

American
School
of Classical
Studies
at Athens

Newsletter

Spring 1981

Major Gifts from Alumni and Trustees Inaugurate the Centennial Fund Drive

A campaign to raise \$6 million in new funds for the School has been officially inaugurated by two major gifts; \$122,522 from the Alumni Centennial Fund Drive (which exceeded its stated four-year goal in less than three years) and gifts or pledges totaling \$1,561,315 from the School's trustees.

The Alumni Centennial Fund was organized by the Managing Committee in 1977 both for its financial benefit and as a demonstration of the vital moral support and encouragement of the School's alumni. Its goal to raise \$100,000 over four years was already achieved in 1980, under the able guidance of Harry L. Levy, whose untimely death this January (see article page 19), deprived him of the satisfaction of seeing public announcement of its success. Alumni support of this Fund creates an important cornerstone in the larger drive which now gets under way.

The Centennial Fund Drive is guided by a Steering Committee representing all constituencies of the School. Members include Elizabeth A. Whitehead, President of the Board of Trustees; Joseph Alsop, Trustee; James R. McCredie, Chairman of the Manag-

Continued on page 3



T.W. Heermance, Director of the School (left) with students in the Eurotas River by Sparta, School Trip, 1904



Rufus Richardson, Director of the School, on Dörpfeld's "Peloponnesreise," 1895

The School Trips

It was Wilhelm Dörpfeld, the great German architect who excavated at Troy and Olympia, who introduced the School to the "School Trip" as an organized activity. Of his famous "Inselreise" and "Peloponnesreise" we have some pictures taken by Theodore Woolsey Heermance when he was a student of the School in 1894/95. These trips, though open to all, met the special needs of the School whose purpose was not only to further archaeological research, but also, as the regulations state, to "furnish to graduates of universities and colleges in the United States and Canada and to other qualified students an opportunity to study in Greece under suitable guidance the antiquities, art, history, language and literature of the country . . ."

The School trips have fulfilled this function for 100 years now. In addition, they have served as the spring board for the interest the School has had in topographical studies, an interest which is nearly unique among the foreign schools in Greece.

Continued on page 2

The American School: Why We Are in Greece

An editorial by the Director of the School

After one hundred years of almost continuous operation (the School was closed only during the two World Wars) it is appropriate to look back at what has been accomplished, but even more important is an assessment of the value of the School's traditions for today and for its continued prosperity in the future. Is our past the model for our future?

When the School opened in 1882, one year after its founding, it showed at once certain characteristics which ever since have made it unique among the foreign schools in Athens. While chartered by the Greek state as the American archaeological school, it aimed from the beginning at a broader group of American scholars and students — all those, in fact who needed an acquaintance with Greece in the pursuit of the study of classical antiquity. From the beginning, therefore, the School was envisaged as a channel through which the rich offerings of Greece were conducted to America — particularly to its students who intended to become teachers of Greek and Latin, ancient history, ancient art, and ancient civilization in general. The influence of the School on American education has been profound. There are not many colleges in the United States and Canada that do not have, or have not at some time had, a member of the faculty who could speak about Greece from direct experience through the School.

Given American conditions of learning it was at once necessary to develop a program of instruction suitable to persons who had little acquaintance with the monuments of Greece and for whom the year's stay might be the only chance in a lifetime. Soon after its founding the School began its famous series of School trips through Central Greece and the Peloponnesus which have continued, with additions, to the present day. Another feature were regular meetings of students, director and other academics present in Athens, once a week or more often,

Continued on page 18

The School Trips

Continued from page 1

Anybody who has been at the School will remember with fondness or exasperation certain incidents on the trips, many of which have not become incorporated in the official history of the School. To show that life has not changed all that much over the last 100 years, we offer some excerpts from diaries and letters written by participants in the early trips.

Murray C. McClellan
Parsons Fellow

Theodore Woolsey Heermance was a student at the School (1894-1896), Secretary of the School (1902) and Director from 1903 until his death from typhoid fever in September 1905. The following excerpt comes from his letters to his mother and sister, donated to the School by his niece, Mrs. Louise H. Tallman:

Athens, Greece.
11 January, 1903.

Dear Family:

Tuesday was devoted to a trip to Eleusis — three carriage loads and a number of cyclists. It was perfect weather and as we stopped at Daphni and the Aphrodite precinct it was nearly eleven before we arrived. Mr. Richardson (Rufus B., Director of the School) talked about the views while I continued my work of measuring, begun the week before. Then came luncheon — a jolly occasion — and after coffee — no, first came a stone-throwing contest at our *krasi* bottles. We visited the interesting museum and started back soon enough to get in to Athens before dark. I was pleased to find that I could ride the hill both ways — this time I did not have my heavy camera. The view of the city of Athens that one gets on the way back from Eleusis, after Daphni is passed and before one reaches the insane asylum, is magnificent. The city stretches so finely up the slight rise from the level of the olive groves of the Kephissos valley. From no other side of the city is the effect the same. Mr. Richardson has had a hard time recently with one of his tires, and before going to Eleusis it had had a lot of honey injected into it to make it tight. All went splendidly on the way out and for most of the way back, but alas! he went with a jolt over the Larissa R.R. track when nearing Athens and his tire began to leak and nothing could prevent it. So honey is not to be relied on as a sure thing.

Carl William Blegen was a Regular Member of the School (1910), Fellow in Archaeology (1911-1913), Secretary of the School (1913-1920), Assistant Director (1920-1926), Acting Director (1926-1927), and Director (1949/1950). The following excerpt comes from his diaries:

Monday, July 12, 1915.
(near Lake Stymphalus)

We (Blegen, Lindley Richard Dean and Emerson H. Swift) get up about 4 feeling



Rest stop on Dörpfeld's "Peloponnesreise," 1895



Outing in the School's Ford (a gift from Henry Ford), March 1923. Front seat (left to right): Philip Haldane Davis, Carl Blegen; back seat (left to right): Dorothy Cox, Natalie Murray Gifford

rather stiff and discontented having had only a couple of hours of sleep. The two boys had gone back last night with the horses to Costa's mill and they appeared in Kaliani about 6 this morning. We breakfasted and left shortly after 7 for Kionia where the head spring of the Lake and the site of ancient Stymphalus are . . . We reached Kionia (the columns) in 1 hr.

The spring is quite wonderful and there is a pleasant green grove about it . . . Kionia is a very wretched modern hamlet named from some ancient columns sticking out of the ground near it. There are also the remains of a basilica made of ancient blocks and some Roman brick constructions . . .

Leaving Kionia at 9:30 we climbed up a steep trail north-westward in one hour to

Basi. Basi is a fine little village with a high location and good views. We sat here for 2½ hrs. or more while our 2 tough roosters were being cooked up in a dish of pilafi. It was worth waiting for — tho' the best part of the roosters seemed to be missing — unless the birds had no breasts. There is a fine spring at Basi.

We left about 2 P.M. for Goura . . . We arrived in about 3½ hrs. from Basi and the Prod. (the muleteer) got us accommodations at the house of the mayor's brother. . . . Then when all our visitors including hello-boys and the mayor had been gently shoved from the room we went to bed. It was a very clean looking room and clean looking linen and we looked forward with great joy to a good night's rest, being very weary. So we



Trip in the School's camion. Marathon, 1923

lay down three in a row on the floor. Our host and his family, including the Prod. and our two horse boys slept on the narrow verandah outside.

It was nearing 11 P.M. when we turned in. Alas! Our hopes for a good sleep were never more sadly dashed.

Before putting out the lamp Dean had a look as a matter of precaution under his pillow. He saw things scurrying rapidly for shelter. We were somewhat concerned and decided to let the light burn for a while in case it should be needed.

I had hardly put my head on my pillow when I felt an awful nip on the neck. At the same time there came a howl from the grand old Whiff (Emerson Swift). We sat up in wrath and had the satisfaction of slaying the disturbers of our peace and repose. But a little investigation gave very disheartening information! Our fine clean linen was swarming with vermin. I got another nip in the legs. The grand old Whiff and I were aroused by that time. We saw no hope of sleep that night, so we organized a regular campaign against the bugs. By midnight Whiff had killed 60 and I about half that number. Dean apparently more tired than we or thicker skinned dozed uneasily. We continued our slaughter — smoking cigarettes and using language which ought to have terrified even the stoutest bug. About 2 A.M. the Prod. came in quietly with a candle. . . . He proposed an early start for the mountain top and we agreed.

It was a bitter night.

Tuesday, July 13, 1915.

At 2:45 A.M. the score was grand old Whiff 106, C.W.B. 58, Dean ca. 45.

There is a brief account of this incident in Emerson Swift's *Youthful Rambles on the Trail of the Classics 1912-1915*, p. 86, where he gives the bedbug score as Dean 20, Blegen 42 and Swift 106. Copies of the book are sold by the School. Proceeds benefit the Alumni Centennial Fund.

Natalie Murray Gifford was the Charles Eliot Norton Fellow (1922/23.) The following excerpts come from her letters to her family, a bound transcription of which has been donated to the School by her son, William F. Wyatt Jr.:

Oct. 8, 1922

Dear Mother,

We are having a most wonderful time. We left Athens about seven yesterday and drove to Eleusis, but didn't stop. Then we went through glorious mountain passes. The hills here had what they call a pine forest on them. There were a few trees like our scrub pine, but they made a great difference in the landscape. You just can't imagine how barren this country is. Everything that isn't rock is dust or stubble. After the camion passed you couldn't see anything in back.

The camion is most palatial. There are three seats with cushions and a back. We put our steamer rugs on the seats and were extremely comfortable. You can't imagine the dust we raised. One of the men that sat on the back seat turned positively grey. It didn't show on me so much because my hair didn't show it. I wore my suit and it looks like a peddler's outfit now.

Delphi, October 16, 1922.

Dear Mother,

Delphi is simply marvelous. Wherever you go are wonderful cliffs and crags opening up into most gorgeous views. We have seen them under most every condition . . .

In the afternoon we met at the temple of Apollo and Uncle Gus (Augustus Murray) read us the opening lines of the *Ion* of Euripides where the opening scene takes place on the temple steps . . . Then Mr. Blegen translated Pausanias' account of Delphi. He was an old Greek who lived in the second century A.D. and wrote a guide book of Greece. It was very interesting, but we nearly froze before he had finished. He

suggested that in the good old days of the School (I imagine before there were so many women) that they had climbed up to the stadium and raced to get warm. The stadium is several hundred feet above the temple and we were quite blown by the time we got there. The stadium is 584 ft. long. Uncle Gus said he's give Elizabeth (Pierce, later Mrs. Blegen) and me six minutes to go and come back. Hazel (Hansen) didn't run and Mr. Blegen renigged (*sic.*). I had on my mocassins and khaki skirt and Elizabeth a tight skirt, so I easily beat her down. She dropped out, but I ran back just for fun. I did it in less than two minutes and didn't really run hard because I was so blown to start in. I got the giggles coming back because you could hear me puffing half way down the stadium and Uncle Gus was mimicking me. There is a funny inscription on the outer wall of the stadium forbidding anyone to take in wine, and assigning a fine. I guess they didn't want to have rows.



(left to right) Elizabeth Pierce, Dorothy Cox and Natalie Murray Gifford. March 1923

Major Gifts Inaugurate Centennial Fund Drive

Continued from page 1

ing Committee; Mabel L. Lang, former Chairman of the Managing Committee; Henry R. Immerwahr, Director of the School; Robert L. Pounder, Chairman 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.

The aim of the centennial drive is to increase the endowment, in order to provide additional annual income for operating expenses, as well as to raise capital funds for needed improvement of the physical plant. Primary among these needs are expansion and modernization of the Blegen Library. New funds are also sought to increase faculty and staff salaries, to reinstate and endow the professorship of archaeology, and to operate the study center in the Agora. The largest need, however, is for the Gennadius Library, to provide for it an endowment of its own so that it will no longer be dependent upon the general funds of the School.

Former Director of the School Receives AIA's Highest Award

On December 29, 1980, John L. Caskey, Director of the School from 1949-59, was presented the Archaeological Institute of America's Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement. Following is the text of the citation honoring Professor Caskey:

"John Langdon Caskey, excavator and interpreter of preclassical Greece, has transformed and enriched our understanding of the preliterate cultures of the mainland and the Cyclades.

"In the Argolid he wisely selected the mound beside the Lernaean spring to test our concepts of Helladic prehistory. Working with a team of associates and apprentices, he exposed the House of the Tiles as a clue to Early Helladic art and architecture, economy and organization, with due regard for bio-archaeology. The fate of this mansion, its destruction well before the end of the third millennium B.C., and the rebuilding of Lerna in utterly different form by people of different customs, led Caskey to re-examine carefully, in many *Hesperia* reports and other discussions, the story of the coming of the Greeks. He recorded the progress in protohistorical understanding in the pages of the new *Cambridge Ancient History*. On the site, the House of the Tiles was preserved and roofed in a simple and effective way so that it stands as a monument to the predecessors of the Greeks in the Argolid.

"At Ayia Irini on Keos, the Cycladic island off the Attic Southeast coast, Caskey selected his second major objective with keen insight and instinct. With a team taught through his lucid and methodical approach, he brought to life the Bronze Age town on the bay of Ayia Irini, its growth as an island community in contact with neighbors and rivals, Minoans and mainlanders, and he again made us discern matters of cultural interaction and chronology, of Greeks and pre-Greeks, and this time, also of major art and religion. The temple at Ayia Irini, with its bold architectural form and its large terracotta statues, stands as a physical reality and scholarly challenge in the sea of hypotheses concerning Aegean beliefs and cult practices.

"The site and museum of Keos are being prepared for the completion of the excavation and its study by the younger generation of archaeologists trained by Caskey. The volumes of the final reports on Keos and Lerna have begun to appear and those in progress are even now part of lively and constructive scholarly discussion in the wide world of modern Aegean archaeology.

"As a beginning student, Caskey participated in the University of Cincinnati's excavations at Troy under Carl Blegen in the 1930s and subsequently took an important part in the four-volume publication of Troy. He forms a link with the era of Dörpfeld, who came back to Troy to discuss the site



John L. Caskey receives the gold medal for distinguished archaeological achievement from Robert H. Dyson, president of the Archaeological Institute of America

with the Cincinnati excavators.

"In 1949, Caskey began a decade of distinguished services as Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, seeing the School through the exciting but difficult phase of returning after the disruptions of war to the level of scholarly activity and excellence it had previously enjoyed. In this arduous service he earned the affectionate respect of many Greek and foreign colleagues as well as members of the American School. Numerous honors attest to his status as Philhellene. Lerna was excavated during this period, as an undertaking of the American School.

"In 1959 Caskey became Head of the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati, under whose auspices he excavated in Keos. He maintained the high reputation this department had acquired under Blegen, attracting first-class students and giving them first-class training.

"In awarding John L. Caskey the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement the Archaeological Institute of America honors an excavator, author, teacher and administrator who has broadened the great tradition of archaeology and opened new horizons in the early history of Greece and its people."

Lerna

The large, important body of material and information gathered at Lerna in the Argolid has been studied intensively but intermittently for many years. Preliminary reports of the School's excavations of the 1950s appeared promptly in *Hesperia* and other journals, and a few definitive publications followed. The site, with its impressive architectural remains, is easily accessible from the main highway at the village of Myloi (so-named after the mills that once were turned by the abundant waters of the famous springs). It has been well maintained. Visitors are attracted there, and to the collection of objects which is kept, a few miles away, at the museum in Argos.

Long delayed by interruptions and other obligations, the work toward final publications is now proceeding systematically. It is a large task, since the place was occupied by successive settlements from early Neolithic times, throughout the Bronze Age, and into the Classical periods—a total spanning some



Lerna. The Early Helladic House of the Tiles and the main excavated area

five thousand years or more. One volume is to be allotted to the Stone Age, two to the Early Helladic, one to the Middle Helladic, one to a survey of the graves. Remains of the Mycenaean town and later occupations are relatively scarce, largely lost through erosion of the upper levels, but the remnants will be treated fully. And technical-scientific studies developed since the days of the excavations are now being applied for further presentation of the materials found.

With good fortune, and proper support, we trust that the interesting and useful aspects of this rich, clearly stratified, well preserved site will be made more widely known in the next few years. It is important also that it be protected and preserved for future generations. Only parts of the mound have yet been excavated, and further investigations will surely produce valuable new information. (A move by private owners in 1980 to cut away a big area of the site and build a hotel was stopped, temporarily at least, by the Greek archaeological authorities.)

John L. Caskey

Ayia Irini, Keos

Excavations have been conducted on the island of Keos (modern Kea) since 1960 by the University of Cincinnati with vital collaborations of the ASCS and Greek Services. Our chief site is on the promontory of Ayia Irini within the great harbour. Most of the digging has been completed in the first decade; the second has been devoted to studies for final publications.

The enterprise has been fruitful. Recent seasons of work by a dozen collaborators have advanced our knowledge of the long history of the place: from late Neolithic times through the vigorous and prosperous settlements of the Bronze Age down to the great seismic destruction of the 15th century B.C.; then the Mycenaean reconstruction and the sequel through Classical antiquity. Material evidence of still later activity at Ayia Irini is scarce, but one may be sure that the splendid, deep, land-locked bay, situated on natural routes of maritime trade, has been a base and refuge for shipping at all times. Today it sees fishing craft, and is very popular in summer among yachtsmen, swimmers and wind-surfers.

Several of our final reports are nearly ready for submission, needing only minor additions, editing and arrangement of illustrations: the terracotta statues from the Bronze Age temple; House A, the biggest building, with its many rooms, baths, passages and stairways; Period V and the greater system of fortifications in the late phase of the Middle Bronze Age; the Potters' Marks. These, and the studies of some 10-12 other topics as they are completed, are to be presented in our series of volumes. At least three more seasons of research, on the island and at the widely scattered home bases of the colleagues, will be needed.



Kea. The inner (eastern) end of the great harbor, showing the promontory of Ayia Irini with the excavations (above – north side) and the village of Vourkari (below). Photograph from captive balloon at ca. 600 meters by Professor and Mrs. J. Wilson Myers



The promontory of Ayia Irini

The site is in good condition but cannot be opened to the public until official guards are appointed. At the museum in Ioulis/Chora a preliminary exhibit of selected pieces was arranged in one room in 1979. This was opened in September 1980. Much the greater part of the collection remains to be installed when other rooms and storage places become available.

John L. Caskey

Paperback Guide

Lerna: *Lerna in the Argolid*, by John L. Caskey and E.T. Blackburn, 1977. 19 pages, with illustrations, map and plan of the excavated area. \$1.00

Order from: ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

The Temple at Ayia Irini, Kea: Evidence for the Cult

One of the most important aspects of the temple at Ayia Irini is its longevity as a place of worship from early in the Middle Bronze Age well into Hellenistic times, perhaps even later.

Among the significant discoveries in the temple are a number of large terracotta statues. Most were found, in fragmentary condition, in the debris of a mid-fifteenth century B.C. earthquake. Soon after this collapse attempts were made to clear out the debris and put the building into order again. Broken bits and pieces of the statues were scattered all over the building. And there were other, later collapses of the temple followed by repeated digging, reorganizing and still further scattering of the statue fragments.

Among the scattered fragments was a head belonging to one of the statues that had been buried below by the collapse. The head was not simply a *membrum disiectum* to be treated as building material or part of the fill. It had been set up in a little ring-stand on the floor during the Late Geometric use of the shrine (late eighth century B.C.). The meaning of this arrangement may be explained by some later finds. By 500 B.C., at least, the temple was sacred to Dionysos. One Anthippos, from ancient Ioulis, dedicated a fine skyphos to that god. And it is notable that dedications of other drinking

vessels (including kantharoi) go back to times preceding the setting of the head in the ring-stand. The head had been much battered through time, and on its chin were marks of scoring made for the retention of more clay. They suggested a beard to the excavators and may well have been interpreted likewise by the users of the shrine. We suggest that the head, in its place in the Geometric use of the temple, its earlier identity as a female forgotten, was meant to represent Dionysos, and that it was placed as it was to indicate an *anodos* (rising from the earth) of the god. An important aspect of Dionysos is his connection with the underworld: he is chthonic. On pottery he frequently rises from the soil, sometimes in the company of his mother, Semele. The *anodos* is likely to be the origin of Dionysos represented, and in places worshipped, simply as a head.

Given the continuity shown by the finds in the temple, and by the continuous use and persistence of lay-out of the building itself, it is tempting to ask if there is not some relationship between the worship of Dionysos in pre-Classical and Classical times and the activity in the Bronze Age temple. Here one treads with caution. For, although there is considerable evidence from the Bronze Age temple, it is not complete, and its interpretation is often difficult.

More than fifty large, terracotta statues stood in the building at the time of the fifteenth century B.C. collapse. But how they were arranged, on what they stood, is not known. All are female, all wear a Minoan-looking jacket with the breast partly or entirely exposed, and full skirts with a heavy girdle. They have a stately dancing pose or simply stand. The basic type is fairly consistent. But there is an important distinction between those who wear a simple necklace, and those who wear a heavy garland around the neck. In archaic and later times, such a garland was called a *hypothymis* and was

worn to ward off the fumes of wine. Athenaios tells of its uses.

Throughout the history of the temple, drinking vessels are ubiquitous, and the suggestion was made some time ago by my husband that wine may have played a part in the activity of the temple. It is likely that the garlands on the Bronze Age figures represented the same function as the *hypothymis*.

What, then, was the purpose of the statues? Scenes on some of the Minoan and Mycenaean gold rings show female figures, and sometimes male, awaiting or witnessing an epiphany of a deity from the sky. A plausible interpretation of the statues in the temple is that they stood there in a perpetual liturgy to ensure the epiphany of the divinity. In this sense they were votaries rather than votive offerings.

With the evidence accumulated, we may ask if this divinity had not some of the functions of the classical Dionysos. The name Dionysos occurs in the Late Bronze Age on two tablets from Pylos, in Linear B script. The name appears without context. But the possibility that there is a Bronze Age reference to the god must be considered, and even if so far it is applicable only to the mainland.

The evidence from the temple suggests that the divinity was of chthonic nature and, as such, connected with vegetation and the fertility of field and vine. It may be that even then this god was known as Dionysos. It should be stressed that this is not a simple transposition of a classical god back into the Bronze Age. But it may be that the classical god had roots in the Bronze Age Cyclades.

Kea was known for its vineyards and its wine. Tradition has it that the art of viticulture was learned from Aristaios, the local hero ultimately confused with Dionysos, whose connection with the island likewise is traditional.

Miriam E. Caskey



Terracotta statue wearing a garland, approximately three feet tall, from the fifteenth century B.C. Temple at Ayria Irini. The head was found separately in the eighth century B.C. level



School to Sponsor International Archaeological Survey Colloquium

The American School of Classical Studies will sponsor a colloquium in Athens, June 23-25, on theories, methods and problems of archaeological surveys in Greece and the Mediterranean region.

Survey work has always been an important part of archaeological research. Earlier topographical studies and site location reconnaissance concentrated on the identification of cities and monuments known from ancient literature and on the location of new sites. During the past decade, however, surveys in Greece are attempting a more complete understanding of ancient man and his environment, by enlisting the aid of geographers, geologists, anthropologists and

other specialists. Good examples of this multidisciplinary approach are the projects of the University of Minnesota in Messenia, Stanford University in the Argolid and the Cambridge and Ohio State team in Boeotia.

The past century of exploration and excavation has revealed much information about the ancient societies and cultures of Greece, but most excavations have been conducted at major ancient cities and religious sanctuaries. Survey work complements these excavations by gathering information on the relationship of ancient man and his environment outside the cities. Some of the topics addressed are: the location of agricultural lands; the distribution and size of farmsteads; the location of ancient roads, quarries and mines; and the settlement patterns of different periods.

There is, in addition, a more pragmatic reason for increased interest in survey work. Modernization and construction are accelerating in Greece. Regions which have for centuries served as grazing and farm lands are now being developed as industrial zones and resort areas. There is a pressing need to record unknown sites and to study the ancient landscape before these are totally lost.

We consider survey work to be one of the most promising and urgent avenues of research in Greek archaeology today. The time is opportune for involved researchers to discuss their methods, problems and results. We wish to thank the School for making this colloquium possible.

Donald R. Keller
David W. Rupp

Excavations at Samothrace

A major Hellenistic building, remnants of ancient jewelry and metalworking, a waterless fountain, and new growth in Greece's tallest round building are some of the unexpected fruits of the past two seasons of conservation and study in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods in Samothrace, where, under the School's auspices, the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University has been at work since 1938.

The Sanctuary of the Great Gods, center of a mystery religion whose fame in Antiquity was second only to that of Eleusis, attracted the pious and curious of Greece and Rome to the isolated and starkly beautiful, north Aegean island of Samothrace, as it has attracted archaeologists for more than a century. Since the discovery there in 1863 of the Victory, now in the Louvre, French, Austrian, Czech and now American scholars have made progress both in uncovering the remains—some of the most impressive monuments of Hellenistic Greece—and in understanding the mysteries, but much remains to do. The School's work, begun and led, until his death in 1960, by Karl Lehmann and continued by his wife and long-time collaborator, Phyllis Williams Lehmann, has been under his direction for the past 15 years.

The newly discovered building, a closed hall nearly 30 meters long and fourteen meters deep, occupied the whole of a terrace whose excavation had been delayed by the scores of sandstone blocks from surrounding areas catalogued and stored on it. When these blocks were removed to another location, the building's foundation appeared immediately below the surface, and limited tests revealed details, including a screen wall between columns, which divided the building into two long naves. Although on three sides only the foundation is in place, the fourth preserves the lowest course of its wall, stuccoed on both inside and out. The distinctive character of this wall and stucco now allow the attribution to it of dozens of blocks, later reused in a Byzantine fortification, whose ancient source had long been a puzzle. But many questions remain—the exact date of the structure and, even more important, its function. Did it display valuable votives behind a protective screen or conceal there some aspect of the rites, or did it serve only to store the equipment needed for celebration and initiation?

The earth behind this structure, washed down in late Roman times when the building fell into ruins, contained welcome hints of another activity in the Sanctuary. Fragments of delicate bronze and iron ornaments, some gilded, and even a number of the magnetic iron rings for which the cult was famous in antiquity, were found with slag from casting, suggesting that such souvenirs were made on the site.



Samothrace: The Hieron (right) and Rotunda of Arsinoe (center). Photograph by J. Heyle



A portion of the interior of the Rotunda of Arsinoe restored in the Samothrace Museum

Other activities concerned already famous monuments. Ira Mark cleaned the remains of the setting of the Victory in preparation for his publication of it and incidentally discovered that the pipeline, thought to have supplied the fountain with water, was, in fact, several centuries later in date than the Victory itself; the form of the structure must be reconsidered. Likewise, preparation of new drawings by John Kurtich of the Rotunda dedicated in the early third century B.C. by Arsinoe II of Egypt, for the publication of it by Stuart Shaw and Georges Roux, not only showed the remarkable precision with which the marble

blocks were cut but also demonstrated that the building, the largest enclosed round space in Greek architecture, was even taller than had been thought, standing on three rather than two marble steps.

The work in Samothrace, though now directed toward conservation and publication, thus continues to provide new information in a variety of ways. Variety is, in fact, central to its program, so organized to afford to each of its student staff experience in a broad range of materials, techniques, eras, and problems, as it has to a long line of art historians and archaeologists from the Institute of Fine Arts, from the American School, and from other institutions over more than four decades.

James R. McCredie
Director, Samothrace Excavations

Member of Managing Committee is New AJA Book Review Editor

Karen Vitelli, who represents Indiana University on the School's Managing Committee, has been appointed Book Review Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*. Dr. Vitelli also edits *Nestor* and the "Antiquities Market" for the *Journal of Field Archaeology*. In addition she is preparing manuscripts for the final publication of all the pottery from the Franchthi Cave and the Neolithic pottery from Lerna.

Dr. Vitelli is chairman of the Program in Classical Archaeology at Indiana University. Her other activities for the American School have included the ad hoc Committee to Evaluate School Programs and the Nominating Committee for the Alumni Association, which she chaired.

Corinth Today

In 1959, Professor Henry S. Robinson, then about to begin his ten-year term as Director of the School, began a new program of systematic excavation at Corinth. There, save for limited explorations of already known monuments, field work had been suspended for two decades while efforts were turned to publication of work carried out there since 1896. The new excavations commenced with modern levels at the southwest extremity of the Roman forum and, in 1962, were expanded under Mr. Robinson's direction to the south side of the forum, behind the South Stoa.

At that time Corinth was handicapped by cramped conditions in the dig house and its annex (referred to in whispered tones as "the sleeping shed"), by having only a part-time excavation staff and by difficult access to excavation finds and stored material for comparison or study. Mr. Robinson organized a year round staff, and, when by 1966 direction of the School in Athens and demands of excavation and research at Corinth had become too complex, the writer was appointed field director at Corinth.

With a full-time field director and staff, it became possible to institute yearly training sessions for students. These sessions, now a mainstay of the School's educational program, allow every regular member of the School the opportunity to become acquainted with all aspects of field excavation and to do so in a period short enough to attract even those whose principal work and interests lie elsewhere. Students not only learn field methods but sample museum work, watch restoration, inventory objects, examine stored finds, and see the process of synthesis as all the pieces come together in an "end of season" discussion and final report. A skilled conservator and three potmenders demonstrate the problems of museum conservation, a numismatist explains the intricacies of the study of coins, and Dr. Nancy Bookidis, who has charge of the whole museum program, instructs students in the mysteries of the Corinth computerized information retrieval system (SELGEM), a new tool adapted to the needs of Corinth with help from the University of California at Berkeley.

The increased activity at Corinth was facilitated by replacement, in 1971, of the old, memory-filled but decrepit dig house by a larger, modern building, with offices, a research library, photographic darkroom, bedrooms, common room, and dining facilities. Named Hill House, it honors the memory of Bert Hodge Hill, who, during his long tenure as Director of the School, played the crucial role in developing at Corinth the methods of modern excavation. It and the twin residential buildings erected in 1972 (named for Rufus B. Richardson, an early director of the School who founded the Corinth excavations, and for Henry Robinson)



The museum at Corinth

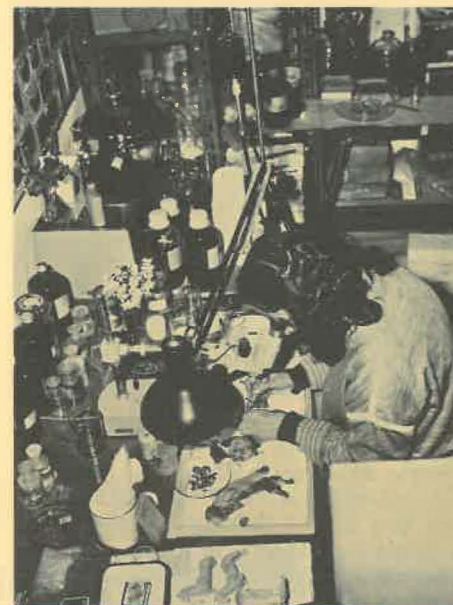


Julie Bentz does research for her dissertation in the pottery storeroom at Corinth

are centrally heated, making winter work at Corinth possible.

Corinth has been a mine of publishable material in the past decade. More and more students of the School are utilizing the collections of sculpture, pottery, and other objects for their dissertations, and Corinth has shared this wealth as well with members of the other foreign archaeological schools in Athens.

As for excavation itself, the work begun in 1959 in modern levels at the west and south of the Roman forum has been expanded, and exploration of pre-Roman levels has been intensified, starting in the 1960s with the investigation of the Sanctuary of Demeter on the northern slope of Akrokorinthos. This work was followed by detailed investigation of many partially excavated pre-Roman monuments that underlie the Roman



Conservator, Stella Bouzaki, cleans bronze objects in the laboratory of the main workroom at Corinth

levels of the forum. The work has been slow but rewarding, with much of the investigation focused on the problem of whether or not the classical and Hellenistic agora lies directly below the forum. Much evidence has now been mustered to suggest that the School must look elsewhere if it is to excavate the civic center of the classical city. Even so the American School's excavations at Corinth have already given a valuable picture of one of the largest and richest of mainland Greek cities, from its city walls and scattered sanctuaries to monuments close to its center, if not at its exact heart.

The whole complexion of European excavation has changed radically since the Sec-



Colin Edmonson, the Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, inspects the newly exposed starting line of the fifth century B.C. race course at Corinth



A workroom at Corinth



Leslie Mechem pours polystyrene pellets into a Corinthian amphora to measure its capacity. At left Carolyn Koehler works on a study to determine the standard measures used throughout antiquity. Photograph by Susan Womer Katzev



Excavation houses at Corinth. (Clockwise) Robinson House, Richardson House and Hill House. Photograph by Michael Jameson

man. As a result new problems are emerging and new questions are being asked. Corinth feels the new demands and the responsibilities connected to them. As field director of Corinth, I see that more and more of the future activity of our excavation must be devoted to museum work, perhaps even to the lessening of excavation activity itself.

It is a peculiar privilege of the American School of Classical Studies that it is able to excavate at one and the same time two sites that were opposing forces in the Peloponnesian War and to offer its past and present members such important and varied collections of artifacts and information concerning ancient Greece as have been uncovered by the School in Athens and Corinth.

Charles K. Williams, II
Field Director, Corinth Excavations

Bert Hodge Hill

(This is the sixth in a series of reminiscences about people whose lives have helped mold the history of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Earlier articles have profiled Louis E. Lord, Rhys Carpenter, Arthur Vining Davis, John J. McCloy, and Richard Stillwell. Bert Hodge Hill was Director of the School 1906-1926.)

Years ago, almost forty, I tried making money for Christmas presents by selling subscriptions to *Reader's Digest*. It was not a glorious chapter in my life: I was no success as a salesman; I soon ran out of pliant relatives; and I did not particularly like my product, save for one feature. The exception was a series written by famous people on "The Most Unforgettable Character" they had known. And because they could write, their choices became alive and marvelously attractive, people we would all want to meet. Would that I had their talent to tell of Bert Hodge Hill, for he was unforgettable.

I went to Athens as a student in 1952 and that autumn on the trip to the Corinthia we went to Nemea. There we were introduced to B.H.H. who talked about the temple, every block of which he seemed to know as a friend. He looked on them as kindly as he looked on us, with eyes that suggested good humour, above them the most extravagantly bushy white eye brows I had ever seen. I don't remember the details of that lecture, only his answer to one of my fellow students who asked why most of the columns were on the ground. With a straight face, in a flat voice that to the expert spoke of New England, he replied, "Ropes were used and Christians pulled." And we believed him!

A few days later we met him again, this time at Corinth where he enthralled us with his account of Peirene and the Sacred Spring. It was a coolish afternoon. B.H.H. wore a smart raincoat over his ample short frame. He carried a cane, reasonable for one just short of 80. His stunningly white hair, hidden beneath a hat, was only momentarily glimpsed as he lifted it in welcome to us—B.H.H. was every inch a gentleman. But neither age nor failing light could dim that talk as Mr. Hill brought to life, not only the stones that he had helped unearth, but also the people he had worked with. As we heard of turning water into wine, we also learned of Mr. Richardson and of young Hill's fight with him to be allowed to make notes as he dug.

At Thanksgiving B.H.H. returned to Athens, where we saw much more of him. We learned about the Parthenon and the Propylaea from B.H.H. Another giant, G.P. Stevens, explained to us the Erechtheion. And what lectures they were. Slowly it dawned on us how one had to study ancient architecture, with infinite patience for almost infinite degrees of detail. But beyond the stones B.H.H. made us aware of the theories advanced by scholars, their strengths and weaknesses. Merciless when it came to stupidity, B.H.H. always acknowledged what

and World War. Interests in the past have focused the attentions of excavators upon the culture of the society, the standards of literacy and aesthetics, along with the significance of historical events. Today, however, investigations of the archaeologist are going deeper into our prehistoric past and broader afield into the occupation levels of humble

he had gained from others, and to those whose failings he exposed with disarming wit he was nevertheless always kind.

It was his lecture on the Older Parthenon that inevitably left us in total awe of the man who had practically found the Parthenon's predecessor, as he crisscrossed the acropolis, tapping this block and that, identifying the building parts from the foundation to the moulded base at the bottom of the cella wall. A detective story, call it what you wish, it was exciting, an aged scholar telling of his own achievement, yet still searching for the truth—the mind was young.

For five years I talked to B.H.H. whenever I could. I invited myself to 9 Plutarch Street to have tea with him, and the range of his conversation was almost without limit, from the Hekatompedon inscription to the exile of



Myceneae 1923. Left to right: Elizabeth Pierce (later Mrs. Blegen), W. Stuart Thompson (architect of the Gennadius Library, the Corinth Museum and Loring Hall), Bert Hodge Hill and Carl Blegen

volume? The silence was long and heavy. Finally his eyebrows rose, he smiled and finished his sentence, "by title only."

B.H.H. died at Thanksgiving, 1957. A few months earlier he gave his last lecture on the Propylaia to the Summer Session of which I was director. It was a lecture I shall never forget. It didn't really explain the Propylaia to my students, but it did explain a lot of things that B.H.H. wanted me to understand. And my students were happy to watch. After all, B.H.H. had fallen in love with the Propylaia at the very beginning of the century, and the passion was still there, a passion to find out the truth. And all who heard him fell under his spell. As he said with a wide grin, "I want you to believe me, at least until I have gone." I still believe; he hasn't gone.

C.W.J. Eliot

Hill's Newly Discovered Notes on Skopas' Temple at Tegea Aid Restoration of Interior

The legend is that sometime in the summer of 1978 Henry Immerwahr came upon a black suitcase, tucked away in storage at the School and that he soon discovered that this small, rather inconspicuous case was crammed full of former Director Bert Hodge Hill's notes on the temple of Athena Alea at Tegea. At the time I was a fellow at the School, busy researching my dissertation on fourth century B.C. cella design. I was examining, in particular, the introduction of rich, Ionic ornament into Doric cellas of the period, as well as a new interest in articulating interiors with three-sided colonnades. Skopas' masterpiece at Tegea, therefore, with its elaborate colonnade and carved decoration was of great interest to me. I had already begun to work at the site when Mr. Immerwahr gave me permission to study Mr. Hill's notes and, if appropriate, to incorporate them into my dissertation. It did not take long to discover that Mr. Immerwahr had come upon a gold mine, for Mr. Hill had approached his study of the temple at Tegea with the same meticulous care and awesome expertise which characterize all his work.

Mr. Hill seems to have begun his study of the Tegea temple sometime in the 1940s, for the earliest note in the suitcase is dated to 1946. His study, which occupied him until at least 1954, was inspired by his work on the temple of Zeus at Nemea—an attempt to relate more closely the designs of the Nemean and Tegean temples. He seems to have felt that Skopas' design of the temple at Tegea greatly influenced the architect of its younger sister at Nemea. His investigation was based on the French publication of the



Foundations of the Temple at Tegea



Naomi Norman (left) and Mary Lou Zimmerman at Tegea

Tegean temple and on 2 or 3 trips to the site to study, firsthand, the available material. He presented a paper to the 55th General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1953 which recounted his proposed reconstruction of the temple, but nothing was ever published beyond Piet de Jong's drawing of his restoration of the Corinthian capital. Fortunately, however, preserved in this suitcase, were most of his notes revealing his calculations, drawings, ideas and arguments about his reconstruction, all available finally for study.

The majority of his notes, mainly scribbled hurriedly, in pencil, on the backsides of Embassy Newsreleases, memos, telegrams and even a TWA placemat, were dated. I therefore was able to reassemble them in chronological order and so trace his ideas one by one as they arose, were developed into final form or were discarded along the



Bert Hodge Hill at Corinth

the Greek royal family in the twenties. And to me it was especially fascinating, for I had already discovered that my interest in Greece was not contained by Pericles but also included Metaxas.

My picture of B.H.H. is splendidly heroic. Whatever his failings may have been, they have been forgotten. His scholarship is secure, however few his published works. His gentleness and warmth still linger in my memory as do his twinkling eye, happy laugh and easy wit. Moreover, he could tell a good story, even about himself. I end with one.

Shortly before his 80th birthday he came to the Agora for tea. There was talk of a volume in his honour, but he said he had a better idea. Only the night before he had made a list of all the articles he had promised but never written. Now, he declared, on the occasion of his birthday, was the time to publish these many works. We all gaped in amazement. Surely B.H.H. didn't think that after all these years he could write his own

way. After considering Mr. Hill's notes in the quiet of the Blegen Library, I made several trips to the temple at Tegea. As I measured and drew much of the extant material from the cella, I found much about which to disagree with Mr. Hill, but much more to agree with and admire in his work.

The reconstruction proposed in my dissertation owes much to my predecessor at the site. We both argue for a three-sided colonnade in the Tegean cella. Such colonnades are typical of many fourth century B.C. cellas, but at Tegea, as Mr. Hill first suggested, the colonnade seems to have consisted of a lower Corinthian story supporting a small Ionic story above. The Tegean cella seems to have been the inspiration for mixing orders in different stories of a colonnade, a motif which became unusually popular in Hellenistic stoas. In addition, I restore at Tegea a very large eastern door, cut through a simple, unadorned east cella wall, with another large door cut through the north wall of the cella.

At Tegea, Skopas, by combining many decorative motifs and introducing new orders and new ornamentation to the cella, succeeded in creating one of the most elegant and responsive interiors in all of Greek sacred architecture.

Other notes preserved in Mr. Hill's black suitcase reveal that he disagreed as well with the French restoration of the temple's exterior. Now I am eager to return to Tegea to investigate the entire building. I suspect that Mr. Hill will be vindicated yet again.

Naomi Norman

Grant Received from Arthur Vining Davis Foundations

The School has been awarded a two-year grant of \$50,000 from the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations to assist fund raising efforts in the United States. Two previous grants from the Foundations (see Newsletter, Fall 1979) helped the School remodel its brownstone mansion in New York as its United States headquarters and set up a Development Office there. Previously the School had neither office nor staff to carry on these activities. Articles in this newsletter demonstrate how effective this office has been in increasing contributions.

Arthur Vining Davis was an active trustee of the School from 1939 until his death in 1962, serving as vice president and on many committees. His memory is perpetuated in the handsome Davis Wing of the main school building, which houses the library and administrative offices. His nephew, Nathanael V. Davis, is also active with the School. Elected to the board of trustees in 1959, he served on the finance and executive committees and was vice president until 1977, when he was elected trustee emeritus.



Lucy Shoe Meritt in 1976, displaying the gold medal for distinguished archaeological achievement presented to her by the Archaeological Institute of America. Mrs. Meritt's *A History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Volume II, 1939-1980*, will be published this year.

History of School, 1939-1980, Will Appear in Centennial Year

The Publications Committee will mark the Centennial with the appearance of *A History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Volume II, 1939-1980*, by Lucy Shoe Meritt. Mrs. Meritt's long and close association with the School, from early days as a student through her 22 years as Editor of School Publications, has enabled her to describe people and events with the immediacy born of firsthand experience. It is fascinating to follow the development of the School from the physically perilous days of the "war years" through the financially perilous seventies. Frequent reference to earlier events and customs broadens the historian's perspective. Accounts of each Managing Committee chairmanship are followed by chapters on the Summer School, the School excavations, the Gennadeion, and the School publications. Copious appendices listing all persons and institutions associated with the School round out the volume. Twenty plates of photographs will show the principal officers and staff, the buildings, and important occasions.

The publication date has not been announced but is planned for Summer 1981. The prepublication price has been set at \$15.00. While copies last, Volume I by Louis Lord (\$7.50) may be ordered with Volume II for a combined price of \$20.00. Postage costs will be those prevailing at the time of billing.

Pooled Income Fund Established

The School has established a Pooled Income Fund. The Fund was inaugurated by a generous gift from a donor long associated with the School community.

The Pooled Income Fund makes it possible for a donor to make a substantial gift to the School while at the same time retaining the right to receive income from the assets given to the Fund. It operates somewhat like a commercial mutual fund with an open-ended pool of capital. The donor (or whomsoever the donor might designate) participates in the earnings of the Fund in direct proportion to the value of the assets he or she put into it.

The donor is entitled to an immediate income tax charitable deduction for the School's remainder interest (what the School ultimately will receive after the last income payment has been made). After the donor's death the School will utilize the gift in the manner prescribed by the donor, but the donor will receive recognition for the benefaction now, during his or her lifetime.

There may be other advantages as well for a donor. For example, if stock is donated, the capital gains tax on appreciation is avoided. Since the Fund pays a generous yield, the donor may actually increase the size of his or her income from the donated assets.

The process of making a gift to the School's Pooled Income Fund is simple. Upon request, the School will send an interested donor a booklet describing the Fund together with simple instruments of transfer. The donor can then fill out the appropriate instrument of transfer and send it, together with cash, securities or other property (the minimum gift is \$5,000), to Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which acts as trustee of the Fund. The gift will be acknowledged and the donor will be informed of the amount of his or her present charitable deduction.

For more information on the Pooled Income Fund, bequests, or other means of making deferred gifts to the School, please write to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

New Agora Picture Book

"Gods and Heroes in the Athenian Agora," Picture Book No. 19 in the series on the excavations of the Athenian Agora, is now available. The text was prepared by John McK. Camp II, with photographs by Alison Frantz, James Heyle, Eugene Vanderpool, Jr., and Robert K. Vincent. It can be purchased for \$1.50 prepaid from the ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08540. A complete list of ASCSA publications in print, including the picture books, is available from the publications office.

Cretan Rebel: Eleftherios Venizelos 1864-1910

Research in Progress in the Gennadius Library

The life of the Greek statesman, Eleftherios Venizelos, who lived between 1864 and 1936, is a biographer's dream: a rare combination of political genius, personal magnetism, luck, audacity, success and failure, intermingled with the hero worship of his numerous supporters and the often violent hatred of his equally numerous opponents; a small town, rugged life in the rough mountains of Western Crete, when in revolt, and the adulation of world statesmen at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919; the ups and downs of a politician's career, of a man elected to the highest office in 1910 as an unknown, but extremely competent and successful, provincial lawyer and defeated at the polls ten years later after the preparation and signing of the most successful treaty in the history of his country. A man who barely escaped two assassination attempts but whose photograph was placed next to the icons of his fanatical followers.

There has perhaps been no personality in modern Greek history who has been as enigmatic and controversial as Venizelos. Neither his contemporaries nor later professional historians and biographers have been able to agree on his character, his aims, or even the degree of success that he achieved. It is easy to discount the more extreme verdicts, colored as they are by political bias, but it remains difficult to interpret a political leader, especially in his early stages of development, when his record is so inconsistent and his policies apparently, if not actually, contradictory. The paradox in Venizelos' impressive career is that he was alternately an audacious revolutionary and a cold, calculating, thorough constitutionalist, liberal by education and principles, dictatorial by temperament, an outlaw and a Prime Minister, a popular agitator and a sober statesman. He started his political career in Crete as a revolutionary in a revolutionary situation and, having gained most of his political objectives by revolutionary means, was to become eventually a symbol of representative democracy, yet forever keeping the option of revolt as an alternative to persuasion and majority support — from Khania to Therisso, from Athens to Thessaloniki.

Outside Greece and even among Greeks, Venizelos is better known as the founder of the Greek Liberal Party and as the Prime Minister of Greece between 1910 and 1920 and again in 1928-32, a statesman who succeeded in modernizing his country and expanding its frontiers subsequent to the Balkan Wars and the first World War. It is less known, though, to Greeks and non-Greeks alike, that long before becoming Prime Minister of Greece, Venizelos proved himself



The War of 1897; a view of the positions occupied by the Turks, the Cretans, and the International Fleet in March, 1897. (The Graphic, April 3, 1897, Gennadius' Scrapbook, I). The first test of Venizelos as a fighter and as a diplomat.



Eleftherios Venizelos, the rebel of Therisso, in a rare moment of peace and meditation in Therisso (A. van der Brule, L'Orient Hellenique: Grèce, Crete, Macedoine, Paris, 1907)

to be a first-rate lawyer, a fiery journalist, a great man of action, "defying the consuls and the fleets of Europe," in the picturesque phrase of the Greek newspapers, a politician capable of forming a people's party and carrying out far-reaching policies, a bold chieftain acting decisively, dramatically, and effectively for the liberation of his native island of Crete. In short, a fighter, a rebel, a leader. My current research centers in this early period of Venizelos' career.

In choosing the Gennadius Library as the headquarters for conducting my research on the early Venizelos, I took into account that the Gennadeion is a rich repository of "Venizeliana," in both conventional sources (biographies, memoirs, histories of the period) and also in primary sources (private collections, magazine and periodical literature of the time). Unpublished private collections, such as the Dragoumis Archive Collection, are now being catalogued and will soon be made available to researchers. In the Library are rare and out-of-print books; clippings and photographs of the period, col-



Eleftherios Venizelos, ca. 1909, Crete. (The Gennadius Library photo collection)

lected in scrapbooks by Gennadius himself; and countless pamphlets and articles. The unique Gennadius collection of early travellers is of great value, as is a series of newspapers to which Gennadius contributed thirty articles. An unprecedented richness of rare material on Venizelos and Crete at the turn of the century!

It is fitting to pursue such research at the Gennadeion, a library collection donated to the American School of Classical Studies by Johannes Gennadius who, not only was a lover of the arts, a compulsive bibliophile, and one of the ablest Greek ambassadors to the Court of St. James, but also an ardent patriot and scholar who wrote on many occasions and under different pseudonyms (Eothen, Ypsilorititis) penetrating and provocative articles on the Eastern and Cretan Questions at the turn of the century, now all



Eleftherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, with Mihailos Macrakis, Cretan Deputy from the district of Iraklion, 1913, at the first meeting of the Cretan deputies after Crete's enosis to Greece (from the author's collection)

bound together by subject in separate volumes at the Gennadeion. Later in life, Gennadius, the instigator of the "Eastern Question Association" papers and one of the founders of the active "Greek Committee" of London, which warmly received Venizelos on many occasions, turned anti-Venizelist and wrote some strong-worded articles confessing that he was never included in Venizelos' inner circle. "I never made it a secret that I could not identify myself with certain aspects of his administration at home." The articles of Gennadius and the responses to these articles, all bound together under the title *Political Articles*, should be read by all those who are interested in the disputes of Venizelos with Prince George and King Constantine of Greece.

Although there are other valuable repositories of early Venizeliana in Greece, the Gennadeion is the only library in Greece that combines a comprehensive collection of early Venizelos material with a pleasant physical plant and a supportive staff. Whether one studies the life of Venizelos, early travellers, or the role of piracy in late Byzantium (to cite only a few of the ongoing projects at the Gennadeion today) one can find in the library most of the material needed, a knowledgeable staff, and colleagues willing to share ideas. One has to understand how important all these considerations are for a researcher and what a vital function the Gennadeion performs today. The Gennadius Library stands today as an oasis for the student of Byzantine and Modern Greece. It is a scarce intellectual resource and should be thus treated.

Lily Macrakis, Chairman
Department of History, Regis College

Scholars Share Research on Vase Painting in 1980 Summer Seminar

Each summer an increasing number of scholars pass through the American School of Classical Studies in connection with their research in Greece. Last summer we were fortunate to have present for long periods of time a large contingent of people whose special interest was Greek vase painting. For this reason, a vase painting seminar was organized and chaired by the author and, after his departure in late July, carried on by Gerry Schaus of Wilfred Laurier University. Its object was twofold: first, to provide an opportunity for people currently working on vase painting topics to present their work to colleagues for constructive criticism and suggestions, and second, to inform interested members of the School's community of the current work in progress in the field of vase painting.

Eight papers were presented on Thursday afternoons covering a broad range in time, technique, and fabric. Mary Moore of Hunter College talked on *Exekias and Telamonian Ajax*, concentrating on this black-figure artist's fondness for scenes involving the hero, Ajax. Alan Shapiro of Tulane University discussed the changes in iconography of scenes depicting Theseus after 480 B.C. and suggested that these changes were due to political relations between Athens and Troizen at about this time. Gerry Schaus introduced a new artist in *Fikellura Vase Painters: The Satyr Painter*.

The current holder of the Olivia James Travelling Fellowship, Sarah Morris, discussed *Protoattic Workshops and Early Greek History*. After an informative review of technique, find spots, and past scholarship, she suggested that we reconsider the old theory that Middle Protoattic was made on Aegina. This brought a lively response from the crowd and proved to be one of the most interesting discussions of the seminar. The author spoke on *Danae and Perseus on Seriphos*, discussing a new depiction of this myth in connection with the iconography of Danae and Perseus on Attic red-figure vases.

Julie Bentz, the Eugene Vanderpool Fellow, discussed *New Fragments by the Berlin Painter from Corinth*. Susan Rotroff spoke on *Megarian Bowls: Some Chronological and Iconographical Problems*. Although not precisely a vase painting topic, the iconography discussed was related to vase painting forerunners and served as reminder of one road Attic pottery took after the demise of red-figure painting. In conclusion, Bob Sutton of North Carolina University spoke on *Wedding Scenes on Attic Red-figure Vases* and discussed how these depictions add to our knowledge of the ceremony.

At its conclusion, it was unanimously agreed that the seminar had been of great profit both to those attending and to those giving papers. The meetings, held in the seminar room, were usually packed. The seminar had been an unexpected highlight

of our summer in Athens and we were very grateful to the School for providing the opportunity to hold it. Indeed, it was the type of event which could not have taken place spontaneously anywhere else in the world, except at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

John H. Oakley

Gennadius Library Receives Grant From N. Demos Foundation

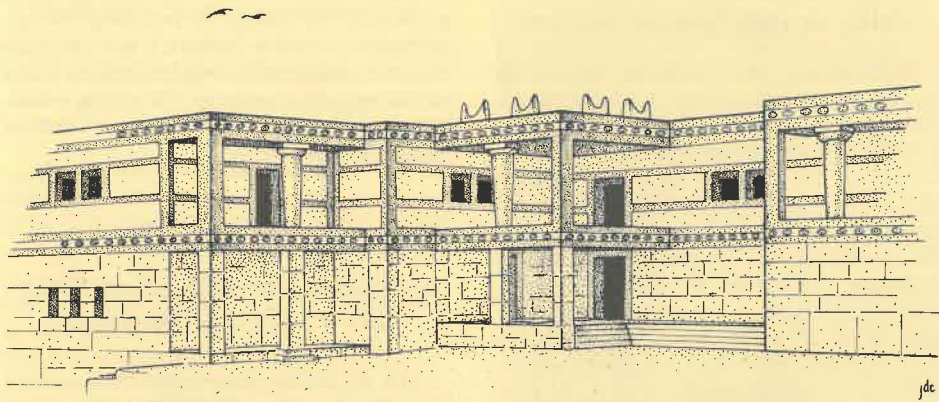
The N. Demos Foundation has awarded the School a grant of \$15,000 to support archival work in the Gennadius Library. The Library is a major repository of primary source material for Greek political, social and cultural history, including many uncatalogued papers. Among these are important literary manuscripts, correspondence and drawings. The work of the Demos archivist will be to make these significant resources available to the Greek and foreign scholars who undertake research in the Library.

Centennial Celebrations Begin Early in Chicago

Celebrations for the Centennial Year of the American School began a few days early in Chicago with a lecture at the Art Institute on December 16th. Colin Edmonson, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies at the School, spoke to over 300 persons on "Greek Archaeology and the World of Alexander" and commented on the hundredth anniversary of the School and the work of American archaeologists in Greece during the last century. His presentation of Philip, Alexander and the Macedonian society of the period gave a vivid impression of their personalities as well as public achievements. His poise, humor and thorough delight in his subject, as well as his love of things Greek, immediately won over the audience. When he finished with a slide showing the main building of the School flying the Greek and American flags side by side, the audience gave him a long ovation.

The Consul General of Greece in Chicago, the Honorable Emmanual Wlandis, greeted the speaker on behalf of the Greek government and the Greek community of Chicago, and His Grace Bishop Iakovos also attended. At a reception hosted by Mr. Andrew Athens after the lecture Professor Edmonson answered numerous questions about the School as well as about the tombs at Vergina. The "Search for Alexander" exhibit opens at the Art Institute on May 16th and will provide a catalyst for interests in ancient and modern Greece on the part of all those in Chicago who are Hellenists either by birth or persuasion.

Elizabeth Gebhard



Restored South Facade of the Gournia Palace

Expedition to Gournia, Crete

Last summer the University of North Carolina at Greensboro launched a modest expedition to Gournia. The objectives of the expedition were to train a small group of students in the techniques of elementary surveying and map-making and to complete two projects on the site: an architectural study of the Late Bronze Age palace excavated by Harriet B. Hawes from 1901 to 1904, and the drawing of a topographical map of the Early and Middle Bronze Age cemetery immediately to the north of the site.

Harriet Hawes, whose work in Crete was sponsored by the American School of Classical Studies and who later taught at Smith and Wellesley Colleges, was the first American to excavate in Crete. While her work was eclipsed by that of Arthur Evans at Knossos, her excavation of Gournia, a major settlement in the Late Bronze Age, remains an important contribution to our knowledge of Minoan civilization. Her discussion of the palace at Gournia in her publication of the site is thorough, and our own study has made only a few additional discoveries. Perhaps the most notable of these is the discovery of an additional entrance to the palace at its northeast corner and of an impressive tower flanking this entry, which does not appear to have been excavated by Hawes.

The major objective of our study of the palace, however, was simply to complete state plans of the actual remains, and then, using these, to suggest restored plans of the different floor levels and restored views of the palace as a whole. Illustrated is a restored view of the south facade of the palace facing the public court where we have identified three shrines.

While Gournia's palace and the settlement's main cemetery at Sphoungaras were both explored thoroughly by Hawes and her colleagues, the north cemetery has just begun to be investigated properly in the last few years. Hawes excavated burials in two rock shelters here and in a number of built tombs, and in recent years the



Bronze implement from the palace

Greek Archaeological Service has uncovered these tombs again so that they can be studied properly and has exposed a few new tombs in the process. The tombs are of different dates, some belonging to the Early Minoan period, when Gournia was first settled, and others to Middle Minoan, but all were used for collective burials, perhaps for family burials, for several centuries, and the built tombs were designed to resemble, externally at least, small houses. Our plan of the area shows the relationship of these tombs to one another for the first time and also completes a separate study of the burial customs of East Crete which we began several years ago.

Finally, our expedition was graced by an unexpected discovery: a small bronze implement from Room 28 of the palace. Those who identify this room as a lustral basin will be tempted to see a votive axe; those who identify the room as a bathroom will perhaps recognize a toilet or cosmetic scraper. Harriet Hawes called such tools leather cutters. Unfortunately, we don't know exactly how they were used. The Gournia tool had a handle of wood or bone attached to the blade by two rivets; and I suppose it was used for cutting something (or shaving?).

Jeffrey S. Soles



Nancy Sultan and Jenny Keane, Summer Session students, mapping the North Cemetery

Study of Alexander's Coinage May Answer Historical Questions

I am writing a Ph.D. thesis at Princeton University on the coinage of Alexander the Great, minted in his capital city of Pella, Macedonia. I originally became interested in this area while participating in the American Numismatic Society's Summer Seminar in 1977 and decided to continue work while at the American School as a Regular Member in 1978/79. This past summer I did some additional work in Athens, following a half-season's work in the excavations in the Athenian Agora. A grant from Princeton enabled me to travel for two weeks to Thessalonika and Kavalla to examine some silver and a large hoard of bronzes of Alexander housed in the two museums there.

My research has required writing to dozens of private and public collections in the United States and Europe. The response has been extremely gratifying—all of the curators have gone to great trouble to search their holdings and supply me with casts and photographs of the Alexanders they possess. Since the coinage of Alexander was one of the largest in antiquity, this can become quite a task.

Gathering the material in this way is necessary because the methodology used — that of a die-link study — is unique to numismatics and requires collecting as many examples as possible of all the dies still in existence. Briefly stated, a die-link study is the comparison of two coins to see which were struck with the same obverse and/or reverse dies. Since we assume that

two coins struck with the same dies are roughly contemporary and struck at the same mint, this is the only way to work out secure internal relationships among various groups. After examining over 1500 coins struck at Pella (mostly silver tetradrachms and some gold), clear patterns have emerged. There is always the chance, however, that the one coin which may supply the sole link between two groups, otherwise thought separate, has not yet come to light, so the search for more coins to add to the basic study will continue long after my thesis is finished.

The coins of Alexander, as with many Greek coins, lack the basic information of where and when they were minted. As distinct from most coinages of later periods, Alexander's minting officials, with only a few exceptions, did not indicate this information on the coins themselves. This fact has resulted in varied attempts to find the key to arranging the coins chronologically and geographically. When faced with many thousands of Alexanders minted in a dozen or more mints throughout his Empire, the job seemed overwhelming. But scholars have been quite successful in applying such painstaking methodologies as the die-link studies to answering some of these questions. When die-links cannot be found, other factors, such as where certain subgroups of coins may consistently turn up in Greece, Asia Minor, or elsewhere, are checked with very favorable results. There are still some gaps in our knowledge, but many numismatists are working on the regional problems of the Alexanders and seem well on the way to working out the remaining difficulties.



Coin of Alexander the Great minted at Pella. Obverse: Head of Herakles. Reverse: Seated Zeus. From the Collection of the American Numismatic Society, New York City

Once these basic facts are determined for my Alexanders from Pella, the study can help to clarify the economic and political situation for this very chaotic period in Greek history — the period during Alexander's lifetime and during the years his successors contended for control over his Empire.

Nancy Moore

Practical and Ritual Uses Suggested for Bronze Age Vessels

Heads of bulls and lions made from precious metals and stone, conical and ovoid vases decorated with marine motifs, and hundreds of other vessels from various sites in the Aegean, are well known representatives of Minoan and Mycenaean culture. Each has an opening at the top and a small hole in its base. After Heinrich Schliemann's discovery of the silver bull and gold lion head vessels in a shaft grave at Mycenae, Georg Karo first recognized their resemblance to vessels of the Classical period called rhyta, from the verb rheo, meaning to flow. Until their Linear A and B name is discovered, it seems best to continue using the classical term, rhyton, for the Bronze Age vessels.

Much of my research concerns the as yet unexplained functions of these rhyta in Minoan and Mycenaean life. During the 1979 excavation season at Kommos on Crete, where I participated as a ceramic specialist, one conical and four narrow-necked clay rhyta were found lying on the floor of a Minoan storeroom alongside many other vases. By experimenting I noted that when a narrow-necked rhyton was lowered into a jar of liquid, such as a pithos, liquid seeped into the rhyton through its bottom hole. If I held my thumb firmly over the upper hole and lifted it out of the jar, no liquid escaped; it worked like a straw in a soda bottle. When I lifted my thumb off the top hole, liquid ran out from the bottom in a thin stream. Used in this way a narrow-necked rhyton could be used to fill other jars in a tidy and drip-proof fashion.

The vessels may have been used in other activities as well. Processions are depicted on many relief decorated stone rhyta. Rooms which I interpret as the town repositories of cult equipment, have yielded large groups of rhyta decorated in matching pairs together with bull rhyta, offering tables, conch shells, and other specialized vessels. Perhaps the rhyta were distributed in sets from these rooms and carried in procession to the towns' cult places where they could serve in libation ceremonies.

The Mycenaeans no doubt learned of the versatile rhyton from the Minoans. However, there is no indication that the

Mycenaeans stored groups of rhyta in repositories for use in procession rituals. On the other hand, numerous rhyta of various types have been found singly and in small groups in Mycenaean graves. These may have served as libation vessels in funerary rites before being enclosed in the grave.

Many problems remain concerning the uses of other types of rhyta and the activities associated with them. I hope my research for my doctoral dissertation, *Aegean Bronze Age Rhyta*, will resolve these problems.

Robert B. Koehl



Robert Koehl experiments with Minoan vessels from Kommos. Photo by T. Dabney

1980/81 Annual Appeal Raises Record Amount

The Annual Appeal to Alumni and friends of the School, mailed last November, has brought in more than double the amount of funds usually contributed to the School! New friends have given help, and loyal, regular donors have increased the size of their gifts to help the School match its Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. By March 31st, \$26,652 had been contributed.

Records from previous years show that between \$8,000 and \$12,000 was raised annually in this way in the past. The increase in giving this year demonstrates the success of the Challenge Grant program in stimulating gifts from new donors and larger gifts from previous donors. For each \$3 of new or increased gifts the School receives \$1 from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia, Summer 1980

Excavations in the Palaimonion at Isthmia last summer produced further evidence for the cult honoring the boy hero, Melikertes-Palaimon in Roman times. In the southwest corner of the walled precinct we found three pits containing over 50 lamps from the end of the first century A.D. Among these were many examples of the special Palaimonian lamp that appears to have been made only for the Isthmian rites. Similar pits and deposits of lamps were uncovered by Professor Oscar Broneer in his excavations of the Palaimonion. On the basis of the large number of complete lamps that have been recovered over the entire area of the precinct we can imagine that lamps were lit and set out as votives to honor the god during the years before a temple was built in the early second century A.D. Animals were also sacrificed to Palaimon and in one of the pits opened this year we found ash mixed with small animal bones. Thus, not only were bulls wholly consumed in the large sacrificial pits found by Broneer, but smaller sacrifices were offered as well, perhaps at times other than at the major festival. An entrance to the Palaimonion from the south was discovered this year, cutting through the walls of both the third and fourth phases of the precinct. The opening perhaps linked the hero shrine to some other area of the Isthmian Sanctuary farther south beneath the modern road through the village of Kyras Vrisi.

In the Earlier Stadium which lies beneath the Palaimonion we came upon the base for another monument along the south side of the race course near the later starting line. The soft shell conglomerate of the base is the same as that used in the large foundation east of it and very different from the hard, grey, limestone of the two bases west of it. The firmly packed layer of white clay that covered the surface of the two foundations of conglomerate suggests that the easternmost pair of monuments were dismantled before the stadium was abandoned, perhaps at the time that the other two were set up. The use of hooked-clamps on one of the second pair which is pi-shaped, is an indication of Hellenistic date. No evidence was found of sacrificial offerings having been made on or near the monuments, and it is unlikely that any one of them was used as an altar.

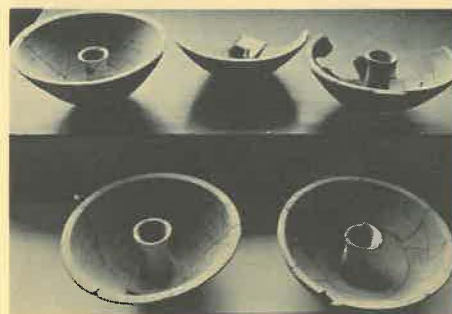
The short stretch of Cyclopean wall that lies outside the southwest corner of the Palaimonion was investigated this year in the hope of finding some undisturbed pottery, contemporary with the wall. In two areas the earth beneath and against the stones of the wall was probed, but the sherds recovered were so small that they offered no more precise identification than prehistoric. That the wall was built in the Bronze Age seems clear both from the technique and materials used in its construction.

The excavations last summer were undertaken as part of a salvage project to clear small sections of the Sanctuary that had been left by Professor Broneer, and further work will be carried out in succeeding seasons, under the continuing sponsorship of the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. William Dinsmoor laid down a grid for the Sanctuary and prepared plans of the excavations. Study of the sculpture from the Sanctuary was continued this summer by Professor Mary Sturgeon with the able assistance of Martha Bredemeyer, who made drawings of the major pieces. Professor Antony Raubitschek inspected the metal objects on behalf of his wife, Isabelle, who is doing the final publication. Throughout the summer, conservation and cleaning of the metal was undertaken by Christine Del Re. Professor Daryl Amyx, who is responsible for the publication of the pottery, made a visit this fall to examine the lots from the recent excavations. Robin Rhodes, Brian Adams and Ilona Nacker as members of the excavation staff contributed much to the results of our season. The Isthmia Project was supported by a grant from the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which was matched by funds from private donors. Permission for us to work at Isthmia was graciously given by the Greek Archaeological Service and the ephor for the Argolid-Corinthia, Mrs. Archontidou. Our great thanks go to all of the staff and friendly supporters who made it possible to continue work at the Isthmian Sanctuary.

Elizabeth R. Gebhard
Director, Isthmia Excavations



Oscar Broneer (center) with Iannis Perras, a guard, (left) and Robin Rhodes, staff member



Palaimonian lamps from Isthmia



The Excavations at Isthmia, showing the Temple of Palaimon (lower left) with the earlier stadium beneath and the first of four monument bases (center), the pits in which the Palaimonian lamps were found (right center), and a portion of the cyclopean wall (lower right corner)

A Trustee's Perspective

Fred Crawford has good reason to feel affection for the ASCSA and vice versa. It is not just because since 1957 he has been one of the most active members of the Board of Trustees, serving as President from 1963 to 1971, Chairman from 1971 to 1975 and now as Chairman Emeritus. There is also a special reason—in the year the School celebrates its centennial, Fred celebrates his own 90th birthday! When asked to reflect on his long association with the School, he obliged with the following reminiscence:

Not being competent to write a thesis on archaeological subjects, I asked myself "What has been the principal impact on my life of thirty years association with the American School in Athens?" I discovered that the greatest impact was not the satisfaction of aiding an important educational effort, or of seeing the library grow, or in the feeling of helping the School succeed. It was the wonderful memories, the interesting events, the warm friendships, the pure joy that came to enrich my life because of this association.

I've tried to express this feeling, thinking that it presents a new sidelight to our readers.

Interest in ancient history, especially Greek history, began early in life. My father and mother mixed large doses of Greek mythology with Mother Goose bedtime stories. The delightful myths stirred my imagination and started a love of Greek history. Later, in my high school Shakespeare class, I surprised myself, as well as the teacher, by being able to understand and explain the many references to Greek mythology. I did not quite realize why at the time. It was then that I resolved to someday don sandals and robe and march up the sacred way to the Acropolis, close my eyes and see old Greeks at their daily duties, hear a speech by Pericles, and pay my respects to Athena.

In due course, the opportunity came. My dear friend, Ward Canaday, introduced me to Dorothy and Homer Thompson. A day with them and I was completely bewitched by the wonders of archaeology.

Dorothy and Homer and friends from Cleveland joined us on a cruise of the Aegean Sea. It was the middle of May. Fields were red with poppies. Weather was perfect. Dorothy and Homer made ancient Greece come alive. Their kindness, friendship and enthusiasm will never be forgotten. Archaeological treasures took on new meaning. The days were filled with interesting and exciting events.

We cruised among many out-of-the-way islands, where life goes on much as it did many years ago. Old grandmothers spinning with distaffs. Young girls at their handmade looms. Fishermen going out at sundown for night fishing. And always ancient and interesting shrines or historic ruins to explore.

Interesting trips with Ward Canaday followed. And a trip to Athens with Henry Heald, then head of the Ford Foundation, resulting in a grant for Agora excavation. Mr. Heald was fascinated by his visit to the Genadius Library.

To travel in Greece with Dick Howland is an experience. He knows everything and everyone, and he is a wonderful guide and companion. His devotion to the School is contagious.



Fred Crawford in Mykonos, 1961

The board meetings held in Athens were great events. Henry and Rebecca Robinson planned wonderful visits for us. The School garden, decorated with lanterns, was a beautiful setting for an evening affair. We shall never forget their hospitality.

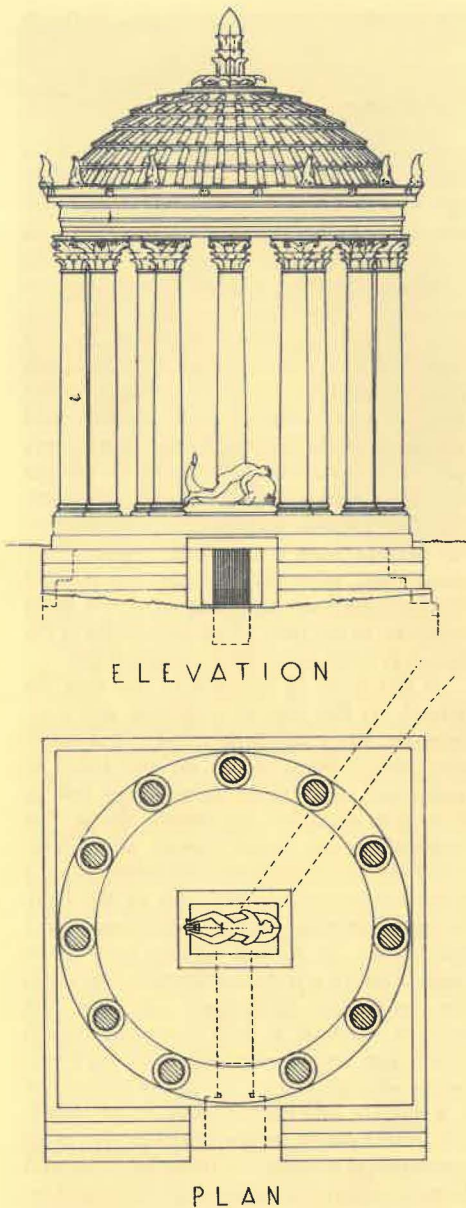
During all of this time the work of the School has gone forward with periods of excitement when some archaeological find added to our knowledge of historic times. Students have gone out into the world with a love of history and a broader vision of the meaning of life.

My years with the School have been rich and gratifying and full of pleasure. Today, with a burst of new energy under the inspirational leadership of our president, Betsy Whitehead, we take great pride in the School as we celebrate its Hundredth Birthday.

Frederick C. Crawford

Centennial Poster

The School's centennial poster, designed by Abby Camp and in color, may be purchased for \$5 prepaid from ASCSA, 41 East 72nd St., New York, NY 10021.



Temple of Palaimon at Isthmia, restored by Piet de Jong

Isthmia Publications

Broneer, Oscar, *Temple of Poseidon*, vix + 188 pp., frontispiece, 148 figs., 38 pls., 4 color pls., Quarto. 1971. ISBN 87661-931-6. \$25.00

Broneer, Oscar, *Topography and Architecture*, xiv + 148 pp., frontispiece, 98 pls., 2 color pls., 10 plans. Quarto. 1973. ISBN 87661-932-4. \$30.00

Broneer, Oscar, *Terracotta Lamps*, xii + 122 pp., 40 pls., 1 plan. Quarto 1977. ISBN 87661-933-2. \$25.00

Order from: ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540. (Complete list of publications available.)

at which problems of research were discussed and from which many of the early School publications resulted. The School has thrived on personal contact and communication ever since.

Another aspect of the early School was the mixing of study and research. From the beginning, members of the School were expected to write a "thesis", a practice which survives in the present requirement of a School paper by all regular student members. Publication was eagerly sought, in the series of *Papers of the American School* and the *American Journal of Archaeology*. The enormous volume of School publications, vastly increased after the founding of the School's journal *Hesperia* in 1931 and the publications of the great excavations in Corinth and the Agora, is the direct outgrowth of the wishes of the founders. For the School was from the start envisaged also as a research institution whose mission was excavation. We should perhaps pass over the numerous sites the School excavated in its early days, when methods were haphazard and primitive, although some excavations stand out even today: the theater at Eretria, Kavousi and Mochlos in Crete, the Argive Heraeum, and Corinth, all before the First World War. The School was and is the official agency, in the view of the Greek government, for field work done by Americans in Greece.

The history of the School is a gradual unfolding of these three original purposes: instruction, research, and excavation. Let us recall some of the milestones. During his long directorship (1906-1926) B.H. Hill taught the School the methods of scientific excavation and scholarship, as developed by the German Archaeological School. But the modern era of the School begins with the activity of Edward Capps, for many years Chairman of the Managing Committee (1918-39), whose contributions were principally organizational and financial. It was through his efforts that two great enterprises were added to the long-standing excavation at Corinth: the Gennadius Library and the excavation of the Ancient Agora. The collection of rare books relating to Hellenic culture (Classical, medieval, and modern) was the gift of Johannes Gennadius to the School in 1922 on the School's undertaking to operate it as a library for "scholars of all the world," i.e. as a public library. The full significance of this gift, which enlarged the School's horizon from Classical to overall Hellenic Studies, has perhaps not yet been fully understood.

The American School was authorized by the Greek government to excavate the ancient Athenian Agora in 1928; excavations were begun in 1931 and have continued with some interruptions to the present day. This enterprise, too, was over and above the regular activities of the School, and it served to raise the academic standing of the School

to the first rank among archaeological research institutions. Taken together with a vast increase in endowment, the erection of living quarters for students and faculty and the enlarged publication program, the Gennadeion and Agora Excavations seemed to establish the School in its final form for years to come.

Thus in the prewar and postwar periods, the School mainly became larger, but did not change its essential character. The number of Cooperating Institutions was greatly increased until today that group is truly representative of the United States (and of English-speaking Canada) as a whole. Students and professors now come from all parts of North America.

In the 1950s the School excavated Lerna in the Argolid (see article page 4). The academic program was more fully developed in the 1960s. A determined effort to raise the long-standing excavations at Corinth also to the first rank and to further their publication has been implemented in the last fifteen years (see article page 8). The Gennadius Library has expanded not only by the addition of two new wings and the further acquisition of books, but also by many gifts of works of art and papers of important contemporary figures, among whom the Nobel laureates Seferis and Elytis are the best known. Most important of all are the many excavations conducted by American universities under the auspices of the School in the last thirty years, among them Kea (Cincinnati) (see article page 5), Isthmia (Chicago, UCLA, Chicago Circle) (see article page 16), Franchthi (Indiana), Samothrace (Institute of Fine Arts, NYU) (see article page 7), Halieis (Pennsylvania, Indiana), Nemea (Berkeley), and Kommos in Southern Crete (Toronto).

It is pleasant to reminisce on the occasion of the School's Centennial about the achievements of the past, but a slight feeling of unease arises during such contemplation. Is the School so right about its goals that it need do no more than continue to fulfill the mission set for it by its founders? Shall we continue to excavate more and more sites and expose more and more students to our traditional teaching program, which has served so well in the past? There are certain facts of the present situation that stand in the way, first and foremost, money. The rising cost of maintaining our facilities, not to mention supporting our research efforts, and the shrinking value of the dollar make it very unlikely that our traditional way of life in Greece can be maintained. Greece is now a modern country with all the advantages and problems that accompany rapid development. The Greek Archaeological Service has developed to a point where many services we used to render and still render will be performed by its own personnel. Expropriation has reached astronomical costs. This does not mean that we will not continue to excavate, but expansion of excavation is hardly to be expected.

In addition, the field of archaeology is in

the process of change, with new methods and new interests coming to the fore, so that the nature of excavation itself is changing. The thrust of much current archaeological research is anthropological and sociological — in the view of some, archaeology is no longer a study of monuments. There are some negative aspects to this change, but the School nevertheless has to come to terms with it, for it is the function of the School to be the umbrella under which all kinds of archaeological research can function. A practical aspect of this is that the School should have a scientific laboratory such as has recently been founded by the British School of Archaeology. Another need is support of the increasing amount of survey work that is now being done by Americans with the permission of the Greek authorities.

An institution that does not have plans for development is bound to regress. Such plans must take into account the present situation without sacrificing what has been achieved in the past. What can we do in the future in fields other than archaeology?

It has been of concern to me that the School, in this age of colloquia and conferences, has made little effort in this direction, partly because we do not have an auditorium and partly because we are so busy with what we are already doing. The symposium on Greek Towns and Cities, which is part of the centennial celebration, a short symposium on the uses of the Gennadeion that took place two years ago, and a colloquium on surface surveys (see article page 6) which is to follow immediately upon the centennial symposium, are the first modest attempts at such enterprises which one hopes would eventually concern themselves with all areas in which the School has a legitimate interest. Another, more technical project would be the establishment of an epigraphical seminar — a room for study and lectures where the relevant books would be collected in one place. The study of inscriptions has been the particular pride of American classical scholarship in the past. It needs to be strengthened in the future.

More fundamental than such special projects is the need to address the question of what the Greek heritage means to present-day America. The days are gone when we could be satisfied with only four periods in the history of Hellenism: the Mycenaean Empire, the free City States, the Hellenistic Monarchies, and the Roman adaptation of Greek ideas. One of the main (though perhaps unspoken) benefits our members have received from their stay at the School has been a perception that Hellenism is a continuous phenomenon that has appeared in many, and sometimes disparate, forms in this area from the dawn of history to the present day. The study of Medieval Greece (which I sometimes think is of greater interest to the Greek public than is Classical antiquity) has recently been strengthened in the School's teaching program through the addition of the Professorship of Hellenic



Harry L. Levy

Studies and should be further developed by increased activity of the Gennadeion itself. Modern Greece has been treated more informally, though never neglected, in our teaching program, and the time has come to treat it more formally. Here again I am thinking principally of developing the resources of the Gennadeion in several ways. The first need is for the funding of a Fellowship for American students in Modern Greek studies, be it history, art, or literature. Another need is for the funding of an increased purchasing program for research materials in Modern Greek studies, especially for the support of the rich archives of contemporary Greek poets. Modern Greek studies are developing in the United States as well: it is no more than the completion of the mission we undertook when we accepted Gennadius' collection, when we put more emphasis on the potential of that library.

In summary, my suggestions for the academic future of the School are these:

1. To pay more attention to the new trends in archaeology by establishing a laboratory and by encouraging research in this area.

2. To establish a series of colloquia and conferences, perhaps one each year, which would concern themselves not only with archaeology, but with Classical studies in general with the aim of making the School more attractive to American Classicists of all kinds.

3. To establish an epigraphical seminar.

4. To give increased support to the later phases of Hellenism both in the Middle Ages and especially in modern times, in order to establish a closer connection with the country in which we operate.

It may seem impractical in time of financial restrictions to urge on the School further expansion. But we are in an impractical business and without some conception of what the future may hold, the pride in our past has a somewhat hollow ring.

Henry R. Immerwahr
Director of the School

Harry Louis Levy

Alumni accustomed to receive each February a courteous reminder that the next installment of their pledges to the School's Alumni Centennial Fund was due failed to receive one this year, because its author, the organizer of the drive and original chairman of the Centennial Committee, was no longer at his desk. On 11 January 1981 Harry Levy died at the age of 74, cutting short his energetic dedication to the final stage of that drive, his meticulous preparation for his spring-term classes at Duke University that were to begin next day, and his revision for publication of a brilliant paper he had just presented at the American Philological Association meeting in New Orleans.

Born in New York City, educated at City College and Columbia, rising from instructor to professor of Greek and Latin in Hunter College and eventually dean, he capped his thirty-five years of notable service there with two years as dean of studies and three as vice-chancellor of the City University of New York. As if this were not career enough, for four years he was Professor of the Humanities at Fordham University, and after a year as Senior Research Fellow at the School (1971-72), came to Duke University in 1973 as visiting professor of classical studies, accompanying his wife Ernestine Friedl, who came as chairman of anthropology and is now Dean of Arts and Sciences at Duke. Together they made an inimitable team combining anthropology and classics, as much at home in Greek villages as in academic circles in America.

When World War II interrupted his academic career from 1943 to 1945, Harry characteristically made the most of his opportunity by earning the Army's diploma in Chinese, a study he was renewing at the time of his death and which he put to good use last fall when sent with Dean Friedl to negotiate an exchange with the University of Nanking. After serving the Army Research Office in the sixties as chairman of the advisory council on junior science and humanities symposia, he retired from military service with the rank of reserve lieutenant colonel.

Only the war years interrupted the steady stream of his research and publication, which yielded a harvest of four books and fifty-eight articles, the last five of which are still in press. They range through the spectrum of Greek and Latin literature from Homer to the modern novelist Byzantios. A consummate master of time and energy, he served a three-year stint as editor of the *Classical Weekly*, twelve years as a director and officer of the American Philological Association, culminating in his presidency in 1972-73, and eighteen as an active member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, where his shrewd and eloquent advice will be keenly missed. He will be especially missed at the celebration of the School's Centennial in

June, to the initial planning of which he had devoted his characteristic imagination and enthusiasm, as he did to the Alumni Centennial Fund drive which he guided to its early success.

William H. Willis



Hunter Lewis

Hunter Lewis is Elected to School's Board of Trustees

On November 21, 1980, Hunter Lewis was elected to the Board of Trustees of the American School.

Mr. Lewis is a Magna Cum Laude graduate of Harvard University. After a period of active military service in 1969/70, he joined the Boston Company, a national investment counsel and consulting firm with twenty subsidiaries and over \$7 billion in assets under management. In 1971, he was named President of the Boston Company Financial Strategies, Inc., and in 1972, Vice President of the Parent.

In 1973, Mr. Lewis left the Boston Company to become a cofounder of Lewis, Bailey Associates, Inc., a firm providing financial and investment advisory services to universities representing over one-half of higher educational endowment assets in the United States as well as leading corporations and non-profit institutions. Among Mr. Lewis' clients are universities such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, MIT, and Stanford; international organizations such as The World Bank and The International Monetary Fund; and corporations such as Corning Glass Works, American Can, and AT&T.

Mr. Lewis has contributed to a number of newspapers and periodicals, including the *Washington Post*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the *Saturday Evening Post*, and has written monographs on specialized investment topics.

Cooperating Institutions

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
Bradford Junior College	Indiana University	Southwestern at Memphis	University of Michigan
Brandeis University	Institute for Advanced Study	Stanford University	University of Minnesota
Brigham Young University	Institute of Fine Arts, New York University	State University of New York at Albany	University of Mississippi
Brock University	Institute of Nautical Archaeology	State University of New York at Buffalo	University of Missouri
Brown University	Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College	University of North Carolina
Bryn Mawr College	Kent State University	Sweet Briar College, in Consortium with Randolph-Macon Woman's College	University of Oklahoma
Case Western Reserve University	Lehigh University	Temple University	University of Oregon
Central Pennsylvania Consortium	Loyola University of Chicago	Trinity College	University of Pennsylvania
Dickinson College	Macalester College	Tufts University	University of Pittsburgh
Franklin and Marshall College	McMaster University	Tulane University	University of Tennessee
Gettysburg College	Michigan State University	University Museum (University of Pennsylvania)	University of Texas at Arlington
Wilson College	Mount Holyoke College	University of Alberta	University of Texas at Austin
City University of New York	New York University	University of British Columbia	University of Toronto
Colgate University	Northern Illinois University	University of Calgary	University of Vermont
College of the City of New York	Northwestern University	University of California, Berkeley	University of Virginia
College of the Holy Cross	Oberlin College	University of California, Irvine	University of Washington
College of Wooster	Ohio State University	University of California, Los Angeles	University of Wisconsin
Columbia University	Pembroke College	University of California, Santa Barbara	Vanderbilt University
Connecticut College	Pennsylvania State University	University of Chicago	Vassar College
Cornell University	Pitzer College	University of Cincinnati	Wabash College
Dartmouth College	Pomona College	University of Colorado	Washington University
Duke University	Princeton Theological Seminary	University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	Wayne State University
Dumbarton Oaks Research Library	Princeton University	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	Wellesley College
Emory University	Radcliffe College	University of Iowa	Wesleyan University
Florida State University	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in Consortium with Sweet Briar College		Wilfred Laurier University
Fordham University	Rice University		Williams College
Georgetown University			Yale University
George Washington University			
Gustavus Adolphus College -			

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The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

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