and now Professor in the Department of Classics. He has returned to Greece and the American School often, four times as Director of the Summer Session, as Visiting Professor in 1968-1969, as Research Fellow in 1974-1975, as Research Fellow at the Agora Excavations in 1980-1981, and as Senior Associate Member in 1983-1984 and again in 1990-1991.

With Margaret Crosby and Mabel Lang, Boegehold is in the final stages of publishing an Agora volume, Lawcourts at Athens: Sites, Buildings, Equipment, Procedure and Testimonia, which will include contributions by Rhys Townsend and John Camp. Many of the articles in his scholarly bibliography since his dissertation have treated themes connected with the Athenian legal system. In addition, he has been examining the subject of gestures in antiquity, using as sources of information cultural continuities, vase-paintings, and

Managing Committee Announces New Members, Officers

Reporting for the Committee on Personnel at the Managing Committee meeting on May 12, Carol Mattusch, Chairman, announced the following new members and officers:

NEW MEMBERS, MANAGING COMMITTEE

Sally MacEwen, Agnes Scott College (new cooperating institution)
Donald Lateiner, Ohio Wesleyan University (new cooperating institution)
Susan Kane and **Thomas Nortwick**, Oberlin College
Mark Munn, Stanford University

NEW OFFICERS, MANAGING COMMITTEE

Alan Boegehold, Brown University, Chairman
Susan Rotroff, Hunter College, Vice Chairman (has served on Publications Committee; Executive Committee; Committee on Admissions and Fellowships; Chairman, Alumni Association)
Robert Pounder, Vassar College, Secretary (has served as Secretary of the ASCSA; Assistant to the Director; Chairman, Committee on Summer Session; Centennial Committee; Chair, Alumni Council; Steering Committee, ASCSA Trustees for Capital Campaign; Committee on Committees)

allusions in literature. "Understanding these gestures may help to understand why there is an ellipse in a classical text, where something seems to be missing in the structure of a sentence," says Boegehold. He is presenting a lecture entitled "Gestures and the Interpretation of Literature" at Mayer House in New York on Nov. 15.

A Member of the Managing Committee since 1962, Boegehold served as Secretary from 1965-1975 and has held a number of Committee assignments. In 1985 he was elected Vice-Chairman, then to a five year term as Chairman in the Spring of 1990, succeeding James R. McCredie. He takes over at a time when many institutions are reassessing their missions in order to face sterner economic realities in the 1990's. "I believe the School should continue to do what it has always done best - serve as training ground for classicists and archaeologists of the future," says Boegehold. The School has also played a very important role in facilitating exchanges among scholars of varying fields of interest and from many countries. "I've always liked the quality of conversation at the School. It provides an ideal gathering point for interesting people," he observes. "I think the dialogue among disciplines must be preserved, although this is harder and harder to do as people are forced to narrow their focus and specialize very early on in their academic careers."

It is also Boegehold's belief that students who come to the School should extend their stay to a second year, if at all possible. "The first year is wonderful, but people are so busy with course work they don't have time to learn about Greece until the second year." However, he recognizes that pres-

sure from an ever-tightening job market may be discouraging. "We professors should help our students to stay on, if possible, and should give them an extra hand in the job market as well, given that they may be at a disadvantage."

With his wife Julie, Boegehold has spent many weeks and months exploring the Greek countryside. This year, they plan to live in Ancient Corinth, with frequent trips to Athens and excursions to Neochorion on the west coast of the Peloponnese "when possible." His attachment to Greece is apparent in both his conversation and in his non-scholarly prose and poetry, inspired in large part by his contact with the contemporary language and people. Currently in press at Ann Rosener's Occasional Works is In Simple Clothes, his translation of eleven poems by C. P. Cavafy. He began to translate Cavafy as a "useful way of spending a few extra hours I had one year," and then was encouraged to continue by the response of his friends: "I found people liked what I was doing." In addition to "A Question of Time," Boegehold published in the same issue of *Southeastern Review* a more surrealistic tale, "Nicholas and the Dawn People," inspired by the Cretan legend of the drosoulites, or Dawn People, of Frangokastello. Published side by side, these two stories, one grounded in the simple realities of life, the other venturing into a world of illusion and fantasy, offer a revealing glimpse of the scholar, humanist, and philhellene who is Alan Boegehold.

*The *Southeastern Review* 3, 1990, pp.139-142

NEH Seminar Meets at ASCSA

Professor Steve Nimis of the Miami University of Ohio describes his experience at the NEH seminar on the ancient polis, held this past summer at the ASCSA.

Under the direction of Susan Cole of the University of Illinois at Chicago and Roger Bagnall of Columbia University, twelve college teachers spent the summer in Greece studying the polis, funded by the Summer Seminars for College Teachers Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities and headquartered at the American School of Classical Studies.

It is hard to imagine a better combination of topic and location than the ancient Greek city in tandem with the American School. During the first four weeks of the eight week program, participants stayed in Athens studying numerous aspects of polis culture and organization based on a wide range of evidence. Each participant prepared a report on one of twelve cities, selected to give a sense of the diversity of ancient cities and the scholarly problems that attend their study.

The second part of the program was spent on the road. In a departure from most discussions of the Greek city, which usually rely heavily on literary evidence and concentrate mostly on Athens, the group visited each of the twelve sites to investigate the physical evidence itself: five in the Peloponnese, three in northern Greece, and four in Asia Minor, interspersed with many other stops along the way. The group regularly benefited from contact with local experts, who discussed their sites and often showed us unpublished and/or recent material, as well as from the excellent facilities and staff at the School itself. These unique resources in combination with the support of the Endowment made it possible for us to see numerous, less frequented sites in addition to those visited by every traveler to Greece.

The NEH summer seminars also provide opportunities for us to pursue our own research. Participants had at their disposal not only the excellent and well-organized library of the American School, but also the unique laboratory of Greek culture that is Greece itself. Although this made for difficult choices, I personally missed few opportunities - as someone in Greece for the first time - to make forays to various islands or into regions of the mainland not covered by the seminar. I managed to cram more classical sites into eight weeks than I had thought possible - and I have T-shirts

Who's Who, and Doing What, at the ASCSA in 1990-1991

At the Managing Committee meeting on May 12, John E. Fischer, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, presented the following list of Members, Student Associate Members, and fellowship recommendations, updated here to reflect acceptances as of September.

MEMBERS

Mary Rebecca Bynum, University of California at Berkeley
Kathleen A. Cox, University of Texas (John Williams White Fellow)
Michael George Foundethakis, University of Pennsylvania
Alexander St. George Inglis, Harvard University (Thomas Day Seymour Fellow)
Anton Godfried Jansen, University of Pennsylvania (Honorary School Fellow)
Martha Taylor Jones, University of Texas (Fulbright Fellow)
James John Kennelly, Brown University (Fulbright Fellow, Honorary School Fellow)
Mark Elliot Landon, University of California at Berkeley (Fulbright Fellow, Honorary School Fellow)
Blanche Menadier, University of Cincinnati
Christina Antonia Salowey, Bryn Mawr College
Aleydis Van de Moortel, Bryn Mawr College (James Rignall Wheeler Fellow)
Richard William Westall, University of Toronto

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Virginia McBride Altman, University of California at Berkeley (first semester only)
Sheila Dell'Isola, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
Keith Dickey, Bryn Mawr College (Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow, for the completion of his work on Corinthian burial customs, 1100-500 BC)
Donald Haggis, University of Minnesota (Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow, for the completion of his dissertation on the Kavousi-Tripti survey)
Louise Anne Hitchcock, University of California at Los Angeles
Kathleen A. Krattenmaker, Bryn Mawr College (Jacob Hirsch Fellow, for a study of the typology and use of ground stone tools in Bronze Age Greece)
Margaret S. Mook, University of Minnesota (Gorham P. Stevens Fellow)
Kimberley Christine Patton, Harvard University (Honorary Hirsch Fellow; second semester only)
Marina Sgourou, University of Cincinnati
Kim S. Shelton, University of Pennsylvania (Anna C. and Oliver C. Colburn Fellow)
James Sickinger, Brown University (Eugene Vanderpool Fellow, for a study of the issues of record-keeping and archives in ancient Athens)
David Skoog, Bryn Mawr College
Robert Edward Thurlow, University of Texas
Yiannis Tzifopoulos, Ohio State University
Natalia Vogiekoff, Bryn Mawr College (Kress Fellow, for a study of the Hellenistic and Roman pottery and terracottas from the excavations on the south slope of the Acropolis outside of the Sanctuary of the Bride)
Jim Scott Wiley, Pennsylvania State University

The Committee also recommended **Barbette Spaeth**, Tulane University, as Oscar Broneer Fellow to study at the American Academy in Rome, in order to complete her book on Ceres.

Appointed Gennadeion Fellow is **Richard M. Rothaus**, The Ohio State University, whose research interest is classical paganism in late antiquity.

E. A. WHITEHEAD VISITING PROFESSORS

Robert Lamberton, Princeton University
David G. Mitten, The Sackler Museum, Harvard University

to prove it.

This summer in the Greek world has enriched my teaching and thinking about Greece immeasurably; there is simply no substitute for the experience of seeing the physical remains of ancient civilizations *in situ*. I hope that similar cooperative ventures between the American School

and U.S. funding agencies will make it possible for others to make the most of the School's facilities when they travel to Greece. By the way, future grant applicants might keep in mind writing a new photocopying machine into their funding structure!



“On-Site ’90:” Travels in Crete

An alumna of numerous trips to Crete and a mine of information on Minoan civilization, Betty Tourtellot writes of her ASCSA experience this past summer.

On June 4, members of the 1990 “On-Site” expedition enplaned for Crete, led by Vance Watrous, of SUNY Buffalo, also a veteran of many seasons of digging and travel in Crete. The purpose: to visit better-known, and less-known, sites of Bronze Age Crete.

We headed East from Herakleion, beginning our grand circle of the island. Perhaps the most memorable stop in the first few days involved a rough-and-tumble ascent by truck, like a bunch of campbound youngsters, to the site of Vronda, where Leslie Day, Wabash College, and ASCSA Director William D. E. Coulson, two of the excavation’s three co-directors, led us around the site.

It was also a thrill to visit Palaikastro, further east. There, two years ago, excavations under the direction of Hugh Sackett of Groton and Alexander MacGillivray of Columbia University unearthed a remarkable 18-inch ivory and gold statuette of a Minoan worshipper. Only a week before our visit, the Palaikastro team had uncovered the statuette’s missing feet!

We traveled back towards central Crete. At Gortyn, a Roman site, Edward Cohen, a Trustee of the ASCSA, gave a fascinating impromptu lecture on the famous Gortyn

Law Code and the unsuspected - by me at least - legal rights of women in classical Greece.

As the trip progressed, the enthusiasm of the participants kept pace with the action. Although the only truly youthful member was ASCSA student Alison Barclay, even the gray-headed members climbed sturdily in and out of the bus without complaint of heat or dust or difficult terrain. Archaeology was not our sole interest. At Matala there were fish luncheons, shopping at the bazaar, and swimming in the bay under the famous caves in the bordering cliffs. Up at lovely Zaros, a village high in the cool spicy air of Mount Ida, there were little fields of green crops and hearty trees and the constant melodious sound of water running down from high above, and a great cool swimming pool latticed by shade and sun. There was also a wonderful, and unexpected, dinner of brook trout!

Chania was memorable for a walk through the fascinating old Venetian port of this, perhaps the oldest city of the western world, capped by an excellent lecture at the Minoan site on Kastelli by the Danish excavator, Eric Hallager.

Adventurous to our last stop, we travelled by swift catamaran from Crete to



Vance Watrous lectures at Kato Zakro. (phot. by L. Schwarzenberg)

volcanic Santorini, first excavated by Spiridon Marinatos, who left his life in the city he discovered. Here, Clairry Palyvou, excavation architect, led us on a spell-binding tour of the dusty ruins. Perhaps most memorable was our departure from Santorini, where half of us crowded into a little puddle-hopping plane laid on just for us by Olympic Airways, since through some mysterious mix-up we had been bumped from our scheduled flight.

A trip with like-minded companions can open the way to new friendships. But journeying into the past offers the traveler a special benison; he may lay his hands on the actual stones the folk of the past set in place or the everyday objects they made, and thus dissolve the centuries. Yesterday becomes today, vivid and real as the news of morning.



Alan Peatfield, former Keeper at Knossos, lectures to “On-Site” in the Palace stairwell. From left: Marion Cowan, Jonathon Cohen, Katy Petty, Ladislaus von Hoffman, Jean Crabtree, Doreen C. Spitzer, Edward and Betsy Cohen, Alison Barclay, Ann Vanderpool. (phot. by Richard Burke)



From left, Beth Smith, Betty Tourtellot and Doreen Spitzer pause over mezedakia at Kavousi. (phot. by Jean Crabtree)

Summer Session II: Epithets in Song & Verse

Professor John Kroll, University of Texas at Austin and ASCSA Summer Session II Director in 1990, writes:

At a distance, Summer Session II, 1990, was like every other School summer session that preceded us. We traveled from one end of Crete to the other, descended the dark, subterranean spring tunnel at Mycenae, and climbed up the scaffolding to stand on the very top of the Propylaea. We were perplexed by Gla and by Pausanias' unhelpful account of the Marmaria at Delphi. At the Piraeus we climbed into the oar seats of the trireme Olympias. At Vergina we were overwhelmed by the tomb of Philip - but which Philip?

Still, every summer session is unique, and it is the people who make it so. The wonderfully congenial and convivial character of this year's SSII students was probably best displayed by the entertainment put together for the farewell party in the school garden on the last evening of the session. Organized as a talent show, it became a celebration of the six weeks in songs, skits, and poems requiring as much preparation as any member's site report.

Joe Schott led the group in a rousing final singing of his version of the "Gilligan's Island" song:

*Sit right back and you'll hear a tale
A tale of all of us
That started from this Spartan port
Aboard this tiny bus...*

*The driving started getting rough
The tiny bus was tossed
If not for the courage of the fearless crew
SSII would be lost...*

*We joined up for six weeks my friends
I hope you got a smile
From 20 social castaways
Here on Pelop's isle.*

In a more elevated vein, Andy Goldman recited his Homeric catalogue of all 19 SSII heroes and heroines, beginning

*Let me speak - with the help of the
muses
In epithets written in verse
The names of your constant companions
In a manner both epic and terse,
There's fan-carrying Myrna of Dallas
Who conquered tall Lykavittos*

*And ox-eyed Brenda from Cleveland
Who disliked the bathrooms the most,
And Minna, the urbane New Yorker
Devoted to drinking frappé
And wing-footed David of Hopkins,
Who won at Olympia that day. Etc. Etc.*

In their performance of "Take a Walk to the Next Site," Hades (Clement Kuehn) and the Velvet Underworld treated us to still a third musical/poetical genre, the choreographed Rap:

*Going to tholos tombs today
(hip hip hooray)
Feeling that ashlar masonray
Our director know what we all crave
Getting our fix of tholos graves...
Tomb, tomb, tomb, tomb
to tomb, tomb etc.*

*Gave a tour in Salonikay
Saw ninety-seven sites that day
We were hoping to head back
Sky was looking awful black
And the clouds went
Boom, boom, boom, boom*



Drawing by Power Boothe

The final site report of the season was also delivered on this occasion. Jesse Kroll promised an architectural report on one of the most significant structures for archaeology in Greece, Loring Hall, but devoted most of the report to a pioneering chronological analysis of the SSII Era. Noting that the traditional tripartite chronology fit the program admirably, he named the main periods after the bus drivers on each of the three trips and identified the cultural and societal changes that evolved from the Early, or Low Georgios Period, through the Middle, or Kostas Period, into the Late, or High Georgios Period. He found this last period to be the most controversial; for,

despite the general euphoria and sophisticated archaeological understanding finally achieved, the period ran the risk of becoming a Dark Age since very few notes and records were still being kept, and the few that have been found were practically illegible.

For pure academic fun, however, nothing could match the quiz game of Archaeological Jeopardy conceived and presided over by Deidre von Dornum and Julia Lenaghan. Three sample questions:

1. A Minoan enigma (picture of what to the uninitiated would appear to be a pepperoni pizza).

What is it?
(all shouting out in instant recognition:

"A kernos!")
2. What well-known archaeologist said, "They dug and they dug, until on the third attempt they finally got it out?"

(Harder, but at least one contestant remembered that had to be the SSII Director describing the removal of a sliver of glass from his foot at the Nemea Health Clinic.)

3. Final Jeopardy Question: In the early years of the 20th century this spunky lass, dressed in high black boots and white lacy dress, unhesitatingly scaled the precipitous Cretan crags and, at the behest of Sir Arthur Evans and under the auspices of Exploration Society of Philadelphia, pioneered excavations at Gournia and Kavousi. Who is...?

(This stumped the three contestants, though at least a few members of the audience recalled (as no reader of this Newsletter has to be reminded) the name of the immortal Harriet Boyd.)

But all was not utter frivolity. In a closing tribute that included couplets from both Virgil and Simonides, Joe Schott spoke for all of us when he said, "I must admit to feeling a bit melancholy about all this...all ends represent a loss, after all. But ends are also a time for reflecting upon the things we couldn't see while we were doing them... We were busy and every minute was full, so time went slowly - in its detail it went slowly. But now six weeks of our lives have passed and it seems a short time in retrospect. We've been from Kato Zakro to Pylos to Pella in that time and, however unlikely or artificial our time together has been, yet we were together in a way we will never share again. That is the end we celebrate tonight."

Josiah Ober, ASCSA 1978-79 and Professor in the Department of Classics at Princeton University, spoke on "Democracy 2500: Celebrating Cleisthenes' Achievement" at the Classical Association of the Atlantic States meeting in Princeton on Oct. 13. He will also speak on the same subject at the ASCSA Trustees' Semi-Annual Dinner Party on Nov. 16. Mr. Ober is co-director, with **Charles Hedrick**, ASCSA 1979-80, University of California at Santa Cruz, of the ASCSA's "Democracy 2500 project."

Barry Strauss, ASCSA 1978-79, Cornell University, and **Josiah Ober** have co-authored Anatomy of Error: Ancient Military Disasters and Their Lessons for Modern Strategists, just published by St. Martin's Press.

Ross S. Kilpatrick, ASCSA Summer Session 1961 and Head of the Classics Department at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, has given to the Blegen Library a copy of his new book, The Poetry of Criticism, Horace, Epistles II and Ars Poetica. This volume is the companion to his Poetry of Friendship, Horace, Epistle I, published in 1986.

At a May colloquium at the American Numismatic Society in memory of **Nancy M. Waggoner**, Curator of Greek Coins until just before her death in 1989, ASCSA Trustee **Arthur Houghton** spoke on "The Antioch Project."

The American Philosophical Society has announced the recent publication of Octavian's Campsite Memorial for the Actian War, by

William M. Murray, Secretary-Treasurer of the ASCSA Alumni Association and Professor at University of South Florida, and **Photios M. Petsas**, of the Athens Archaeological Society.

In recognition of their contribution to Greek Letters, the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America honored **John E. Rexine**, ASCSA 1951-52, and **Speros Vryonis Jr.**, ASCSA 1950-51 and current Chairman of the School's Gennadius Committee, during a ceremony on Greek Letters Day in New York in January 1990. Mr. Rexine is Charles A. Dana Professor of Classics and Chairman of the Classics Department at Colgate University; Mr. Vryonis serves as Executive Director of the Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University.

And now, the movie! A documentary released this past summer captures on film the sculpting of Nashville's Athena Parthenos. Among those interviewed in the film are **Brunilde Ridgway**, Bryn Mawr College, and **Evelyn Harrison**, Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, both long-time School associates.

Anna Marguerite McCann Taggart, ASCSA 1954-55, has received the James R. Wiseman Book Award, the first national book prize awarded by the Archaeological Institute of America, for her book on the Roman port and fishery of Cosa. Mrs. McCann Taggart is also serving as a consultant to the Woods Hole Oceanography Institute on its Jason Project, the first live filming of the sea floor and the first use of robots for filming. The program has won a National Endowment for Service Award.

Dimitri Liakos of Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, presented a lecture in memory of **Eugene Vanderpool** at the Rockford Society of the Archaeological Institute of America on Oct. 18. The title: "The Altar of Zeus and the Acropolis at Pergamum."

AIA/ASCSA Calendar, San Francisco

The annual Archaeological Institute of America/American Philological Association meetings take place this year in San Francisco from December 27 to 30 at the San Francisco Hilton. Business and social dates for the ASCSA are tentatively scheduled as follows:

Thursday Dec. 27, 1990
Executive Committee meeting,
4:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Friday Dec. 28, 1990
Council of the Alumni Association
breakfast, 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Managing Committee meeting,
6:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Saturday Dec. 29, 1990
Alumni Association meeting and reception,
6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Reception for Friends of the ASCSA, given by Mrs. Carolyn Allen Alevra ("On-Site '90") and her husband Peter, and Mrs. Ann Allen (also "On-Site '90") and her husband.
7:00 PM - 9:00 PM.

Sunday Dec. 30, 1990
Colloquium on archaeological research under the auspices of the ASCSA, William D.E. Coulson presiding.
Morning session.



The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

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