

ASCSA Receives Major Gift for Fellowships

At the meeting of the ASCSA Board of Trustees in New York on November 17, President Hunter Lewis announced that the School has received a \$1.5 million anonymous pledge for its Fellowship endowment. The gift, which will be made over a period of three years beginning immediately, secures the current Fellowship program, makes it possible to raise Fellowship stipends beginning in the 1996-97 academic year, and adds two new Fellowships to the roster by the following academic year.

The gift represents the single largest gift ever made to the School's Fellowship endowment, and, appropriately, comes in the centennial year of the School's Fellowship program. In his 1893-94 report, John Williams White, Annual Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, wrote of the "thoroughly trained students of the French and German schools," contrasted "with the American students, who had frequently little or no training in archaeology." To remedy the situation he proposed the founding of two fellowships, one by the School and the other by the Archaeological Institute of America, to be awarded "on the basis of examinations which would insure the selection of students with some considerable knowledge of Greek and of archaeology."

In 1895 the School established two fellowships, one from its own funds and one from the AIA, totalling \$600 each, to be awarded by the newly-founded School Committee on Fellowships, with White as its first Chairman.

By 1995 the number of named Fellowships for the School's first year students has risen to four, while the number of advanced Fellowships funded by School endowment now totals as many as six.



Pottery from Persian level destruction in Agora well. Photo C. & M. Mauzy

Agora Director Reports on 1995 Season

Summer '95 marked the tenth year of the volunteer program in the Agora excavations, which began in 1979, went until 1981, and then has run continuously since 1989. Principally funded by the Packard Foundation, the excavation has fielded a team averaging 35 to 40 volunteers every season since its beginning. Roughly half have been undergraduates, half graduate students. In 1995, Director John McK. Camp II, assisted by trench supervisors Lee Ann Riccardi, James Sickinger, and Tom Milbank, directed 35 volunteers representing 29 universities from around the country and Canada. As described here by Mr. Camp, it was a rewarding season.

Excavations in the Athenian Agora, from June 12 to August 4, 1995, were a continuation of the explorations of 1994, with investigations in the Panathenaic Way, to the west of the Poikile Stoa, and in and around the Classical commercial building to its north.

We continued the exploration of the Classical levels of the roadbed in the Panathenaic Way. The composition of road fills changes dramatically over time. We found standard road metal with packed gravel making up an occasionally rough but well-worn surface in the 4th century levels. The road fills from the second half

of the 5th century, however, were far more carefully prepared. The earth was evidently screened to remove almost all stones larger than 0.03-0.05 m. across and the resultant fill was laid smoothly and then packed hard. Some fifteen of these carefully prepared surfaces were investigated, representing only a half meter or so of depth. It is not entirely clear why such pains were taken to produce such a fine series of surfaces at this period.

Below were three or four more hard, gravelly road surfaces, and beneath them a very deep, loose fill of sand and gravel

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School and Gennadeion Boards Add New Members

The School in Athens is the most visible manifestation of a large, complex, but less visible organization which comprises some 250 members of the Managing Committee as well as two Boards of Trustees. Recently, the School's Board delegated responsibility for the Gennadius Library to a separate Board. While both are relatively small, with eighteen currently serving the School and eight the Gennadeion, their contribution, both financial and intellectual, is enormous. Typically, a non-profit organization invites a new member to join for one of three reasons—wealth, wisdom or work. The School and the Gennadeion have succeeded in finding those rare individuals who combine these qualities in multiples. Recently, both Boards made significant additions to their numbers.

P. Roy Vagelos, for many years one of America's major figures in industry and science, has joined the American School's Board of Trustees.

As Chief Executive Officer of Merck & Co., Inc., from 1985 to 1994, he presided over the expansion of one of the world's principal health products companies. After joining Merck in 1975, he served as President of its Research Division, subsequently Executive Vice President, and then Chairman from 1986 to 1994, having been elected to the Board of Directors in 1984.

Prior to joining Merck, he served as Chairman of the Department of Biological Chemistry of the School of Medicine at Washington University in St. Louis and as Director of the University's Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences. He had previously held senior positions in cellular physiology and biochemistry at the National Heart Institute, after an internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital.

The author of more than 100 scientific papers, Dr. Vagelos received the Enzyme Chemistry Award of the American Chemical Society in 1967. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

He has received honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Washington University, Brown University, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, New York University, Columbia University and the New Jersey Institute of Technology; an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Princeton University, and an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Rutgers University.

Dr. Vagelos is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; a Trustee of the Danforth Foundation; a Director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; PepsiCo. Inc.; McDonnell Douglas Corporation; and the New Jersey Performing Arts Center.

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The Board of the Gennadius Library has added to its number two distinguished representatives of the American and Greek-American community: Christine D. Sarbanes, long active in organizations related to the Greek heritage; and Ted Athanassiades, President and Chief Operating Officer of MetLife, the United States' second-largest insurance company.

Trained in classics, Mrs. Sarbanes teaches Latin, Classical Greek, and French

at the Gilman School in Baltimore, where she has worked since 1977. Prior to that, she was a lecturer at Goucher College in Baltimore. Mrs. Sarbanes received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from Oxford University.

Mrs. Sarbanes has served on the Board of the Walters Art Gallery, and is currently a Member of their Education Committee. She is Vice-President of the Maryland Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America, a Member of the National Committee for UNICEF, and co-Vice-Chairman of the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage. Since 1960, she has been married to U.S. Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland. They have three grown children, John, Michael, and Janet.

Mr. Athanassiades, who was born and raised in Athens, is the son of the legendary "Mr. A.," Eustratios Athanassiades, who worked at the Athenian Agora business office beginning in 1936, and then for the School as Business Manager from 1946 until his retirement in 1973.

The younger Mr. Athanassiades graduated from Athens College and then came to the United States, where he studied at Princeton University, receiving his B.A. in 1961. Upon graduation, he

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"Mr. A.," Eustratios Athanassiades (right), father of new Gennadeion Board member Ted Athanassiades, with Aristides Kyriakides, then-legal advisor to the School, at the August 1958 groundbreaking ceremonies for the Davis Wing of the Blegen Library. Photo courtesy of ASCSA Archives.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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NEWSLETTER

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New Director Begins Term at Library

With the appointment of Byzantinist and architect Haris Kalligas as Director of the Gennadius Library, as of October 1995, the School has taken a major step towards its goal of transforming the Library into an international study and research center for students and scholars of post-antique Hellenic civilization.

Known for her exploration and restoration of the Byzantine fortress town of Monemvasia, Mrs. Kalligas received her Ph.D. in 1987 in Byzantine History from the University of London, where she studied under Donald M. Nicol, at that time Professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek History, and later Director of the Gennadius Library between 1989 and 1992. Her dissertation on the sources of Byzantine Monemvasia has since been published and is an essential reference book for the history not only of this island city, but also of the Peloponnese during the Byzantine era.

Mrs. Kalligas is also trained as an architect, receiving her degree in 1965 from the School of Architecture at the National Technical University in Athens, with a thesis on the history and architecture of the Mani. Beginning in 1966, she and her husband Alexander, also an architect, settled in Monemvasia, then mostly in ruins, and began what came to be their life work: the rebuilding of the lower town. Since then, they have partially or wholly rebuilt some eighty centuries-old houses. Their work was recognized in 1981 with a Europa Nostra prize given to the best restoration projects in Europe. Mrs. Kalligas has also carried out extensive surveys of the monumental upper city, with its numerous churches, resulting in an invaluable record of plans and drawings of a hitherto unexplored site, critical to the history of urbanism in the Greek mainland from the end of antiquity through the post-Byzantine era.

Mrs. Kalligas' ongoing research in the history of Monemvasia's urban and regional history has taken her for extensive periods to the Archivio di Stato and other archives in Venice, where she has stayed at the Greek Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies. She was a Fellow at Dumbarton Oaks in 1992-93, and most recently was Stanley J. Seeger Visiting Fellow at the Program in Hellenic Studies at Princeton University.



Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas in Monemvasia.

In addition to her publications, Mrs. Kalligas has organized, since 1988, annual symposia in Monemvasia, which have explored the wider history of the Peloponnese in the Byzantine and post-Byzantine world. This past summer's theme treated the contacts between the Peloponnese, the Northern Aegean, and the Black Sea.

Born in Cairo, Mrs. Kalligas and her family moved to Athens in 1954. Her connection with the Gennadeion began in her student days, with research on the history of the Mani and Monemvasia. She was among the founding members of the Philoi of the Gennadius Library and served as Secretary on the initial Philoi Board set up in 1982-83.

Gennadeion Publishes Archives Booklet

The Gennadeion has just published a booklet which lists the holdings of its Archives. Compiled by Christina Vardas, the text has been translated and revised for publication by Angeliki Kosmopoulou and Shawna Leigh.

The catalogue is a revised version of earlier listings compiled by Ms. Vardas and published in 1986 and 1991. Included is an alphabetical listing of the Archives according to the name of the donor or the subject matter; a summary description of the material as well as the donor; and references to published catalogues of the individual collections.

The booklet is available from the School's U.S. office or from the Gennadius Library itself.

Blegen Librarian on Leave

Blegen Librarian Nancy A. Winter departed Athens this past July on a journey that takes her to Oxford, Rome, Berlin and Tuscany. In her absence, the Library rests in the experienced hands of Associate Librarian Demetra Photiadis, Secretary Elisavet Gignoli, and Acting Librarian Blanche Menadier.

Ms. Winter followed Mary Zelia Philipides as Librarian of the School in 1973, and has served both the Library and the School since then, with a short hiatus between 1982 and 1985. While guiding the Library through many changes, among them the expansion in 1990 and the initial stages of its entry into the computer age, she has continued her own scholarly research on architectural terracottas, publishing a major text on Greek architectural terracottas, delivering papers, and organizing conferences. During the year's leave, Ms. Winter is working on a corpus of Etruscan architectural terracottas.

ASCSA Names Archivist

Natalia Vogeikoff, who served as Acting Archivist in 1994-95, was appointed to the position of Archivist as of July 1, 1995, bringing to a close the second phase of the ASCSA Archives Project funded by the U.S. Department of Education. Her association with the School began in her student days. She was Samuel Kress Fellow in 1990-91, Jacob E. Hirsch Fellow in 1992-93, and Assistant Librarian in 1993-94.

Ms. Vogeikoff received a B.A. in Archaeology from the University of Thessaloniki in Greece, followed by graduate work at Bryn Mawr College, where she completed her Ph.D. in Classical Archaeology in 1993. Her dissertation, *Hellenistic Pottery from the South Slope of the Athenian Akropolis*, will be published in the series "Library of the Athens Archaeological Society." She is currently working on publication of the Hellenistic and Byzantine pottery and architecture from the excavations at Mochlos, under the joint direction of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and the Greek Archaeological Service.

With the D.O.E. Archives Project in its second year, her challenge as the new Archivist is to complete the assessment of the Gennadeion and Blegen collections, begin planning for a long-term preservation and access program, and explore applications of new computer technologies.

Laboratory News

New Fellows Active at Wiener Lab

The Wiener Laboratory opened the 1995-96 academic year with two new Fellows and a number of returning Associates.

This year's J. Lawrence Angel Fellow, Markku Niskanen, Idaho State University, is performing craniological comparisons on a number of Classical populations in Greece. Mr. Niskanen aims to examine craniological evidence as it relates to the population history of Corinth. Data collected from pre-Roman, Roman, and post-Roman Corinthian populations is being investigated for evidence of population replacement of Greek Corinthians by non-Greek Corinthians, and the later assimilation of these non-Greeks into the surrounding native Greek population.

George Kacandes, Pennsylvania State University, the first recipient of the Wiener Laboratory's Geoarchaeology Fellowship, is a clay mineralogist studying the resources of Attica, focusing on clay deposits collected from the Attica Metro

excavations. These excavations have exposed clay-rich alluvium, providing an unprecedented glimpse into Attic geology. He plans to examine the material on a mineral by mineral basis, isolating layer-silicate and non-clay mineral components. Each extracted phase will be characterized structurally and chemically with the results compared to a bulk sample to determine the contribution of each phase to bulk clay composition.

Chris Hayward, who has been with the Lab as a Research Associate since Summer 1993, was appointed the first Honorary Geoarchaeology Fellow of the Wiener Laboratory this fall. He will continue his study of the oolitic limestone and limestone quarries in the Corinthia.

Norman Herz, Professor *Emeritus* of Geology from the University of Georgia, is returning as Senior Visiting Professor for Spring 1996. He will continue his research and analyses of Aegean marble sources, in addition to offering seminars in geoarchaeology for members of the School.



Lab Continues Workshops

This past July, the Wiener Laboratory, in collaboration with the University of Cyprus Archaeological Research Unit and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, organized a two-day workshop, "The Practical Impact of Science on Field Archaeology: Maintaining Long Term Analytical Options." The workshop, which took place at the University, addressed practical concerns associated with the application of scientific techniques to the study of archaeological materials. It was co-sponsored by the Society for Archaeological Sciences, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation.

Workshop participants discussed means of overcoming problems in field conditions, field equipment and excavation protocols, as well as techniques for handling, cleaning, conserving and storing materials and finds in order to preserve their long-term analytical options.

A handbook of the workshop is currently in its second printing and will be available for distribution in the spring. The Wiener Laboratory, in collaboration with the Albright Institute in Jerusalem, is organizing a similar event for next fall in Israel.



Vaughan Leaves Post at Lab

After four years at the Wiener Laboratory, Sarah J. Vaughan resigned her post as Director to join husband Richard Evershed, Lecturer in Chemistry at Bristol University in England. As an Honorary Research Fellow of the Department of Geological Sciences at University College, London, she will continue work on a range of research projects and several books, there and in Bristol.

Having guided the Lab through its infancy, she remains a member of the Wiener Laboratory Science Advisory Committee. She plans to maintain her work in the Aegean, returning to Greece during the summer for fieldwork and research in the Wiener Laboratory, with primary focus on material and technological studies of ancient pottery from sites in the Cyclades, the Argolid, the Athenian Agora and Cyprus.

With Ms. Vaughan's resignation, Scott Pike was appointed Acting Director for the 1995-96 academic year. He has been a Lab Research Associate since 1993, when he arrived with a Kress Foundation Fellowship and a Fulbright Fellowship from the Department of Geology and Center for Archaeological Science at the University of Georgia. Along with



Sarah Vaughan. Photo C. & M. Mauzy

overseeing the administrative and research activities of the Lab, he will continue his work on the Mount Pentelikon marble quarries. He is also participating in a Minoan sandstone study in East Crete with Jeffrey Soles, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, Director of the Mochlos Excavations.

Trustees

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joined MetLife in New York as an actuarial student, served as vice-president and actuary beginning in 1977, executive vice-president in 1986, and senior executive vice-president in 1991. He assumed his present position in 1993. The same year, he was also elected to MetLife's Board of Directors.

In addition to his participation on the Gennadius Library Board, Mr. Athanassiades has served on committees for the United Way of New York, the Blood Donor Program of New York, and Hellenic Public Radio. He recently chaired H.P.R.'s benefit honoring Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis. With his wife, Elaine, Mr. Athanassiades lives in Princeton, N.J. They have two grown children, Karen and Stratos.

The addition of Mrs. Sarbanes and Mr. Athanassiades brings the number of Gennadeion Board members to eight. They include Chairman Lloyd E. Cotsen, Alan L. Boegehold, Diskin Clay, the Honorable Michael S. Dukakis, Edmund L. Keeley, and Constantine Leventis.

School Reports

New Light on Plato's Alcibiades

A philological and philosophical commentary on a Socratic dialogue, the *Alcibiades I*, is the goal of my research. The *Alcibiades* (as I call it, ignoring the lesser *Alcibiades II*, which may well be spurious) was admired in antiquity, but today is more often considered spurious and ignored. I believe Plato wrote the *Alcibiades*, and that most of the criticism of the dialogue relies on nothing more than taste, or a mistaken notion of Plato's development. Almost all of the research on the *Alcibiades* has focused on authenticity, to the neglect of interpretation. My commentary is designed to provide a foundation for all further work on the dialogue, whether it be concerned with authenticity or not.

The dialogue would be important even if it were not written by Plato, for it directly raises a fundamental question that Plato does not address elsewhere: What does it mean to be a human being? Today we might make this a search for the inner self; but Socrates investigates the soul, emphasizing the divine and intellectual part of soul which is common to us all. As everywhere else in Plato, the dramatic context here illuminates the argument. It is the young Alcibiades, still full of promise, who is the ironic target of Socrates' teaching. Socrates urges him to acquire self knowledge and thereby *sophrosune*, the virtue he would so conspicuously lack. To convince Alcibiades to change his ways, Socrates raises issues important to any student of ancient Greece: why wars are fought; whether men and women can share the same interests. By shedding light on the literary, philosophical, and historical interest of the *Alcibiades*, I aim to show that the dialogue deserves the praise the ancients gave it.

David M. Johnson
Capps Fellow 1995-96

Male Initiation Ritual in Dionysiac Cult

Dionysos is perhaps one of the most multi-faceted and illusive of the Greek deities. In his festivals in Attica, however, one may discern a consistent pattern of concern with age-grade initiation for young men. While some aspects of this have already been examined, e.g. J. Winkler on the dramatic choruses of the Dionysia and

P. Vidal-Naquet on the Apatouria, the focus has mainly been on ephebic initiation. My research will expand this focus and examine how, in the 6th through 4th centuries B.C., Dionysiac ritual was used to mark the development of boys, from early childhood through adolescence, and to integrate them as future citizens into the city-state and its various sub-units, such as the *phratry*. I would suggest that while Dionysos was not the patron of any single age grade, he did watch over the transitions from one age grade to another.

At the ASCSA this fall, I am focusing on two cults in particular: the Anthesteria and a possible Dionysiac festival at Brauron [cf. Σ ad Aristoph. *Pax* 874-6]. In the case of the Anthesteria, I am re-examining the iconography of the little pots which give their name to the central day of the festival, the *choes*. This day has been commonly associated with three-year-olds, though R. Hamilton has recently challenged this and many other notions about the *choes*. Significantly, almost all of the *choes* depict only boys.

I am also studying the inventory inscriptions from the Brauronion on the Acropolis. Some of these items have a decidedly masculine or even Dionysiac overtone. In addition, there are possible male dedicants within the garment lists as well as the metal inventories. I hope to document a festival for little boys and Dionysos at Brauron, such as there is for girls and Artemis. This theme of initiation in the festivals may indicate the core character of the Attic Dionysos.

Greta Ham
Associate Student Member 1995-96

Relief Statue Bases Studied

Despite recent interest in the problems raised by certain statue bases, such as those of the Athena Parthenos and the Nemesis at Rhamnous, the study of relief statue

bases as a separate genre of sculpture has never been undertaken. My dissertation, "Greek Relief Statue Bases," explores this uncommon sculptural type, in order to understand the function, meaning and iconography of relief bases, and to determine their significance in relation to the statuary they once carried.

The earliest Greek relief bases date to the 7th century B.C. and come from areas open to Eastern influence. Unique in shape and decoration, they testify an indebtedness to Anatolian prototypes in terms of concept, style and iconography. From the 6th century onward, Athens becomes the main production center for such pedestals, and it is there that specific types are gradually crystallized, conforming to prevailing trends in the display of statuary.

Relief bases, which go beyond the need to secure a sculpture firmly to its environment, were employed primarily as supports for three types of statuary: funerary statues and stelai, votive dedications, and cult statues. An overview of extant examples, as well as those known solely through literary sources, demonstrates that their function was largely determined by context and the type of monument they carried. Since relief bases appear to have been commissioned for specific sculptures, it is believed that they formed an important part of a monument as a whole, not only affecting its aesthetic appearance and display but also facilitating the comprehension of its intrinsic meaning. In essence, the images adorning a base seem to have acted as "labels" for the statuary, fulfilling a function somewhat similar to that of epigrams or dedicatory inscriptions. Thus, their examination and interpretation can contribute significantly to our understanding of ancient Greek sculpture.

Angeliki Kosmopoulou
Kress Fellow 1995-96



Relief statue base in the National Museum of Athens.



The Rector of the University of Athens presents Ms. Harrison with her degree.

Evelyn B. Harrison, professor at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University and an active member of the ASCSA community since her student days, received an honorary degree from the University of Athens in June, to celebrate her 75th birthday.

In December, her friends and students in the U.S. celebrated again, with the presentation of a booklet, *The Published Writings of Evelyn B. Harrison, A Bibliography*, compiled by **Jasper Gaunt**, **Elizabeth J. Milleker** and **Linda Jones Roccas**, and published by the ASCSA. The event took place at the I.F.A., following her lecture, "The Iconography of the *Exomis* and the Seven Against Thebes."



NEH Fellow Carol Lawton, pictured above at the reception in August for "On-Site '95," is devoting her year in Athens to completing her study on votive reliefs from the Agora. Photo C. & M. Mauzy



Scenes from Summer Session II: S.S. II Director Daniel Levine (standing far right), University of Arkansas, gathers his group for a photo on the Acropolis. Below, John Younger (third from right), ASCSA '69-'70 and '71-'74, Duke University, lectures to the students at the Erechtheion. For a story on S.S. I, see page 11. Photos P. Rehak



At the May Managing Committee meetings in New York, **Ann Steiner** (Franklin and Marshall College), Chair, Committee on Committees, announced the following election results: to the Executive Committee, **Jane Carter** (Tulane University), and **William Murray** (University of South Florida); to the Committee on Committees, **Philip P. Betancourt** (Temple University), **Geraldine C. Gesell** (University of Tennessee), and **Katherine A. Schwab** (Fairfield University); to the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, **James Muhly** (University of Pennsylvania), **Marjorie Venit** (University of Maryland),

and **Mary Ann Eaverly** (University of Florida); to the Committee on Personnel, **Barbara Barletta** (University of Florida); to the Committee on Publications, **Stella Miller-Collett** (Bryn Mawr College); to the Committee on the Gennadius Library, **Robert Lamberton** (Washington University), **Sarah Peirce** (Fordham University), and **Anthony Podlecki** (University of British Columbia); to the Committee on the Summer Sessions, **Robert Bauslaugh** (Emory University); and to the Excavation and Survey Committee, **Naomi Norman** (University of Georgia).



In a departure from its usual format, "On-Site '95" spent 13 days on board a cruise ship, the *Stella Solaris*, and, in addition to Greek sites, visited Istanbul, Ephesos, Cairo, Alexandria, and Jerusalem. Members of "On-Site" forego the view of Jerusalem to pose for a group photo: (back row from left) Jean Crabtree, Barbara James, Pauline Arkoulakis, U.S. Director of the School Catherine deG. Vanderpool, Trustee Doreen C. Spitzer, Miriam Wood, Charles O. Wood, III; (foreground) Nicholas Vanderpool and Serena Griffin. Daniel J. Boorstin (above right), historian and Librarian of Congress Emeritus, with his wife and collaborator, Ruth, joined the "On-Site" group at a number of sites, including Ephesos, where Mr. Boorstin was photographed on the porch of the Library of Celsus. Photos C. Vanderpool

This fall the ASCSA was pleased to add Nebraska Wesleyan University, Ohio University, University of Richmond, and Wichita State University to the list of Cooperating Institutions; and to welcome the following new representatives to the Managing Committee: **Rebecca Sinos** (Amherst College), **Stella Miller-Collett** (Bryn Mawr College), **Diskin Clay** (Duke University), **Henry Maguire** (Dumbarton Oaks Research Library), **Carolyn Higbie** (Harvard University), **J. Andrew Overman** (Macalester College), **Jane Chaplin** (Middlebury College), **Maria C. Krane** (Nebraska Wesleyan University), **Richard P. Martin** (Princeton University), **Kenneth S. Morrell** (Rhodes College), **Ian Morris** (Stanford University), **S. Douglas Olson** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **Jeremy J. McInerney** (University of Pennsylvania), **Stuart Wheeler** (University of Richmond), **Robert Lambertson** (Washington University), and **Frederick Hemans** (Wichita State University).

The ASCSA 1995-96 Lecture and Conference Series opened on November 14 with **Ioannis Sakellarakis**, National Archaeological Museum, presenting "The Minoan Peak Sanctuary on Kythera;"

followed on December 5 by the Lecture in Memory of Sterling Dow presented by **Jon D. Mikalson**, University of Virginia, whose topic was "For Health and Safety: The Old and New in Hellenistic Religion in Athens." The full slate of lectures through the winter and spring includes: January 23, **William Murray**, University of South Florida, "Octavian's Campsite Memorial and the Battle of Actium;" February 13, Second Annual Stevens Lecture, **Caroline Bruzelius**, Director, American Academy in Rome, "1266 and All That: The Architecture of the Angevin Kings of Naples;" February 27, **Eleni Konsolaki**, Attica Ephoreia, "Recent Bronze Age Excavations at Methana and Galatas, Troizenia;" March 15 through March 17, International Conference, "Regional Schools in Hellenistic Sculpture;" March 19, Fifteenth Annual Walton Lecture, **Helene Ahrweiler**, Rector, European University, "Προβλήματα Ελληνικής Συνέχειας;" March 29, Open Meeting on the Work of the School in 1995, and Lecture on Corinth Celebrating 100 Years of Excavation, **Charles K. Williams, II**, Director of the Excavations; April 9, Fourth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, **Sytze Bottema**, Rijksuniversiteit, The Netherlands, "Environmental Aspects of the Greek Past Based upon Palynology."



Ambassador Niles and faithful friend, Mr. Wheat.

The U.S. Ambassador to Greece, **Thomas Niles**, toured the archaeological sites of Crete for four days in June, hosted by ASCSA Director **W.D.E. Coulson**. Both the Ambassador and his inseparable companion, a pooch named **Mr. Wheat**, especially enjoyed the climb to the Kastro at Kavousi and the boat ride to Mochlos. The tour ended at Kommos, where **Joseph** and **Maria Shaw** of the University of Toronto welcomed both the Ambassador and the arrival of Summer Session II.

School Reports

Myth and Media: Satyrs in the Public Eye

The satyr is easily recognized and defined in the Archaic and Classical periods by numerous painted images on Attic vases. In the context of Dionysian scenes, the satyr often appears as a playful fellow, a happy drunk, who is appreciative of a little female companionship every now and again. This rather appealing reputation is misleading, however, because it represents, for the most part, the interests of a single geographical region and medium.

In other parts of the Greek world during these periods, the satyr was relatively rare, but when he does appear the context is worthy of investigation. Satyrs appear on coins, in large scale sculpture (mostly architectural), and as architectural revetments. At first glance these media seem to have little in common, yet all share one critical characteristic: they are monuments intended to be viewed by the public. Because he is found in this context, the satyr deserves reconsideration as a public character, and not simply as an appropriate image for Attic drinking vessels.

My studies have brought me to Greece to look for this other satyr. Interestingly, Attica—the source of so many of the vases—seems not to have found the satyr fitting for their public monuments. Instead we must look to Northern Greece, Asia Minor and the West. The results, thus far, suggest a wide range of physical makeup and mythological context.

Outside Attica the satyr remains closely connected to wine, but his attachment to Dionysos is far less pronounced. In Northern Greece on the island of Thasos, for example, a huge satyr (two and a half meters high—the largest in captivity) is carved onto a block decorating a city gate. Here he is depicted holding a *kantharos* indicating his connection to wine, a famous export of the city. Otherwise, the context suggests a protective demon rather than a drunken reveler. This monument is one of many that can provide new insight into the meaning of the satyr for the ancient Greeks. More than just a cheerful part of Dionysos' entourage, this creature could have a mythology and meaning all his own.

Ann-Marie Knoblauch
Associate Student Member 1995-96

Agora

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Detail from red-figured cup found in Late Archaic well. Photo C. & M. Mauzy

deposited in the second quarter of the 5th century. This deep fill seems to represent a major rearrangement following the Persian sack of Athens in 479 B.C. The fill contained several bronze arrowheads, a few broken bits of early architecture, and signs of burning.

North of Hadrian Street we continued exploration of the levels overlying the Classical commercial building. More of both the western and eastern walls of the third room from the south were found, along with the remnants of a handsome cement-lined basin built into its northeast corner. The building was in use from the early 4th century B.C. until the 1st century A.D. Each shop has its own stratigraphic sequence reflecting the history of that particular unit.

It appears that at least one of the shops produced and sold terracotta figurines, judging from a small deposit (J 1:1) from behind the building to the northeast. Here a shallow pit was found, full of fragmentary pottery, pieces of terracotta figurines, and several moulds. The pottery, coins, and lamps found with the terracottas were from the second half of the 1st century and early 2nd century A.D. The terracottas include a head of Pan, and the head of a grotesque, as well as fragments of arms, legs, and drapery of assorted hollow figurines, many of them made from very worn moulds. There were also several fragments of four-spoked wheels, presumably for attachment to toy horses and the like. The mould for making these wheels was recovered from the same pit, along with the front and back moulds for an armed figure, and the front mould for a boar.

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Ground Broken for East Crete Center

Summer 1995 saw construction begin on the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) Study Center for East Crete, on land purchased in Pacheia Ammos last year. The ground breaking ceremony in July was attended by dignitaries and some 200 people from the village of Pacheia Ammos, as well as Greek and foreign archaeologists from all over Crete. The day's celebrations went into the night at a Cretan *glendi* in a local taverna.

Philip P. Betancourt, professor at Temple University and Executive Director of INSTAP, projects a July 1996 completion date for the first phase of construction, with a rough building ready for use by American excavation teams in East Crete.

The East Crete Research Center will provide a permanent storage and study facility for American and joint Greek and American projects in East Crete, where American teams have been particularly active in the last several decades. Thomas Brogan, ASCSA Spitzer Fellow 1993-94, has been delegated by INSTAP to monitor the process for the current academic year.

Bronze Conference Set for Boston

The Harvard University Art Museums will host the Thirteenth International Bronze Congress May 28 to June 1, 1996, with some 80 scholars expected to present papers. Sessions will focus on monumental bronzes; ancient technology; modern conservation and technical study; and the influence of classical bronzes during the Renaissance, among other topics. On display at the same time will be the exhibition, *The Fire of Hephaistos: Classical Bronze Statuary from North American Collections*. Organized principally by Carol C. Mattusch, Professor at George Mason University and a member of the Executive Committee of the Managing Committee of the ASCSA, the exhibition will bring together, side by side for the first time, an array of monumental bronzes, many of them little-known.

Also on the Congress Planning Committee are Beryl Barr-Sharrar, Diana Buitron-Oliver, Evelyn B. Harrison, John J. Herrmann, Jr., Caroline Houser, and David Gordon Mitten, almost all long-time associates and members of the ASCSA.

Agora

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After the abandonment of the Classical commercial building in the 1st century A.D., the area was next used in the Late Roman period. Only small patches of stratified fills and tiled or mortared floors of the 4th and 5th centuries A.D.—together with small stretches of walls which form no coherent plan—survived the extensive habitation and use of the area in the 10th and 11th centuries A.D.

West of the Stoa Poikile, we completed clearing the Late Archaic well, a task first begun in 1994. Collapsing bedrock made it necessary to shore up the top two meters of the shaft which, below the collapse, was cut through bedrock and lined with stones. The interior diameter of the well was 0.92 m. and the depth 5.80 m. The lowest 0.75 m. contained the period-of-use fill, with numerous coarse-ware amphoras, *kadoi*, and pitchers dropped or broken as water was drawn from the well. Above that was a layer about 0.75 m. thick, full of pottery of a different character. In addition to the coarse-wares there were numerous pieces of black-glazed pottery and about a dozen figured pieces. Much of this pottery was recovered intact, or mended up to whole shapes, and it seems clear that it was all deliberately discarded.

The range of shapes and quality suggests that it represents all the pottery one might expect to find in a single Athenian household between 510 and 480 B.C. The figured pieces are of high quality, almost all of them appropriate for the symposium. There were six red-figured cups or *kylikes*. Three show young men in various poses and are close in style to the work of Skythes and the cup painters in the Epeleios group. These three pieces are very close in shape and size, and may well form a set bought all together from a single workshop, though perhaps painted by different individuals. The fourth cup has an owl, the fifth an unusual wheel motif, and the sixth may have been bought for the young heir of the house: it is much smaller and has scenes of youths duelling without weapons, painted in an almost cartoon style.

There was also a very large black-figured *skyphos*, big enough to have served as a small krater, decorated with banqueters, musicians, and birds. To pour and keep the wine, there was a red-figured *pelike* and a black-figured trefoil *oinochoe*. The *pelike*, perhaps painted by the Nikoxenos Painter, is decorated with two single figures; on one side a strolling musician carrying his lyre, perhaps on the way to

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Voice from the Trench

Agora volunteer Jeff Vanderpool (Boston University), whose grandfather served on the first Agora excavation team in 1931, writes of his experience in the Summer '95 season.

I was drawn to the Agora excavations by my undergraduate studies in philosophy and classics, an interest which has evolved over the last couple of years. But excavation turned out to be far different from what I had imagined.

First, there was what I would call "scale." My surroundings seemed out of focus, for I had been accustomed to studying and observing everything on a much grander scale. Now, instead of looking at building plans, maps of sites, or reading of life in Classical Athens, I was in the dirt, in the scorching summer heat, digging in a space more or less a square meter in size. Yes, the scale had changed drastically, and only when I could grasp this did I stand up and really look around me. That is when I learned to appreciate and love what we were doing.

Then there were the physical demands. In the beginning I did not think it possible to spend two months in the sun, seven hours a day, five days a week. However, we soon discovered ways to alleviate the pain. Water was the key to survival, and was consumed at a rate of about four and a half liters a day, with no need to use the facilities after work. The next best thing to water was the pottery washing. It afforded an escape to the shade, a seat on a comfortable wooden box, and the chance to immerse your arms in water up to the elbow. As I soon discovered, pottery



Agora Volunteer Hettie Veneziano, cooling off on pottery washing duty. Photo C. Vanderpool



Fresh out of the wash: a pair of vases from Persian level destruction in newly-dug Agora well, in the hands of Jeff Vanderpool. Photo J. Camp

washing became a popular job, often requested, and by the end of the season a hotly traded commodity.

Other blessed escapes from the sun included a generous half hour lunch break, the cherished ten minute water break (at 1:00 p.m.), and the various miscellaneous jobs assigned by Professor Camp. The real treat was that each day the tasks were different (the surprise factor), and you never knew who was going to get picked. It was during one of these assignments that I received my most thorough tour of the Agora. My mission, with a fellow digger was to seek out marble piles in the Agora and to measure and record them. I remember, above all, our joy at getting permission to enter the Hephaestion, because we were there on "official" business.

In terms of discoveries, all were exciting, but perhaps the best were from a well filled with material from Persian destruction levels (480 B.C.). The finds were in good shape, many of them beautifully painted, with some whole or nearly whole pots which could be reconstructed. While these finds were a great bonus, it was privilege enough to have had such an experience and opportunity. Without a doubt, the best discoveries for me were the people, varied, interesting and often amusing, whom I encountered throughout the season; and above all, the inspiration I feel as I continue my studies.

Conservation Focus of Getty Conference

This past May, some 80 representatives from around the world, including ASCSA Director W.D.E. Coulson, attended an international conference on the conservation of archaeological sites in the Mediterranean sponsored by the J. Paul Getty Trust. Organized by John Walsh, Director of the J. Paul Getty Museum, and Miguel Angel Corzo, Director of the Getty Conservation Institute, the purpose of the conference was to discuss the protection of the archaeological heritage of the Mediterranean and to develop guidelines to insure its survival into the next millennium.

The conference opened with a plenary session at Carthage in Tunis, followed by boat trips to three sites, Piazza Armerina, Knossos, and Ephesos, identified as examples of particular problems in conservation and site management. Piazza Armerina, notable for its modern roof, has great difficulty accommodating the volume of visitors—some 70 bus loads of tourists per day. Knossos was chosen both for the controversial reconstructions of Sir Arthur Evans, and because it has problems with the movement of visitors. Ephesos, well-



ASCSA Director W.D.E. Coulson (left) with Dimitris Michaelidis of the Cyprus Department of Antiquities, at Piazza Armerina.

known for its restored monuments, raises the question of how much should be restored at any particular site.

The conclusions of the conference will form the basis of a report for use by governmental, national, and international agencies responsible for the protection of the archaeological heritage of the Mediterranean.

New Managing Editor to Join Staff

In a restructuring of responsibilities in the Publications Office, the School has appointed Kathleen "Kerri" Cox as Managing Editor, effective January 1.

Ms. Cox comes to the School from Columbia University Press, where she served as Assistant Managing Editor. Prior to Columbia, she worked as Editorial Fellow at the University of Texas at Austin Press. Ms. Cox received her B.A. from the College of William and Mary, her M.A. in Classical Archaeology (major) and ancient Greek (minor) from the University of Texas at Austin, and has completed her

course work for the Ph.D. at Austin, where she studied with Thomas Palaima, Cynthia Shelmerdine, and the late Charles Edwards. She also worked as chief research assistant in the Program in Aegean Scripts and Prehistory under Director Tom Palaima. Ms. Cox's first association with the ASCSA was as a Summer Session Member in 1986. Subsequently, she served as a Volunteer in the Agora Excavations during the 1989 and 1990 seasons, and was John Williams White Fellow at the School in 1990-91.

ASCSA Positions Open for 1997

The ASCSA announces openings and terms for the following positions: Director of the School, term of up to five years beginning July 1, 1997, application deadline January 15, 1996; Field Director of the Corinth Excavations, July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2002, application deadline January 15, 1996; Elizabeth A. Whitehead Visiting Professors (2), September 15, 1997 to June 1, 1998, application deadline February 1, 1996; and Directors of the Summer Sessions (2), Gertrude Smith Professors, Summer 1997, application deadline February 15, 1996.

Full descriptions of the positions may be obtained by calling the School's U.S. Office at (609) 844-7577.

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a party; on the other side a youth recovers from the party by sticking his fingers down his throat. The oinochoe, close in style to the Athena Painter, shows a seated, armed Athena being approached by Herakles leading a bull, watched by Hermes. A small black-figured *amphoriskos* has a Dionysiac assembly.

An unusual piece is a handsome *phiale* decorated within with six spotted bulls done in added white or red, with no incision, apparently in imitation of a metal prototype. Similar *phialai* are known from the Athenian Acropolis but are not common. This *phiale* and a terracotta relief *protome* of a goddess are the only pieces with possible cult associations. The vast majority of the material is appropriate for regular domestic use, despite the fact that the well is less than ten meters north of the Altar of Aphrodite.

There was a deep layer of stones above this mass of pottery, apparently from the collapse of the lining in the upper part of the shaft, and above that a layer of broken bedrock. Together these two layers would seem to represent the deliberate destruction and filling of the well, presumably at the hands of the Persians in 479 B.C.

The group is particularly interesting because it provides one of the most complete pictures of the full range of coarse, fine, and figured pottery to be found in an Athenian household of 510-480 B.C. The well also adds to our picture of the area north of the Eridanos River where public buildings, sanctuaries, and private houses were crowded close together at the northwest corners of the Agora square.

ASCSA Admissions Deadlines

Jan. 5, 1996	Applications for Regular Memberships and First Year Fellowships
Jan. 31, 1996	Student Associate Membership; Jacob Hirsch Fellowship; Gennadeion Fellowship
Feb. 1, 1996	Anna C. & Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship in conjunction with the AIA
Feb. 15, 1996	Summer Sessions
Mar. 1, 1996	Oscar Broneer Fellowship
Mar. 4, 1996	Mellon Research Fellowships for Scholars from Central and Eastern Europe
Mar. 5, 1996	Wiener Laboratory Larry Angel Fellowship, Geoarchaeology Fellowship, and Faunal Studies Fellowship

For full application details, please contact the ASCSA U.S. Office, 993 Lenox Drive, Suite 101, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648; Tel. (609) 844-7577; Fax (609) 844-7524.

My Summer Vacation . . .

Marjorie Venit (ASCSA S.S. '77, Associate Member '78-'81), Associate Professor in the Department of Art History and Archaeology at the University of Maryland, compares her recollections as a Summer Session student in 1977 with the experience of directing the ASCSA's 1995 Summer Session I.

I cannot pretend that I was dragged into this position kicking and screaming—after all I did apply for the job—but it did take me more than ten years to send that application letter. Much of my reluctance was based on recognizing what my 1977 Summer School Director, Fordyce (Mitch) Mitchell, had to put up with. I remembered Mitch's patience: one of us was always ill, another two were always late, one wanted to go swimming *all the time*. I annoyed him by needing time for photographs of *everything*. I remembered Mitch's co-director, Marguerite Mitchell, helping Mitch—and all of us—so kindly and so well. But most of all I remembered the blood gushing from the head wound of a student who slipped negotiating the caique to Delos.

And here I was. Alone. With twenty students. Fortunately these twenty formed a truly remarkable group of young individuals—energetic, bright eyed, good natured, and strongly focussed: much of their free time in Athens (a "free afternoon" means an hour, a free day, two hours) was spent in the Blegen library. Those few who fell ill were stoic, and no one was ever late. I did not have a single co-director, I had twenty of them.

What I had not recognized when I timorously applied to direct a Summer Session was how much the program had developed in breadth and depth since 1977. The amount of ground covered, the number of sites seen and guest speakers heard have increased; the scope has broadened to encompass paleolithic to pop; even the means of transport have proliferated in the past two decades. Let us take Crete as an example. In 1977 we flew to Crete. Arriving mid-morning, we checked into our hotel and were urged to spend the early afternoon at the Museum, and in the late afternoon we visited Knossos for a student report. In our four days on Crete we saw the Herakleion Museum and seven sites. Our sole guest lecturer was Joe Shaw at the recently-opened excavation at Kommos.

Now let us fast-forward to 1995 and look again at the first day: our overnight ferry docked at 6:30 am, and by 8:48 we had breakfasted and had arrived at the Ferrangi Taverna in Kavousi to meet Leslie Day and her three hired pick-up trucks for a gleeful, jolting ride up to Kavousi and her tour of

the site. Then down to the workrooms at Pacheia Ammos for Geraldine Gesell's snake tubes, goddesses, and cults, and talks by other specialists. By 3:00 we had lunched at a taverna in Mochlos, and the greater majority of us who had chosen *not* to swim to Mochlos Island, had been delivered by caique for Jeff Soles' tour of the Late Minoan III settlement and Early Minoan house tombs. A few sea urchin spine extractions from swimmers' fingers later, we were seeing our second *apotheke* of the day (complete with resident experts) and the mainland Mochlos chamber tombs. We arrived at Sitiea at 7:18 pm for our hotel and our second swim of the day. In our six days on Crete we visited nearly twenty sites and seven museums.

For the Director, it was an unparalleled learning experience. In 1977 Mitch covered almost all the sites not treated with student reports. In 1995 we heard from almost 75 experts in their fields (including Eve Harrison, who spoke to us six times!), many of whom were Greek or British, and visited over 130 sites, including seventeen apothekes and nineteen theaters (the one near Beroia not yet excavated). Yes, the Northern trip—a great addition; from tombs at Vergina, unexcavated in 1977, now set in their 21st century museum, to Petralona Cave where the earliest human found in Greece lies in fiberglass splendor amid glorious stalactites and stalagmites.

Not only is the program now more intense, but new traditions have been established. One of these traditions is Methone at sunset, yet for each of us it is as the first time: pulling up to the site, piling out of the bus, and seeing the castle gate. Closed. And then following the ridge above the moat, down the steps, across the moat (softly stepping like pirates in *Peter Pan*), finally to breach the walls. Then across the deserted keep to the very ends of the battlements for wine and nuts and raisins. Yeah, wine and nuts and raisins.

Do you realize the logistical difficulties this surprise party raises? Wine was easy. We'd had great wine the night before at the taverna in Pylos, so wine is secured by rushing back to Pylos before the taverna closes for siesta and buying three liter-and-a-half soft drink bottles filled with their finest. Plastic cups? If no grocery store is open convince someone at a *zacharoplasteion* to sell them to you. Bowls for nuts and raisins? Styrofoam doggy baskets from the hotel restaurant sliced in half. Nuts and raisins? A piece of cake. And carrying the four-and-a-half kilos of wine and couple of pounds of snacks on the Methone march ("Gee, if I'd known what was in your knapsack, I'd have carried it for you..." Thanks a heap!). Well worth it. As each of us claimed his or her own crenelle, curled up looking at the sea beyond and watched peace descend as night descended, we each experienced Methone and Greece anew and became part of the tradition.



Marjorie Venit's Summer Session I students unite for a group shot with their constant companion Barney, otherwise known as the Disco Bus. Photo K. Panagakos

Lyric Visions of Greece for On-Site '96

From June 12 to June 30, 1996, the ASCSA's "On-Site" program will travel to the Aegean islands and the coast of Asia Minor accompanied by some of literature's greatest lyric poetry. Led by William F. Wyatt, Professor at Brown University, with the collaboration of Richard Mason, who teaches at George Mason University and the University of Maryland at Baltimore County, the group will read, and reflect on, works by poets from Homer to Archilochos, Sappho, Solon, Simonides and others, in the settings where they lived and worked. Included in the itinerary are visits to Paros, the birthplace of Archilochos; Samos, home to notable poets such as Anakreon and Ibykos; Ephesos, birthplace of Kallinos; Sardis, where Alcman was born; and, of course, Sappho's Lesbos, with a stop at Chios along the way. The eighteen-day tour will cost in the range of \$3,500, excluding international airfare. For more information call the ASCSA U.S. Office at (609) 844-7577.

All of the ASCSA alumnae who participated in the 1994 NEH Summer Seminar in Rome, "The Roman Art of Emulation" (See *Newsletter*, Spring 1995), gathered at the University of Michigan in August 1995, on the invitation of Seminar Directors **Elaine Gazda** and **Miranda Marvin**, ASCSA '63-64 and '82-'83, for a reunion workshop.

Nancy Serwint, ASCSA Hirsch Fellow '85-'86, Associate Professor in the School of Art at Arizona State University, has been appointed Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) in Nicosia, Cyprus, commencing August 1996. Currently Assistant Director of the Princeton University Excavations at Polis, she follows **Stuart Swiny**, who served as the Director of CAARI for fifteen years beginning in 1980.

Sardonic Smile, Nonverbal Behavior in Homeric Epic, by **Donald Lateiner**, ASCSA Thomas Day Seymour Fellow '69-'70, Wright Professor of Greek and Humanities at Ohio Wesleyan University, was published this year by the University of Michigan Press. The book, the first to thoroughly analyze nonverbal behavior in Homeric epic, was written for a broad audience including classicists, cultural historians, anthropologists, semioticians, and students of comparative literature.

The Archives of the American School enjoyed the assistance of several volunteers this fall. **Eileen Gantos**, **Mary Mikalson**, and **Karen Niskanen** undertook the cataloguing of Piet De Jong's watercolors of the Pylos frescoes, B.H. Hill's correspondence, and old photographs from the late 19th/early 20th century, while two students from College Year in Athens, **Elaine Zamanski** and **Charleen Caprio**, transcribed letters of Elizabeth Blegen, and processed records from the Director's Office. Finally, **Fotini Mavrikiou** continued her cataloguing of John Gennadius' collection of engravings and maps.

Carla Antonaccio, Agora Volunteer '82, ASCSA Student Associate '85-'86 and summers '86, '89, '92, now Associate Professor of Classics at Wesleyan University and Director of Excavations at Archaic Morgantina, has become a member of the Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington this year. On a recent visit to Princeton she lectured on "Greeks and Indigenes in Colonial Sicily: the Case of Morgantina" and "Homer and Lefkandi," the latter in preparation for a forthcoming article. Her dissertation, *An Archaeology of Ancestors: Tomb Cult and Hero Cult in early Greece*, has just been published by Rowman & Littlefield, University Press of America.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is organizing a conference, "The Romanization of Athens," to be held in Lincoln on April 18-20, 1996. The purpose of the conference is to bring together an interdisciplinary cast of scholars whose papers will focus on the process of acculturation through documentation from historical, archaeological, art historical, and epigraphical evidence. The ASCSA is well represented in the list of participating scholars, which includes **Susan Rotroff**, **Cornelius Vermeule**, **Christian Habicht**, **Hermann Kienast**, **Olga Palagia**, **Kevin Clinton**, **Daniel Geagan**, **Robert Lamberton**, **Elizabeth Will**, **John Kroll**, **Susan Walker**, and **Antony Spawforth**. For more information, contact Michael Hoff, Department of Art & Art History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, 68588-0114; (402) 472-5342; Fax: (402) 472-9746; E-mail: mhoff@unlinfo.unl.edu.



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