



The Temple of Zeus at Nemea

Moscow and Nemea

(An editorial by Stephen G. Miller, Director of the University of California, Berkeley, excavations at Nemea, which have been conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1974.)

Moscow and Nemea? What can they possibly have to do with one another? What does the capital city of one of the modern world's superpowers have to do with a deserted site where three Doric columns of a 2,200 year old temple rise above the surrounding vineyards? The answer is, of course, that one is supposed to, and the other did, host international athletic competitions. Embedded in this answer, however, is another question which has plagued our profession in recent years: are Classical Studies relevant?

The person who asks that question invariably already "knows" the answer, and we (or I at least) usually become tongue-tied, discomfited, and ready to talk with someone else. "Do you mean to tell me," says the tormentor

at some cocktail party or fund-raising dinner, "that a handful of pot sherds, a coin, a pile of broken rocks, have something to do with our world, with the problems which we face in the contemporary situation of advanced technology, nuclear weapons, and the consequent psychoses of our society?" Yes sir, they do, and the controversy surrounding the 1980 Olympics shows that in an unusually dramatic fashion.

In the debate which has swirled around the Olympics this summer we frequently see and hear references to the ancient games. Richard Stout (*Christian Science Monitor*) says, "in the distant past, the games were part of religious rites dedicated to gods on snow-clad Mt. Olympus to substitute peace for war

Continued on page 8

School Prepares for Centennial Symposium Planned in Athens Steering Committee Named for Fund Raising Campaign Archaeological Cruise Planned

1981 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. As the School approaches its centennial, plans are being made to commemorate the occasion.

Symposium in Athens

A Centennial Symposium is being planned to take place in Athens from June 17 through June 20, 1981. The symposium, on the theme of *Greek Towns and Cities*, will review some of the significant contributions of 100 years of excavation and study by the School.

The preliminary program includes the following speakers and topics:

In the Gennadius Library: Thomas W. Jacobsen, Franchthi Cave and the Beginning of Settled Village Life in Greece; John L. Caskey, Kea; Michael H. Jameson, Thomas D. Boyd, Aspects of Greek Town Planning; Homer A. Thompson, The Personality of Ancient Athens; T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Athens: From City-State to Provincial Town; Colin N. Edmonson, Accidental Archives and Ancient Athens; and John Travlos, Athens after the Liberation and the Excavations.

In the Agora: Staff of the Excavations, Aspects of the Athenian Agora.

In Corinth: Charles K. Williams, II, The City of Corinth and its Domestic Religion; Brunilde S. Ridgway, Sculpture in Corinth; Carolyn G. Koehler, Corinthian Trade; and Staff of the Excavations, Ancient Corinth.

Further information and instructions for those who wish to register may be obtained from the Centennial Committee, American School of Classical Studies, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

Drive for Funds Planned

As part of an evaluation of the School's needs as it enters its new century, the Managing Committee and Trustees have examined the financial picture and determined that a campaign will be needed to raise new funds.

It is calculated that approximately \$6 mil-

Continued on page 3

New Officers Elected for Managing Committee and Alumni Association

At the December meeting the results of Managing Committee balloting for new officers were announced; the five-year terms will begin July 1, 1980. The new Chairman is James R. McCredie, Professor of Fine Arts at the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University and Field Director of the Institute's excavations in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods in Samothrace, which have been conducted under the School's auspices since 1938. McCredie was a student at the School in 1958/9, Harvard's Norton Fellow there in 1961/2, and Director of the School for eight years (1969-77). He excavated at Gordion and Sardis in Turkey and at Porto Raphti in Attica before going to Samothrace in 1962.

Elected Vice Chairman was Michael H. Jameson, Professor of Classics, Stanford University, and as Secretary, John H. Kroll, Associate Professor of Classics, University of Texas at Austin. Jameson, whose diverse interests range from Greek religion and history to Greek epigraphy and agriculture, held a Junior Fulbright Award at the School in 1949/50, was Visiting Professor there on a Guggenheim fellowship in 1965/6 and became Director of the Argolid Exploration Project in 1960. Kroll was Harvard's Sheldon Fellow at the School in 1964/5, Capps Fellow in 1965/6, and served as Agora Fellow in Numismatics from 1970 to 1974. He will be on leave of absence in Athens during 1980/1, preparing the final publication of Greek coins from the Agora excavations, on a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

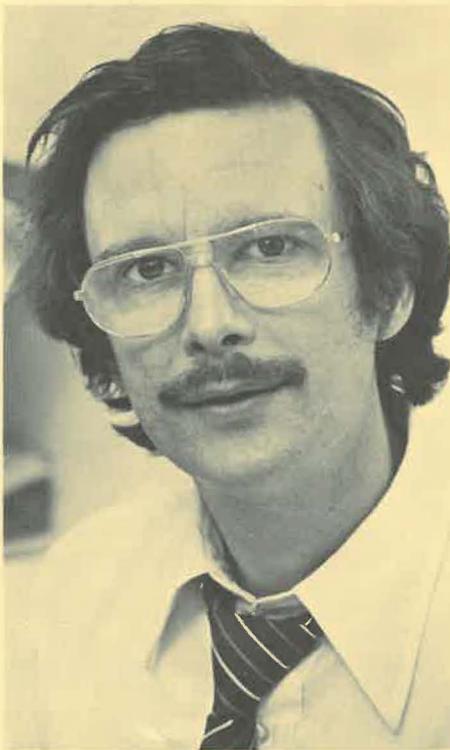
Robert Pounder, Professor of Classics at Vassar College, was elected Chairman of the Alumni Association. Pounder is currently undertaking exploration and study of a late fourth century B.C. building in the Agora excavated in the 1930s and tentatively identified as an arsenal. Professor Paul Wallace, State University of New York at Albany, continues as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.



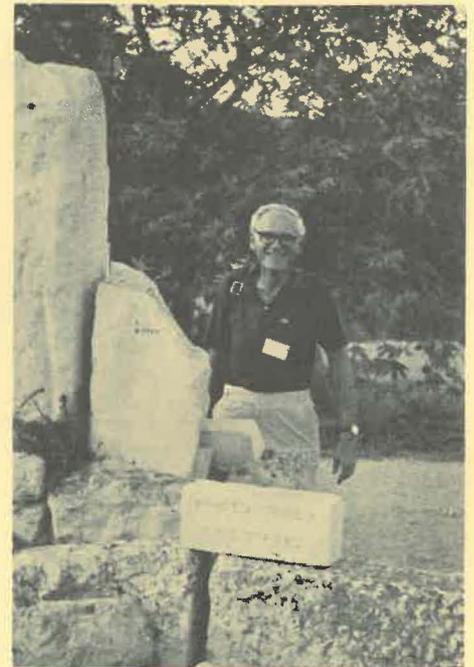
Robert L. Pounder



James R. McCredie



John H. Kroll



Michael H. Jameson

Four Trustees are Honored

Doreen Canaday Spitzer has received the Outstanding Philhellene Award for the State of New Jersey from the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The award crowns her many years of service with the Association and a long-standing dedication to the furtherance of Greek-American friendship.

On November 19, 1979, Richard H. Howland was recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for his "significant contributions to the preservation of America's cultural resources."

In Cleveland, Frederick C. Crawford was named Cuyahoga County Citizen of the Year for 1980 in recognition of his "significant service in the community's life and to acknowledge an example of volunteer work in public affairs."

The National Council on Philanthropy granted its 1979 Distinguished Leadership in Philanthropy Award to Robert O. Anderson for his corporate and personal philanthropic activities.

Report on the Meeting of the Managing Committee

Before the December meeting in Boston I had the privilege of presenting to President Robert Dyson a scroll congratulating the Archaeological Institute of America on its one hundredth anniversary. The scroll was created by staff and students at the School and signed by Director, Chairman and a trio of Trustees. It seemed right also to point out that despite the School's very proper filial

respect this particular offspring was planning for its own centennial in two years.

Business at the Managing Committee's meeting included encouraging announcements of various grants and fund-raising plans (detailed elsewhere in these pages) as well as discouraging news about the officially acknowledged 24% inflation in Greece. Nominations for 1981 Summer Session Directors had not been made final by the Committee on Summer Session, so approval of these was delegated to the Executive Committee (by action of which the following appointments were made: Stephen Glass and David Rupp). With the withdrawal of one Special Research Fellow for 1980/81, William Wyatt, Jr., it was decided that this would be a good opportunity both to cut expenses and to see how a single Special Research Fellow might work out, especially since the program already seems over-full and because the Director can give a literary seminar to complement any archaeological presentation by Thomas Jacobsen, the remaining Special Research Fellow.

The following appointments were renewed: T. Leslie Shear, Jr. as Field Director of the Agora for 1981-86; Charles K. Williams, II as field Director of Corinth for 1977-82; and Marian H. McAllister as Editor for 1977-82. It is apparent that some of us have not adjusted to the new system of terms sufficiently to keep count!

The Committee also voted a motion proposed by the Executive Committee authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee to re-examine the fee structure of the School. This action was motivated both by concern of some trustees that fees might be counter-productive and by student-associate concern about inequities. (The committee appointed consists of William H. Willis, Joseph Shaw, Halford Haskell, Elizabeth Pemberton and Donald Keller; the first two to work together both here and in Greece on the general question and that of excavation fees; the three last, as School Secretary, member of the Managing Committee, and student associate member, to work specifically in Greece.)

Reports from the Committees on Admissions and Fellowships and on the Summer Session indicated substantial interest in both the winter and summer sessions on the part of potential applicants. The Gennadius Library Committee reported working with the present Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies on Gennadeion policy. Kress Professor Timothy E. Gregory was able to report that his application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a Summer Seminar in Byzantine History to be held in the Gennadeion had been approved; he also spoke briefly about his plans. (See page 12.)

In conclusion the Director reported on the discouraging economic situation in Athens and on the encouraging academic scene at the School.

Mabel L. Lang
Chairman, Managing Committee

School Prepares for Centennial

Continued from page 1

lion are needed for endowment and capital purposes, if the School is to continue the present scale of its activities and to restore cuts which have already been made.

A Steering Committee, representing the various constituencies of the School, has been appointed by the Board of Trustees to guide the fund raising campaign. Members of the Committee are Elizabeth A. Whitehead, President of the Board of Trustees; Joseph Alsop, Trustee; Mabel L. Lang, Chairman of the Managing Committee; James R. McCredie, Chairman-elect of the Managing Committee; Henry R. Immerwahr, Director of the School; Robert L. Pounder, Chairman-elect of the Alumni Association; T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Field Director of the Agora Excavations; and C.W.J. Eliot, Chairman of the Committee on the Gennadius Library.

A study of the School's priorities (*Newsletter*, Fall 1977) involving all those who have studied or worked at the School over the past years, confirmed that there should be very few changes in the traditional activities and programs of the School, which seem to fill the needs of American students and scholars in the classics and related fields. The School's endowment, once able to support comfortably these programs and activities, can no longer fill the widening gap between income and expenses, which is exacerbated by the high rate of Greek inflation, rapidly rising scale of Greek salaries, devaluation of the dollar and loss of income tax relief for Americans working abroad.

New funds are required to cover academ-

ic salaries of the American staff and to endow the professorship of archaeology, which has been suspended in a move to economize. Also needed is endowment to support the annual operation of the Agora as a study center and to operate the Gennadius Library. In addition there is need for long overdue restructuring of the buildings in Athens in order to provide more and better library space.

Plans, still being finalized, will be reported in detail in the Fall *Newsletter*. In the meantime good progress is being made, most notably a Challenge Grant of \$300,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities; a grant from the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations to help with administration and fund raising (both reported in the *Newsletter*, Fall 1979); and an appeal to the School's alumni (*Newsletter*, Spring 1978).

Cruise Will Benefit School

A two-week archaeological cruise is being planned for Spring 1981. The itinerary will emphasize visiting archaeological sites concerned with American endeavor, especially those excavated by or under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies. Among the sites it is planned to visit are Ikaria, Kea, Lerna, Gournia, Kato Zakro, Kommos, Thorikos, Eretria, and, of course, Athens and Corinth.

Proceeds from the cruise will benefit the School. While the cruise will be operated by Swann's Tours, the School will receive a sum for each participant who designates at the time he or she applies that his contribution is intended for the School.

Details about the cruise may be obtained from the School at 41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.



Visiting Professor Reports on Seminar and Museum Sessions

The Wednesday morning sessions in the National Museum were very popular during the winter term. Most of them were conducted by Mrs. Immerwahr, but other members of the School contributed: J. Sperling on the Cycladic art, N. Bookidis on the archaic sculpture, and I introduced the vases and the classical sculpture.

In Thursday afternoon seminars, eight of us examined later fifth century Athens, discussing the effect of the Peloponnesian War on sculpture. The varied interest and training of graduate students from different universities resulted in a lively and intense investigation of the problems. Historians and epigraphists helped us with the necessary background for the period. With all these resources of the School, the seminar has been an intellectual delight.



Lecture in the National Museum

My own work includes finishing a volume for the Corinth monograph series on the pottery from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, as well as several articles on other subjects.

Elizabeth G. Pemberton
Special Research Fellow



Aerial view of the east end of the Forum at Corinth. The starting line of the Hellenistic race course runs north-south in the center (see arrow). At the right is the Julian Basilica. Photo by Professor and Mrs. J. Wilson Myers

Report from Corinth

The "off-season" at Corinth this past year has not been full of new things, but busy nevertheless. During the fall David and Irene Romano and Robin Rhodes lived at the dig house while working on their dissertations. Henry and Rebecca Robinson spent weeks now and then at the dig house, working on Case Western Reserve material from Temple Hill. Mrs. Robinson dusted off whole groups of inventoried Turkish pipes as she started her study of the very neglected examples in the Corinth museum.

The one new project this fall was an aerial photographic record of the Forum and its adjacent areas, done by Professor and Mrs. J. Wilson Myers, who donated their time and expertise to the project. Everyone down here at the time interrupted his studying to help, gawk, and kibitz as soon as the weather was quiet enough to launch the balloon from which the photographs were taken. We now have a handsome series of photographs of the Forum.

One of the areas where we concentrated our photographic coverage was the east end

of the Forum, around the Hellenistic starting line. The 1980 spring dig will be focused in that area. It is hoped that we will clear the whole of the early Hellenistic race course and be able to test to bedrock, in order to determine the earlier history of the area above Peirene. We will have two training sessions, each two weeks long, plus a regular session in which Jane Carter, Joan Connelly, Pamela Russell, Charles Edwards, and Murray McClellan will participate.

I left the workings of Corinth to Nancy Bookidis for a week in November in order to go to Rome and give a paper at the First International Congress for Phoenician and Punic Studies. Here I presented material on the Punic Amphora Building that we have been excavating at the southwest corner of the Forum. I was able to be quite informative about these pots of the fifth century B.C. since I have had the help of the Democritos Center in Athens and of the Fitch Laboratory of the British School. Both laboratories are analyzing the clays and the firing temperatures used for the differently fired amphoras. I have found that this international cooperation, both with the scientists and

with the scholars at the Rome Congress, has helped me where any amount of reading would have been of no avail. I take this moment and place to express warmly Corinth's gratitude to everyone who has helped the excavation make its contributions to the scholarly world.

C.K. Williams, II
Field Director, Corinth Excavations



Study at Isthmia Reveals Early Greek Temple Building Methods

In the summer of 1979 at the Sanctuary of Poseidon on the Isthmus of Corinth a research team from the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle finished a two-year study of the remains from the Greek period. Important information was gained on the range and complexity of skills employed by ancient craftsmen and on their use of raw materials. Funding for the project was provided through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and private donors.

The research team this season was made up of Professors William Rostoker, Elizabeth Gebhard and David Levinson, assisted by Dimitrios Papaioannou, Christos Kondoianis and two helpers from the nearby village of Solomos. They centered their investigations on the archaic temple of Poseidon built in the early seventh century B.C. This temple arouses particular interest because it was one of the earliest stone temples built on the Greek mainland and it was roofed with some of the earliest terracotta tiles. In the absence of inscriptions or other ancient records the



Reproducing an ancient roof tile, (left to right) Elizabeth R. Gebhard, Wendy Rostoker, William Rostoker, Christos Kondoianis

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stones and tiles of the temple itself are the main source of information about the way in which the temple was constructed.

The team concentrated on two questions: first, how were the roof tiles made in terms of raw materials, methods of production, time required to make and fire them, and equipment used? Second, how long did it take a mason to finish one stone block using chisels of varying degrees of hardness?

In order to understand these processes better we tried to reproduce the ancient building procedures. With the help of a wooden mold, tiles were made very like the large, s-shaped tiles that covered the early temple. The tiles were fired in a kiln constructed of sun-dried bricks, made in the traditional way. A similarity of tooling on ancient and modern tiles suggests that similar techniques were employed by ancient and modern workmen.

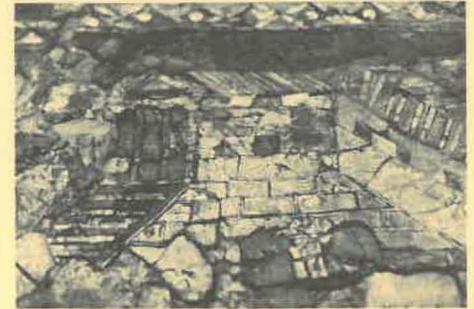
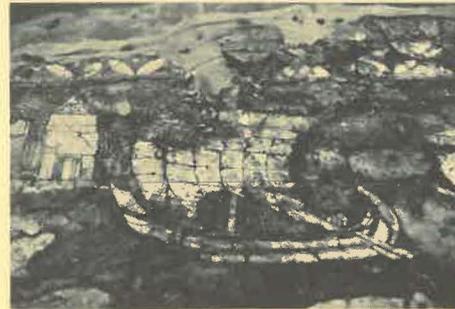
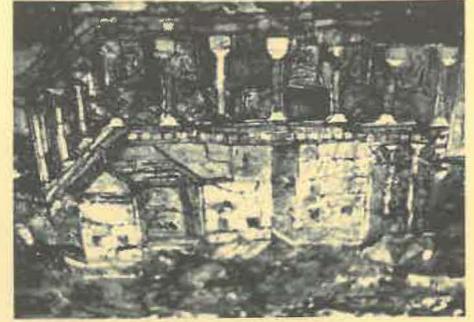
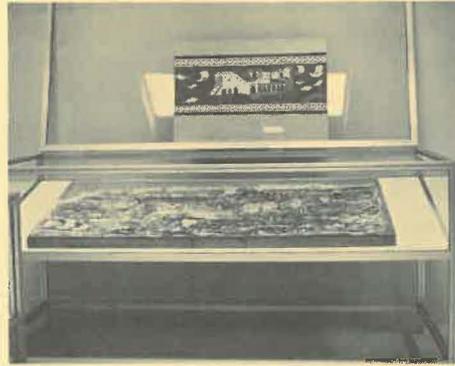
The finishing of the rectangular poros limestone blocks that made up the temple walls was studied by using six chisels of varying cutting capability. Three sample chisels of bronze and three of iron, prepared in Chicago with differing degrees of hardness, were tested by master masons. The length of time each tool held an edge and the amount of stone each removed during a given period of time were measured in order to obtain an approximate figure for the man hours needed to finish a block.

During the project one of its most interesting and illuminating aspects was to watch Christos at work. He dug clay, made clay bricks and constructed the kiln in which the tiles were fired. During his life in the village he has also acquired building skills and a knowledge of carpentry and simple metal working. It could well have been men like Christos who made the first temple at Isthmia, adapting and enlarging their many basic skills to meet the demands of the new, monumental temple.

Elizabeth Gebhard



A kiln of sun-dried bricks is constructed to fire the roof tile



Kenchreai glass mosaics on display in the Isthmia Museum: a town on the sea shore and details of a ship and buildings.

Experts Confer at Kenchreai on Conservation of Mosaic Panels

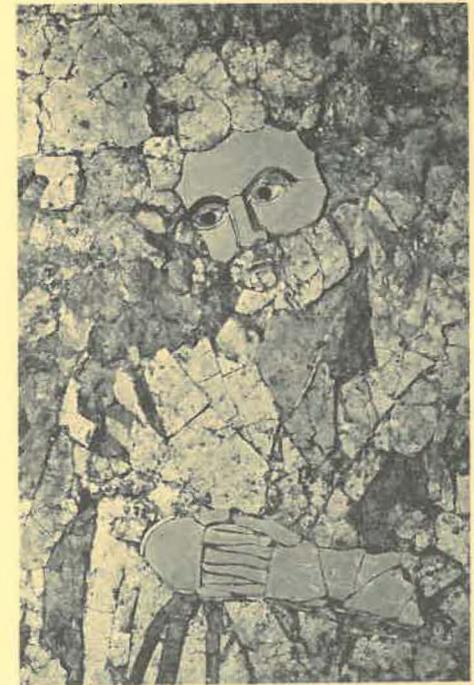
A conference to consider the problems of conservation of the mosaic panels of *opus sectile* in glass found at Kenchreai during the 1960s was held at the Isthmia Museum this past July. Participating were Robert Brill of the Corning Museum of Glass, Danae Thimme, Robert Scranton, Lucy Krystallis, and Mme. Dragona of the Nauplion Museum, representing also Mr. Yalouris, Director of the Greek Archaeological Service.

The panels, discovered in a building submerged in the sea, had been cleaned and given provisional treatment for preservation immediately on removal from the water, but, as was fully recognized at the time, understanding of the chemical and physical state of the glass was then inadequate to ensure a care that might be permanently effective. Of eighty-seven panels recovered, almost all have deteriorated to some extent and about thirty (including six or eight of the most important) quite badly. Almost all would benefit significantly from further attention.

As the panels are essentially unique survivors from important areas of the history of ancient glass and art, it is considered worth determined effort to preserve them. Mr. Brill is preparing a program for intensive study of the problems and for the subsequent treatment of the material and its final storage and display. It is estimated that this may require

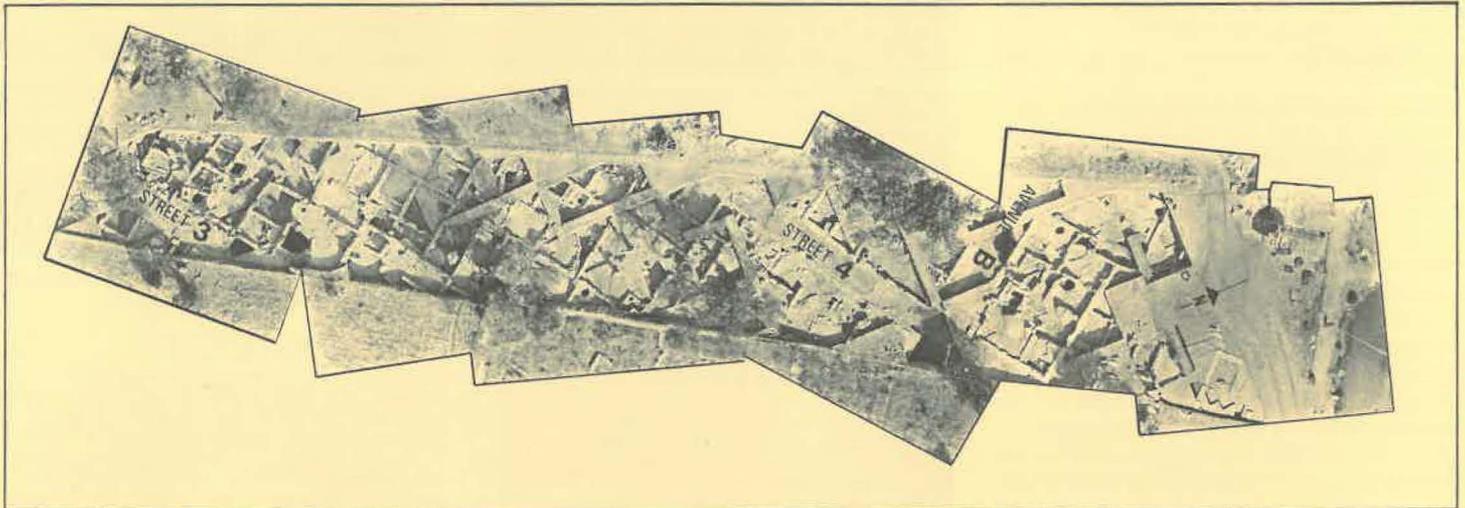
about two years, with a technical expert in charge and perhaps three assistants. The Greek Archaeological Service has evinced a deep concern in the problem and a willingness to help.

Robert Scranton



Head of Plato from a full length, three quarter life size glass mosaic panel from Kenchreai.

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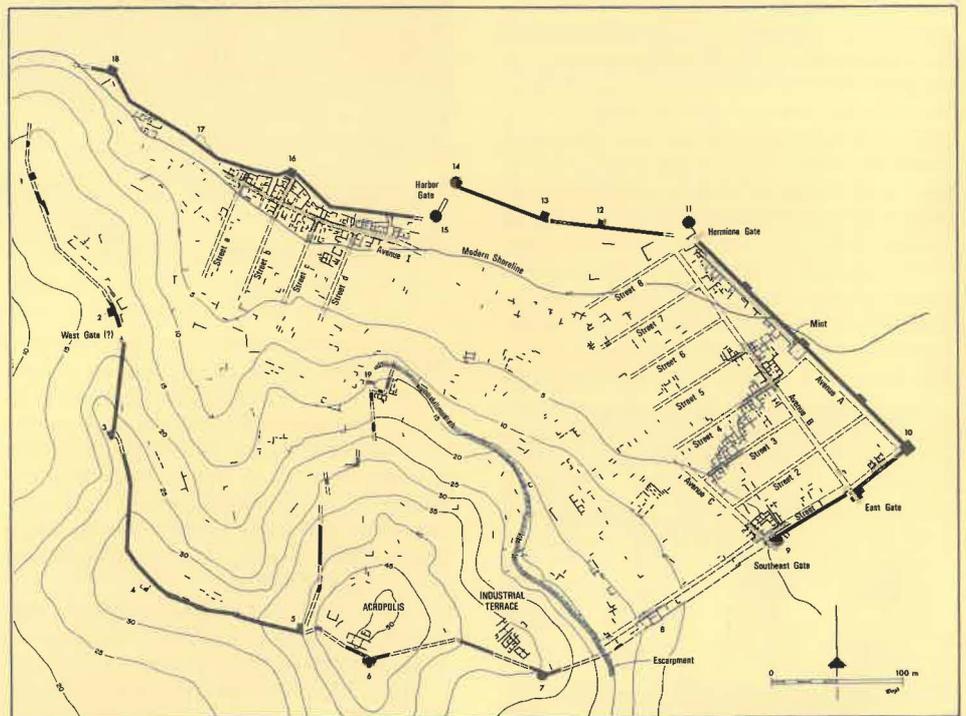


Montage of balloon photographs of the Lower Town at Halieis, taken by Professor and Mrs. J. Wilson Myers in 1975

Excavations at Halieis The 1970s in Retrospect

For nearly two decades now excavations under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies have been conducted at ancient Halieis, a coastal site located at the southern tip of the Argolid. The project began in 1962 when Michael Jameson, then of the University of Pennsylvania, organized the first campaign, originally with John Young as field director, and later with Charles Williams, now director at Corinth. The investigation of the site in the 1960s included the acropolis, a terrace below it, and two small areas in the lower town. Evidence of a minor shift in sea level since antiquity was noted also, for the northern flank of the ancient city could be seen in the bay. Shallow water excavations then formed another facet of the project in those early years. In 1967 Indiana University became a partner in the undertakings, and in 1970 Wolf Rudolph of that institution became field director of a program of excavation in the lower town. Professor Jameson, meanwhile, shifted his attention to the now-submerged sanctuary of Apollo across the bay from Halieis.

While the beginnings of a more comprehensive program for the lower town came in 1970, problems of land acquisition limited our activities at first, and governed the selection of areas for excavation. The seasons of 1970 and 1972 are best described as test seasons, for the areas excavated in each of those years could not be returned to in subsequent seasons. By good fortune, the areas eventually acquired for ongoing excavations have proven almost ideally suited to recovering a maximum of information from a relatively small area of the ancient city. In 1974 two fields were acquired, one of which is illustrated in the photo-montage, and at



Topographic plan of ancient Halieis in the classical period

last we had an opportunity to investigate a large area in a comprehensive fashion. Not surprisingly, this area was found to have once consisted of houses and streets. Completely unexpected, however, was the disposition of this architectural information. It was found that the streets were parallel to one another, and that these were crossed by avenues. In short, we had discovered an orthogonally planned city, a rather unusual phenomenon in Classical Greece. While it is known that such plans were common in the many colonies sent out by the Greeks to Magna Graecia and elsewhere, only three

other planned cities are known from Classical times in Greece proper: Peiraeus, Kassope and Olynthos. The last of these was excavated by D.M. Robinson in the 1930s under the auspices of the School. Many details of the plan of Halieis have come to light since the initial discovery six years ago. Our most recent efforts in the lower town have concentrated on a most important issue, the date this plan was imposed on the city. To our surprise, we have learned that the layout came about around 600 B.C., making Halieis the earliest known planned city in mainland Greece by as much as a century and a half.



The courtyard of a fourth century B.C. house with colonnaded portico



A residential area in the Lower Town of Halieis. The railway was lent by the German excavations at Tiryns

The architectural information is only a part of the story. The pottery and small finds from private houses provide us with a mass of information, and it is the study of this material which occupies most of our attention as the project enters the 1980s. From this material it is amply clear that Halieis was settled as early as the Geometric period and that it was abandoned for unknown reasons about 300 B.C.

In 1973 and subsequent seasons excava-

tions were conducted in the necropolis, about a kilometer northeast of Halieis. Most graves were found to have been simple pit burials, but at least two tumuli have been isolated, containing burials of a richer sort. The burials excavated to date span a period from the early sixth century to the early fifth century, corresponding closely to one of the major chronological phases which we had distinguished in the lower town. Perhaps the most interesting single find from the



Interior of a Lakonian kylix by the Boreas Painter found in the necropolis of Halieis in 1974

necropolis was a Lakonian kylix by the Boreas Painter, found in 1974. Such finds are rewarding, but the important task of integrating the information from the necropolis with that of the city site remains to be completed.

A great number of people have been members of our staff over the years, and to name each would create an immense list. We should mention some staffers at least, including architectural specialists Marian McAllister and Frederick Cooper, chief photographer Reg Heron, conservator Steve Koob, and veteran campaigners Birgitte Rafn and Stockton Garver who have been largely responsible for work in the necropolis. Jane Leslie has overseen much of the record keeping for the past several years. In 1975 we were fortunate to have the Brock University Archaeological Practicum under the leadership of David Rupp, who assisted us with our work in one field in the lower town. We are also pleased to report that Halieis was visited by Summer Session groups from the School both in 1978 and in 1979.

Thomas Boyd
Assistant Director
Halieis Excavations



Alumni Volunteers Needed

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:

Alumni Coordinator
American School of Classical
Studies at Athens
41 East 72nd Street
New York, NY 10021

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Moscow and Nemea

Continued from page 1

and a truce during the festivities." Gerry Lindgren, long distance runner, is quoted: "I've always believed that the Olympics were above political issues." "In theory at least," says *Newsweek*, "the Olympics are supposed to transcend politics. In ancient Greece, the Games took precedence even over wars - which were suspended by a 'sacred truce' that enabled athletes from even the bitterest of enemy states to compete peaceably." And the late Avery Brundage is noted as liking "to cite the original Olympics of Greece when all participating nations laid down their arms and agreed to a full truce." The list goes on, and we begin to see a connection between Moscow and the ancient Games. But do the invasion of Afghanistan, the hostages in Iran, the threat to the oil supply of the Persian Gulf really have anything to do with the Olympics of antiquity? Yes, they do, and the excavations at Nemea, under the aegis of the American School of Classical Studies and sponsored by the University of California at Berkeley, have forced us to realize that nothing which has happened or which could happen in 1980 at Moscow is really without an ancient precedent.

In antiquity, the Olympics were only one, albeit the most famous, of the circuit of four panhellenic games held at Olympia, Delphi, Isthmia, and Nemea. These four festivals focused upon athletics and shared a number of features. All awarded only simple crowns of victory - olive at Olympia, laurel at Delphi, pine at Isthmia, and wild parsley at Nemea - prizes thought more worthy of goats than men by some ancient cynics. In addition to the crowns, the four panhellenic festivals also shared a sacred truce which, supposedly, guaranteed peace during the time of the festivals. That the four games were regarded during the fifth century as equal to one another is shown by the fact that Pindar's victory odes were composed for winners at any and all of the four games, and by the fact that the Athenians awarded a lifetime of free meals to their citizens who had won at any of the four. Thus, the ancient equivalent of the modern Olympic Games is the cycle of panhellenic games.

Let us return to the issue of "relevancy." What alternatives have been proposed for the 1980 Olympics? One is that there should be no boycott, and that the games should go on without reference to war or the potential for it. There is a sort of ancient precedent for such a course of action. In 480 B.C., while Leonidas and his band of Spartans attempted to hold off the Persian host at Thermopylae, many (apparently most) of the rest of the Greeks went on with the games at Olympia.



View of Nemea from the southeast, showing the stadium in the foreground, new museum at left center, and Temple of Zeus above and to the right



Iron sword with inlaid arabesque gold design near hilt and part of the wood handle still preserved. From the destruction debris at the time of Aratos of Sikyon

After the games, the Greeks pulled themselves together to defend their homeland, but a bit late for Leonidas (Herodotus 7.206; 8.26 and 72).

Another alternative is that the United States could unilaterally boycott the Moscow Olympics. This happened every two years throughout antiquity at the Isthmian Games where no citizen of the city-state Elis ever competed (Pausanias 5.2.2-5; 6.3.9 and 16.2). This would mean a certain hardship for American athletes, but no more than that imposed for hundreds of years upon Elean athletes. The birthright of the Elean athlete included forfeiting the chance to become a "periodonikes" (circuit-winner), the title by which those athletes who had won at all four panhellenic games were especially recognized.

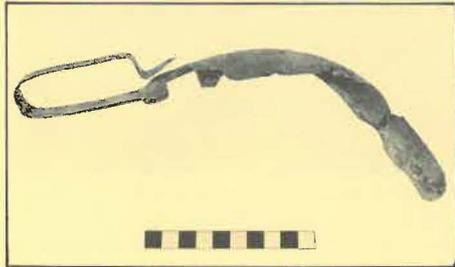
A third alternative which has been proposed, but seems unlikely, is that the International Olympic Committee should refuse to recognize the 1980 Games, even though they were held as scheduled in Moscow. This happened in 364 B.C. when the Arcadians took

over Olympia from the Eleans who normally ran the Olympic Games. The Eleans finally forced the Arcadians out of Olympia (after a bloody battle in the Sanctuary of Zeus), but neither restaged the games, nor recognized the winners in their records (Xenophon, *Hellenica* 7.4.28-30). The Eleans also removed from their records the victors at the Olympics of 748 and 644 B.C., and considered all three sets of games as "Anolympids" due to the political situations under which they were held (Pausanias 6.22-2-3). It should be mentioned that the political situations were not favorable to Elis.

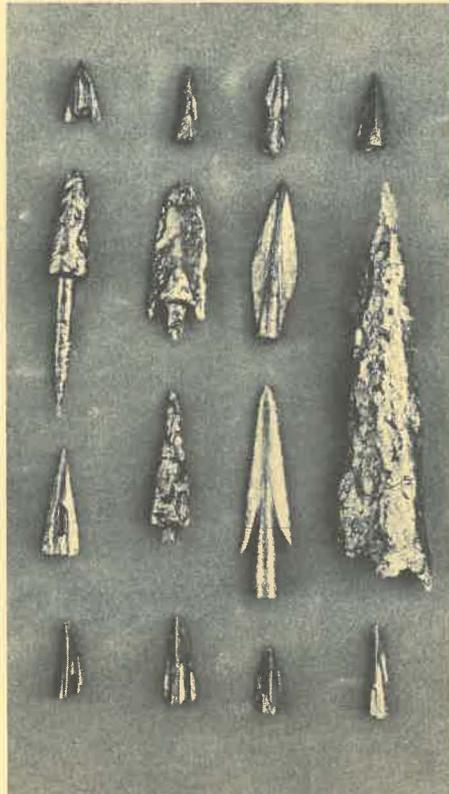
Yet another alternative which has found favor recently is that the United States and her allies could hold separate games from those in Moscow with athletes to compete at either one or the other. (Might this allow the possibility for an athlete from a non-aligned country to compete in both sets of games?) This alternative is essentially that which happened in 390 B.C. when Corinth, which controlled and ran the Isthmian Games, was split



Caroline Beltz (left) supervises removal of broken blocks from the archaic temple of Zeus, destroyed in the late fifth century B.C. when Argos forcefully took control of the Nemean Games



Bronze strigil from a building excavated in 1979. Used by athletes for scraping off oil, dust, and sweat after exercising, the strigil may indicate that the building was the palaestra of Nemea



Bronze arrowheads and iron spearpoints from the Argive destruction which claimed many buildings at the Nemean Game site

into two political factions. One faction ran the games, crowned the victors, and then departed. Immediately thereafter, the other Corinthian faction went to Isthmia, reassembled the athletes, and held the "true" Isthmian Games with the result that "in that year, in some of the contests, individual competitors were beaten twice, while in others the same competitors were twice proclaimed victors." (Xenophon, *Hellenica* 4.5.2). Another result was that the Temple of Poseidon was burnt.

A final alternative, so terrible that it has not been publicly mentioned, but is all too possible, is that a war could be fought, ostensibly over the "purity" of the Olympics, but in reality for political control of them. This happened, as mentioned above, at the Olympic Games of 364 B.C., and our excavations at Nemea have revealed another similar situation. From the beginning of the Nemean Games in 573 B.C., they were controlled and organized by the small town of Kleonai about three miles east of Nemea. Argos soon began to covet control of the games, and we hear of squabbles already in the 460s B.C. Our written sources are silent until 388 B.C. when we learn that Argos had, in the meantime, gained control of the games (Xenophon,

Hellenica 4.7.2.). Excavations in the Sanctuary of Zeus have now shown that the Argives gained that control around 420 B.C., and that a fierce battle was involved. Everywhere we have excavated there has appeared the same layer of destruction with heavy traces of burning, and with dozens of bronze arrowheads and iron spear points. This destruction claimed many buildings as its victims, including the original Temple of Zeus. We now know that the Argives also took the opportunity to move the "Sacred Games" of Nemea to Argos where closer control could be exercised.

So much for the full truce of the ancient games, for their removal from politics, for their substitution of peace for war, but the story from Nemea continues. After the battle of Chaironeia in 338 B.C., the victorious Philip sought to unite the Greeks behind him by the institution of the League of Corinth, a sort of "United Nations" of Greece, the "general assembly" of which was to meet each year at the panhellenic festival center of that year's games. This provided the occasion for moving the Nemean Games back to Nemea, and for restoring the abandoned and derelict site by the construction of the new stadium, the new Temple of Zeus (three of whose col-

umns still stand), a bath house, a hotel building, and several other buildings one of which was discovered in 1979 southwest of the temple. It was probably the palaestra, or exercising and warmup building for the athletes. Thus politics, so far from being absent from the games, were the impetus for the re-establishment of them at Nemea. And this history was to be repeated, for the games were moved back once more to Argos at some time before 251 B.C. In 235 B.C., Aratos of Sikyon, then at odds with Argos, set up the Nemean Games once more at Nemea and under the control of Kleonai. The Argives continued to hold their version of the Nemean Games, but Aratos captured the athletes who were intending to compete at Argos, and sold them into slavery (Plutarch, Aratos 28.3-4). At Nemea, we find evidence of this new episode of violence in the form of iron knives and swords, including one example with gold inlay on its blade.

As soon, however, as Aratos had patched things up with Argos in the form of a political alliance, Nemea was once again abandoned and the games moved back to Argos. The issue was still not settled permanently, for Mummius, the Roman sacker of Corinth and philhellene, brought the Nemean Games back to Nemea once again in 145 B.C. By the early first century B.C., the Argives had taken the games once more, and this time the shift was accompanied by laying waste the site at Nemea and filling in her wells, thus cutting off the water supply for any future would-be reformers. Nemea had now had enough, and the games, which had been the subject of a political tug-of-war for some 400 years, remained in Argos throughout the rest of antiquity. Nemea was abandoned, and by the time of the visit of Pausanias in the middle of the second century after Christ, the roof of the temple had already fallen in.

What all this means to me is that human beings have been human for a long time, and that in the 2,756 years since the first Olympics politics have played a prominent role in all aspects of human endeavor. Unfortunately, we seem not to have progressed very far during that time in our ability to live with one another peacefully. I doubt that we ever will develop that ability until we learn from the examples of those who have gone before us, until we learn that all history, including that which we call Classical Studies, is terribly "relevant" to our own world.

A slightly glazed look has now come over the eyes of our listener, and it is time to climb down from the soapbox, get him another drink, and hope that he will reflect, at least a little, upon our past.

Stephen G. Miller

SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



Survey and Salvage in Southern Euboea

Southern Euboea is a beautiful, rugged and relatively unspoiled corner of Greece. But it is only two hours from Athens, and the rapid development seen in Attica is now beginning to appear here. One of the most immediate needs of archaeology in Greece today is the location and protection of ancient remains before any inadvertent destruction can occur. This is one reason that as an associate member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens I am doing intensive archaeological surveying in Southern Euboea as part of my Ph.D. research.

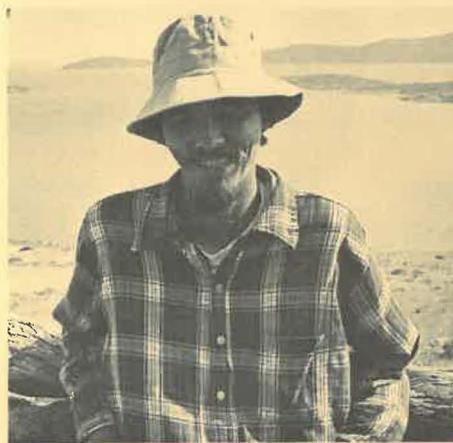
Since arriving in Karystos in April 1979 my wife and I have concentrated on surveying those areas most subject to immediate development. We have thus far located and reported over sixty ancient sites (Classical and Roman farms, sanctuaries, graves, Bronze Age settlements and Neolithic remains). Many of these, especially the less visible prehistoric sites, might well have gone unnoticed or have been discovered only after the bulldozer had left. One of my responsibilities is to notify the Greek Archaeological Service when I find remains in immediate danger.

Such a case occurred last July when an ancient wall was found on a hill near Karystos. This hill had been slated for the construction of summer houses, and a road cut had exposed the wall; erosion and goats had then undermined its foundations. It was clear that the wall would not stand through another winter's rain. Pottery associated with the wall showed it to be Early Iron Age (ca. 1000-700 B.C.), a period hitherto unrecorded in this region. Additional surveying revealed that the site covered the top and upper slope of the hill (ca. 80 square meters). The surface finds had the distinct appearance of votive gifts (fragments of bronze fibuli, pins and rings, and sherds of fine decorated cups and mugs). The discovery of two niches cut into the rock on the peak of the hill made it fairly certain that a large Early Iron Age peak sanctuary was located here. The Ephor of Euboea came at once to assess the situation and, within two days time, had managed to send equipment and an international volunteer crew of archaeologists and workmen.

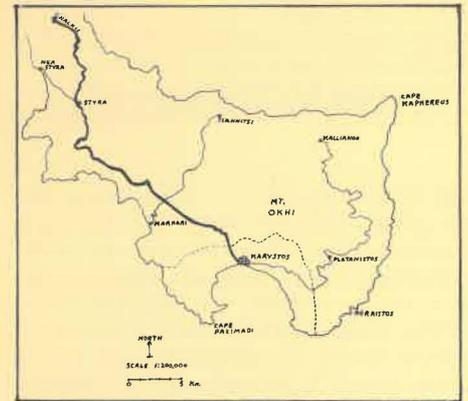
We preserved the endangered wall and determined that it had served as a retaining wall, supporting one of several ancient terraces just below the summit. We also recovered a number of exposed pots and opened two trial trenches to determine the stratigraphy. It was exciting to find that beneath this Early Iron Age material is an equally important prehistoric settlement (ca. 3000 B.C.). We now have important information for two periods which until now were



Ingrid Keller at the rock cut niches at the Early Iron Age sanctuary. Snow covered Mt. Okhi in background.



Donald Keller with Cape Paximadi in background.



Map showing area of the survey.

unknown in Southern Euboea. Furthermore the entire area can now be placed under archaeological protection.

An especially rewarding aspect of this salvage excavation was the manner in which volunteers from various countries were quick to donate their time and labor when an emergency arose. Although such salvage operations will always be necessary, we hope that our work here and similar surveys being conducted in other parts of Greece will lessen the need for emergency measures.



Donald Keller

Karystos and the bay

Odysseus Elytis: The Poet of the Aegean

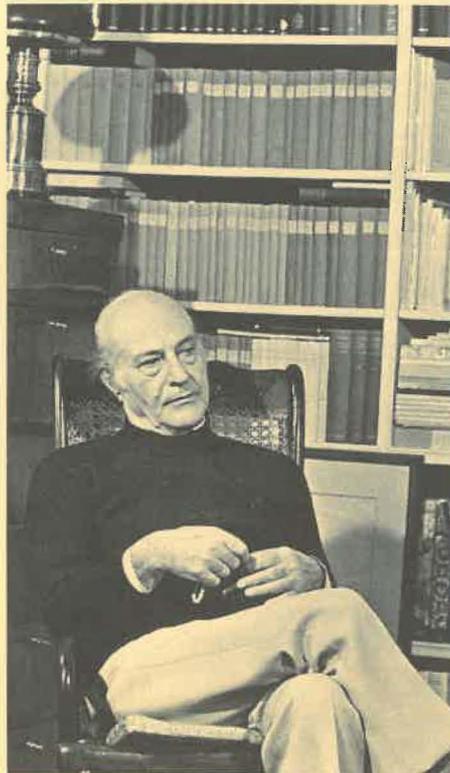
The award of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Odysseus Elytis on December 10, 1979 marked the second time within sixteen years that Greece received the Nobel Prize in Literature (the first was to Elytis's predecessor George Seferis). It was certainly the most significant international recognition of modern Greek creativity for the year 1979 and a tribute to a persistent and continuous Hellenic poetic tradition of three millennia. A quiet, almost withdrawn, confirmed bachelor who maintains a modest two-room apartment in Kolonaki, not far from the American School, Odysseus Elytis was born into the Alepoudhelis family at Herakleion on the island of Crete in 1911 of parents from the island of Lesbos and raised in Athens from the age of three, where he studied law at the University of Athens but later devoted himself entirely to art and literature. He also spent four years in France (1948-52) where he was to become closely familiar with French surrealism (especially Paul Eluard) but never a slavish devotee of that movement. (He would return to France again from 1969-71.) Elytis got to know Greek surrealists like Andreas Embirikos and others who wrote for *Ta Nea Grammata* (where his own first poems appeared in 1935) which published such new poets as George Seferis, Nikos Engonopoulos, and Nikos Gatsos. Elytis was drawn to the way in which dreams and fantasy and a free-flowing stream of images and words could be used poetically to uncover more profound strata of reality.

Elytis is a complex poet whose pen name embodies both the ancient and modern Greek heritage (Odysseus, the Homeric wandering hero, and the El- in Elytis embracing [H]elen-woman, [H]ellas-Greece, *eleutheria*-freedom, and *elpida*-hope, while the suffix -tis is from *politis*-citizen). On receiving word of the honor about to be bestowed upon him, Elytis reflected: "The Swedish Academy's decision was not only an honor for me but for Greece and its history through the ages. I believe that it was a decision to bring international attention to the most ancient tradition in Europe, since from Homer's time to the present there has not been a single century during which poetry has not been written in the Greek language."

George Savidis, Seferis Professor of Modern Greek Studies at Harvard University, has said that "Elytis is an extraordinary craftsman. His most natural gift is a limpidity of vision. He is not a simple poet, but he has an almost childlike purity and a freshness of the senses which, however, does not stop at the sentient level. I think he trusts his senses and uses them to go *beyond*: in Elytis, you attain wisdom through a purification of the senses without ever *denying* the senses, which normally a mystic would do."

The Swedish Academy especially cited his

Nobel Laureate Donates his Archives to the Gennadeion



Odysseus Elytis

"poetry, which, against the background of Greek tradition, depicts with sensuous strength and intellectual clear-sightedness modern man's struggle for freedom and creativeness," while Elytis himself regards "poetry as the only thing that can preserve man's spiritual integrity." The Swedish Academy also noted that "sensuality and light irradiate Elytis's poetry. The perceptible world is vividly present and overwhelming in its wealth of freshness and astonishing experiences."

Especially singled out was Elytis's *Axion Esti* (1959), which took him eleven years to compose. This work is divided into three sections that attempt to set a new moral order in a complex tapestry of prose, liturgical forms, odes, and Elytis's personal patterns of rhyme and strict syllabic stress. This work was awarded the National Prize in Poetry in 1960 and set to music by Mikis Theodorakis in 1964. In 1939 he published *Prosanatolismoi*; and in 1943 *Helios o Protos*. His participation in the war against Fascist Italy generated Elytis's *Heroic and Elegiac Song for the Lost Second Lieutenant of the Albanian Campaign* (1945) and brought him face to face with the question of death and presented him with a tragic dilemma that took him a decade to resolve. In 1960 *Six and One Remorses for the Sky* appeared. Then in 1971 *Death and*

Resurrection of Konstantinos Palaiologos; The Monogram; The Sovereign Sun; The Light Tree; and The Fourteenth Beauty. In 1972 *The Rho of Eros*, a book of songs illustrated with nine collages, was published. *Villa Natacha* appeared in 1973; *The Stepchildren* and his collected essays, *Anoichta Chartia* in 1974; and *Maria Nephele (Maria-Cloud)* in 1978.

Elytis, the poet of the sun, sea, earth, youth, and the beauty of nature, believes that it is the duty of the poet to cast drops of light into darkness. This he has done and will continue to do.

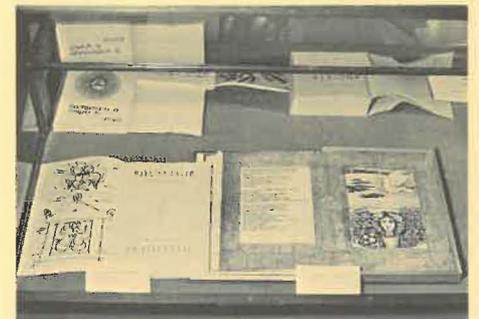
John E. Rexine
Senior Associate Member

Gennadeion Exhibits Rare Books by Odysseus Elytis

The Gennadius Library has on permanent display a collection of rare first editions of the poems of Odysseus Elytis, in recognition of the award to him of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1979.

This award has special significance for the Gennadeion as the poet decided some years ago to leave all his archives (apart from a portion he had already placed elsewhere) to the Gennadius Library.

It is noteworthy that the Library already has the archives of the other great poet of Greece to receive the Nobel Prize, George Seferis, awarded the medal for literature in 1963.



Rare Elytis first editions on display in the Gennadius Library

Gennadeion Notes

Among recent visitors to the Library were the American ambassador to Greece and Mrs. McCloskey, and N. Todorov, ambassador of Bulgaria, who is well-known also as an historian.

The Library has lent about 15 rare books to an exhibit at the National Gallery organized by the Greek Bibliophile Society and entitled *Greek Costume; the Printed Sources, Sixteenth through Nineteenth Centuries*.

Kress Professor Reports on Gennadeion Activities

During the winter we have organized a series of Gennadeion Colloquia. The program includes the following speakers:

Demetrios Pallas, "The Introduction of Icons into Churches. Their Position and Form"

Angeliki Laiou, "Trade and Art in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Thirteenth Century"

William McGrew, "Research on Land Tenure in Modern Greece: Transition from Ottoman to Modern Rule"

John E. Rexine, "George Seferis and his Tragic Vision of Hellenism: A Retrospective View From the Gennadeion"

Mark C. Bartusis, "Brigandage and the Problem of Lawlessness in the Late Byzantine Empire"

Several of these have been held already and the reaction was quite favorable. We had between 40 and 50 persons for each, most of whom were from the Greek scholarly community, as we hoped, since we wanted to include as many of our Greek readers as possible. The event is being held in Loring Hall, to emphasize the connection between the Gennadeion and the School. The series is also designed to point out the range and vitality of the research being conducted at the Library, including everything from early Byzantine archaeology to contemporary Greek literature.

During the autumn I went on all the School trips and provided commentary on all the post-classical monuments we saw, from the churches of Thessaloniki to the castle and city at Mistra. The integration of the Byzantine and modern monuments and events into the School program seemed to me quite successful, since these were not treated as something extraordinary, but simply part of the School program. Most of the students had not been exposed to Byzantine and later material before, and all of them seemed to appreciate the opportunity to examine these important monuments from the Greek past.

During the winter I am participating in the topography and monuments course and teaching a seminar on "The End of the Ancient World: Greece in Transition, A.D. 267-700." The seminar is examining a number of problems related to the end of antiquity in Greece, including the growth of Christianity, the collapse of paganism and the conversion of the temples, the barbarian invasions, and the emergence of distinctly Byzantine Greece. The students (about 12 in number) seem to be enjoying the course, and I am certainly enjoying teaching it.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has given the School a grant to host a Summer Seminar at the Gennadeion in 1980. It is the first NEH Summer Seminar to be held in Greece and the first on a Byzantine topic.

The title is "Greece in the Middle Ages: Emergence of the Byzantine Tradition." The aim of this seminar is to study the emergence of a distinct Byzantine tradition in Greece. This will involve an examination of the ancient background and later Byzantine history, but the seminar's primary focus will be upon the difficult years of the Byzantine Dark Ages of the seventh and eighth centuries, and the Byzantine revival of the ninth through the twelfth centuries, when most of the institutions and cultural phenomena of the Greek Byzantine tradition were formed. The seminar will investigate the general questions of the definition of Byzantine culture and the phenomena of change and continuity within the powerful Hellenic cultural tradition. This analysis will rely both on the literary and the archaeological sources. The latter will be particularly important for an understanding of the period of crisis and recovery.

These seminars are designed for college and university teachers in the U.S. from institutions which do not have graduate programs in the humanities. Participation will be determined by the NEH by competitive application. Twelve participants will work at the Gennadeion from June 16 to August 8. Besides a common program of reading and discussion, participants will each prepare an independent research paper. The group will undertake regular trips to the Byzantine sites of Athens and the Greek countryside. Two longer trips, one to the North (Thessaloniki, Meteora, Orchomenos, Thebes), and one to the south (Monemvasia, Mistra, Argos, Corinth), are also planned.

My own work goes well, as I continue to work on late Roman and Byzantine settlement patterns, pottery, and various historical topics. I have found the schedule of teaching and other obligations taxing, but I have managed to get quite a bit of my own research and writing completed. I have just accepted the editorship for *Byzantine Studies* at *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*. At the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and American Philological Association, I delivered two papers: a report on the Ohio Boeotia Expedition Survey of the Thisbe Basin, 1979, and one on changing land use patterns in Early Byzantine Greece.

Overall the year has been a good one so far.

Timothy E. Gregory
Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies

Catalogue of Library Available

G.K. Hall & Co., 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, has published a catalogue of the Gennadius Library. The Main Catalogue, which sells for \$470, contains approximately 116,700 cards in seven volumes. A First Supplement contains an estimated 18,300 cards and is priced at \$120.

Byzantine Cities in the Fourteenth Century

(The following is adapted from a talk presented by Angeliki E. Laiou, Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies, 1978/79, in the Gennadius Library in April 1979. It is based upon Professor Laiou's research in the Library in preparation of a book on the impact of Italian merchant capital on the Byzantine economy and society in the eleventh through fifteenth centuries.)

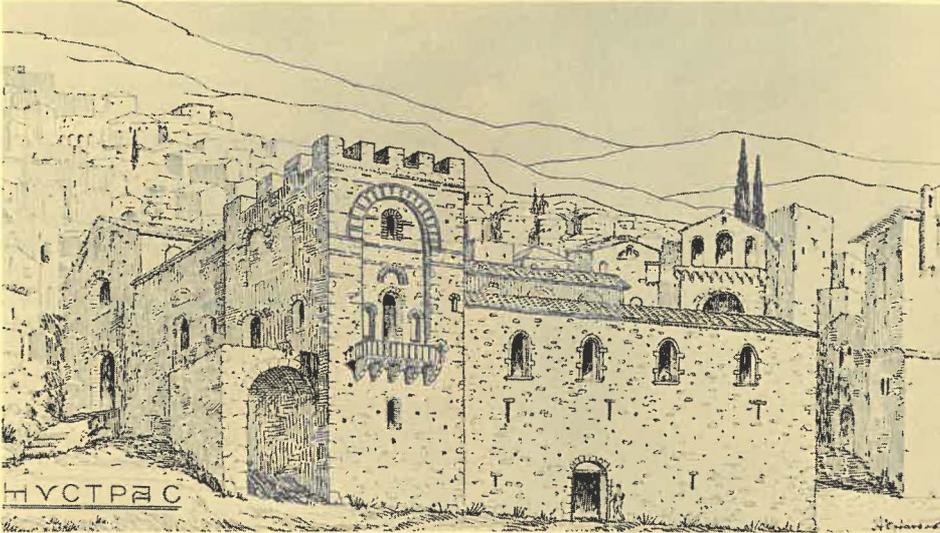
In the declining Byzantine state of the fourteenth century, cities and towns acquired a great importance. A landed aristocracy, residing in the cities and towns, assumed the administration and defense of the surrounding territories, while the state itself played a decreasing role. The cities thus developed a certain autonomy.

This development found a theoretical justification in the writings of Thomas Magister (Theodoulos Monachos) who, writing in Thessalonica in the 1320s, advocated city autonomy. In his orations, written in a style that emulated Isocrates, he developed the idea that the cities ought to be governed internally by their own (aristocratic) citizens, overseen by an imperial governor. The army ought to be composed of those citizens who had property, while soldiers should also have a profession, or exercise a craft, and thus be self-sufficient. Significantly, he drew examples from the history of Athens and Sparta in order to support his theories.

The Gennadius Library, with its rich collection of sources and archaeological materials of the Byzantine period, makes it possible to study Byzantine cities in both their physical and their social aspects. While many cities in Greece proper declined after the late twelfth century (the example of Corinth is well known thanks to the excavations of the American School), others retained or increased their population.

Three types of cities may be distinguished: the city-fortress; the city-emporium; and the city which combined defense, commercial, and administrative functions. The best example of a city-fortress is Servia, a small town built in a naturally fortified place and with a triple level of man-made fortifications. Similar, though larger, were the towns of Serres and Veroia. In these towns the power of the aristocracy and the army were paramount, and the economy was closely bound to agriculture.

The city of Monemvasia exemplifies the city-emporium. Built on a harsh rock, the city was divided into two sections: the fortified, upper city, which included the governor's palace and houses of the rich; and the lower, commercial city. Its inhabitants made their living from the sea: intrepid pirates and successful, privileged merchants, whose activities took them as far as the Crimea. The city



The Petit Palais, Mystra, one of the few extant Byzantine private houses. (from *Art et société à Byzance sous les Paléologues*, A. Orlandos)

had extensive independence, guaranteed by acts of the Emperors and the despots of the Morea.

Several cities and towns of Macedonia and Thrace, including Sozopolis, Adrianople, Vizye, and Ainos, exhibited a more mixed economy and society. Their economies were based in part on agriculture, in part on trade. The largest and most important of these mixed-type cities was Thessalonica. Its fortifications were not very strong until the fourteenth century, when they were repaired and rebuilt. The city itself was large and populous and included several, large (sometimes three-storied) houses, occupied by the rich, a trade quarter, and, near the sea-walls, a quarter for the sailors. The administrative center was in the city proper, while the acropolis was well-fortified and inhabited.

Thessalonica, Constantinople, and Serres were among the larger cities. However, in economic terms, even the presence of smaller urban agglomerations advanced economic differentiation and trade. In Thessalonica, as in other cities of this type, the existence of an economy of exchange and of a considerable merchant, artisan, and sailor class created severe social tensions with the landed aristocracy. These tensions erupted into social wars in the 1320s and again in the 1340s, proving a certain cohesion and power on the part of the merchants and sailors. For a period the aristocracy was expelled and its political power severely challenged.

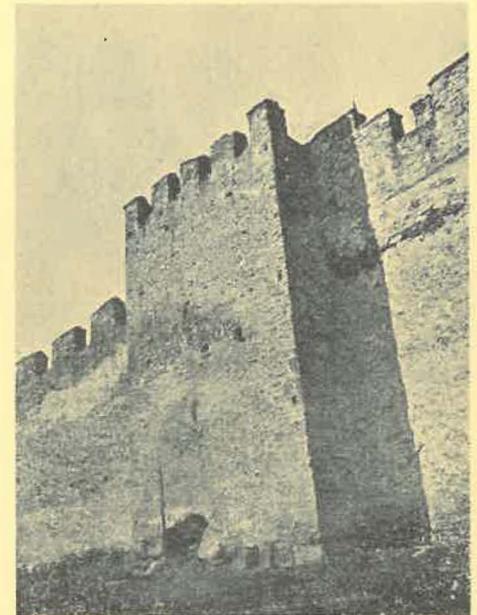
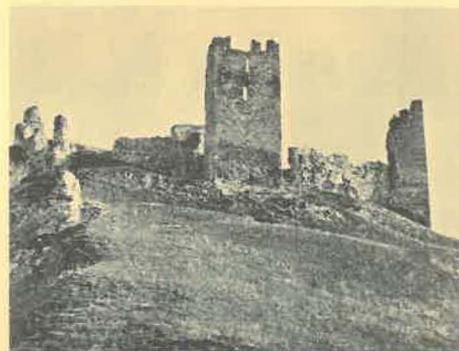
These social wars were not a phenomenon unique to the Byzantine Empire, but were common throughout western Europe at this time. The cities of Flanders were in a state of rebellion throughout the century, while in Genoa there were several revolutions of the merchant class against the

aristocracy, and in Florence a democratic government was established for a while.

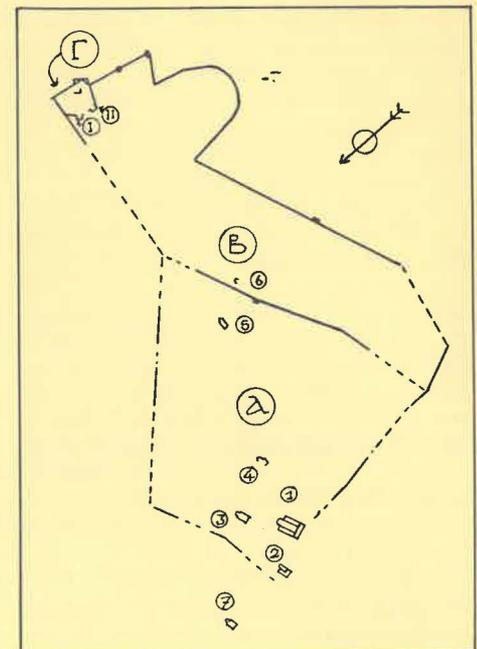
However, in the Byzantine Empire the merchants were politically too weak to be successful in their challenge to the aristocracy. There were two basic barriers to the development of a strong middle class and to true urbanization: first, the predominance of the feudal aristocracy which controlled agriculture production and virtually monopolized political power not only in the countryside but also in the cities; second, the fact that the Byzantine merchants functioned to a considerable degree as subsidiaries to the Italian merchants, who dominated the economy of exchange in the area.

For these reasons, it was impossible for Byzantine cities to complete their process of political independence. In the last quarter of the fourteenth century they shrank and suffered from instability and chaotic conditions, due in large extent to the progressive Ottoman conquest of the Balkans.

Angeliki E. Laiou
Samuel H. Kress Professor of
Hellenic Studies, 1978/79



A tower of the wall separating the acropolis of Thessalonica from the city (from *Thessalonique au XIVe siècle*, O Tafrazi, Paris 1913)
Thessalonica exemplified a city combining defense, commercial and administrative functions



City plan of Servia, the best example of a city-fortress, showing the acropolis upper left with two towers (I and II), the upper city (B), and lower city (A) with various religious buildings. (from *Ta Mneimia ton Servion*, A. Xyngopoulos, Athens 1957)

(left) The acropolis of Servia (ibid.)



The Theseion-Church of St. George, an original water color by William Page in the Gennadius Library.

Proceeds From Sale of Prints Will Aid Gennadius Library

The Gennadius Library has duplicated in numbered silkscreen prints 200 copies of our original watercolor of the Theseion-Church of St. George by the nineteenth century English artist, William Page. Our limited edition reproductions are being sold for the benefit of the Library at 1900 drachmas each (approximately 50 U.S. dollars).

The watercolor reproduced here shows the Theseion (Temple of Hephaistos) as it was converted to a Christian Church in the name of St. George in the 4th or 5th century A.D. and remained through 1834. The people dancing are celebrating Easter Day or St. George's name day. As the artist has not signed or dated his work, we do not know the exact date of its execution. However most of the Page watercolors were done between c. 1828 to 1843, and the Theseion must belong to this period. The size of the reproduction is about 35x50 centimeters (the same as the original).

William Page was born in London in 1794. At the age of 18 he was admitted to the Royal Academy Schools to study painting. He grew up in a period during which there was an increasing flow of English travellers, architects, archaeologists and artists to the Near East, and in particular Greece. Some of these visitors were Cockerell, Dodwell, Foster, Smirke, Wilkins, and Williams. Following the steps of these people, Page visited Greece for the first time some time between 1816 and 1824 (a period which partly covers the Greek War of Independence) and several

times again between the years 1827 and 1843. (Greece gained its independence in 1827.) During these trips he made drawings, sketches and finished watercolors as well. Of the 38 existing watercolors, 8 were part of the original gift of John Gennadius to the American School of Classical Studies.

(Biographical information on William Page is taken from J.H. Money's article "The Life and Work of William Page, published in the Old Water Colour Society's Club Annual, volume 47, 1972).

The reproductions can be purchased in the Gennadius Library in Athens. Inquiries should be directed to the Library, c/o American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and mailed either to 54 Souidias Street, Athens 140, Greece or to 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021, USA.

*Sophie Papageorgiou
Acting Librarian*

Greek Drawings by Edward Lear

Among the prized possessions of the Gennadius library are over 200 drawings of Greek landscapes by the noted English author and artist, Edward Lear (1812-1888). A selection of these is always on display in the Library. Two of the drawings have been reproduced in color by Meriden Gravure, 19"x26". They are Khanea in Crete and Cape Colonna (Sunion) and can be purchased prepaid for \$10 each from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

Gennadeion Receives Grant for Archivist from Demos Foundation

The N. Demos Foundation, Inc. has awarded the Gennadius Library a grant of \$10,000 to support an archivist. With the grant the School will employ a Greek citizen with the appropriate skills and languages to make the large collection of Greek historical documents in the Gennadeion more accessible to the many readers and scholars who come to the Library every year. The Gennadeion is a major repository of primary source material for Greek political, social and cultural history, and among this material are many uncatalogued papers. These include important literary manuscripts, correspondence and drawings. The Demos Foundation was endowed by Nicholas Demos, a Greek-American, to support charitable, religious, educational, scientific and literary projects for the benefit of the citizens of Greece. The Foundation contributes to numerous educational and philanthropic activities in Greece.

School Will Cooperate With Princeton's Seeger Scholars

The American School of Classical Studies considers eligible for Associate membership (and housing where possible) scholars and students who are coming to Athens to do research under Princeton University's new program in Hellenic Studies.

Princeton's program, which will support studies in classical, Byzantine and modern Greece, has been endowed by a \$2 million gift from Stanley J. Seeger, a graduate of the University.

The first holder of a Princeton travel grant is Anthony Grafton, Assistant Professor of History at Princeton, who is spending a month in Athens researching the teaching of Greek in Renaissance Europe. Dr. Grafton recently gave an "After-Tea Talk" at the School on his discoveries in this area in the Gennadeion. Two other young scholars are expected later in the year.

Library Receives Assistance in Cataloguing Dragoumis Archives

In 1960 the Dragoumis Family Archives, important to the history of modern Greece, were donated to the Gennadius Library. The family of the donor, Mr. Philippos Dragoumis, has now made available to the Library funds to hire an archivist to catalogue these valuable materials. Miss Voula Konti, archivist for the National Research Foundation, has been engaged by the Library in March to undertake this project on a part time basis.

John Nicholas Brown (1900-1979)

John Nicholas Brown, the descendant of a great Rhode Island family, has become himself for future generations a distinguished ancestor. He died October 9th on board his yacht, *The Malaguena*, at Annapolis, Maryland.

John enjoyed his association with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and was actively involved with its affairs as a member of the Board of Trustees from 1931. He served on the Committee on the Agora Excavation and the Agora Museum in 1954, was a member of the Finance Committee from 1957 to 1966, and a member and at times chairman of the Nominating Committee.

John and his wonderful family loved Greece and had a deep appreciation of the contribution its art and archaeology have made to the civilized world. He married Anne Seddon Kinsolving whose own contributions to scholarship are recognized here and abroad. I remember vividly and with delight John and Anne's visit to the American School in 1975 when my husband, Richard Stillwell, returned for a short period to again direct the affairs of the School. We had a memorable morning in the National Museum where Dr. Yalouris, the director, guided us to newly found treasures and talked at length in front of masterpieces already on exhibition - John's enthusiasm, as always, was contagious. This wonderful quality of his brought others into the orbit of his interests and concerns. He always deferred modestly to those he felt had greater knowledge but few members of the board of trustees cared as deeply or knew as much about Greece and Greek Studies.

John Nicholas Brown was a devoted friend of his Alma Mater Harvard University and its Fogg Art Museum. He often said his appreciation of and scholarly interests in art were nurtured during his undergraduate years. His glorious collection of drawings attests to his connoisseurship. He was an Overseer of Harvard and gave generously to the University.

John Nicholas Brown enriched the proud State of Rhode Island by his devotion to the best interests of all its people through his generosity to dozens of business, cultural and charitable institutions. First among these was Brown University. He was a Senior Fellow and made countless contributions to the many committees he chaired and on which he served, always taking an active role. He maintained a deep interest in the John Carter Brown library, his grandfather's rare book library, given to Brown University by his father.

His many interests included the Tanglewood Music Festival and the Byzantine Institute in Istanbul, Turkey. He founded the Providence Preservation Society and was active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in Rhode Island. Under President Truman he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.



John Nicholas Brown

John was a great family man, and also a devoted friend to the many people who worked with him and loved him. The School's wide circle of Alumni and Friends are indeed grateful to John Nicholas Brown.

Celia Robinson Stillwell

Rhys Carpenter (1889-1980)

With the death of Rhys Carpenter at the age of 90 on January 2 the School has lost a valued friend of almost 70 years' standing. Coming first to the School as a student in 1912 after two years as a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol and further Greek studies at Columbia University, he took to archaeological exploration with enthusiasm. His early years at Bryn Mawr College gave him scope to develop that interest as head of the Department of Classical Archaeology, and after service in the army and on the Peace Committee in 1917-19 he became a member of the School's Managing Committee on his return to Bryn Mawr.

Before his years as Director of the School (1927-32) he had already published *The Aesthetic Basis of Greek Art of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.* (1921) and *The Greeks in Spain* (1925) as well as several volumes of poetry and various articles. As Director he was not only very active in the life of the School (as Lucy Meritt so delightfully remembered in the *Newsletter* of Spring 1979) but also very busy and productive in exploration and publication: the first edition of the *Corinth Guide* (1928); *The Sculpture of the Nike Parapet* (1929); several articles on sculpture and topography. Perhaps because his mind was so fertile in dealing with ideas he sometimes found excavation too slow-paced, as the cable he sent to the Chairman of the Managing Committee suggests: "Our tedium has turned into a *Te Deum* and our odium into an *Odeum*." His term was notable for all kinds of innovations: the building of Loring Hall (first occupied in 1929); the establish-

ment of the School's journal *Hesperia* (1931); the beginning of the Agora Excavations (1931); and the landscaping of the School's gardens by Mrs. Carpenter. As the first historian of the School, Louis E. Lord, wrote: "The School had never known a quinquennium so exciting."

Returning to Bryn Mawr in 1932 Rhys Carpenter continued to stir things up in a surprising variety of areas, demonstrating the humanistic value of archaeology, populating the Parthenon pediments with new pieces, redating the alphabet, and outlining Corinthian fortifications. A year as Professor-in-Charge of the Classical School of the American Academy in Rome (1939/40) did not interfere with his continuing service to the School on the Managing Committee and did expand very considerably the range of his sculptural expertise. Although he had been appointed to return to the school as Director for 1946-48, circumstances prevented, and it was only in 1956/7 after his retirement from Bryn Mawr that he once again became a member of the School's staff, as Visiting Professor. In the meantime he had gone on to explore new fields: Homer as oral poet (Sather lectures in 1944/5) and various aspects of the cultural geography of the Mediterranean.

In the years of retirement he was able not only to consolidate much of his earlier work but also to open up new worlds: *Greek Sculpture: A Critical Review* (1960); *Greek Art: A Study on the Formal Evolution of the Style* (1962); *Beyond the Pillars of Heracles* (1966); *Discontinuity in Greek Civilization* (1966). His last book, *The Architects of the Parthenon*, was published when he was 81, marking the sixtieth year from his first publication, a poem titled "Michelangelo" in the *North American Review* of 1910. Even in his retirement the School, which had played so important a part in his experience and to which he had given so generously of himself, continued to be a special interest, and in his last weeks he always asked first about the affairs of the School.

All of us who were lucky enough to be Rhys Carpenter's students or colleagues enjoyed the stimulating contact with a mind that acknowledged no disciplinary boundaries and did not hesitate to show what sacred cows of classical scholarship had feet of clay. Immensely creative in his own dealings with both texts and stones, he also created in us by the provocation of his ideas an eagerness both to disprove and emulate him. But he always had the advantage of an English style too elegant and seductive to be long resisted.

Mabel L. Lang

Swift Memoirs

Youthful Rambles on the Trail of the Classics, Emerson H. Swift's memoirs of his student years at ASCSA in 1912-1915. \$6.00 Prepaid from ASCSA, 41 East 72nd St., New York, NY 10021. Proceeds benefit the Alumni Centennial Fund.

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American Numismatic Society	Hamilton College	Rutgers University	University of Kansas
Amherst College	Harvard University	Scripps College	University of Kentucky
Barnard College	Hollins College	Smith College	University of Maryland
Boston College	Hope College	Smithsonian Institution	University of Maryland Baltimore County
Boston University	Hunter College	Southern Methodist University	University of Massachusetts
Bowling Green State University	Indiana University	Southwestern at Memphis	University of Michigan
Bradford Junior College	Institute for Advanced Study	Stanford University	University of Minnesota
Brandeis University	Institute of Fine Arts, New York University	State University of Iowa	University of Mississippi
Brigham Young University	Institute of Nautical Archaeology	State University of New York at Albany	University of Missouri
Brock University	Johns Hopkins University	State University of New York at Buffalo	University of North Carolina
Brown University	Kent State University	Swarthmore College	University of Oklahoma
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Central Pennsylvania Consortium	Macalester College	Tufts University	University of Pittsburgh
Dickinson College	McMaster University	Tulane University	University of Tennessee
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