

Homage to the Elders

The early months of 1986 saw festivities in Athens for some very special days. The first of these came on January 9 when Virginia Grace celebrated her 85th birthday. A small party in the Stoa of Attalos was attended by a number of well-wishers from the School and the Ephoreia of the Akropolis. Surrounded by flowers and enjoying a birthday cake, Virginia professed to be surprised by the fuss, but she appeared to enjoy it. Friends will be happy to hear that her recent surgery was successful and that she is moving with greater ease than at anytime in recent memory.

The next special day came on January 19 when another surprise birthday party was held for Mary Zelia Philippides, in honor of her 80th birthday. The small group which descended upon the Philippides apartment unannounced had, not surprisingly, a decidedly Blegen Library tint to it. A unique treat of the evening: a series of John Philippides' stories, including how he came to hate champagne after having been stationed in a wine cellar in France during the First World War.

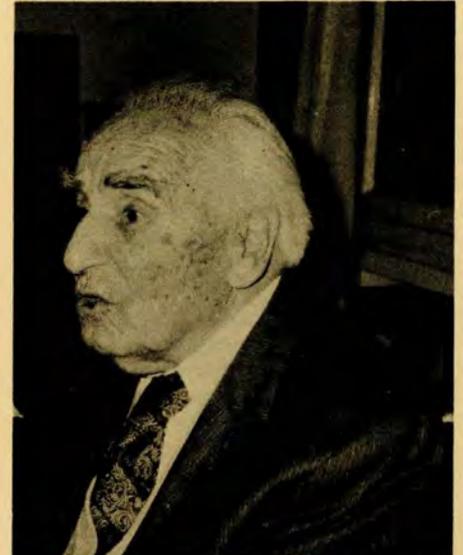
Finally, February 26 saw Paul Clement celebrate his 80th birthday. The gathering at his apartment enjoyed refreshments and a glimpse of the prototype Packard computer which Paul is using there. Most enjoyable of all, however, was to see how well he has recovered from his operation.

Virginia Grace, for so long associated with the Athenian Agora, who enjoys a world-wide reputation for putting her own inimitable stamp on all ancient wine jars, and Mary Zelia, also originally an Agora fellow, but known to us best as Blegen Librarian from 1958 to 1971, and Paul Clement, Editor of School publications for a decade and more recently excavator at Isthmia, have a combined total of exactly 100 years of direct connection with the School in Athens.

We salute their distinguished accomplishments, their indestructibility, and are grateful for the lustre they impart to the American School. May they have *χροινιά πολλά* in which to carry on!



Mary Zelia at Paul Clement's party



John Philippides, 90 years old and going strong



Virginia Grace listens skeptically to a young whipper-snapper

William Watson Goodwin First Director of the ASCSA

An observant friend of the School, on looking through his father's 1912 Harvard Class Book, recognized the distinguished name, and beard, of Professor Goodwin, and sent us the following pertinent excerpts, which today's classicists may find not unfamiliar.

William Watson Goodwin, Hellenist, born 1831 in Concord, Mass., . . . was taught his first Greek by his Uncle Ben Watson and entered Harvard in 1847, where . . . he pursued "the rather meager curriculum of a small provincial college, occasionally relieved by the lectures of Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Henry W. Longfellow" . . . With a Ph.D. from Göttingen (his dissertation was on sea power in antiquity according to Eusebius) as a member of the Harvard faculty. Goodwin opposed the substitution of other subjects for Greek, in the requirements for matriculation . . . "His convictions were decided, and with wit, sarcasm and a clear marshaling of facts and precedents, he fought the battle for Greek which waged until 1896" . . . Goodwin early saw the advantage of visiting Greece . . . One of the founders of the AIA, he accepted appointment as the first director of the ASCSA (1882-1883) . . . his paper on "The Battle of Salamis" was first published in the *Papers of the ASCSA*, Vol. I, 1885 . . . Goodwin was "among the first to admit women of advanced training to his courses, becoming one of the incorporators of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women and later of its successor, Radcliffe College . . . Upon the solid qualities of his Pilgrim ancestry, which had given him a reticence and a poise not unlike those of his own Greeks, he superimposed a culture that was cosmopolitan" . . . As President Eliot said, he was a "model of the vigorous, high-minded, happy scholar."



William Watson Goodwin



1985-86 ASCSA Members, Temple of Hera, Olympia

L. to r., (bottom): Robert Kallet-Marx, Douglas Olson, Sophia Goodman, Anastasia Lambropoulos, Lisa Kallet-Marx, Professor John Camp, Jeri Krentz, Professor Peter Krentz (Senior Associate Member)
(2nd row): Patti Krebs, Karen Ros, Nick Cahill, Anne Stewart, Andrea Berlin, Ana Abraldes, Gideon Schor
(3rd row): Matt Christ, Michael Case, Mark Herlong (Associate Member), Clifton Krebs, Allen Ross Scaife, Yashar Ersoy (British School), Molly Richardson (standing): Joe Scholten



Akoue!

The range of scholarly books and journals provided for the researcher in the Blegen Library of the School is exceptional. The open-stack system makes working among such facilities efficient, comfortable and satisfying. In recent years, as a gesture of cooperation with our colleagues in classical studies, the School has made library privileges available, by means of keys and cards, to an increasing number of students and professionals of other schools and organizations as well as our own. The resulting heavy usage has made for problems in the maintenance and in the security of the collection.

Representatives of both users and staff of the Blegen Library met this spring to examine some of their mutual concerns. The Committee consists of Nancy Winter (Librarian, on leave), Tessa Dinsmoor (Chairperson), Mrs. E. Touloupa (Ephor of the Acropolis), Mr. Ch. Kritsas (Epimelete in Attica Ephoreia), Professor V. Lambri-noudakis (Athens University), Gerry Gesell (Managing Committee), John Traill (Senior Member), Pat Thomas (Student Member), Popi Kritikakis (National Research Foundation, whose library is modelled on our system).

Discussions at this first meeting were open and productive. It may become necessary to tighten the card entry and exit routines, and possibly also to install metal



strips in the books. Further recommendations include returning non-member keys at least until new routines are established, if that solution is chosen, and perhaps limiting the hours that the library is open, so that fewer non-member keys would be needed.

Everyone stands to benefit from the completeness of a library collection. Everyone should be able to find the desired book or article, map or microfilm, in its appointed place. The normal practice for anyone using a library other than his own is to do the reading *in* the library. The 1st century A.D. Library of Pantainos in the Agora found it necessary to enforce this practice with an inscription: "Books shall not be taken out since we have sworn an oath. . ."

Let readers in the Blegen Library, and in the Gennadeion, do likewise!

Two New Trustees Elected



Bill and Ann Lucas and daughter Nori, already at home in Greece, 1984

Herbert L. Lucas was welcomed to the ASCSA Board in May of 1985. A graduate of Princeton with a degree in history, in the same illustrious class which produced also fellow trustee Lloyd Cotsen, Bill also has an M.B.A. from Harvard. He joined the World Commerce Corporation in New York, put in a few years with a mortgage banking firm in Seattle, Washington, was Vice President with Fry Consultants in Chicago, and, domiciled in Frankfurt for three years, was responsible for all the firm's management consulting business in Europe. In 1963 he became president of Carnation International and a director of the company from 1972 to 1982. Carnation International worked closely with selected governments in the Lesser Developed Countries to promote world wide agricultural development and improved nutrition. Carnation Company was purchased by Nestle in 1985.

Bill Lucas has served as trustee of a variety of organizations, including the Agricultural Development Council, the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, and the National Association of Independent Schools in Boston. He has supported archaeological projects in Peru in association with the University of California at Los Angeles. He is currently a trustee and Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University.

Ann Stuart Lucas, Bill and their three sons and daughter are enthusiastic and informed travelers. The School is fortunate to be able to call upon this top-flight business man's conscientious interest, experience and whole-hearted cooperation.

Marianne McDonald was born in 1937 in Chicago, daughter of Eugene F. McDonald, who founded the Zenith Radio Corporation in 1920. A B.A. *magna cum laude* at Bryn Mawr in 1958, an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. from the University of California at Irvine led her to join the Classics Department at Irvine where she taught from 1971 to 1979. Author of an impressive roster of books, articles and lectures, in classics and philology, her present research, at U.C. Irvine, continues her study of Women in Euripides. She is a founder and a member of the governing board of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* at Irvine, a project which unites the traditional resources of University libraries with state of the art computer technology.

Her wide interests encompass ancient drama, modern cinema and music as well as membership in numerous classical and philological associations. She is chairman of the finance committee of Pierce-Deree College in Athens. She has six children, three grandchildren, a black belt in karate, plays the Mediaeval harp for fun, speaks an impressive number of languages, ancient and modern, and enjoys skiing. "Home is a computer where there's Greek literature," she says. Hers is in Rancho Santa Fe, California.

A frequent and knowledgeable visitor to Greece, Dr. McDonald brings to the board her professional expertise and her dedicated concern for promoting the teaching of classics and for stimulating enthusiasm and support for the humanities. The school welcomes her officially at the Trustees' June meeting in Athens.



Marianne McDonald

A Ninety-fifth Birthday

Fred Crawford, Trustee, enjoyed a great day on March 19, with three swims, a 5-mile walk and a whopping birthday cake!

Meanwhile... At Mayer House

With the June 30 deadline coming ever closer, we are pleased to report that the Centennial Fund is within \$22,600 of our \$6 million goal. This has been the best fund raising year ever with a total of \$1,865,929 in gifts and grants so far (figures for gifts received in Athens were not available as we went to press).

Major gifts include \$25,000 from the Atlantic Richfield Foundation for the Centennial Fund (an addition to their original grant of \$50,000 three years ago). The Georges Katingo Lemos Foundation contributed \$3,000 to the Gennadius Library Endowment, Neutrogena Corporation gave \$5,000. The Henry M. Blackmer Foundation repeated its grant of \$5,000 to the Gennadeion Endowment and the Marianne G. Faulkner Trust awarded \$15,000 to the Centennial Fund. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation gave \$100,000 to support the operation of the Agora Study Center, and, in addition, made possible the acquisition of another small property adjacent to the most recent excavations in the Agora. The Greek Friends of the Gennadeion (Philo tes Gennadeiou) have already contributed \$33,324 this year for specific projects in the Library including over \$25,000 toward the Archive Center.

The Board of Trustees held its annual meeting in Mayer House on November 15 with dinner following at the New York Yacht Club courtesy of Board Member Charles Fleischmann. The next Board meeting will take place in Athens on June 13 to coincide with the 60th Anniversary of the Gennadius Library and the successful completion of the Centennial Fund Campaign. Meetings with staff and members are planned as well as excursions to Nemea and Corinth. A full report on the June festivities will appear in the next *Newsletter*.

Donate Dissertations to ASCSA Library

Over the years some members of the School have generously given copies of their dissertations to the Blegen Library. The library has also purchased a large number dated 1983, and others before and since that date. Even so, our holdings represent only a small percentage of the dissertations of its members, many of which originated or were researched in Athens. Now, the Blegen Library is asking the members of years past to donate to the School their dissertations, or, better still, the books into which they were expanded. Bear in mind, that in addition to your permanent "presence" in the Library, you will have the benefit of a tax deduction.

A Trustee in His Cups

The American School is fortunate that not a few of its trustees are distinguished archaeologists or historians as well. At a recent symposium in Athens, a Minoan conical cup came on the screen. Henri van Effenterre, the former director of the French excavation of the Palace of Mallia in Crete, looked toward Malcolm Wiener and said, "That's for you". Here, at the Editor's request, is the abbreviated story of how this trustee became the "conical cup man". For further details, the reader is referred to Malcolm's articles "Crete and the Cyclades in Late Minoan I," The Minoan Thalassocracy: Myth and Reality, Stockholm 1984, pp. 17-26 and "Trade and Rule in Palatial Crete", in the Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposia of the Swedish Institute in Athens.

In 1982 the Swedish Institute in Athens for its Third International Symposium selected the topic "The Minoan Thalassocracy: Myth and Reality." The Director of the Swedish Institute, Professor Robin Hägg, and his wife, Dr. Nanno Marinatos, asked me to produce an overview of the archaeological evidence. But what in the archaeological record would provide evidence for Minoan political control, economic domination or settlement?

History gives us instances on the one hand of close similarity of architecture and artifacts resulting from cultural impact only, and on the other hand of actual colonies existing for hundreds of years without distinctive physical traces. For example, in the 18th century the Palace of Versailles and French culture had a great impact on the appearance of much of Europe, influencing (technically as well as stylistically) architecture and all the arts, gardens, dress, table and cooking ware, eating utensils, writing and speech (to the point where the King of Sweden forbade the use of any language but French at court); yet there was no French political or economic domination, nor any significant movement of French settlers. At the other extreme, the Assyrian trading colony at Kültepe-Karum Kanis in Anatolia had a profound economic impact over a period of at least 150 years from about 1950-1800 B.C., but left no physical trace (except for the clay tablets which survived fortuitously). The colonists took local wives and adopted local architecture, pottery and, at least to some extent, local burial practices.

Keeping in mind these cautionary tales about the difficulty of moving from artifacts to history, is there anything in the Aegean archaeological record at the time of the height of Minoan prosperity and influence around 1500 B.C. that clearly suggests a Minoan thalassocracy or the presence of Minoan colonists? Of course archaeological evidence of many kinds is relevant and important in considering this question: architecture, wall paintings, dec-

orated pottery (both Minoan and Minoan imitating), metal objects and metallurgical techniques, stone vessels and evidence for local stoneworking industries using Minoan techniques, indications of Minoan cult practices and religious symbolism, a suggested common system of weights, Minoan Linear A inscriptions, cooking ware and loom weights. However, since it seems likely the splendor of the Minoan palaces would have had a profound cultural impact on surrounding areas, which in itself could have been responsible for many Minoanizing features in the finds from the Aegean area, focusing attention on mundane items which might have been less susceptible to the "Versailles effect" appeared the wisest course.

Enter the conical cups.

Conical cups are the bane of every Minoan archaeologist. Professor Peter Warren, who has directed excavations in the area of the palace at Knossos, estimates that over one million conical cups have been found at Knossos alone. [The author assures us that he is *not* preparing a *catalogue raisonné*.] The Minoans seem to have used conical cups for everything imaginable, in addition to holding food and drink. Scorched lips or blackened rims of some suggest use as lamps, although there are other Minoan lamp shapes better suited for the purpose. They may have been used as spindle whorls, to judge from deliberately pierced examples. At Phylakopi a conical cup was built into the base of another pot, at Akrotiri one was used as a stopper for a large stirrup jar, and at Ayia Irini conical cups are built into the bared



Author Malcolm Wiener

breasts of female terracotta figures from the shrine. (As Peter Warren remarked, "One can't get much more Minoan than that!")

The use of conical cups in Minoan ritual is clearly established. At Knossos Hogarth found almost 200 in the pillar crypt of a house near the palace, while in an open space adjacent to the Shrine of the Double Axes Evans found so many conical cups that his workmen named the area "the Kapheneion". Conical cups abound at Cretan peak sanctuaries such as Juktas and Kato Syme, and in the Diktiaian cave. From Karphi comes a cup containing a figurine with raised arms bearing a miniature conical cup on her head. A "foundation deposit" of conical cups, accompanied by bones of young sheep, was found at the Palace of Zakros. At Nirou Khani a "votive



Conical cups from Palaikastro. Courtesy of Mr. Hugh Sackett

deposit" of hundreds of diminutive conical cups was found under a doorway which once connected two rooms, the smaller full of ashes and the larger containing four enormous ceremonial bronze double axes. Most of the conical cups held lumps of pumice, causing Platon to suggest a connection to the eruption of Thera. Conical cups are also found in great numbers in tombs; for example at Kamilari Tholos in the Messara, Myrtos Pyrgos, Poros, tombs on Kythera, and in the Phourni cemetery of Archanes.

At Ayia Triada a Linear A tablet lists small numbers of other vessels, but 3,000 conical cups.

Every Minoan site on Crete without exception has conical cups in astonishing numbers. Conversely, conical cups are generally present in relatively small numbers, if at all, on Mainland sites, even those with very strong evidence of Minoan influence in pottery and techniques of pottery production. (The partial exceptions to this rule are exceptionally interesting, but that is another story).

Accordingly the masses of conical cups at the Cycladic sites at Ayia Irini on Keos, Akrotiri on Thera and Phylakopi on Melos take on particular importance. At Ayia Irini, House A alone produced over 8,000! At Akrotiri about one in every three whole vases preserved is a conical cup, the same proportion as at Knossos itself.

Of course if conical cups were used primarily for ritual or banqueting purposes a certain number could still be evidence of a type of "Versailles effect" (particularly if, as Dr. Nanno Marinatos has suggested, the Minoan thalassocracy was in reality a "theskeiocracy", with religious influence paramount), but the presence of hundreds of thousands of conical cups at a site strongly suggests to me actual movement of people and the presence of significant numbers of Minoans or descendants of Minoans.

Of course no single class of evidence should be relied upon in itself. In the "mundane objects" category, cooking ware and loom weights also deserve attention. Both show signs of strong Minoan impact. In the case of the three Cycladic sites mentioned (plus Kasti on Kythera and sites in Anatolia and the Dodecanese, such as Trianda on Rhodes), there is much evidence pointing in the same direction.

To me, the evidence from LM I-LC I deposits suggests intense Minoan cultural impact; a widespread, prosperous, Minoan-centered training network, and some movement of Minoan settlers or colonists. But did Minos "rule over the Cyclades. . . establishing his sons as governors" (Thucydides)? And if so, was this the result of conquest, colonization, or intermarriage (either through Minoan insistence or Cycladic matchmaking)? Today no one can say.

Archaeologist Doubles As Receptionist at the School

Artemis Hionides, a graduate (1984) of Bryn Mawr in Classical Archaeology, member of the summer 1985 excavation team at Tsoungiza, has been taking courses at the University of Athens while serving as a receptionist at the School.

"What! This is not Basel, Switzerland?," the man asked incredulously over the phone. Another day had begun in the life of a receptionist at the American School. . .

There are two of us working at the front desk, alternating shifts: morning (8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.), evening (2:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.), Saturdays (8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.). Charikleia and I are both archaeologists, she from the University of Athens and I from Bryn Mawr College. Our primary responsibility lies with the library (open stacks and non-lending), checking papers, bags, and briefcases of readers leaving the library and seeing that the library rules are followed. Since the receptionists' job covers the hours the library is open, we are the only staff on duty in the later evening hours.



Artemis Hionides on the job

New Books by ASCSA Authors

The Athenian Agora
Excavations in the Heart of Classical Athens

John M. Camp

September, \$29.95, ISBN 0-500-39021-5, 194 illustrations, 11 in color

The Athenian Agora may be ordered from Thames and Hudson, 500 5th Ave., New York, NY 10110

Keos II, Part I:

The Temple at Ayia Irini, the Statues
Miriam E. Caskey

144 pp., color frontispiece, 89 plates.
Cloth. \$35.00 American School of Classical Studies, Princeton NJ 08543-0631
Available mid-June.

Being receptionists at the School occasionally entails behavior not quite foreseen in our job description, such as trying to usher gently out of doors a raving stranger who insists his (non-existent) passport was stolen while he was in the library, or persuading a reader that even peanuts constitute food and that taking a plastic cup into the library is not any more innocent just because it is filled with water and not wine.

Other duties that "come with the job": answering phones, distributing mail, updating the topographical index file, filing newspaper clippings, translating, giving out notices of illegal parking, checking the Xerox machine and explaining to readers how it works, and hunting keys or light bulbs through various offices. Some of the questions we have to deal with are: "Where can we get. . . bouzouki lessons, theatrical facial paint, double baking pans, wedding bands, playing cards. . .?" (fill in the rest with imagination. . .), or "How can I get to. . .?" (fill in with your favorite town in Greece), or "How do I call. . .?" (to which last the reply is ("with infinite patience, my dear. . .").

The readers, in addition to the members of the American School, are mostly members of the Greek Archaeological Service, directors of museums in Greece, or graduate students of Greek and foreign institutions. There are archaeologists, historians, philologists, classicists, philosophers, architects and various other professionals stopping by the School for one to X visits on their way to another country or city. Members of other archaeological Schools also use the library occasionally, as do undergraduates of Greek universities (the latter for a limited reading period). Meeting new people and talking with them about their research is a rewarding part of this job. They enrich the School with their own special interests as much as the School helps them.

One can go on and on explaining what it is we do at the School, and what it is *really* like at 10 a.m. every day, but wouldn't you rather find out in person? So bring out your ancient texts and come visit us—you might like it here!

School Publications Office to Continue Typesetting AJA

Fred Kleiner, the new editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, with offices now in Boston, is happy to have the Publications Office of the School, at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, continue to handle the typesetting of the Journal. This work is largely in the capable hands of Sarah George Figueira, ASCSA 1976-1977, In-house Publication Manager, who, with her third hand, also manages three lively young children.

**TV Program on the Gennadeion:
Perikles' Statement Still Holds**

"Perikles once called Athens the School of Greece. A visit to the Gennadeion will show that he is still correct."

The School's Gennadius Library appeared twice this past year on Greek National Television. The first time was as part of a program focusing on the exhibitions in celebration of Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe, 1985. Featured was the ASCSA exhibition tracing one hundred years of the School's activities in Athens, notably the Agora Excavations and the Gennadeion itself, and their contributions to the cultural life of the city. Chancellor Stathopoulos of the University of Athens, and U.S. Senator Sarbanes commented enthusiastically on the exhibition.

The second appearance, on July 10, was an hour-long documentary on the Gennadeion. S. G. Miller, Director of the School, reads the inscription from Isocrates on the architrave of the library: "They are called Greeks who share in our culture-education," and explains that we Americans agree with the spirit of this phrase for while we are not Greeks, we love Greece and want to learn and to teach her history, language and literature as well as possible. This is why the ASCSA undertook responsibility for the library of Ioannes Gennadios.

Mr. Miller tells how the building came into existence; Director of the Gennadeion, B. Panagopoulou, recounts the history of Georgios Gennadios, his son Ioannes, the amusing story of how he acquired the Makriyannis paintings; C. Staikos, himself a collector and member of the board of the Philoi (who is active in preparation of the exhibition wing), speaks briefly of Gennadios as a collector.

S. Papageorgiou, Librarian, shows and describes treasures of Mr. Gennadios' original collection, one of which is illustrated. Many more are displayed in the exhibition which opens in June in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Gennadeion.

Finally, Professor M. Sakellariou, academician and Director of the National Research Foundation, President of the Philoi, tells how his own personal use of the inexhaustible resources of the Gennadeion was such that it became his second university. The Gennadeion has served the Greek people for sixty years now, he said, with private American funds. So it is appropriate for the Greek friends of the Gennadeion, the Philoi, now to help the American School in support and maintenance of acquisitions, of operations, and of service to Gennadeion readers, who represent many nationalities, preponderantly Greek.

**Treasures of Ioannes Gennadios'
Original Collection**

Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian, here reveals some less well known activities of the collector and bibliophile, and describes several items which are of interest because of the American participation in the Greek struggle for independence in 1821 and the years following.

In 1879, together with George Mac-Millan of the publishing family, Mr. Gennadios founded the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. One of the accomplishments of that Society was the British School of Archaeology, our next-door neighbor on Souidias Street; Gennadios was a member of the first Board of Trustees.

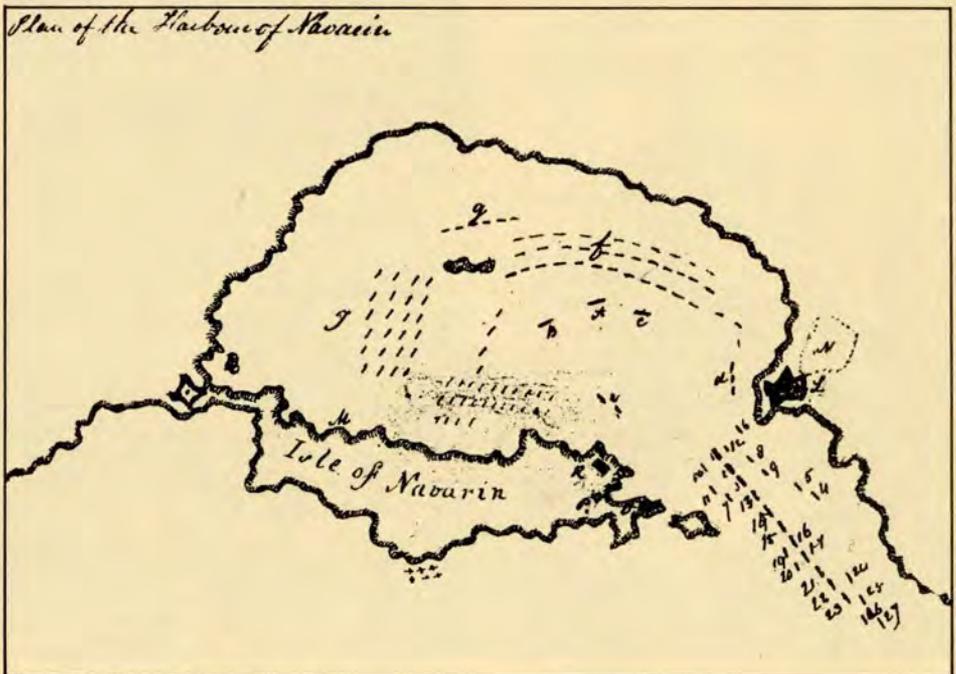
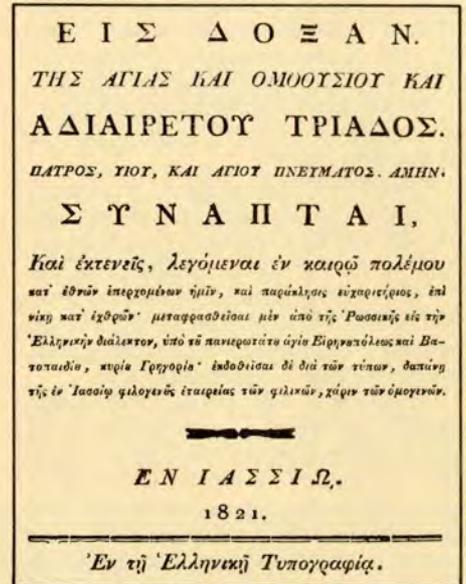
In 1918, with considerable effort, Gennadios established, at King's College, Cambridge, the Korais Chair for the study of Greek History, Language and Literature, which played a significant role in the relations between Greece and England.

Ioannes Gennadios always found time to search for books, and today one marvels at the persistence which enabled him, with less than great economic means, to collect such a distinguished treasury of books and to create this library.

For example, pocket-size prayer books were printed in 1821 and issued to the troops of General Alexander Ypsilantis. Every last man perished in the Battle of Dragatsani on June 7, and of the prayer books they carried, this one is the sole survivor.

Another rare item is the manuscript or the log of the HMS Albion, covering the period between August 5, 1926 and February 3, 1828. It is written by one Erasmus Ommanney, the thirteen-year-old nephew of the Albion's Captain. Two and a half pages are devoted to the Battle of Navarino on October 20, 1827; this sketch shows the disposition of the allied ships just before the battle. The Turkish fleet was defeated by the combined forces of France, Great Britain and Russia. Visitors to Pylos today may go out in the harbor in a small boat and peer down at the sunken Turkish vessels.

Mr. Gennadios paid one pound ten pence for this historic document.



The Allied line-up for the Battle of Navarino

More About Lear

Philip Sherrard is known for his translations, together with Edmund Keeley, of Cavafy and Seferis. His wife, Denise Harvey, has recently published Lear's *A Cretan Journal*. Mr. Sherrard, who lives on Euboea, spoke at the Gennadeion in October on "Edward Lear, the Man and his Paintings." Accompanying the talk was a two-day exhibit of all the Lear watercolors in the library.

Because this exhibit was so successful, another, longer one is planned for the summer of 1986. With that in mind, and with the welcome donation of funds from Mrs. Marianna Latsi in hand, the Lears of the Gennadeion are to be cleaned and re-framed on acid-free cardboard, and a checklist is in preparation.

Greece and the U.S. in the 19th Century

Trustee Robert A. McCabe has given to the Gennadeion a document which adds significantly to the library's holdings in the area of 19th century relations between the United States and Greece. The *Niles Weekly Register*, January 31, 1824, published in Baltimore, recounts a speech given by Daniel Webster in the House of Representatives on January 19, 1824. The subject was whether or not the U.S. should send an envoy to Athens.*

Particularly in the early part of the 19th century, as America joined France, England, and other countries in sympathy with Greece's struggle for independence, enthusiasm ran high. This philhellenism found expression at first in individual heroic exploits, and then in substantial aid to the struggling people of Greece. During this early period the emerging Greek nation sought to find models for a democratic form of government in the U.S. Constitution. To this end the U.S. Constitution was first translated into Greek, as well as the rules and regulations of the U.S. Congress, published in Mesolongi, in 1824.

This rare publication together with several more on the diplomatic, cultural, and historical relations between the United States and Greece constitute only the start of a collection on this topic which the Gennadeion aspires to complete. Already, books on immigration have been added as well as on American aid to Greece during the 19th and 20th centuries, and works written by persons related to the Gennadeion, such as the study by the late Evro Demetracopoulou, *American Philhellenes Volunteer during the Revolution of 1821* (Athens, 1949); Sophie Papageorgiou, *The Philhellenic Printing-Press from America, 1831-1837* (Athens, Eranistis, 1977), an



Mrs. Xyda, architect, talks to the Philoi in the garden of Philip Argentis. L. to r, S. Kambanis, R. Diamondi, E. Panagopoulos, C. Bostantzoglou, A. Krandonelli, M. Panayiotopoulos, Mrs. Kostandakatos, Mrs. Panaioutou

Philoi Trip to Chios

A group of the Philoi tes Gennadiou made an excursion to Chios in September to see the library of the erudite patriot Koraïs, whose descendants have also given archives to the Gennadeion. The group visited the celebrated monastery of Nea Moni with its 11th-century mosaics; the house of

Philip Argentis; the unique stucco-designed facades of the mediaeval houses of Pyrgi and Mesta, as well as the 18th-century village of Anavatos with its tragic history of slaughter during the War of Independence, reminiscent of Delacroix's famous "Massacre of Chios."

American missionary activity in early modern Greece; and Dr. E. P. Panagopoulos, *Essays on the History and Meaning of Checks and Balances* (University Press of America, 1985), which deals with the influence of the classical Greek political theory and practice on the U.S. Constitution.

The collection of works on this period is of more interest to citizens of both countries than may at first be apparent. It clarifies the contributions of the Greek heritage to the American culture, and it makes more concrete the impact of the United States on many aspects of Greek life.

Readers, would you please look to see if you have any books, pamphlets, magazines or manuscripts carrying accounts of personal, diplomatic, religious or historical connections between Greece and the United States in this formative period. They would be a most welcome addition to this important collection.

*Webster argued for the affirmative, but John Quincy Adams, the pragmatic Secretary of State, persuaded President Monroe that for U.S. trade relations, an envoy to Constantinople was more desirable. The envoy dallied too long in Paris and died before he reached Turkey. Webster (Οδύμωτες) Street lies at the foot of the Acropolis.

The Fifth Annual Walton lecture, "On the Aftermath of the Revolution," was given by Kevin Andrews on March 31 in the Gennadeion.

The Frankish Period in Greece

In November 1985 Hector Williams of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver organized a conference: *Frankish Life and Society in Greece and the Levant* at which Mrs. Panagopoulou gave an invited paper on the short-lived 13th c. *Cistercian Convent of Santa Maria de Verge in Modon*. The Canadian Archaeological School in Athens has been interested in the restoration of some of the buildings of the order, which was driven out of Greece by the Byzantines and took root in Southern Italy.



Picture Books Prove Popular at Amasis Painter Exhibitions

In turn as the exhibition *The Amasis Painter and his World* was shown at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, then the Toledo Museum of Art, and finally the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Book Shop in each museum stocked, and soon sold out, its supply of Agora Picture Books, which provide such a lot of information about 6th-century B.C. Athens. Several shops sold, in addition, the ASCSA post-card of the Agora's alabastron by the Amasis Painter, as reproduced by Piet de Jong

Latest Excavations at Kommos 1985 Season

The tenth and, for the time being, final season of digging at this important Late Minoan-to-Hellenistic site on the south shore of Crete came to an end in August 1985. The excavation is under the auspices of the ASCSA with the cooperation of the Greek Archaeological Service whose representative was Dr. G. Rethymniotakis. The Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the SCM Corporation and others, the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum provided financial support. [See Kommos in Fall Newsletters, 1977 through 1984.] The Director of the excavations, Joseph W. Shaw of the University of Toronto, reports.

The long, narrow 7th-century B.C. Building Q (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) was found to contain so many fragments of transport-amphorae, many of East Greek origin, that its use for local commerce in oil or wine is a definite possibility.

Building T (of LM I date) proved to be at least 40 meters long (north-south) with a clay courtyard at the east, adjoining a pebble-paved court to the south. In LM III a still larger structure, P, was built consisting of five great galleries with no sign of cross-walls, and no closure on the west side, creating extremely long and wide roofed spaces so far unknown in Minoan architecture.

These galleries were found empty. Grain and wood, also textiles, may have been stored here, to be distributed locally and/or sent abroad during a time when pottery from Cyprus and Canaan were common at Kommos. We are considering, however, as first argued by M. C. Shaw at the Toronto Symposium in 1984, whether the galleries (Fig. 6) were built for storing ships of the Messara during the winter, non-sailing months. The ships could have been dragged, on rollers or over greased skids, to and from the nearby shore, quite easily.

This discovery adds a new form to Minoan architecture, and probably an early type of harbor installation to maritime history. It also implies that the reputed seapower of the Minoans may well have been as great as legend tells.

We pause, now, for a few years, to publish the ceramic chronology, our limited regional study, the Minoan houses, the Greek sanctuary, and substantial portions of T and P; also to consolidate the site in cooperation with the local authorities. Later, Phase II at Kommos could deal with the remainder of our remarkable ashlar buildings.

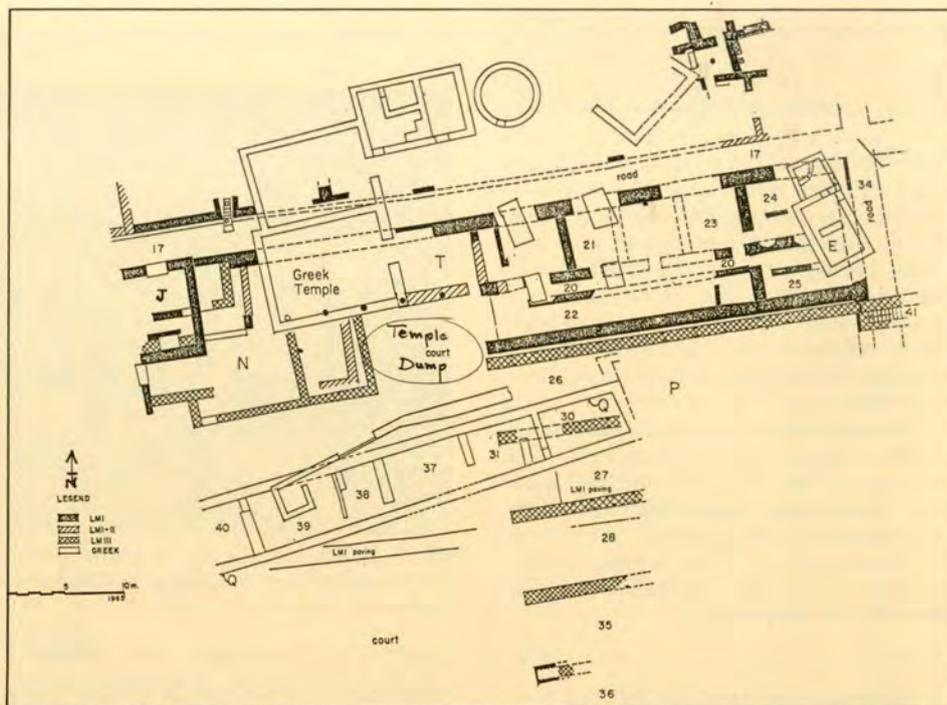


Fig. 1 Plan of Kommos Excavation

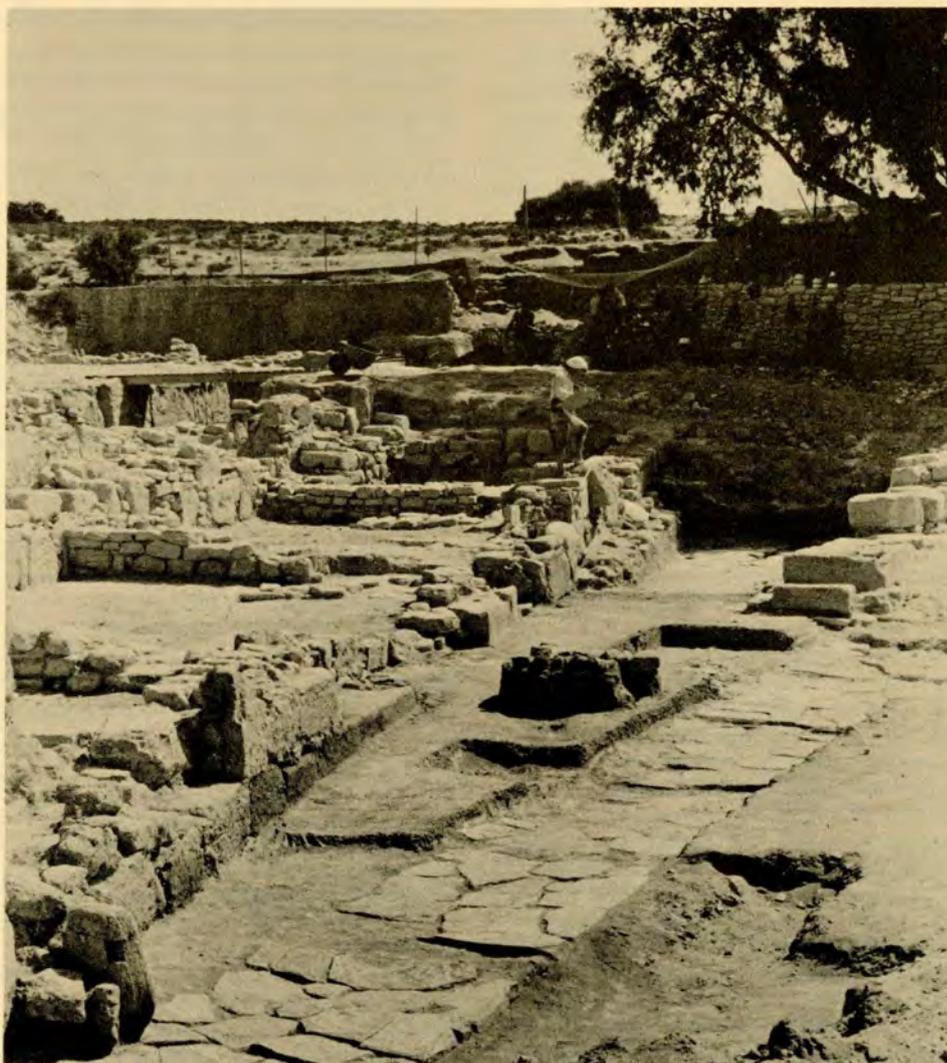


Fig. 2 Early LM I pavement (foreground) next to Archaic building Q, left

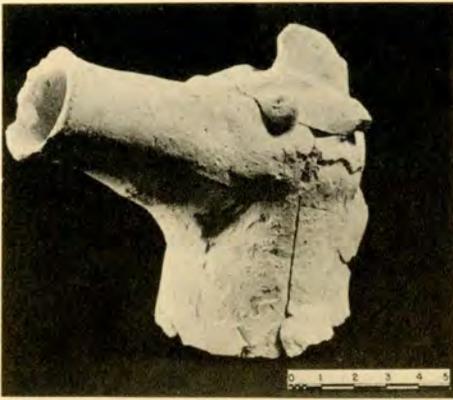


Fig. 3 Protogeometric horse figurine from the period of Temple A, (level beneath Greek Temple)

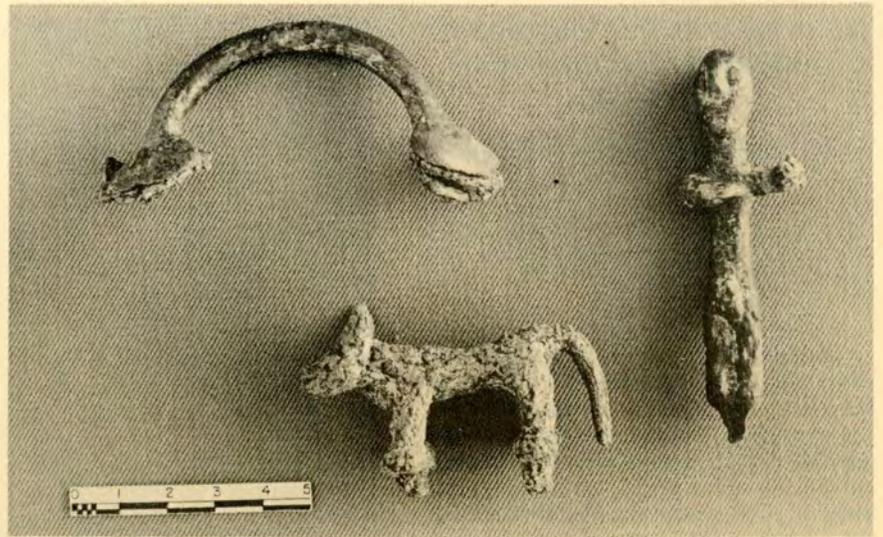


Fig. 4 Bronze figurines: nude male, bull, handle of cauldron

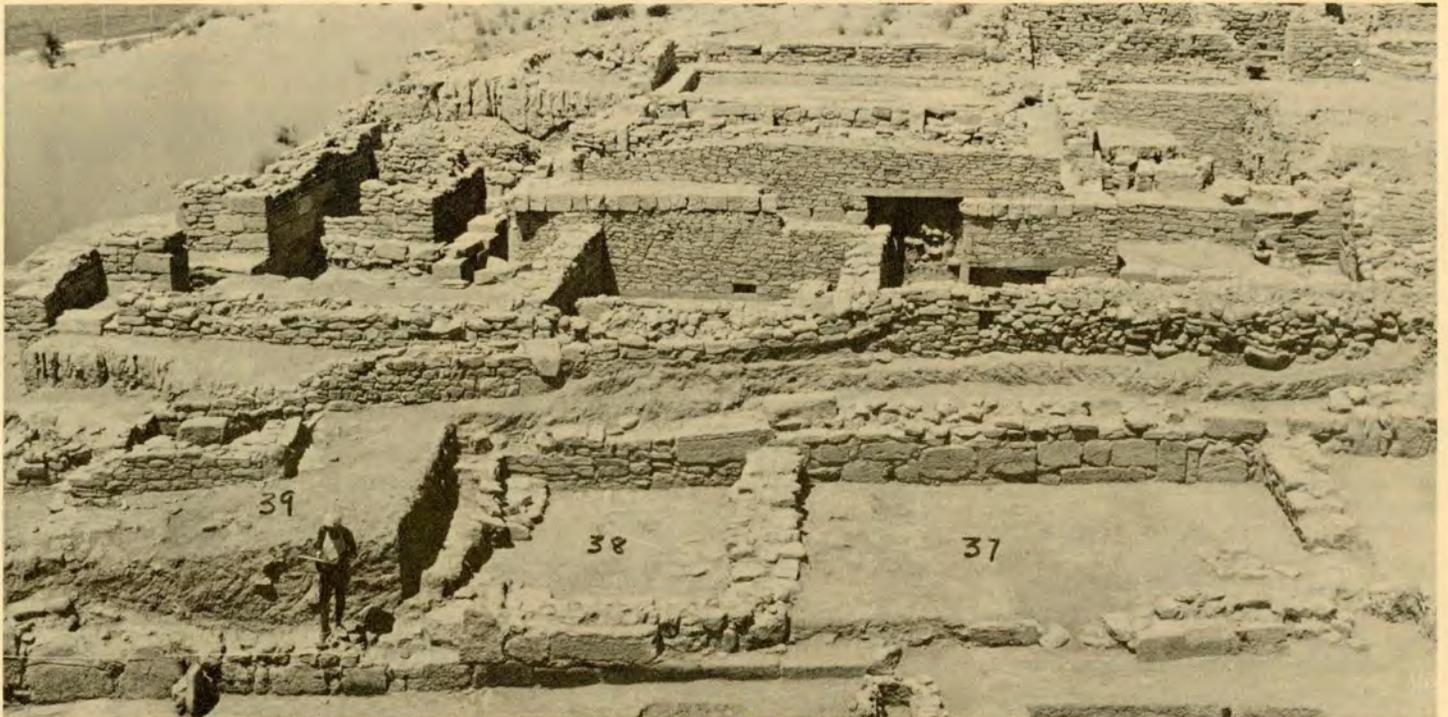


Fig. 5 Southern part of the site with 1st millenium remains superimposed on 2nd, from the south. Building Q, rooms 39, 38, 38 in foreground. Temple left, Building T right, in middle ground



Fig. 6 Eight staff members demonstrate width of one of Building P's galleries, #28 on plan

Marie Farnsworth, a Founder and Practitioner of Archaeological Chemistry

At the editor's request, Barbara Johnson, Kathleen Slane and Gladys Weinberg, colleagues at the University of Missouri, called upon Marie Farnsworth to elicit her story which does great credit to the ASCSA and perhaps is not widely known.

It is not only in the Far East that longevity is respected and admired, but we in the West are perhaps more impressed by the accomplishments achieved in a long life, rather than just the fact of endurance.

The member of the School who has most recently proved that archaeology can be a healthy occupation is Marie Farnsworth, who will celebrate her 90th birthday on July 19th. Although she came relatively late to archaeology, having always been first and foremost a scientist, her work has contributed more to our knowledge of the past than that of many a faithful digger in the field or researcher in the library.

Marie hails from Missouri—a small town named Holden. At her present home in nearby Kansas City, she related how early her interest in science began.

"I went to a country school which was in session only six months of each year, but it was a good school, and I knew from the first that my main interest would be in mathematics and science. My father, who was a farmer and a banker, believed in education and always encouraged his children in their studies.

When I was 13 or 14 I went on the train to Warrensburg, where my older sister was already enrolled at the Normal School [now a branch of the University of Missouri]. I studied there five years—three in high school and two in college. I got a good grounding in Latin, Physics, Mathematics and other subjects, and made many friends as well. Knowing that I wanted to continue my studies in science, and after a lot of thought, I chose to go to the University of Chicago. It was a large place, very broad-minded, and I enjoyed my years there." In those years Chemistry was an unusual field for a woman; along with two other girls, "we caused such a sensation when we attended the national meetings in Milwaukee that we were written up in the local paper. Chemistry paid well even in those days; I got \$1,800 a year in my first job."

Marie Farnsworth received the M.S. degree in 1918 and the Ph.D. in 1922. From then on Dr. Farnsworth held a number of positions—one year teaching at Iowa State University, replacing an instructor on sabbatical, four years as Research Chemist with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, a long period (1926–35) of teaching at New York University.



Marie Farnsworth

A grant received for study abroad, followed by a year as Research Chemist at the Fogg Museum of Art, gave Marie an introduction to art and aroused her interest in it. From there she went to Athens in 1938, as Research Chemist at the Agora Excavations, replacing Earle Caley who was returning to Iowa. There she stayed until the summer of 1940, when World War II began to loom. For the next 21 years she worked in industry, serving as Supervisor of Research for the Metal and Thermit Corporation, but never giving up her interest in archaeology, and keeping in close contact with the Agora, particularly with her colleague, then administrator of the Agora, the late Lucy Talcott.

Upon her retirement in 1961, she returned to the Agora as a Ford Foundation Fellow and stayed until 1964. In her years in Athens Miss Farnsworth dealt with a number of problems in what would today be called materials analysis, ranging from how to dry a bone comb to the spectroscopic analysis of glass. But "the pottery appealed and they have so much of it!" Her preferred method is petrographic analysis. Later, she became involved in the interpretation of neutron activation analysis of Corinthian pottery, and the stylistically similar but, as her research proved, indigenously manufactured pottery of its colony, Corfu (1977). These and other studies on archaeological metallurgy were carried out while she was a research associate at Columbia University and with the International Zinc Research Organization in New York City. For three years (1970–73) she taught a course at the University of Missouri-Columbia, "Science for the Archaeologist."

Nor, upon her return to her native state, has she been idle, for the authorities in Kansas City have sought her advice about the preservation of the many bronze monuments erected in the parks and other places.

Dr. Farnsworth's contributions to archaeology are many and various, cited when she received the first Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology, in 1980. "...The cleaning of bronze, the metallographic examination of ancient zinc... the first identification of 'Hellenistic pink' as rose madder... the composition of an Athenian cement of beeswax and lime." Dr. Farnsworth herself considers her greatest achievement, and her greatest love, the results of her research on the technique of Attic black glaze (1941) and of fifth-century intentional red glaze (1958). We salute this distinguished and generous friend of the School!

Ibycus Aids Isthmia Publication

A prototype of the new Ibycus personal computer, under development by trustee David Packard, is at present in use in Athens preparing manuscripts for the publication of the work of the University of California, Los Angeles, at Isthmia.

Paul Clement's *Catalogue of Coins, 1967–1978* was read into Ibycus by an optical character reader, and numismatic letters and characters added in the computer from a font specially designed by Dr. Packard.

It is hoped that manuscripts completed and edited on the Ibycus PC can be submitted to the School's Publications Office on floppy disks, to be read there directly into the Ibycus system which has set type for the School's publications since 1981. They can then be edited and set, free from the errors that retyping always introduces.

Professor Clement writes that the reports of the excavations which he directed at Isthmia between 1967 and 1978 are in an advanced stage of preparation. In addition to his own *Catalogue of Coins*, Brigitta Wohl's study of the lamps, Timothy Gregory's study of the Hexamilion, Stephen Lattimore's *Sculpture*, and David Jordan's *Inscriptions*, are on the Ibycus system and nearly ready for submission.

In addition to completing this publication, Professor Clement hopes to round out the project by investigating those parts of the site which, though acquired for the excavation, have yet to be explored.

Excavation Permits

The American School of Classical Studies announces that two of its regular excavation permits will be available for the summer of 1989. Those interested should have discussed their projects with the Director of the School by the summer of 1987, have received application instructions from him, and have submitted the application itself by October 31, 1987.

AIA Gold Medal Awarded to Gladys and Saul Weinberg

The official citations on this occasion at the meetings of the AIA/APA in Washington in December, 1985, may be read in *AJA* Vol. 90, No. 2. The acknowledgements by this unique pair of recipients are presented below.

GLADYS: I had thought there might be one medal for the two of us, but not so! As a prudent wife I had planned to leave the main response to my husband but since I have been called up first, I would like to express my thanks to the Institute for the honor bestowed on me. Listening to Jim Wiseman's introductory speech about the future of archaeology, involving sensors, lasers, outer space and other such complexities made me realize that I am really only a "hunter-gatherer" type of archaeologist. Probably there are yet a few of us in that category and I am pleased that we still have something to contribute to the whole picture.



SAUL: This is the 21st ceremony for the awarding of the Institute's gold medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement, and Gladys and I are greatly honored to be the current recipients. Our thanks go to the Institute and its officers for this recognition.

But although the award now has a long tradition, the presentation today is, in one respect, unique: For the first time the medal is being given to a pair of archaeologists, a conjugal pair at that! Certainly, the possibility of such an award has always existed. As I write, there is on my desk a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of November 21st, telling of recent discoveries by Linda and Bob Braidwood, who have worked closely together for decades, beginning well before Bob received the Institute's medal in 1971. I'm sure that the time was not then ripe for such a double award, but I'm pleased that it has now become so. With the precedent established, there are many couples who may be considered by future committees.

Unlike the Braidwoods, who have cooperated closely for so long, Gladys and I have done most of our work together sep-



arately. With her special interest in minor objects, and then particularly glass, her path has touched infrequently and briefly with that of my researches in Aegean pre-history, Roman architecture and, most recently, Hellenistic sites. It was when we left the warm and protective hearth of the American excavations at Corinth, for Gladys's dig at Tarrha, Crete; and mine at Elateia in Central Greece, both in 1959, that we felt the need for cooperation in the field. Thus began a pattern of sharing that was to develop strongly when we moved our digging activities to Israel. First came Gladys's dig at Jalame and other sites in Western Galilee, and in 1968 we started work at Tel Anafa in Upper Galilee. The Jalame publication is now in press, an illustration of how the cooperation of one couple can function through all stages of archaeological activity.

What's more, we've had a lot of fun in the doing, and now our "just desserts" are being topped with nuts and whipped cream—forbidden fruits, but Oh! so good. Thanks for topping off our careers with such rich delights.

Volunteers Staff Publications Table at the Christmas Meetings

Marian McAllister, Editor of Publications, contracted this year for the first time, for an entire table for the ASCSA alone, at the AIA/APA meetings, to display the School's numerous attractive offerings.

Two local volunteers responded to the call for help (*Newsletter*, Fall 1985) in staffing this table. ASCSA takes this opportunity to thank them for their considerable and effective assistance. The two are Katherine Keene, of Greenbelt, Md., already known to *Newsletter* readers as the donor of a Summer Session Scholarship, and Leilia Washburn of Washington, who is herself Greek and has recently become interested in the School.

Both the Gennadius note-cards and the Amasis post-cards proved popular. In addition many new names were obtained as people signed to receive the Publications Catalogue and/or the *Newsletter*. Publications realized close to \$800 which well repays the \$300 charge for the

table. May there be Katherine Keenes and Leilia Washburns next December, too, in San Antonio!

Two New Fellowships Endowed

James McCredie, Chairman of the Managing Committee, announced at the December meetings that the School has received a generous endowment for the creation of two new fellowships for advanced students. One is to be named the Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellowship and is to be awarded to a student who has shown a decided interest and expertise in the study of Greek pottery; the other, in honor of Doreen C. Spitzer, is open as to the specific field of research.

Bequest to the School Honors George McFadden

The late Caroline Ewing left a bequest of \$26,000 to the ASCSA, and thereby hangs a tale. Many readers will remember George Henry McFadden, scion of a Philadelphia family, graduate, with classmates Eugene Vanderpool and Rodney Young, of both St. Paul's School and Princeton University, and research archaeologist. He excavated at Kourion in Cyprus under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum from 1934 until 1953 when his sailboat capsized "in the Greek and briny sea whence came the goddess of beauty herself to his beloved island", as Bert Friend wrote, in *AJA* 1954.

From 1969 to 1977 eight members of the School in succession held a McFadden Fellowship at the School, with funds provided by his sister Caroline. Mabel Lang had arranged for Caroline to study Greek with Maria Coutroubaki [later Mrs. Joseph Shaw], then a graduate student at Bryn Mawr and it was Mabel who won Caroline's allegiance to the School, which has resulted in this contribution to the Endowment Fund.

George McFadden himself supplied most of the funds for these excavations at Kourion, and had a house at the site. Bert Hodge Hill, Rodney Young, Virginia Grace, and John Franklin Daniel worked with him at Kourion. Roger Edwards went out at the death of McFadden, to supervise. The Department of Antiquities of Cyprus continued McFadden's work for a time; others associated with the School are completing publication of material from this site which proved to be so rich in all periods. The villagers in the area were devoted to McFadden, not least because he underwrote the remodelling of the local water-system, seeing to it that the main was divided fairly so that one line went to the Greek section of the village, one to the Turkish, and a third to the excavation. Thirty years later, ASCSA is grateful to him.

In Memoriam
Fordyce Wood Mitchel 1922–1986

This memorial for their old friend and colleague is contributed by Eugene Borza (Univ. of Penn., Visiting Professor ASCSA 1985–86) and Isabelle (ASCSA 1937–38) and Toni Raubitschek (Stanford).

Fordyce Wood Mitchel died suddenly on January 15, 1986, in Columbia, Mo. On the preceding day he had attended a small party given by the Dean of the University of Missouri, where he had been Professor of Classics and Ancient History since 1965. The occasion was the announcement and celebration of his having just been named to the prestigious Middlebush Chair, a three-year appointment with a research stipend, appropriate reward for his years of successful teaching.

Born in Tennessee, July 3, 1922, Mitch had studied Classics at Yale where he received his B.A. in 1943 and Ph.D. in 1954. There, as a student of A. E. Raubitschek, he was inspired to study Greek History and Epigraphy. While pursuing graduate studies he served as an Instructor at Yale (1945–47), Assistant Professor of Classics at Vanderbilt University (1948–53) and Professor of Classics at Randolph-Macon Women's College (1954–64).

Epigraphy became the heart of his studies, pursued not only in Greece, but also at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, where, in the 1950s and 60s, he was often a summer visitor. In 1979–80 he became a member and in 1982–83 he was research assistant to Christian Habicht. His meticulous epigraphical studies and his thoughtful consideration of broad historical issues resulted in more than twenty articles and a monograph on *Lycourgan Athens: 338–322 B.C.*, the subject of his Louise Taft Semple lectures at the University of Cincinnati, 1967–68.

Mitch served the American School of Classical Studies for many years as a member of the Managing Committee. Those who knew him in Athens will remember his wife, son Henry and daughter Magdalen (Maunie) all of whom survive him as does another son, Fordyce Jr. and a brother Henry. At the School Mitch was twice Annual Professor (1964–65, 1972–73), and twice Director of the Summer Session (1974, 1977).

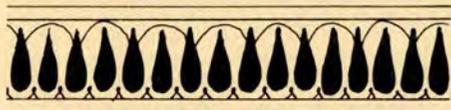
Highly regarded as a critic and referee, he gave time generously to evaluation of the work of others, and to judging of proposals submitted to funding agencies.

Fordyce Mitchel was a courtly man, embodying the gentility of the gentleman-scholar; his life in Tennessee and Virginia had left an indelible impression on his manners. He was a good husband, father, teacher and friend, popular with youngsters for his authentic rendition of Uncle Remus Stories. He was also an interesting companion, full of charm, wit, intelligence

and conviviality. His high standards of scholarship, and of conduct, were uncompromising. His students praised and respected the excellence of his teaching. For all these sterling qualities, he will be greatly missed.



Fordyce W. Mitchel



We note with sorrow the death, on March 10, of George M. A. Hanfmann, Hudson Professor of Archaeology Emeritus at Harvard University.

In Memoriam
Sarah Elizabeth Freeman 1907–1986

As a student at the ASCSA in 1931–1932, Sarah Freeman excavated Temple E at Corinth, going on to a Ph.D. in archaeology at Johns Hopkins, where she became Curator of Fine Arts in 1944. She retired in 1972. Her field was primarily coins and the history of money and she is best known for her book on the Garrett and the Jacobs coin collections at the University. A memorial service was held at Johns Hopkins for this distinguished scholar.

In Memoriam
Dorothy Kent Hill 1907–1986

"I'm not sure I want to dig in Greece again; you don't know whether you'll find anything, but when you dig in the Walters basement you're sure to find something exciting." So Dot Hill greeted me at the Walters Art Gallery soon after it opened in 1934. For the rest of her life, until retirement in 1977, she found exciting things in the ancient collections of the Walters and shared them with the Baltimore public and with Classical and Near Eastern archaeologists throughout the world. Her lively lectures, her gallery talks, touched a chord in all ages of listeners; her colleagues at A.I.A. meetings and international conferences awaited her scholarly, no-nonsense papers; her learning, wit, and charm delighted both professional and lay members of A.I.A. societies for years. She never lost that initial enthusiasm and love for the hundreds of objects she unpacked and catalogued in those early days, but she continued to arrange exhibitions and to publish in books and journals of many countries. In 1948, she founded the *Bulletin of the Walters Art Gallery*; she edited it and wrote an article in each issue on an amazing range of pieces in the museum for the next 22 years. Wherever in the richness of the collection she detected gaps in the picture of civilizations of the ancient Mediterranean she filled them with acquisitions which match the distinction of the original collection. From 1934 to 1971 she was Curator (what a true *curator* she was) of Egyptian and Near Eastern as well as Greek, Etruscan, and Roman and shepherded them with equal care, although it was Greek vases and Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes which gave her greatest joy and attracted her most extensive study. What could not be shown to Baltimore from the Walters' own collection she provided by record-breaking loan exhibitions with accompanying lectures.

Dot's love for digging was aroused at Corinth as a student of the School in 1929–1931 (A.I.A. Fellow 1930–1931). She returned to dig with Oscar Broneer at Isthmia in the 1950s, and her devotion to the School at Athens never wavered even when she shifted her digging vacations to Cyprus and to the School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem to dig at Araq-el-Emir. She was one of the original members of the Council of the Alumni Association of the School, from 1941 through 1945, and served as Representative of the Alumni on

Dorothy served the A.I.A., not only by lecturing, but as Secretary and President of the Baltimore Society and as Editor of Book Reviews for the *AJA* for 17 years. She almost never missed a Christmas meeting! the Managing Committee for two terms 1953–1955 and 1959–1961. She followed

the School's activities as keenly as if she had been a member of its staff, and her lifelong friends as well as her lifelong vocation and avocations stemmed from those happy years at the School. Lifetime they were, for "retirement" in 1977 from the Walters meant only that the Museum ceased to be her base of operations. She began then to teach at the Johns Hopkins University (Night School) and to give lectures at Wilson College and the Smithsonian while she continued her study of bronzes.

Her wide travels always hinged on archaeological monuments and extended well beyond Mediterranean and European limits. She was the ideal traveling companion, always good-natured and understanding; nothing deterred her from her purpose, nor wars nor insurrections, planes overhead on a dig or down with engine trouble in the jungle, cars broken down in the desert or plans cancelled by others, she went firmly on in quest of site or to fulfill a lecture promised.

It was fitting, and just what she wanted, that she "die in harness", on the train returning to her home in Baltimore from an archaeological discussion meeting in Princeton on March 9th. She would be surprised at the deep sense of loss she leaves, for in spite of recognition by honorary degrees from Wilson College and the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, she never realized how much she was contributing to "the advancement of Classical scholarship in America,"—that basic purpose of the School which she carried out so well—as gifted and successful museum curator, lecturer, teacher, editor, writer, scholar. Not least, however, will Dot Hill be missed in that capacity which binds School members with hoops of steel—friend, ever loyal, generous, helpful. How many of us have taken a shirt off our back to help another on a School trip?

Lucy Shoe Meritt



Dorothy Kent Hill

In Memoriam Priscilla Capps Hill 1900–1985

In 1920–1921 the only two associate members at the School were Edward Capps, Jr. and Priscilla Capps, son and daughter of Edward Capps, Sr., the mere outline of whose services to the School constitutes the longest entry in the entire index of Lord's *History of the ASCSA 1882–1942*.

Priscilla had taken a year off from Smith College, where she was majoring in biology with the idea of going to medical school, in order to assist her father whom President Wilson had appointed American Minister to Greece. The following year, returning to the United States, she graduated and taught biology at Hood College before returning to Greece where she began work for the Near East Relief, setting up outlets for the handwork of hundreds of Greek women displaced from Asia Minor. In Athens this time she met English-born Harry Hill who had been Vice Consul in the American Embassy and was now organizing the first American Express Company in Greece. They were married in 1933.

During World War II Harry held the rank of American Ambassador to the Greek and Yugoslav governments-in-exile, quartered in adjoining hotels in Cairo. Priscilla meanwhile, and son Larry, born in 1939, were living in New York where she was active in the Greek War Relief Association. At the end of the war in 1945 the family was reunited in Paris, headquarters of all the European branches of AmExCo., of which Harry was now Vice President. The Hills moved to Princeton in 1959, where Harry died at age 63.

Edward Capps, as Chairman of the Managing Committee in 1918, had started the Auxiliary Fund as a means of adding to the School's endowment. From 1959, Priscilla, as Treasurer, and C. H. Morgan II, Chairman of the Fund from 1962, became a formidable team. Priscilla continued in this position until 1974, diligently tracking down lost old friends, annually writing informative and persuasive letters to new ones, and publishing the growing list of contributors to the Fund each year.

In 1975, when the School acquired Mayer House and the Arthur V. Davis Foundations provided funds for an office staff, the Auxiliary Fund, which had added thousands of dollars to the School's Endowment over the years, was subsumed in the reorganization of the School's fund-raising efforts in order to increase both endowment and annual unrestricted funds. The School will always be indebted to the loyalty, to the gentle-but-firm tactics, and to the very substantial support that Priscilla Capps Hill's dedication to the Auxiliary Fund brought to it.

The personal recollections which follow are contributed by Dr. Frances Capps Cogan



Priscilla Capps Hill in Greek costume

of Chevy Chase, Maryland, in memory of her cousin.

It was in the fall of 1928 that I came to the American School as a student, and Priscilla invited me to share her apartment near the School. At the time she was running a shop for the Near East Relief. Embroidered articles were made by women from various villages using motifs copied from pieces that Priscilla had found in the Greek Islands. Her own collection of these rare authentic old embroideries she gave to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Fortunate are those of us who have reproductions of some of these from her shop which was always popular with tourists.

Priscilla's deafness, from oto-sclerosis, was hereditary but she had learned lip reading which was successful as long as she knew the subject of the conversation. She became a well-informed conversationalist as a result and was up on world affairs as well as local gossip. In the 1940s she underwent an operation on the middle ear which restored usable hearing and obliged her small son to reduce his customary decibel level! But she never lost her liking to talk.

She was a dynamic person who never let difficulties in her life defeat her. The lovely house in Athens that she and Harry built was taken over by the Germans during World War II, sold in 1947 and subsequently demolished. After Harry's death, Priscilla adjusted to a quiet life in a small house in Princeton with her garden and her birds, and her work of writing the fund-raising letters for the School. I was on the periphery of her life but she had so much affection to give and was such a warm person with so many friends that I always felt it a privilege to be with her. The last days of her life were sad as she gradually lost her memory and could no longer live alone. At the end she recognized no-one, and probably did not realize that she had a grandson, Caleb R. Hill. Many of us will miss her and feel that a whole era has passed with her.

A Word on Scholarly Wills

At the Managing Committee Meeting in May 1985, it was suggested that scholars should give serious thought, in advance of their demise, to the disposal of their libraries, a recent example being the donation of the archaeological books of the late Charles Hill Morgan II to the ASCSA. William M. Calder III, Professor of Classics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, who has had experience in the matter, volunteered to write about this subject for the Newsletter. The following are case statement excerpts from Professor Calder's article.

If you wish to contribute books or capital to the ASCSA:

1. Name in your will a literary executor—an expert in your field, certainly a friend; name a substitute as well. State that he has authority over the disposal of all your scholarly books and authority over posthumous publication of your work. Re-compense him with 50 to 150 books of his choice. You must state in your will that the Estate will pay his transportation to the library and room and board while he inspects or catalogues the books.

2. The School is interested in all your books. Duplicates of standards are welcomed. Personal annotated copies and "authors' copies," with corrigenda or addenda written in will be long cherished.

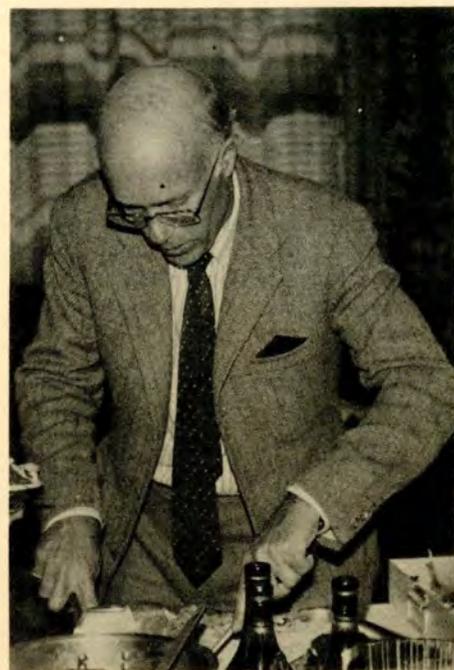
3. In the case of small collections a catalogue with author, brief title, and date, can be drawn up and sent to the Blegen Librarian. In the case of large (5,000 volumes or more) collections, the librarian should be flown to the collection. If the Estate can sustain the expense, state permission in the will. State clearly whether or not shipping costs are to be assumed by the Estate. All such administrative expenses are deductible for tax purposes from the Gross Estate.

4. Brilliant scholars are often extraordinarily careless about disposal of personal papers, correspondence, etc. Try to arrange your letters chronologically in individual folders by correspondent. Save carbons of your replies. Date, as well as you can, undated or partially dated documents. Weed out the trivial, never the confidential. You may stipulate that this material is not to be made available for X years and that permission from your literary executor is needed for publication. The importance of such archival material for the history of scholarship is invaluable.

5. Bequests to ASCSA are tax exempt and will reduce the taxable Gross Estate. By 1987 the first \$600,000 of the Gross Estate will be exempt from federal inheritance taxes which makes this attraction irrelevant for most scholars. State inheritances taxes, however, differ widely. Colorado has none; Massachusetts an outrageous one.

6. Accumulated capital can be left to the School. Married scholars who must think of a surviving spouse or children should know that there is another way. A bequest may be made to the ASCSA in the form of a charitable trust, that is the principle (tax deductible) is left to the School with the proviso that its income goes to spouse or child until his/her death.

7. A final suggestion: *mors immatura* is always with us. Consider making the ASCSA the beneficiary of your accumulated TIAA/CREF capital should you die before retirement. Celibates, widows and widowers, and the childless divorced should consider this seriously. One letter will arrange the matter neatly with TIAA.



Thanksgiving at Nemea: Carvers, Eaters, and Dancers
C. K. Williams II, Field Director, Corinth
Eugene Borza (Visiting Professor, U. Penn.) and
Steve Miller
John Camp
Andreas Sideris, Kiki Kyliakoudi, Bob Bridges



New Fellowship Open to Members of ASCSA and AAR

As announced in Washington at the December 1985 AIA/APA meetings, the Replogle Foundation has established a fellowship, in honor of Oscar Broneer, which will enable a student at the Academy in Rome to spend a year at the School in Athens, or vice versa. A committee, composed of the Director of the School in Athens, the Professor-in-charge of the School of Classical Studies of the Academy in Rome, and one outside member, currently Miranda Marvin (Wellesley College), will select the Broneer Fellow from applications submitted to whichever school the candidate wishes to attend. The Broneer Fellowship carries the same stipend as other Fellowships at each of the host institutions.

ASCSA Salutes the British School Centennial

The British School of Archaeology at Athens celebrates its hundredth anniversary in June 1986. The Centenary Appeal aims to provide for expansion of the school's library, and for a scholarship fund to enable Greek archaeologists to visit the United Kingdom for research.

A good tennis court makes good neighbors! The American School wishes its distinguished colleague institution all success in its goal and a second century of stimulating professional and personal cooperation.

Old Favorite Still Available

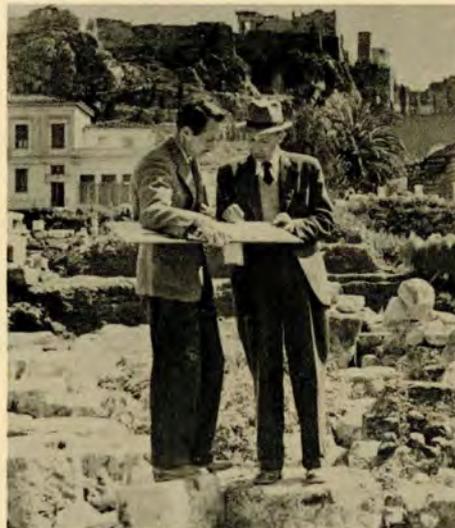
Greece Untrodden, by Alan J. B. Wace (1879-1957), Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens from 1914 to 1923, is a collection of short stories reflecting Greece as it was known to scholars and archaeologists before the First World War. Partly folk tale and partly true, these stories were told round the table after dinner during excavations in the region of Mycenae. Illustrated with sketches by Electra Megaw (whose husband A. H. S. Megaw was Director of BSA 1962 to 1968), privately published in 1964 and printed by the Stinehour Press in Vermont, this paperback is for sale for the benefit of the British School which celebrates its centennial this year. The book may be ordered from:

Lisa Wace French
Ashbourne Hall
Old Hall Lane

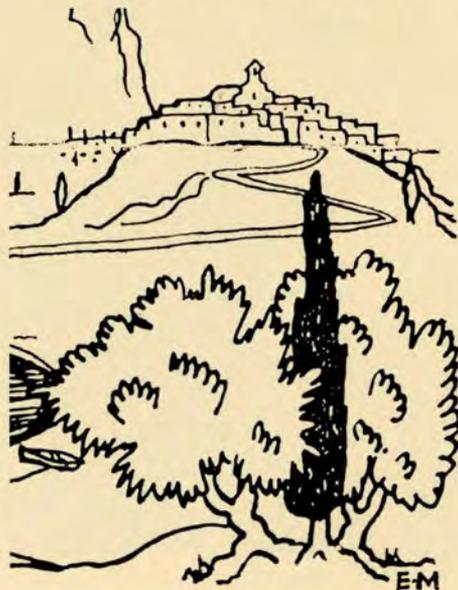
Manchester M14 6HP England
with payment by check on any U.S. bank in the amount of \$5.00. (Please do not send currency; there is a heavy charge on changing dollars!)



John Travlos with his sister, Athens, 1985



John Travlos and Eugene Vanderpool confer over the drafting board, in the Agora, ca. 1963



In Memoriam John N. Travlos 1908-1985 ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΟΣ

John Travlos' father, a native of Naxos, lived for many years in Russia and it was there, in Rostov, that John was born in 1908. His family left Russia in 1912 and came direct to Athens, which was his home thereafter.

Travlos' association with the School began in 1931. A graduate of that year from the Athenian Polytechnion, he served as architect of the joint Greek-American excavations on the Pnyx. This was an auspicious beginning: throughout his subsequent career he gave freely of his talents to both the School and the Greek Archaeological Service, providing valuable liaison between the two. As Architect of the Agora Excavations (1935-1940) and subsequently of the School Excavations (1940 to retirement in 1973) he shaped the modern world's vision of the Athenian Agora, as well as of ancient Corinth and the Sanctuary of Demeter at Eleusis. His *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Athens* became a "classic" immediately on its publication in 1971; a companion volume on the whole of Attica will be published posthumously. His two books on the neoclassical architecture of Greece have greatly stimulated respect for the post-Byzantine monuments of the country. His counsel was eagerly sought regarding major archaeological problems throughout Greece, while his helping hand was freely given to innumerable young archaeologists both Greek and foreign. There is hardly an archaeologist, of any nationality, in the last fifty years whose work has not been rendered more valuable by collaboration with, or by the influence of John Travlos. He was a modest, erudite, lovable, generous man. Few of the great figures in the archaeological world of our time have enjoyed such widespread respect and affection.

John Travlos is survived by his wife, Ada, their two daughters, Elli and Nina, both resident in the U.S.A., and two grandchildren, Micole and Yanni.

ASCSA Publications Office News

Please note the change in zip code for the ASCSA Publications Office: c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Olden Lane, Princeton NJ 08543-0631.

The date of the next meeting of the Publications Committee is tentatively set for November 8, 1986. Manuscripts to be considered for *Hesperia* should be submitted at least a month in advance of the meeting.

Artwork contributed by Deborah Nourse Lattimore

American Numismatic Society	Gustavus Adolphus College	Scripps College	University of Iowa
Amherst College	Hamilton College	Smith College	University of Kansas
Barnard College	Harvard University	Smithsonian Institution	University of Kentucky
Boston College	Hollins College	Southern Methodist University	University of Maryland
Boston University	Hope College	Southwestern at Memphis	University of Maryland Baltimore County
Brandeis University	Hunter College	Southwestern University	University of Massachusetts
Brigham Young University	Indiana University	Stanford University	University of Michigan
Brock University	Institute for Advanced Study	State University of New York at Albany	University of Minnesota
Brown University	Institute of Fine Arts, New York University	State University of New York at Buffalo	University of Mississippi
Bryn Mawr College	Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College	University of Missouri
Carleton College	Kent State University	Sweet Briar College, in consortium with Randolph-Macon Woman's College	University of North Carolina
Case Western Reserve University	Lawrence University	Temple University	University of Oklahoma
Central Pennsylvania Consortium	Lehigh University	Texas A & M University	University of Oregon
Dickinson College	Louisiana State University	Tulane University	University of Pennsylvania
Franklin and Marshall College	Loyola University of Chicago	Union College	University of Pittsburgh
Gettysburg College	Macalester University	University Museum (University of Pennsylvania)	University of South Florida
Wilson College	McMaster University	University of Alberta	University of Southern California
City University of New York	Michigan State University	University of British Columbia	University of Tennessee
Clark University	Middlebury College	University of Calgary	University of Texas at Arlington
Colgate University	Montana State University	University of California at Berkeley	University of Texas at Austin
College of the City of New York	Mount Holyoke College	University of California at Irvine	University of Toronto
College of the Holy Cross	New York University	University of California at Los Angeles	University of Vermont
College of William and Mary	Northwestern University	University of California at Santa Barbara	University of Virginia
College of Wooster	Oberlin College	University of Chicago	University of Washington
Columbia University	Ohio State University	University of Cincinnati	University of Wisconsin
Connecticut College	Pembroke College	University of Colorado	Valparaiso University
Cornell University	Pennsylvania State University	University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	Vanderbilt University
Dartmouth College	Pitzer College	University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign	Vassar College
Drew University	Pomona College		Wabash College
Duke University	Princeton Theological Seminary		Washington University
Dumbarton Oaks Research Library	Princeton University		Wayne State University
Emory University	Radcliffe College		Wellesley College
Florida State University	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in consortium with Sweet Briar College		Wesleyan University
Fordham University	Rice University		Wilfrid Laurier University
George Mason University	Rutgers University		Williams College
George Washington University			Yale University
Georgetown University			
Grinnell College			

The NEWSLETTER is published periodically by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 54 Soudias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece. All correspondence, contributions of articles or photographs should be addressed to the Editor at 41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.



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