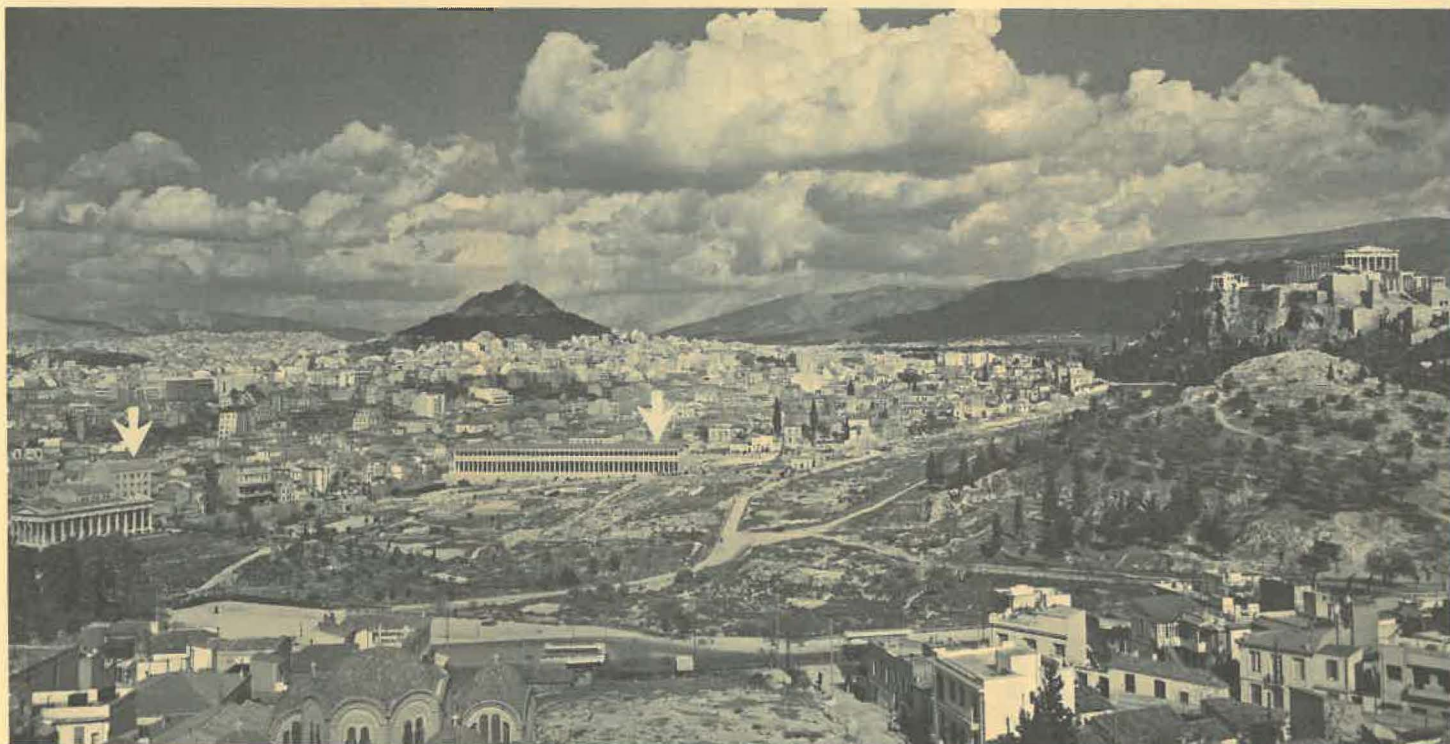


American
School
of Classical
Studies
at Athens

Newsletter

Spring 1979



The Agora of Athens with the Acropolis at the right, the Stoa of Attalos Museum center and Temple of Hephaistos left. Areas designated for future excavation are indicated with arrows.

Three Grants Support New Excavations in Athenian Agora

Three American foundations have announced major grants to the American School of Classical Studies to support the new phase of excavations in the Athenian Agora. The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the School a gift-and-matching grant of \$460,914 through its General Research Program. A grant of \$296,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation will provide the matching funds necessary to accept the offer of the National Endowment; the David and Lucile Packard Foundation has agreed to donate \$300,000 over the next three years. These funds will cover the costs of two or three seasons of field work which will form the first part of an extensive new campaign of archaeological

exploration in the heart of Athens.

During the summer of 1979 excavations are planned in one of the two areas of highest archaeological priority, that at the northwestern corner of the present excavated zone. It has now become possible to begin exploration of this important area because of the generous support and cooperation of the Greek Service of Antiquities and Restoration, which has recently expropriated at its own expense the large property, occupied by the old flour mill, lying on the north side of modern Hadrian Street (indicated by an arrow at left of the photograph). The Greek authorities have indicated their willingness to allow the American School to undertake the excavation of this pro-

Continued on page 6

In this issue

Opening of the Isthmia Museum

Three new trustees

Corinth:

Field Director's report

Temple Hill excavations

*Lucy Shoe Meritt reminisces
with Rhys Carpenter*

Opening of the Museum at Isthmia

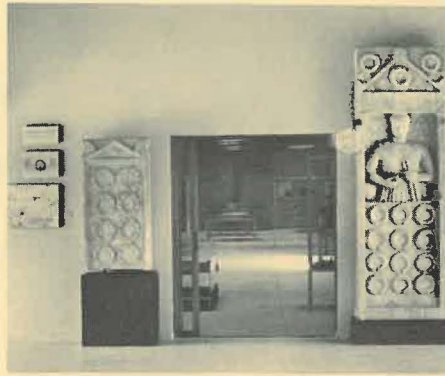
August 25, 1978 saw the opening of the new Museum at Isthmia in the village of Kyras Vrysi near Corinth. The Museum houses objects from the Isthmian Sanctuary of Poseidon and from the Corinthian port of Kenchreai. The new road to Epidaurus, branching off from the Athens-Corinth highway just after the Corinth canal, passes by the front door.

Opening ceremonies began with a liturgy and addresses by Nicholas Yalouris, Director of the Greek Archaeological Service, and Oscar Broneer, representing the American School of Classical Studies. The ribbon was cut by Minister of Education and Culture, George Plitas, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey, and the doors officially opened to admit a crowd of visitors. A reception followed on the terrace outside overlooking the Sanctuary.

Under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and with the cooperation of the Greek Archaeological Service, excavation at Isthmia, sponsored by the University of Chicago, was carried on by Oscar Broneer from 1952 to 1962. Excavation in surrounding areas was undertaken from 1967 to the present by Paul A. Clement under the sponsorship of the University of California at Los Angeles and the Greek Archaeological Service. At Kenchreai Robert L. Scranton and Edwin Ramage excavated from 1963 through 1968, sponsored by the University of Chicago and Indiana University.

The Museum was designed by Paul Mylonas of Athens and constructed with funds contributed by private individuals and foundations. It was completed in 1972 and formally presented by the School to the Greek Ministry of Education and Culture. Furnishing of the building was undertaken by the Greek Archaeological Service.

The interior consists of a spacious foyer and a single, large exhibit hall divided between the sites of Isthmia and Kenchreai. Two large stelai commemorating victories of contestants at the Isthmian Games flank the main door. Moving through the exhibit hall the visitor will first see dedications of bronze and terracotta and architectural remains from the early temple to Poseidon at Isthmia dating from about 650 to 470 B.C. From the classical temple a Roman copy of the colossal torso from a cult statue of Amphitrite is on display. The sacrificial pits of the shrine to Palaemon yielded the unusual Palaemon lamps of the first and second centuries A.D. Also on display are athletic equipment, two Panathenaic amphoras and the marble head of a youthful Roman victor which came from the theater. Two monuments inscribed to Demeter, a small marble statue of a girl



Entrance flanked by stelai commemorating victors in the Isthmian games.



Louise Scranton, Oscar Broneer and Robert Scranton in the Isthmia Museum.

with a goose and a kantharos-crater with scenes in relief, may have come from her shrine in the Sacred Glen.

The Hellenistic settlement on the ridge south of the Sanctuary (the Rachi) yielded household pottery, equipment from a weaving and dying establishment and numerous terracotta figurines. A final case is devoted to archaic Greek pottery from a cemetery at the edge of the modern village and to early Helladic vases from the region of the isthmus. The Isthmian displays were designed and executed by G. Robert Martin (now of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.) with help from private donors and the University of Chicago.

The west half of the hall is devoted to objects from the nearby Corinthian port of Kenchreai. Unique glass panels of opus sectile from the Sanctuary of Isis at the south end of the harbor form the major part of the display, accompanied by photographs and drawings. Harbor and Nilotic scenes, panels with formal designs and a full-length portrait of a philosopher designated as Plato can be seen. The panels were shipped to Kenchreai about 375 A.D. and were destroyed shortly thereafter in a catastrophe which flooded the area. The crates in which the panels were packed for shipment from their place of manufacture are also shown.



Nicholas Yalouris, Director of the Greek Archaeological Service (right) with Carter Brown, Director of the National Gallery of Art, and Mrs. Brown.



Marble perirrhanterion ca. 650 B.C. from the archaic temple at Isthmia.

Preserved under the sea, material from the Sanctuary of Isis also includes fragments of several wooden stools, pieces of other furniture and decoration, a pair of wooden doors, and many fragments of carved bone or ivory and engraved veneer. Representative examples of pottery, glass, jewelry and materials from the manufacture of mosaics and marble opus sectile can be seen. Of special interest to engineers and sailors is a well preserved wooden pulley block with a double sheave. The late Dieter Thimme and his wife Danae of Indiana University with Robert Scranton arranged the cases and wall displays with support from private individuals and the University of Chicago.

The Museum is regularly open to visitors throughout the year, and we hope many alumni and friends of the School will have the opportunity to pass that way.

*Oscar Broneer
Robert Scranton
Elizabeth Gebhard*

New Trustees Elected

In November, 1978, three new trustees were elected to the Board of the School, Robert O. Anderson, Elizabeth R. Gebhard and Doreen Canaday Spitzer.

Robert O. Anderson is a petroleum executive, rancher and civic leader. Since 1965 he has served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Atlantic Richfield Company.

Mr. Anderson is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has also received numerous honorary degrees. Active in many educational and cultural endeavors, he is Chairman of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Aspen, Colorado, and Trustee of the California Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago and the University of Denver. He is also a member of the Board of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Anderson enjoys hunting and fishing and maintains an active interest in ranching and farming operations in the Southwest and abroad. The Andersons make their home in New Mexico and have seven children.

Elizabeth Gebhard, a classical archaeologist, has worked closely with the American School of Classical Studies since 1959, when she became Field Supervisor for the University of Chicago excavation of the theater at Isthmia, which she published in a monograph in 1973. She is Chairman of the Department of Classics at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. Presently, as Secretary of the Isthmian collection in the new museum, she is undertaking a major analysis of materials and artifacts, with the assistance of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Professor Gebhard's extensive excavation experience also includes service from 1970 to 1975 at the Roman city of Stobi in Yugoslavia as chief investigator for the theater, on which she has published a number of articles. She has lectured extensively for the Archaeological Institute of America, has been elected to its Executive and Nominating Committees, and since 1966 has served in numerous offices for its Chicago Society, including President. Mrs. Gebhard is married to Paul Gebhard and has two children. She is a Trustee of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Election of Doreen Spitzer perpetuates a happy School tradition and brings to the Board the scion of a distinguished School family. Mrs. Spitzer inherits her love of Greece from her mother, who had a passionate interest in Greek literature, and from her father, Ward M. Canaday, who was President of the School's Board of Trustees from 1949 to 1963 and its Chairman from 1963 to 1971. Mr. Cana-



Robert O. Anderson



Elizabeth Gebhard (second from left) at opening of Isthmia Museum with Charles K. Williams II (left), Danae Thimme and Herman Wells, Chancellor of the University of Indiana.



Doreen Spitzer (second from right) and her father, Ward M. Canaday (right) in 1937 on the tennis court shared with the British School of Archaeology. Also in the photo are Ted Erck, Janet Morgan and Herbert Lansdale.

day did much to promote tourism in Greece and guided the School through a period of great flowering which saw the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos as the Agora Museum, the restoration of the Church of the Holy Apostles and the addition of the Arthur Vining Davis Wing to the main School building.

Mrs. Spitzer was trained in classical archaeology at Bryn Mawr and attended the American School of Classical Studies

in 1936 through 1938. She has served as President of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association and Chairman of the Friends of the Library. Since 1967 she has worked with the Volunteer Docents of the Princeton University Art Museum. She is married to Lyman Spitzer, Jr., Chairman of the Department of Astrophysical Sciences and Director of the Observatory at Princeton University. The Spitzers have four children and two grandchildren.

Summer Session Students Visit Many Sites

A recognized feature of the ASCSA Summer Session is the unique opportunity for the students (and Director) to meet and hear scholars speak on their research. In 1978 28 specialists, including several from the Greek Archaeological Service and foreign schools, addressed our group.

By the end of our first day, June 19, it had become clear that Summer Session I would be fast in pace between monuments or sites, but thorough in coverage. When and where possible we sped from one place to the next in hydrofoils, sleek and modern ships, Boeing 737's; but for the most part we travelled in vintage buses. Our drivers were willing to venture into untried territory over some terrible back roads, and, as with all School trips, a good part was done on foot.

The willingness of the group for adventure and speed meant that we could add a number of stops to the traditional Summer School itinerary. We tucked in Halieis, Franchthi, Peristeria, Phigaleia, Alipheira, Tyllisos, Agio Nikolaos, Vassiliki, Kato Zakro, Nea Anchialos, Demetrias, Sesklo, Dimini, and the Volos Museum. For our "island trip" we spent two nights on Thira, visiting Akrotiri and the classical site (a forced and rapid descent from the latter during a *meltemi* constituted our most harrowing experience).

There were many reasons for the success of Summer Session I. There were the enthusiastic interest, good humor, and willingness to jog on the part of the student membership. Credit must also go to the competent assistance of the Director, Professor of Archaeology and staff of the School.

Last year, for the first time, the Summer Sessions enjoyed their own Secretary. This position seems so fundamental to a successful outcome that it is difficult to imagine what the troubles must have been in yesteryear. The first to fill the job, Carol Lawton, set an incomparable precedent that will be hard to match.

*Frederick Cooper
University of Minnesota
Director, Summer Session I, 1978*

Corinth, 1978-1979

The Corinth spring dig of 1978, after two training sessions, settled down to excavation in and behind the west end of the South Stoa and in a second area to its northwest, the Punic Amphora Building. Regular Members, Ann Brownlee, Mary Lou Zimmerman, Mark Munn and Rhys Townsend, excavated for the full season. Nancy Winter, on sabbatical from the School Library during the spring, came down from Athens to help excavate in one special area.

Under the colonnade of the South Stoa, in the area supervised by Mr. Townsend, we came upon a building with a deep cellar into which large amounts of pottery had been dumped when the building was abandoned. The material in the dump is dated within the middle of the fourth century B.C. and had a thin level of later habitation over it, used before the construction of the South Stoa.

The Punic Amphora Building, discovered in 1977, even now has not been completely excavated. From the ruins this year we recovered over two and one half tons of amphora sherds, about a third of which are Punic. An equal quantity are Chiot. The building apparently was constructed and occupied by a merchant who broke his used amphoras and spread them on the floor of his courtyard. Then he resurfaced the floor. He apparently disposed of the amphoras, at least the Punic containers, because they had contained dried or salted fish and were not usable thereafter. The remains of fish among the sherds indicate that the commonest import was sea bream.

Excavation of the Punic Amphora Building makes possible two interesting deductions. First, the presence of so much Punic material, including hole-mouthed jars, suggests that at least one trader in Corinth had extensive contacts with the Punic west in the fifth century B.C. One possible port of contact is Motya in western Sicily, but the exact provenance of the bulk of the Punic amphoras has yet to be determined.

The second deduction is based on the date of the emporium's abandonment. The last datable pot from the building seems to be ca. 440-430 B.C. Over the pottery from this level was laid a road, not another house. Thus we assume that the Punic Amphora Building was abandoned and the land on which it was built redivided at about the time of Phormio's blockade of the Corinthian Gulf. It seems probable therefore the Athenians succeeded here, as they did in the case of Megara, in sufficiently disrupting trade so as to cause the collapse of this Corinthian merchant's business.

This spring we are trying a new program. Rather than two two-week training sessions and then a regular excavation

season of seven weeks, we will have one three-week training session, one four-week training session, and then one pottery study session. The pottery group will have a series of unpublished deposits or groups to publish. I hope that there will be time for each person to write up the important pieces and establish the period of use of a deposit so that the commentaries can appear along with my 1979 excavation report.

Finally, this summer, as last summer, Michael Katzev, I hope, will be able to do some tests in the undug fills associated with the Southeast Building of the forum. Last summer excavation there produced many fragments of a Pompeian Fourth Style fresco, as well as earlier material, including a Protocorinthian pit, full of painted wares.

*Charles Kaufman Williams, II
Field Director, Corinth Excavations*



Mary Lou Zimmerman studies excavated materials in Corinth with Sarah Peirce and Thomas Loening.



Report of the Managing Committee

With the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and American Philological Association in Vancouver this year we did not expect a large turnout for the Managing Committee regular December meeting and so were both surprised and pleased with an attendance that topped that of last May (57 to 54) even though it was smaller than last year's December meeting in Atlanta (81).

The following new members were elected: Herbert Abramson from the Central Pennsylvania Consortium, George Bass from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Steven Glass from Pitzer College, Jon Mikalson from the University of Virginia, David Mitten from Radcliffe College, Bennett Pascal from the University of Oregon. Action was taken on various matters brought by the Executive Committee, which always meets for several hours on the previous day in probouleutic fashion to formulate recommendations. It was decided that a proposal to mount an NEH Summer Seminar at the School in 1980 be given the green light if it could be fitted in with the School's own two Summer Sessions. As Directors of those 1980 Summer Sessions the following were approved: Alan Boegehold and William Donovan. Because of the need to cut costs there had been some consideration of either eliminating one of the Special Research Fellowships or cutting the housing allowance; since both more information and further discussion seemed desirable, a temporary measure



Segment of fish scales from Punic Amphora Building at Corinth

(left) Punic Amphora, from Corinth 5th century B.C.

provided more time, that is, a vote to defer the appointment of the 1982/83 Special Research Fellows to May 1980.

Although members of the School in Athens had urged that the fee for Visiting Scholars who have associate membership be the same as for Student Associate Members (\$500 for members of Cooperating Institutions; \$1000 for others) instead of half, the Managing Committee felt that it was not wise to make changes in the fee structure even before it had been put fully into effect. That is, student fees are to be charged only after June 1979. Other matters of fees and finances were also taken up: approval of Summer Session fee of \$1050; definition of Summer Session Directors' stipend and expense monies; approval of a small medical fee for all members of the School as part coverage of the School doctor's retaining fee.

Committee chairmen reported on numbers of inquiries and applications for Admissions and Fellowships, for Summer Sessions and for Gennadius Library Fellowship and Professorship of Hellenic Studies. Attention was called to the Publications Committee's display of recent publications and the whole range of picture books that was included in the Book Exhibit for the first time this year. Professor Edmonson reported on the current state and activities of the School.

Because very few of the members of the Excavation Committee were present in Vancouver, it was necessary for Professor Immerwahr to poll the Committee for advice on the setting of fees for excavation and research projects. Other committees of the Managing Committee are kept busy in January through March: the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships processing applications, setting examinations, circulating and reading them in order to meet and decide on acceptances and nominations; the Summer Sessions Committee doing the same, without benefit of examinations, for a much larger group of applicants to the Summer Session; the Gennadius Library Committee dealing with both applications for the Gennadius Fellowship and for the Kress Professorship of Hellenic Studies; the Committee on Personnel joining the Gennadius Library Committee in the nomination of the Kress Professor and entertaining applications and nominations for the 1980-85 Chairmanship, Vice-Chairmanship and Secretaryship of the Managing Committee; the Committee on Committees composing a slate of nominees for election to the various committees in May; the Publications Committee reading manuscripts in preparation for its semi-annual meeting in March; and the Centennial Committee completing plans for the Centennial Celebration in Greece in June 1981.

In preparation for the May meeting of the Managing Committee the 1979/80 budget must also be put together. To do this without running a deficit, which the Trustees very properly deplore, has been impossible in recent years; this year it will be even more difficult with Greek inflation running more than 20%, mandatory drachma-salary increases, and U.S. tax "reform" requiring income earned abroad to be taxed (thus abolishing one thing, along with the advantage of working in Greece, that made it possible to attract very good people with low salaries).

Mabel L. Lang
Chairman, Managing Committee

Wiseman preparing publications on Corinth

James Wiseman, on sabbatical from the Department of Classics at Boston University, was Special Research Fellow during the Fall Term, 1978. While at the School Professor Wiseman completed research and wrote the first of a two-article series on the history and archaeology of Corinth from the 3rd century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. for *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt*. For publication soon in the Corinth monograph series of the School he is currently completing organization of material from his 1965-1972 excavations in the gymnasium and fountain/bath. He also prepared a preliminary report on the 1977-78 excavations at Stobi in Yugoslavia for the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, of which he is editor. In addition to his research Professor Wiseman participated in two of the fall trips for student members, and during the winter term he held weekly discussion sessions on methods and aims in field archaeology.

Visiting Literary Scholar Broadens Horizons at School

I came to the American School as an innocent whose principal interest is epic poetry and present pursuit is a literary critical study of Apollonias Rhodios' *Argonautika*. I was therefore particularly interested to participate in some school trips as well as various Athens tours so as to discover what archaeology is all about. I have learned an immense amount, seeing old familiar places through new perspectives, encountering much that was hitherto unknown to me.

In addition to School sponsored trips I have gone off on my own to Egypt, Northern Greece and Southern Italy. Spring trips to Turkey, Sicily, Crete and the Meteora are planned. I am trying to spend some time in villages which my Greek friends claim to be characteristic of various areas of Greece.

Working in the Library has been an absolute joy. The collection having to do with ancient Greek literature is surprisingly complete. My study, its proximity to the books, the congenial atmosphere make this about the best place I have ever worked in.

At first I had my doubts whether I should be able to engage in serious conversation with the young people here, pursuing as I am a literary subject so far removed from dowels, clamps and tramps through Attica. But they are an intelligent group, more than usually interested in literary studies. I have taken advantage of the living in Gennadeion House West to have groups of them around to dinner, and I have learned as much from them as I have from the trips.

Charles Beye
Special Research Fellow 1978/79



James Wiseman (second from left) Special Research Fellow, Fall 1978 lecturing on the Ptoan sanctuary of Apollo.

New Excavations in Athenian Agora

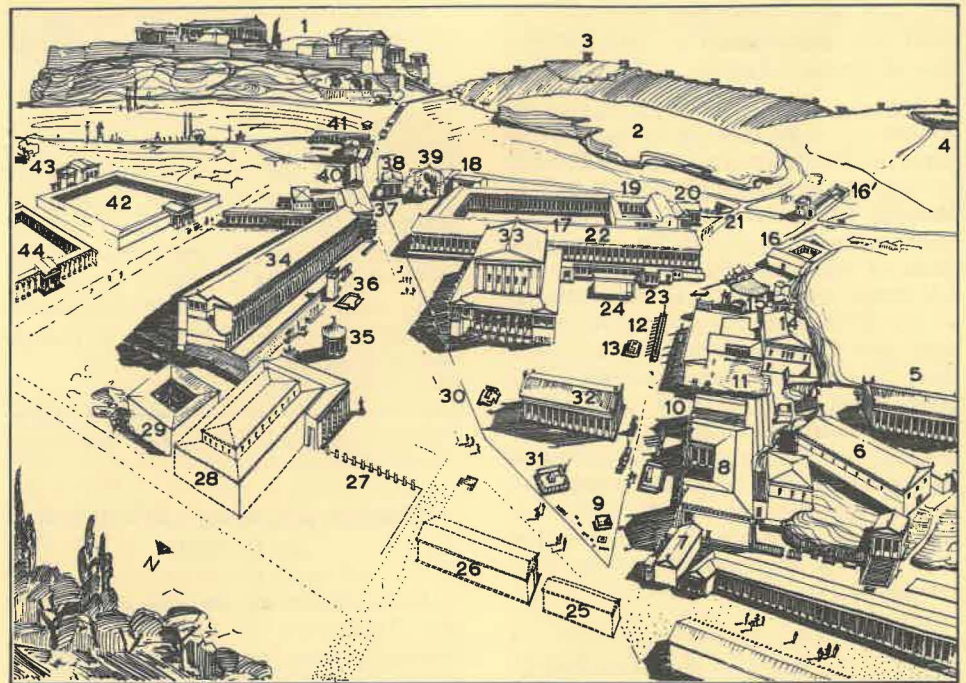
Continued from page 1

perty, and thus American archaeologists will once again have the privilege of breaking new ground in the civic center of the most celebrated city of Classical Greece.

In the past 31 seasons of excavation the greater part of the Agora of ancient Athens has been excavated by the School, and these excavations have brought to light more detailed evidence for the civic life and public monuments of Athens than exists for any other Greek city. But important areas of the ancient market place are now known to lie beyond the limits of the excavated zone. The most conspicuous gap in our knowledge of the Agora concerns the buildings which lined the north side of the square, and it is the search for these which will begin this year in the new excavations conducted by the Field Director, T. Leslie Shear, Jr. and the Assistant Field Director, John McK. Camp II.

Only the southern limits of one or two buildings were encountered by the excavators of the early 1970's at the north-eastern corner. It must be remembered, however, that some of the earliest and most celebrated civic buildings of Classical Athens are known to have stood along the northern border of the square. Among these buildings were two famous stoas (colonnades) of the 5th century B.C., both of which are frequently mentioned by ancient authors and inscriptions. One was the Painted Stoa (Stoa Poikile, 26 on the drawing), a building which, because of its commodious porch and pleasant prospect, came to be a favorite haunt of philosophers and their disciples. Here in 301 B.C. Zenon of Kition began lecturing publicly to his pupils and thus founded the school which took its name from the building and which we know as the Stoic School of philosophy. The knowledge that the new excavations are likely to bring to light the remains of a building in which one of the most influential intellectual movements of western thought had its beginnings lends special excitement to this phase of the work. The Painted Stoa was equally noted in antiquity for its cycle of wall paintings (which gave the stoa its name), depicting scenes from the great battles of Athenian history and legend, executed by the leading masters of the 5th century B.C.

The other major Classical building known to have stood on the north side of the Agora was the Stoa of the Herms (25 on the drawing). In the porch of this stoa, the General Kimon dedicated in 475 B.C. three statues of the god Hermes which commemorated one of Athens' signal military victories in the growth of her empire. These celebrated monuments later attracted other similar dedications in



The Athenian Agora in the 2nd century after Christ.

large numbers, erected by magistrates and private citizens about the public buildings at the northwestern entrance to the market square. Indeed, such dedications came to stand here in such profusion that by the end of the 5th century the area came to be known colloquially as "the Herms". That the Classical Stoa of the Herms must lie somewhere in the area now to be explored is suggested by the discovery of many fragments of these characteristic monuments in the vicinity of the Royal Stoa. The beautiful head of the late 5th century here illustrated was found among other votive offerings in a small classical shrine located at the point where the Panathenaic Way entered the Agora (9 on the drawing). There is every reason to believe that this provides an accurate hint of the results which may be expected on the north side of the Panathenaic Way.

Another classical monument which stood near by is the headquarters of the Athenian cavalry, some evidence for which came to light in excavations across the modern Hadrian Street to the south. The relief of galloping horsemen shown here was also found in this area and depicts one of the tribal regiments on parade.

The location of the two stoas can be fixed approximately by collating allusions in various ancient authors with the evidence from the recent excavations. These latter have made it plain that the eastern half of the north side came to be occupied by large public buildings early in the 1st century after Christ, and later with the construction of the great Roman basilica about A.D. 125 (27, 28 on the drawing). Plainly the Classical stoas cannot be located here, because the

1. Acropolis
2. Arcopagus
3. Monument of Philopappos
4. Pnyx
5. Temple of Hephaistos
6. Arsenal (?)
7. Royal Stoa
8. Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios
9. Leokoreion
10. Temple of Apollo Patroos
11. Metroon
12. Eponymous Heroes
13. Altar of Zeus Agoraios (?)
14. Bouleuterion
15. Tholos
16. Strategion (?)
- 16'. Prison
17. South Square
18. Southeast Fountain House
19. Heliaia
20. Southwest Fountain House
21. Triangular Shrine
22. Middle Stoa
23. Civic Offices
24. Southwest Temple
25. Stoa of the Herms (?)
26. Stoa Poikile (?)
27. Building of 1st century after Christ
28. Basilica
29. House with Shops
30. Panathenaic Way
31. Altar of the 12 Gods
32. Temple of Ares
33. Odeion of Agrippa
34. Stoa of Attalos
35. Monopteros
36. Speaker's Platform
37. Library of Pantainos
38. Southeast Temple
39. Nymphaion
40. Southeast Stoa
41. Eleusinion
42. Roman Agora
43. Tower of the Winds
44. Library of Hadrian

Bishop Synesios referred to the recent removal of the paintings from the Painted Stoa at the end of the 4th century after Christ. Rather the classical buildings have now to be sought further to the northwest, where their positions may be suggested from indications of two ancient streets entering the Agora from the north and northwest respectively. Between these streets and north of the oblique line of the Panathenaic Way should lie the Classical stoas. Confirmation of this location comes from the chance discovery in this very area of two inscriptions which, according to their own texts, stood in or near the Stoa of the Herms. On the basis of this evidence, the probable sites of the two stoas have been indicated in broken lines on the drawing (25, 26). It is the western half of this area where the flour mill now stands and where the excavators will make their first probe this summer.

Exploration of a second area of prime archaeological interest is planned as a subsequent phase of the new excavations, beyond the limits of the grants recently



Relief of galloping horsemen, a monument dedicated by the tribe Leontis for its victory in the cavalry contests of the Panathenaia, early 4th century B.C.

made to the School. The area in question lies east of the Stoa of Attalos, between the Classical Agora and the Market of Caesar and Augustus, the commercial forum of the Roman period (42 on the drawing). This part of the city (indicated by an arrow on the photograph) is now known to have been part of the commercial district of Athens from the 5th century B.C. onward. It was a district which teemed with the manifold activities of small industry. Its streets were lined with unpretentious buildings crowded with the shops of tradesmen. The recent excavations, between 1971 and 1975, have shown that butchers and wine shops, fishmongers, taverns, and workers of bone and horn here lodged side by side. It is in the exploration of remains like these that one feels most strongly the pulse of ancient life.

Here too the area perfectly reflects the city's changing economic and political fortunes, for to these the commercial life of the community quickly responded. Thus the economic prosperity of the Classical period can be seen in the material remains of the small private shops, which show repeated rebuildings and careful remodeling from the late 5th to the late 4th century B.C. With Athens' political eclipse under Macedonian domination through much of the Hellenistic period, the buildings of the commercial district give evidence of gradual and prolonged deterioration until the Roman conquest in 86 B.C., when some at least suffered severe damage at the hands of the invading legions. In the latter part of the 1st century B.C., this part of the city provides a striking example of ancient urban renewal as the old ramshackle shops and commercial structures were demolished to make way for the grandiose public buildings of Roman Athens. Now too the new epoch of the Roman Empire obtrudes itself upon the Classical city state, and we find that the new marble forum (42 on the drawing) was erected through the imperial patronage of Julius Caesar and the Emperor Augustus.

The recent excavations in the eastern



A Herm Head, late 5th century B.C., found near the Royal Stoa in 1971.

zone have shown that this sweeping program of city planning, begun with the construction of the Roman Market, was completed about A.D. 100 with the establishment of a broad marble-paved avenue, which led the pedestrian from the Classical Agora to the new commercial center. The avenue was lined with marble colonnades which housed elegant shops and a public library (the Library of Pantainos, 37 on the drawing) and served the city until the barbarian incursions of A.D. 267. Thereafter the marble stoas in their turn also gradually decayed and reverted once again to private use as the proud old city, plagued by economic depression and a dwindling population, withdrew within the tightly circumscribed circuit of the Late Roman fortification wall and slowly subsided into the Middle Ages.

The excavations of the Athenian Agora have formed one of the major activities and scholarly contributions of the American School for 48 years, since their inception in 1931. Now on the threshold of a new phase of the work, the photographs assembled on the following pages may appropriately serve to call to mind again many of the moments of discovery, the personalities and the achievements of this great enterprise.

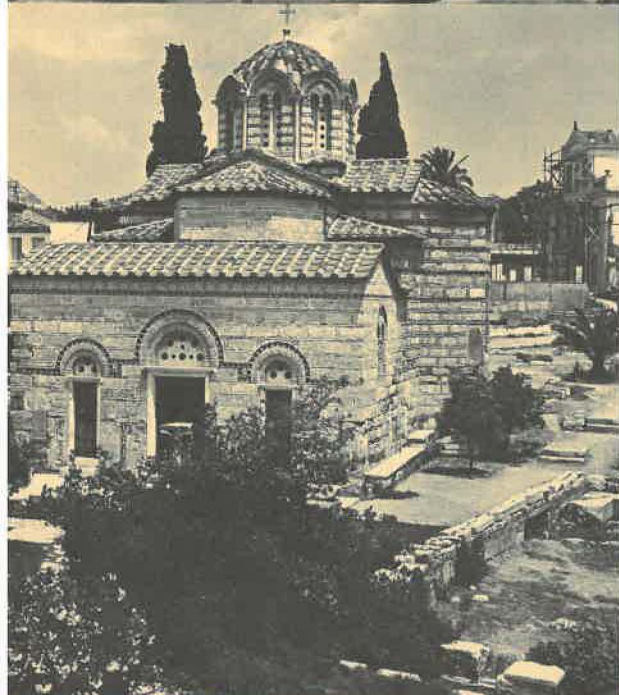
*T. Leslie Shear, Jr.
Field Director, Agora Excavations*

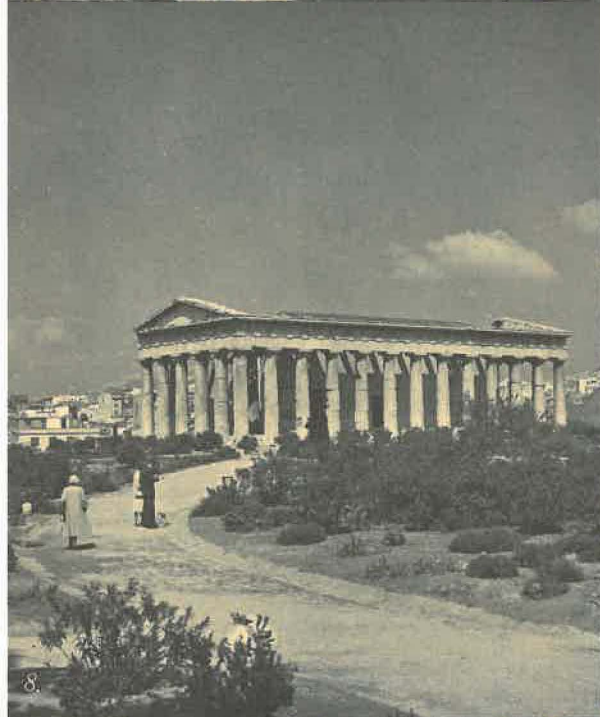
Agora Staff Positions Available

Agora Fellowships (advanced grad. or post-doc. with field experience); *Photographer*; *Archaeological Conservator*; (all 1 or 2-yr. terms). *Secretary of the Excavations* (2-yr. term). Details of positions and salaries available. Applicants should send curriculum vitae and statement of previous professional experience immediately to Prof. T. Leslie Shear, Jr., ASCSA, 54 Soudias Street, Athens 140, Greece.

Listing of Historical Photographs Appearing on the Pages Following

1. *Barbara Philippaki studying material discarded from a potter's shop at the time of the Persian destruction of 480 B.C. The pottery was excavated from a single ancient well in 1954.*
2. *The Stoa of Attalos as excavated in 1949.*
3. *The Stoa of Attalos after its restoration as a museum in 1956.*
4. *Ionic columns carved to ancient specifications for use in the restoration of the Stoa of Attalos.*
5. *Eugene Vanderpool, Professor of Archaeology, in 1952, reading a decree forbidding the overthrow of democracy issued by the Athenian Assembly.*
6. *Excavation of the west side of the Agora in 1932. In the background center is the area to be excavated in 1979.*
7. *Girl Guides plant laurels near the Altar of the Twelve Gods in 1954.*
8. *The Temple of Hephaistos, 5th century B.C.*
9. *Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts plant oleanders near the Temple of Hephaistos in 1955.*
10. *A workman presenting a pot from a Mycenaean grave in 1952 to Ward M. Canaday, President of the Trustees, and Homer Thompson, Field Director of the Agora Excavations.*
11. *The 11th century Church of the Holy Apostles.*
12. *A statue of Nike from the Stoa of Zeus, 5th century B.C.*
13. *T. Leslie Shear, Sr., Field Director of the Agora Excavations (left), and Edward Capps, Chairman of the Managing Committee, in 1932 with the Statue of Hadrian.*
14. *The excavation house showing shelves with sculptures from the Odeion and stairway to the catalogue and mending rooms, 1957.*
15. *A roman portrait head, Trajanic, 2nd century A.D.*
16. *"I am a boundary marker of the Agora." A marble post found in place at the southwest corner of the Agora. About 500 B.C.*





Rhys Carpenter

(This is the second in a series of reminiscences on those whose lives have molded the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Rhys Carpenter was Director of the School from 1927-1932, and again, not in residence, from 1946-1948. He lives today in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Lucy Shoe Meritt was Special Fellow in Archaeology from 1929-1932 and is currently preparing the history of the School's second half century.)

"And who are you and what have you been doing?" When, thus challenged by M. Carey Thomas, I answered firmly, "Greek and Archaeology," the President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College stopped the whole line of two-hour alumnae and their parents to recount for all in earshot how she had made Rhys Carpenter an archaeologist; how, impressed with what she had heard of this young Greek scholar at Columbia, she sent for him and told him, after a few minutes talk, that she wanted him to come to Bryn Mawr to head a department of Classical Archaeology. When he protested that he was not an archaeologist she said, "You will go to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for a year and then come here to teach archaeology." That he was persuaded by Miss Thomas's uncanny skill in judging scholars has been to the glory of not only Bryn Mawr and the American School at Athens but the whole archaeological profession.

After the year as student of the School in 1912-1913, Rhys Carpenter did go to head the Department of Classical Archaeology at Bryn Mawr from 1913 until his retirement in 1955, to inspire hundreds of students, many of them to follow him in going to the School at Athens and becoming professional archaeologists or literary classicists, and to become a brilliant and distinguished scholar. Artist at heart, he has always kept a true Greek balance between art or literary criticism and archaeological field work, a master of both. It is no accident that his first book in the field of archaeology was the landmark *Aesthetic Basis of Greek Art of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.* in 1921. There architecture and sculpture concerned him equally, although gradually sculpture became his principal interest, gifted as he is with an unerring sense of sculptural style.

Carpenter's lifelong devotion to the School at Athens was called upon when he chose in 1927, instead of the American Academy in Rome, to accept the directorship of the School following Bert Hodge Hill's long and distinguished occupancy of the post. It was a challenge. That he filled that position with such brilliance as scholar, teacher, and adminis-



Rhys Carpenter at Bryn Mawr, Spring 1977.



Lucy Shoe Meritt (left) in 1934 with Dorothy Burr Thompson.

trator for five years made the period one of the veritable golden eras of the School's history.

It is hard to create for those who had not the privilege of experiencing it the exciting atmosphere of the School in those years. From the first session of advice before one set off on the northern trip, there was an air of more than normal excitement in the presence of this many-faceted man. "Two requests only: don't sit on cold stones; don't eat sticky stuff (his word for the sesame-studded kolouria sold in the streets)." Next day at the first stop, at Eleutherai, he had bounded up the rocky hillside far ahead of us all and led us a lively trek the length of the walls, discoursing on geography, topography, history, military architecture. As we pro-

ceeded on to Delphi at intervals he would stop the caravan of three cars and get us all out to view the plains and surrounding mountains making sure we understood the geography of the area. The three days at Delphi were an introduction to Greece and its monuments never to be forgotten. All that first day long a painstaking look at every block between the entrance and the Siphnian treasury showed us how "to see what we looked at," be it inscribed letters, surface tooling, cuttings for clamps or dowels or pry bars or bronze or marble statues. By the end of the day the sanctuary had come alive, peopled with both dedications and buildings but also with the cities and men who made, dedicated them, came to consult the god. We were aglow with admiration for this careful observant architect, this reader of sculptural style, this epigraphist, this literary man, this historian, this poet. A few of us were tempted by the sunset glow on the Phedriades and suggested a climb. Carpenter was off in an instant, the daring few panting behind and soon beneath him as he scaled the rocks like the goat silhouetted above. One by one the students turned back, but up he went with the same sureness of foot as the sureness of tongue that had held us spellbound all day; at the top he waved and moved on. As darkness fell we wondered and then worried, but Vouzas the landlord assured us that the man of the mountains who knew how to handle Parnassos as well as the blocks of a treasury would return triumphant, as indeed he did at the end of the evening. Bassai was another high point: the three-hour walk each way with his talk of rocks and flowers, topography and witty chat, analysis of the architecture before us and the sculpture in London which he was working to restore in proper order, and finally his gay mood at dinner when all others were "poohed." He seemed always to be as fresh at the end of a hard day as at the beginning. When we reached Olympia we were prepared to look at the Hermes with his eyes and to argue in the authenticity controversy in which he was playing a major part.

In the winter term, one day he guided us through the intricacies of epichoric alphabets (he was thinking toward his revolutionary theory of the late date of the origin of the Greek alphabet) and Attic architectural inscriptions; we each rebuilt the Arsenal on paper and debated the problems with him. Another day we followed him through the rooms of the National and Acropolis museums, enthralled by what he made us see in each statue as he unfolded the development of Greek Sculpture. The thrilling morning with the Nike parapet led on to the day we stood on the steps down to the Acropolis museum wide-eyed with wonder as he infused the hunk of marble in a dusty corner with the life of "U" of the west

pediment of the Parthenon. If any had doubted before, we knew then we were in the presence of the great as the whole pediment took shape, this a prelude to the reconstruction of the east pediment he was soon to enfold with characteristic clarity, logic, and persuasiveness as we watched. He led us, too, about the sites of Attica where we learned again that he was as much at home in Byzantine churches as Periklean temples; he and Eleanor Carpenter had opened a new world to us at Hosios Loukas where they were constantly checking and rechecking colors in the proofs of plates of Diez and Demus, *Byzantine Mosaics in Greece*.

How we envied his flair for language, foreign as well as English. We heard his flawless and idiomatic Greek throughout the trips. At School teas in the winter to which came archaeologists, Greek and from the foreign Schools, and Athenian friends of the School he switched effortlessly from Greek to French to German to Italian. His charm as a host helped us to whom those occasions were so formidable carry our part. His powers of diplomacy have ever been great, often amazing; many times he was able to resolve extremely sensitive situations between scholars, between the School and Greek or foreign archaeologists, between students, even between the excellent but fiery-tempered cook and the kitchen boy. He seemed equally at ease at both formal and informal "family" affairs, concealing well what we later learned was his preference for the simpler. At small gatherings of the School family (we were a small family in those years) in the Director's apartment or one of the Professor's quarters we loved it when he sat at the piano to play some favorites; there is a Brahms waltz I never hear without thinking of when I first heard it as he played it.

Spring meant Corinth for Carpenter and some of the students. The first year his voice in the night "All out — earthquake" cleared Oakley House. His calm and firm, yet light, touch through wind, lightning, rain, kept personnel unharmed, cheerful, ready to help fellow Corinthians in the morning. In those Corinthian springs he was writing the first guide to Corinth, directing the excavations, and studying the walls of the city and Acro. But he managed also to be in Athens at intervals to keep an eye and ear on the administration of the School and the academic interests of the students. For all who came to him he had ever both a patient and an interested ear, practical help, stimulating encouragement.

One of the most far-reaching of Carpenter's services to the School in those years was the founding of the School's journal *Mesperia* in 1932. The School needed its own periodical to ensure prompt accessibility of renewed activity at Corinth, beginning of work in the Athenian Agora, and other research of

staff and students. His own spectacular studies of the Parthenon pediments graced the first two numbers and set standards of scholarship and English style all since have striven but few have been able to approach.

It was natural for the School to turn again to Carpenter to build it up after World War II; he was appointed Director for 1946-1948, but Mrs. Carpenter's health prevented taking up residence in Athens. Volumes setting forth his challenging and provocative discoveries and ideas continued on a wide range of archaeological and literary subjects (the bibliography in *Hesperia* 38, 1969, pp. 123-132 will serve as a reminder). After retirement from Bryn Mawr he filled Distinguished Visiting Professorships in several universities and returned to the School as Annual Professor in 1956-1957. Wherever he lectured there was the challenge to look, to think, to follow logical conclusions of evidence, to dare to differ. His interest in the School, its members, their work never wavers; go to see him today, nearing 90; he is eager to hear "what is new" in Greece and in the work of his students, now his devoted friends.

Lucy Shoe Merritt

Apologies

We apologize that in the list of Centennial Donors for 1977/78 in the Fall 1978 Newsletter (page 7) we inadvertently omitted the name of Caroline Ewing.



Trustee Joseph Alsop (left) with Peter H. von Blanckenhagen, representative on the Managing Committee from the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University. Mr. Alsop addressed the IFA Council of Friends on January 30th on "The Beginnings of the Revolution in the Western Way of Seeing, 1730-1830." Earlier Mr. Alsop gave the 1978 Mellon Lectures at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

Homer Thompson Honored

Homer A. Thompson, Director Emeritus of the Agora Excavations and Trustee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, was honored by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania on November 29, 1978, when he received the Lucy Wharton Drexel Award "for his contributions to the knowledge of classical civilization and the archaeology and topography of the city of Athens". The award, the Museum's highest, has been bestowed only 20 times since its inception in 1903. Previous recipients include such eminent archaeologists as W.M. Flinders Petrie, Arthur J. Evans, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Sir Leonard Woolley and M.E.L. Mallowan. The gold medal was presented in the Museum's Upper Egyptian Gallery by Howard C. Petersen, Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Professor Thompson has been associated with the Agora excavations since 1929 and served as Field Director from 1947 to 1968. He is Professor Emeritus of Classical Archaeology at the Institute for Advanced Study, where he and Mrs. Thompson continue to study and publish material from the Agora excavations.



Homer A. Thompson receives the Lucy Wharton Drexel medal from Howard C. Petersen.

In Memoriam

The Reverend Charles E. Buckley

Mr. and Mrs. D. Dewey

Mrs. H. Boone Porter

Parsons Fellow Inventories School Archives

During the current academic year I have served the American School as the Arthur W. Parsons Fellow. This unique position provides that I work 10 hours a week for the School, while allowing me to work on my thesis, the Hellenistic pottery at Morgantina in Sicily. As a result, the School has benefited and I have been able to collect parallels from the Greek mainland that should aid in refining the chronology of Hellenistic pottery in Sicily.

The major work that I have performed for the School lies in the rearrangement of the Archives. This nebulous body of material includes the unpublished papers of various scholars associated with the School, memoranda and personal documents relating to the School's history, excavation records and the collection of antiquities. I have now inventoried the material and hope by the end of the year to have achieved some systemization of it. Many of the papers have been removed to the Gennadius Library, where they will be available to interested scholars upon application to the Director of the School.



*Shelley Stone, Arthur W. Parsons Fellow,
at Lindos, Fall 1978*

The School collection of antiquities has also undergone some organization. If more space can be found to house it, the sherd collection can be put to greater use by members and visiting scholars. I have also cleaned several of the objects and hope to rearrange the display cases in the Seminar room to include more material.

Thus the Parsons Fellowship, while providing me a useful opportunity to further my dissertation research in Hellenistic pottery, more importantly for the School, permits the systemization of a valuable body of material relating to its history and academic endeavors. I am honored to have been privileged to work with them, and I hope that my labors will lead to their greater availability.

*Shelley Stone
1978/79 Arthur W. Parsons Fellow*

School Secretary Fills Dual Role

An administrator as well as a student, the School Secretary is caught somewhere in between the two categories, fitting into neither entirely. The variety of situations prevents the job from becoming routine.

Much of my time as Secretary is taken up by administrative duties of a practical nature — processing room requests, issuing keys, giving directions to bus terminals, answering applications for openings in American literature, and the like. I live in Loring Hall and occasionally my "half-time" extends late into the night, when small scale emergencies arise. But after lunch each day, and perhaps a siesta, I revert to my graduate student status.

I am working on coarse ware stirrup jars of Crete and the Cyclades. The form, spanning the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1600-1100 B.C.) is an important indicator of Aegean oil or wine trade (we know from Linear B tablets from Pylos that stirrup jars carried oil).

Limited in its earliest period to Crete, the Cycladic islands, and Miletus in Asia Minor, the stirrup jar by the 14th and 13th centuries had spread to the Greek mainland, Cyprus and the Near East.

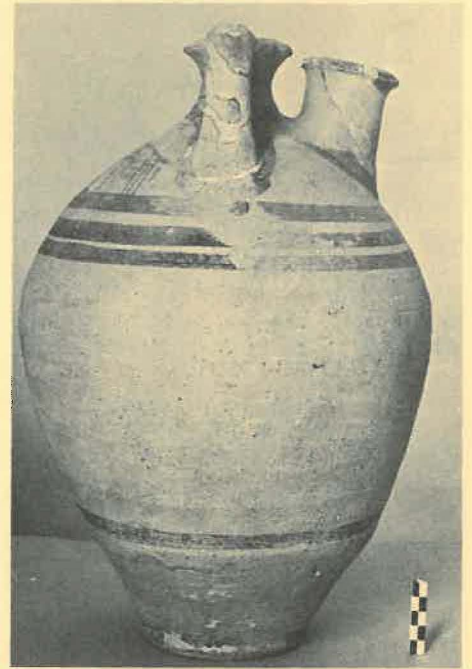
A deposit of some 80 jars from the Palace of Kadmos at Thebes, 28 of which are inscribed with Linear B characters, is of particular interest. A few of the inscriptions include Cretan place names. The context of the jars is of probable 14th century date. Cretan place names occur also on stirrup jars from Mycenae, Tiryns and Eleusis, all of 13th century date.

The names probably indicate the towns of origin, since the vessels were inscribed during manufacture. On philological grounds, the towns have been placed to the west of Knossos. A recent re-examination of the composition of Theban jars suggests a west Cretan origin for a number of the jars. Chania (the ancient Kydonia of the Linear B tablets), on the north coast of west Crete, may have been a distribution center for coarse ware stirrup jars, judging from the large number of the type found there, including inscribed examples.

*Halford Haskell
Secretary of the School*

Alumnus Appointed to Archaeology Magazine

Peter S. Allen has been appointed Audio-Visual Reviews Editor for *Archaeology* magazine. Professor Allen was an Associate Member at the School from 1970 to 1972 and will return to the School in September, 1979. Persons interested in reviewing films or other archaeological audio-visual materials may contact him until September, 1980, at the School in Athens.



*Inscribed stirrup jar from Eleusis,
13th century B.C.*



Detail of Linear B inscription.

Alumni Coordinators

The following alumni have been appointed as Class Coordinators:

Class of 1976/77—Glenn R. Bugh
1972 Summer Session II—James H. Joy
1973 Summer Session I—Virginia M. Schrenker
1977 Summer Session I—Agnes R. Lylis
1978 Summer Session II—Roy E. Lindahl Jr.

Will anyone who is willing to act as a coordinator for his or her class (Regular Session or Summer Session) please let us know. Class Coordinators will be asked to keep in touch with their colleagues to 1) identify interesting articles and items for the Newsletter and 2) act as fund-raising coordinators. If you can help, please contact:

ASCSA Alumni Coordinator
41 East 72nd Street
New York, NY 10021

What's in a Name

The Gennadius Library, known also as the Gennadeion, seems to induce in some people a momentary dyslexia when they have to write out its name. Letters addressed here appear in various forms, from minor deviants like *Genadius* or *Genadion* to such monsters as *Gennabius*, *Canadian*, *Grenadius*, and (my favorite) *Grenadiers*. The Athens Post Office seems adept at getting these to us, though of course there may well be others, even more bizarre, that never reach us.

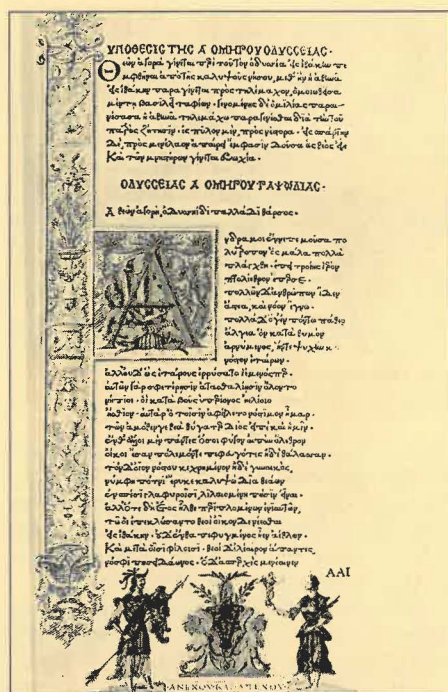
A more serious problem is raised by some now traditional tags that are still occasionally used to describe the character and function of the Gennadius Library, to wit: "a Byzantine collection" and "a post-Classical library." Probably these phrases were originally intended for intra-mural use only, to indicate that periods and areas not included in the other School library, the Blegen library, could be readily found in the Gennadeion. The words were, in fact, a tribute to the breadth of the Gennadeion collection, but when used out of context they could be interpreted as pejoratives, implying that the Gennadius Library has nothing of interest or value for the classical scholar.

It is perfectly true that the Gennadius Library does not attempt to keep abreast of contemporary studies on Classical Greek literature or Classical archaeology, since this would mean an unnecessary duplication of books that are essential to the Blegen library. But Classical Greek literature was and still is by far the largest single section in the remarkable library created by Johannes Gennadius, and it is amply supported by his collections on the archaeology and history of the classical period. Classicists who ignore the Gennadius Library do so at their own risk, for there are innumerable books and pamphlets (even of the 19th century) that are now excessively rare and hard to find: witness the constant requests for photocopies or microfilms from the United States and elsewhere, especially since the publication of our printed catalogue.

The unique feature of the Gennadius Library is that it seeks to represent the history and culture of Greece as a whole, a continuum that embraces all phases of the ancient world and of Byzantium, but also includes the Turcocratie, the War of Independence, the Kingdom of Greece and its sequels to the present day: in short, "Greece from Homer to Seferis" (a nice choice of indicators, as we have a fine illuminated copy of the first printed Homer, Florence 1488, and the complete archives of the late George Seferis, Greece's only Nobel laureate).

The Gennadeion is, first and foremost, a research library, but it is also a rare-book library of great distinction. In all areas of major concern our holdings are "in depth." For example, Classical Greek authors nearly all begin with the *editio princeps* and include many later editions. Thus, we have 40 editions and translations of Homer prior to 1601, and for the same period more than 35 editions of the Greek New Testament. The early travellers to Greece and the Near East are also usually present in a number of editions and translations. And many of these choice books are still in their original bindings of the 16th-18th centuries, often stamped with the owner's coat-of-arms. Scholars and bibliophiles alike rejoice in the Library's excellence and its handsome setting. It is pleasant to report that it receives due recognition in a recent (1975) publication, *Major Libraries of the World, a Selective Guide*, compiled by Colin Steele. The Gennadeion is one of the 300 libraries included.

Francis R. Walton
Director Emeritus, Gennadius Library



The first page of the first edition (1488 A.D.) of Homer's *Odyssey*.



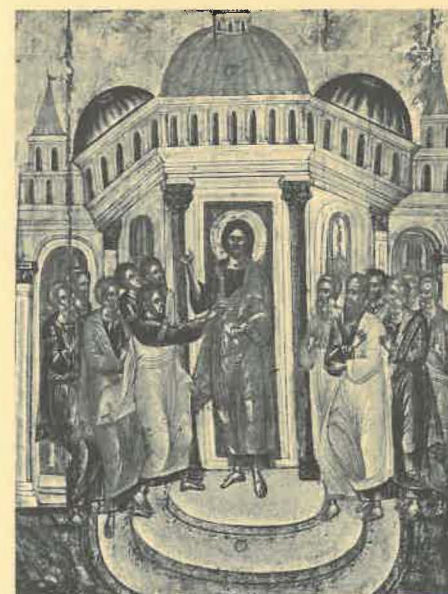
A showcase displaying Byron memorabilia in the Gennadius Library.



The Macedonian Room donated by Mrs. Helene Stathatos.



24 old men of the Apocalypse. A page from an illuminated manuscript of liturgies.



A 17th century ikon by Poulakis from the Stathatos Room.

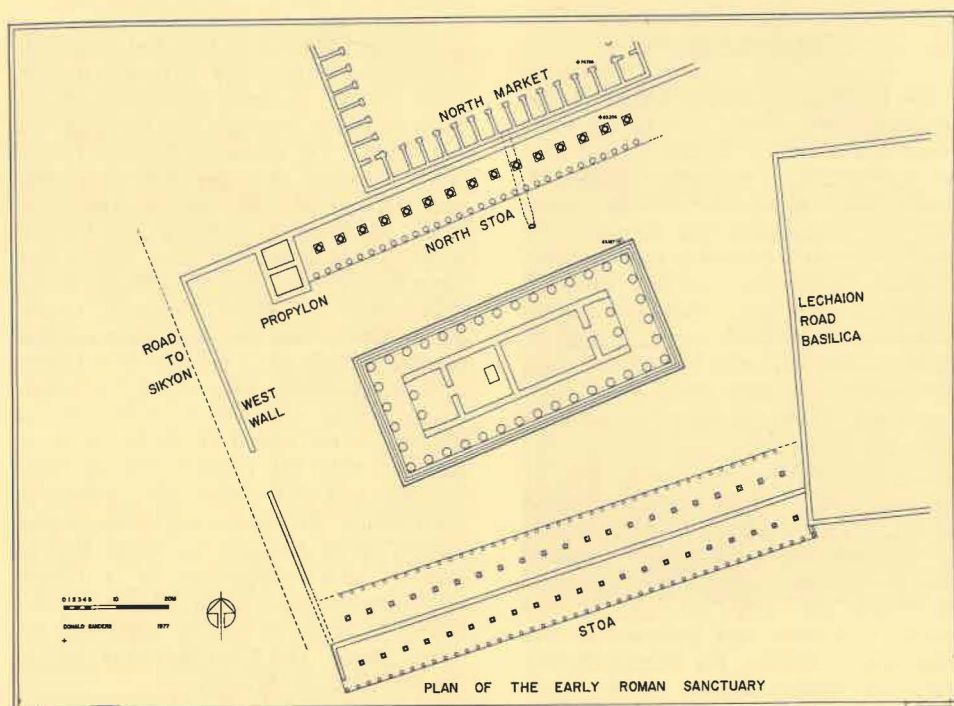


Case Western Reserve Excavations on Temple Hill, Corinth

Seven weeks of digging in July and August, followed by another four weeks in October, have brought our field work to an end. We have now gleaned all the information which the hill can offer about the topography and architecture of the sanctuary between 700 B.C. and 700 A.D., and we have learned much about the occupation of the hill in prehistoric times, from the Middle Neolithic period on. In particular we have now clarified the limits of the sanctuary and the positions of its boundary walls in all its periods and have established the construction of Early Roman stoas bounding the site on north and south. We now think it likely that the North Stoa extended west to the sanctuary wall and that the "Propylon" shown on the plan may have been a Hellenistic construction. The southern stoa was perhaps connected by doors to the second floor level of the stoa built below the hill at the south. It is also apparent that in Roman times the principal entrance to the sanctuary was from the west, where the sanctuary wall was interrupted by a broad flight of steps leading up to the temple.

We have exposed an additional short stretch of the roadway of the 7th century B.C. at the west end of the Early Roman Stoa. It seems clear that in the late 7th century B.C. the rock surface of Temple Hill dipped slightly just west of the site of the temple and so provided a natural passage for a roadway across the rock ridge toward the southwestern part of the city. We were fortunate in discovering broad sloping areas of rock, much worn, which represent a ramp used in the 6th century B.C. to help in drawing up to the platform around the temple the blocks and column shafts which were to be used in its construction.

In Byzantine times (mid-12th century) a large area in the southwest corner of Temple Hill was levelled off to make a public square. This square must have served the community living around the temple and perhaps also the small church of St. John Theologos nearby. But, as is so often the case in a situation of uncontrolled urban development, the pressures of increasing population and the need for housing, as opposed to recreation area, were irresistible. By the end of the 12th century much of the square had been sacrificed to small houses, whose walls were built directly upon the hard earth and gravel pavement of the square. One of the houses may have sheltered a small industrial activity, for we found over the floor considerable quantities of ash and of slag from bronze and iron smelting.



Plan of Temple Hill in the 1st century A.D.



*The Temple of Apollo at Corinth,
6th century B.C.*

This 12th century settlement continued around the west end of the Archaic temple and over the Roman quarry there. The Byzantine houses, like the Late Roman ones beneath, used the deeper parts of the quarry as basement rooms.

Individual finds of intrinsic importance included a fragment of a Hellenistic inscription carved on hard limestone, bearing parts of a decree of the Corinthian senate honoring certain soldiers for their actions on behalf of the city of Corinth and a fragment of marble sculpture, part of the breastplate of a cuirassed statue, of the Trajanic or Hadrianic period, the cuirass decorated in relief with figures of two Victories decorating a military trophy.

We shall be working over the next few years preparing the publication of our ten seasons of digging on Temple Hill.

Henry S. Robinson

Exploration on the Athenian Acropolis is Projected

James Wright of Bryn Mawr College, former Secretary of the School, has obtained permission to measure, draw and photograph the Mycenaean Bastion beneath the Nike Bastion, the remains beneath the Pinakothek and the bedrock cuttings, and remains in the area between the two buildings. With the help of William Dinsmoor, Jr., who will draw the first complete state plan with sections and elevations, Professor Wright will be able both to assess earlier arguments and to test the validity of his own dramatically different reconstruction of the Mycenaean entrance system. He hopes also to suggest a restoration of the Acropolis west end in the last half of the 6th century B.C.

To make possible this work Wright has received a Grant-In-Aid for Recent Ph.D. Recipients from the American Council of Learned Societies and also a small amount from the School's Lincoln MacVeagh Fund, which was established to help in small projects of this kind and is administered by the Director. A previous MacVeagh Grant was awarded to Steven Miller for his work at Amphipolis, which is reported in *Deltion*, Volume 26, part 2:2.

Errata

In the photograph of the Nemea stadium entrance in the Fall 1978 Newsletter (page 14) George Kennedy stands at the right, and the photographer was Henry Immerwahr, not the reverse.

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