

→ See also obituary in Fall 1994

AIA Gold Medal Awarded to Virginia Grace

Virginia Randolph Grace, whose lifelong study of stamped amphora handles, begun at the ASCSA almost 60 years ago, has achieved legendary status, was awarded the Gold Medal of the Archaeological Institute of America at the annual meetings in Boston this past December. Professor Carolyn Koehler and Philippa Matheson, both of whom have worked with Miss Grace, contribute the following profile.

Born in New York City in 1901, Virginia Grace went on to Bryn Mawr College from the Brearley School, where she had studied Latin for five years and Greek for three. Bryn Mawr was a family tradition; three of her four sisters had also gone there, encouraged by their father, who had been impressed by Professor of Greek Sanders ("what that man teaches is education").

After graduation, Miss Grace worked briefly in Prints and Drawings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, taught English in a New York high school, and mathematics at Brearley – hired by her old arithmetic teacher on the grounds that "you



Excavators in the Agora at Athens. (Phot. by Karen Preuss)

Ten Projects Fielded in Summer '89

Under the aegis of the ASCSA, scholars excavated, engaged in site surveys, or in *synergias* (joint Greek-American projects) in Greece last summer. Director of the ASCSA William D. E. Coulson reports.

Survey work was carried out at Grevena in northwestern Greece, under Professor Nancy Wilkie, Carleton College, the Nemea Valley, led by Professor James Wright, Bryn Mawr College, and the Skourta Plain, directed by Professor Mark Munn, Stanford University. The Grevena Project, an interdisciplinary, all-period survey of the *nomos* (province) of Grevena, began fieldwork in 1987 and completed its third season in October 1989. The *nomos* of Grevena, located in northwestern Greece close to the borders of Albania and Yugoslavia, covers approximately 2500 square kilometers. To date, the project has examined and collected material from a total of 267 sites, ranging from the Early Neolithic through medieval periods, with early Neolithic and Hellenis-

tic sites being the most common.

The Nemea Valley Archaeological Project, begun in 1984, conducted its last field season, revisiting sites discovered in previous seasons and studying some areas not adequately covered in the past, including the slopes around the site of Tsoungiza. Seventeen new sites were identified and five old ones revisited.

The fourth and final season of the survey of the Skourta Plain was conducted between July and September 1989. The survey area consists of terrain between the peaks of Mounts Parnes and Kithairon, stretching from the Attic lowlands in the south to Boeotia in the north. A total of 120 sites have been studied, ranging from the Early Neolithic to the Turkish period; of these, 66 were discovered for the first time.



May 1980, in xenonas on the Street of the Knights in Rhodes, during a work period. (Phot. by Claire Zimmerman)

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Twenty-five Hundred Years of Democracy

In 1993 the concept of a democratic form of government will have been on the books, so to speak, for 2500 years. The principle that the people (demos) have the political power (kratos) in a state became possible in Athens with Kleisthenes' introduction of a council (boule) and ten tribes (phylai) in 508/7 BC.

Since then man has gone from Plato and Aristotle to Machiavelli and Milton, Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, de Toqueville, Woodrow Wilson, and Learned Hand; from the Athenian council to the New England town meeting, the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Congress of the United States.

In recent years we have witnessed bicentennials of events and documents critical to the history of modern democracies. And the dramatically abrupt changes in just this past year have focused our attention on that system of political freedom and equality among citizens which we loosely call democracy.

But what is democracy?

"As we all know," said Alcibiades, "democracy is an acknowledged folly." "We have learned the hard lesson that democracy is fragile and needs constant care," says Nancy Neuman, President of the League of Women Voters. Governor Cuomo called democracy "a sleeping giant," stirring again in Eastern Europe and other areas of our small planet. "Democracy is a way of living, not a settled prescribed destination," writes

Pierre Gagnon in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Whatever your definition, the concept continues to affect nearly all human beings on this earth, either because their society operates by its principles, more or less, or because it does not. Whether one obeys its laws and enjoys its privileges, deplors its deficiencies, denies or exploits its advantages, the idea remains. How is democracy to be taught and practised, in societies that have known only dictatorships? How is it to be interpreted, implemented and made effective in our own country?

For over a century now the ASCSA has been in the business of training scholars to know, understand and teach all aspects of Greek antiquity, to become the humanists of the future. It seems appropriate for the School to take the initiative in commemorating this 2500th anniversary of the "birth" of democracy. The initiative, with the blessing of the School's Trustees and Managing Committee, is invested in the capable hands of Josiah Ober, Professor of Classics at Princeton University, and Charles Hedrick, currently Assistant Professor of Classics at SUNY/Buffalo, working with an Advisory Council headed by Classics Professor Alan Boegeholdt of Brown University, Vice-Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee, and supported by a growing number of experts.

The program envisioned aims to reach both a professional and lay public, in such a way as also to reflect the mission and

accomplishments of the School. It will consist of 1) a conference in Athens in December 1992 followed by one in Washington, in the Spring of 1993, each offering opportunity for dialogue among various academic disciplines and between academics and those who deal with related issues in the "real" world; 2) an exhibition, opening in Athens, of material evidence illustrating the Athenian democratic process. We hope the exhibition will then travel to other venues in the United States; 3) publications, possibly two volumes: one derived from conference papers, another aimed at a wider readership; 4) a TV documentary designed to reach a general audience.

Funding for all this is a major issue, of course. Already some donations have been received and proposals will be made to appropriate sources. Financial contributions may be sent directly to the School's New York office marked for the use of "Democracy 2500."

Your individual comments and suggestions are invited. Please address these to Professors Ober/Hedrick, c/o Democracy 2500, Attn. C. Vanderpool, ASCSA Publications Office, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton NJ 08543-0631.

The School's commemoration of "Democracy 2500" will be an enlightening and rewarding undertaking for all of us, and further, it will revitalize our awareness, and understanding of democracy.

Kresge Foundation Awards Major Grant to ASCSA

The Kresge Foundation has awarded the ASCSA a challenge grant of \$250,000 towards the construction of the Blegen Library extension. At the time of the announcement, the School was one of 24 recipients of a total of \$10,950,000 awarded so far in 1990.

A private foundation created by the personal gifts of Sebastian S. Kresge, The Kresge Foundation is headquartered in Troy, Michigan. It provides aid to institutions operating in the areas of higher education, health and long-term care, arts and humanities, social service, science and the environment, and public affairs. Grants are made toward projects involving construction or renovation of facilities and the purchase of major capital equipment or real estate. The Kresge Foundation, which awarded a total of \$57,553,000 to 189 charitable organizations in 1989, will continue to make new grant commitments during the balance of 1990.

The Kresge Foundation makes its grants on a challenge basis, requiring the grant recipient to raise the remaining funds for its project. As a condition for receiving its award, the School must raise \$760,000 by March 1, 1991.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Grace Gold Medal

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always had your lesson done.”

In 1927, inspired by a report written by Dorothy Burr (Thompson) in the *Bryn Mawr Bulletin*, she set out for Greece with her younger brother, Ted; on the same boat she met Mary Zelia Pease (Philippides). After returning to Bryn Mawr to complete her course work with Professors Sanders, Rhys Carpenter and Mary Hamilton Swindler, she went back to Greece. In 1931-2 she excavated at Halai, and began work on stamped transport amphoras at the Athenian Agora, for which she received her PhD from Bryn Mawr in 1934.

In the years leading up to World War II, she took part in many excavations and expeditions—with Hetty Goldman at Tarsus, in Cyprus (at Lapithos, and later at Kourion), an Ionian trip with Lucy Shoe (Merritt) and others, Antioch, and Alexandria, as well as holidays in Europe, as far north as Sweden. She also spent two weeks at Pergamon, cataloguing tile stamps, and glimpsed some stamped amphora handles “in a tray under the bed,” without then knowing the importance a Pergamene deposit would have for her later chronology.

At the outbreak of the Second World

War, she gave her place on one of the last boats taking foreigners out of Greece to Lisa Wace (French), then a child of eight, and went instead to Cyprus, where she helped to put excavation records in order against possible invasion. She later served with the State Department and in the civilian OSS in Cairo, Eritrea, Ankara, Istanbul, and Smyrna – where her task included filling out importation forms for whisky “for diplomatic purposes.”

After the war, she went back to the study of Greek amphoras, first at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and then in Athens in 1949, where she has



Winter, 1955, at Abu Mena, in the Western Desert. From top of stairs, Mr. Lucas Benaki, “the lamp lady,” Virginia Grace, Ms. Maria Petropoulakou, and “Little Aziza.” (Phot. probably Andreas Dimoulinis)



1943, on holiday in the Turkish Mountains, during war service in Ankara. (Phot. by Charles Iffla)

lived ever since. The stream of amphora publications, which had begun before the war, has continued unabated; numerous scholars have come to depend on her knowledge, for publishing their own amphora fragments or for establishing and dating excavation contexts. Gradually the references to “mere stamp collecting” and her “banausic activities” have been replaced by acceptance of her revisions of Hellenistic chronology, based largely on her carefully constructed lists of the magistrates named on amphora stamps. In an article in *Hesperia*, 1985, she presents evidence from four different classes of

amphoras to date the construction of the Middle Stoa at the Athenian Agora to a precise year, 183 BC.

With hindsight, perhaps the most remarkable thing about her achievement is not that amphora studies could be made to yield such important results, but that there is such a contrast between the meagerness of the financial resources available and the richness of the human resources which Miss Grace was able to press into amphora service. Two of her assistants, Maria Savvatiianou-Petropoulakou (co-author of the volume on stamps from Delos) and Andreas Demoulinis (“we all make mistakes; even Andreas makes mistakes”), made possible the development of her rigorous and complex filing system. In turn, this has lent itself remarkably well to computerization, currently under way (though Miss Grace is not necessarily pleased with the idea that “she has a mind like a computer”). A host of others have worked with her for periods of varying duration, typing, making records, translating Russian articles, and processing photographs, while her travels have taken her all over the Mediterranean in the company of vast numbers of friends and acquaintances.



the Isthmian shrine was one of the earliest and most important religious centers in the Greek world.

In order to explain the formation of the cult place and its expansion in succeeding centuries, we needed a well-documented account of the layers of earth surrounding its central area, with a detailed record of the artifacts deposited in those layers. Analyses of ash, bone, carbonized plant remains and pollen would give us information about the environment.

Separate from the Sanctuary but partially explored in the first excavations, the settlement on the Rachi ridge provided an unusual example of a small community

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1926-1927, Virginia Grace as teacher, in the Mojave Desert with snake provided by pupils.

U. of Chicago Excavates at Isthmia

The 1989 excavations at the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia, conducted under the auspices of the University of Chicago and the ASCSA, revealed much new information on the site's history and topography. Field Director Elizabeth R. Gebhard, who is Professor of Classics at the University of Illinois at Chicago, summarizes the results.

In this past season's campaign, exploration in and around the Temple of Poseidon furnished a wealth of new evidence for reconstructing the history of the Sanctuary at Isthmia, while further clear-

ing on the Rachi, a low ridge immediately to the south, uncovered extensive details about life in a small industrial community during the Hellenistic period.”

The Sanctuary of Poseidon was discovered by Oscar Broneer in 1952 and excavated under his direction until 1967. Five volumes of the final publications have appeared, four of them in the *Isthmia* series. Some years ago, however, it became apparent that further excavations were needed to clarify the development and history of the Sanctuary. As a political meeting place with a panhellenic athletic festival modeled on the Olympic Games,

Excavations

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Perhaps the most important site is that of the fortress at Panakton, which secured the Athenian presence in the area, particularly from the fifth through the third centuries BC. By the second half of the fourth century BC, farmsteads began to be built in great numbers in the area, a phenomenon which reached its height at the turn of the fourth to the third centuries BC, when Thebes was reduced to comparative insignificance. Athens, while no longer a power abroad, successfully dominated this hinterland. However, most of the small sites do not outlast the third century; Panakton itself seems to have been abandoned at the end of the century. Subsequently, a series of small hamlets was built along the northern edge of the plain, continuing into the Roman period. Most likely the city of Tanagra exploited this hinterland after Athens.

The School's three *synergias* were all on Crete: on Pseira, directed by Professor Philip Betancourt, Temple University, and Dr. Costis Davaras, Ephor of East Crete, and Mochlos, under Professor Jeffrey Soles, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, and Dr. Davaras in east Crete, and at Phalasarna, directed by Professor Frank Frost, University of California at Santa Barbara, and Dr. Elpida Hatzidaki, Ephoreia of West Crete, in west Crete.

Excavations on Pseira began in 1986 to reexamine those areas dug by Richard Seager in 1906 and 1907 and to excavate new areas. Previously, there had been no systematic exploration of a Minoan settlement in the Gulf of Mirabello. This summer, excavations were conducted in the settlement, in the Final Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age cemetery, and at the location of two Minoan dams. In the Minoan town, work concentrated on the Plateia House, a large building at the north side of the town square, where excavations showed that the eastern wing had been constructed at the end of Late Minoan IA and destroyed at the end of Late Minoan IB. Excavation beneath the floor revealed two earlier architectural phases, one dating to Middle Minoan and the other to Late Minoan IA. In the cemetery, the excavators cleared eleven tombs of varying types, including cist graves and rock shelters.

Joint excavations on the neighboring island of Mochlos began for the first time since Richard Seager's work there in 1908. The cemetery exploration revealed three tombs, which had been thoroughly plundered, probably in antiquity. Finds included Early Minoan II-III and Middle Minoan I potsherds and a cylinder seal of haematite which was imported from Northern Syria.

In the settlement, parts of four Neopalatial houses were exposed. One of these, with facade and staircase of ashlar masonry, dates to the Late Minoan IB phase. Beneath its floor is a layer of volcanic ash, under which was discovered Late Minoan IA pottery, the first conclusive evidence from Crete itself that the volcano on Thera erupted towards the end of Late Minoan IA, and that Minoan civilization continued to flourish on Crete through the Late Minoan IB phase.

At Phalasarna, the joint Greek/American team traced the entire line of the acropolis and harbor fortifications and conducted a magnetometer survey which produced a series of anomalies, particularly in the harbor area. These have been targeted for investigation in 1990.

The three excavation permits were held by Corinth, under the direction of Charles



View of East House and Kastro, Kavousi, Crete. (Phot. by Karen Preuss)

K. Williams II, ASCSA; Isthmia, under Professor Elizabeth Gebhard, University of Chicago, discussed elsewhere in this issue (p. 3); and Kavousi on Crete, led by William Coulson, ASCSA Director, Geraldine Gesell, University of Tennessee, and Leslie Day, Wabash College. Excavations also continued in the Athenian Agora under Professor T. Leslie Shear, Jr., ASCSA and Princeton University, and John McK. Camp, ASCSA Mellon Professor of Archaeology.

Excavations in Corinth have been carried out by the School almost continuously since 1896. In 1989, work focused on the area at the west end of the forum, where in 1901 and 1910 the School had uncovered the outline of a large podium

belonging to Temple E. Although the temple was excavated and subsequently published, much of its temenos remained unexplored, and its identification the subject of controversy. Some scholars identify the temple as the Capitolium, others as site of the imperial cult. The new excavations may resolve the controversy, and at the same time establish a precise chronology for temple and temenos, as well as for the West Shops.

In the summer of 1988, after a six year hiatus, the School resumed work along the north side of the Athenian Agora, where in 1981 excavators uncovered a portion of the famed Stoa Poikile. West of the Stoa lay other buildings of the classical period, including the Sanctuary of Aphrodite Ourania. In the early Roman period, a temple of Roman type seems to have embellished the classical sanctuary of Aphrodite, but only one corner of its steps came to light in the area uncovered in the early 1980's. The 1989 season resumed work at the site of the Aphrodite sanctuary. Since these excavations began at the floor level of modern basements, late Byzantine remains were the first to come to light; their exploration occupied virtually the entire season. It appears that from the ninth through the twelfth centuries AD, this area was a thriving neighborhood of small houses interspersed with commercial or industrial establishments. In general, the remains consisted of rubble walls, which probably served as foundations beneath a superstructure of sun-dried brick. Without exception, the rooms had floors of hard-tamped earth or clay, and under the surface itself there were numerous jar-like storage bins, or pithoi, which could accommodate in bulk products such as grain or olive oil. It appears likely that the houses in this area were abandoned by their owners at the beginning of the thirteenth century, when in 1205 Athens was sacked in the aftermath of the Fourth Crusade. Beneath the lowest floors of the houses was a deep earth fill of the early Byzantine period; in various places, this deep debris was excavated down to Roman levels, and the last days of the season brought tantalizing glimpses of heavy masonry foundations deeper down.

The Kavousi Project in east Crete was formed in 1978 for the purpose of reexamining two early Iron Age settlements (Vronda and the Kastro) located near the modern village of Kavousi. These sites were identified and briefly excavated in 1900 and 1901 by Harriet Boyd (Hawes), the first American woman to have directed an excavation in Greece. They are particu-

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Explorations of Cretan Rural Landscape Continue

ASCSA students Donald C. Haggis and Margaret S. Mook of the University of Minnesota are currently participating in the Kavousi-Thripti Survey, described in the following note.

"On holidays and on days when the ground was too wet for digging we rode up and down Kavousi plain and the neighboring coast hills seeking for the Bronze Age settlement which I was convinced lay in these lowlands somewhere near the sea. It was discouraging work, for my eyes soon came to see walls and the tops of beehive tombs in every chance grouping of stones, and we went to many a rise in ground which at a distance looked like a perfect Mycenaean hill, but proved to be all rock. From an archaeological as well as an agricultural point of view the curse of the Kavousi region is the shallowness of soil."

In the early spring of 1901, when Harriet Boyd was investigating the Late Minoan III "Cyclopean" walls at Avgo, such was her impression of the plain of Kavousi. Although the methods and philosophy of archaeological survey have changed vastly in the last 89 years, the fundamental purpose has remained the same: to increase the sample of archaeological sites and to expand the archaeological record. Boyd was well aware of the diverse environments at Kavousi and the multifarious agricultural strategies of the contemporary villagers. Her disappointment with the Kavousi soil

notwithstanding, a small team of students from the University of Minnesota has begun surveying the region of Kavousi in search of evidence for rural Minoan settlements.

The Kavousi-Thripti Survey (KTS), a component of the Kavousi Project Excavations, is conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and with the permission of the Greek Ministry of Culture and the Archaeological Ephoreia of Eastern Crete. Reexploration of the Kavousi area was conducted initially between 1974 and 1978 by Professors Leslie P. Day of Wabash



Harriet Boyd at Gournia, Crete, 1903. (The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania)



Members of the Kavousi-Thripti Survey at Skouriasmenos, Kavousi: from left to right, Claudia Honeywell, Margaret S. Mook, and Donald C. Haggis.

College and Geraldine C. Gesell of the University of Tennessee. Their purpose was to study sites which had been incompletely published by Harriet Boyd, Edith Hall and other scholars in the early 20th century, and to explore new areas of this rich archaeological landscape. The KTS is rooted in these early reconnaissances and its purpose is to provide an environmental and chronological background for the current excavations at the Early Iron Age sites of Vronda and Kastro conducted by Professors Gesell, W. D. E. Coulson, and Day.

Systematic intensive survey is an arduous process involving hours of walking in never-ending groves of olives and on precipitous mountain peaks. Its results may have discouraged Harriet Boyd who was searching for a Minoan palace or Mycenaean tholos tomb, but today the information provides the basis for reconstructing the rural environment, the landscape between the town and palace, where people lived, farmed, shepherded, fished, and traveled to market. Of the some 70 Minoan sites (Early Minoan II-Late Minoan IIIC) recovered in 1988-89 in the Kavousi plain and surrounding hills, five may represent commercial and fishing interests, four are winter pastoral dwellings, two represent small villages, and the remaining sites are isolated farmsteads or hamlets. Questions addressed by the KTS include: what is the state of rural habitation after the apparent widespread destructions of Late Minoan I (ca. 1450 BC); and are land use potential and resource availability reasons for the theorized shift in settlement from coastal plain to mountain in Late Minoan IIIC (ca. 1200 BC).

Investigation of the rural landscape of Crete, the study of the hinterland of farmsteads, hamlets, villas, sanctuaries and shepherding establishments can only augment our understanding of the civilization of Minoan Crete, its development and aftermath.

Excavations

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larly important because they span the late Bronze to the early Iron Age (12th – 8th centuries BC), a period of major cultural transition from the prehistoric Minoan to the historic Greek civilization, a time popularly called the Dark Age of Greece. Cleaning since 1983 and excavation since 1987 on the lower hill of Vronda have uncovered a sizeable Late Minoan III settlement, including an LMIIC pottery kiln, an LMIIC shrine with an external cult deposit of goddesses with upraised hands and snake tubes, and a series of Late Geometric to Early Orientalizing cremation and inhumation burials (8th – 7th centuries BC), found in the abandoned Late Minoan IIIC buildings on the ridge and in the tholos cemetery area. The settlement on the Kastro is located on a peak some 700 m. above sea level. Rooms have been discovered on long, narrow terraces running down the slopes of the Kastro. The

rooms on the west are particularly important, for they have yielded stratified deposits from Late Minoan IIIC through Late Geometric and thus indicate a long period of inhabitation on the Kastro.

For the summer of 1990, the School has applied to the Ministry of Culture for the completion of survey projects at Grevena and Vrokastro in east Crete and for the initiation of a survey on the island of Kythera. The School has also requested the continuation of the three *synergias* on Crete and of the excavations at Corinth, the Athenian Agora, and Kavousi. It has also requested the resumption of excavations at Halai in eastern Lokris under the direction of Professor John Coleman of Cornell University. Excavations had previously been carried out at Halai between 1911 and 1935 by Hetty Goldman and Alice Walker. Since 1986, Professor Coleman has been conducting a survey in the area of Halai in preparation for further excavations.

AIA Session Studies Olynthus

Nicholas Cahill, ASCSA '85-'86, who is finishing his doctoral thesis at UC Berkeley on household and urban organization at Olynthus, summarizes here a special panel on the site held at the Boston AIA meetings in December, '89.

Olynthus occupies a special place in the history of the American School and of Classical Archaeology in general. It was among the first American School excavations, where many well-known American and Greek archaeologists received their first training. Furthermore, its destruction by Philip II and apparent abandonment in 348 BC seemingly provided a key fixed point in pottery chronology, as well as unique evidence for the study of ancient urban planning and housing.

Although Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University finished his excavations at Olynthus over fifty years ago, the site is at the center of controversy now, in part due to subsequent discoveries elsewhere in Greece. The ASCSA excavation at Koroni, a Ptolemaic fort on the east coast of Attica, has shown a gap of about a generation in the chronology of Attic pottery, somewhere in the late fourth or early third century BC. In order to explain this discrepancy the dating of pottery from Olynthus, long considered a fixed point, has come under scrutiny. Moreover, recent interest in Greek urban-

ism has focused attention on the houses of Olynthus. These are not only extensively excavated, but were found with many artifacts still *in situ* on the floors, one of the very few sites anywhere in the Mediterranean where domestic assemblages have been well-excavated and recorded.

To assess the contribution of Olynthus to the study of Greek archaeology, and to reevaluate the finds in light of recent discoveries, Professor Susan Rotroff of Hunter College organized a special session at the Boston AIA meetings in December.

Among those who suggest that the site was not totally abandoned after 348 BC, Professor James Degrate, of the University of Illinois at Urbana, noted that a number of coins of Alexander the Great and other early Hellenistic issues discovered on the site show a reoccupation which continued for some 30 years. He also assigns a sizable number of less easily datable coins to this late phase, concluding that pottery ascribed to the destruction of 348 could actually date as late as 316

BC, when Olynthus was finally abandoned. This would neatly fill the gap in early Hellenistic pottery chronology. Another proponent of downdating the Olynthus material is Dr. Mark Rose, who spoke both on the reoccupation and on the absolute dates of Chalcidic silver coins.

Professor Rotroff considered the implications of a revised chronology at other sites. She concluded that dating pottery as late as 316 BC would create a mass of contradictions, as for example in Athenian bronze coinage. Moreover, the Kerameikos has recently produced deposits fairly closely dated around 316 BC; the pottery looks distinctly later than most of the Olynthian material. Therefore she suggests that while there may be a few late vases from Olynthus, the majority of the pottery should still be dated to Philip's destruction.

Where conclusions can be drawn in other areas, they tend to support the original dating of Olynthus. Professor Hector Williams, of the University of British Columbia, spoke on lamps, particularly in comparison to those recently excavated at nearby Toroni, while Dr. Beryl Barr-Sharrar examined the bronzes, comparing them to finds from Macedonian tombs. The "minor finds" were discussed by Professor Anna Benjamin of Rutgers University.

In an historical paper, Professor Julia Heskell, of Brown University, explored Olynthus' relations with Macedon, particularly the notion that Olynthus was an "innocent victim" of Philip's aggression. Her analysis of the treaty between Philip and the Chalcidians in 356, and the subsequent breakdown of relations, suggests instead that at least at first, Olynthus was able to demand heavy concessions from the Macedonian king in exchange for the alliance.

My own interest lies in urban planning and the organization of the city and its houses. Olynthus offers a unique opportunity to study Classical houses together with their contents: how rooms were used, what kinds of work went on in houses, and how various districts of the city differed. Looking at both architecture and finds, I think we can see distinct neighborhoods in the city, and social relationships between the families who lived on the same block. On the date of abandonment, I believe the coins prove reoccupation of only the northern tip of the hill, not of the whole site, and that the household assemblages can be dated to Philip's destruction.

The consensus of all who participated in the session was that there is new and exciting work to be done at Olynthus.

Development News

ASCSA Matches Mellon Grant.

In the last issue of the *Newsletter*, the School announced that the Andrew W. Mellon foundation had awarded \$200,000 in endowment funds to support the Blegen Library. "We are happy to report that the ASCSA has successfully matched these funds," says President of the Board, Hunter Lewis. "The grant and the matching funds come at a crucial time, as we are midway through the construction of the new wing."

Award for Bibliographical Assistant. The N. Demos Foundation of Chicago, a generous supporter of the Gennadeion for many years, has awarded the School \$10,000 for support of a bibliographical assistant in the Gennadius Library.

The Demos Foundation has been contributing to the School since 1969. The Foundation supported construction of the Gennadius' new wing in

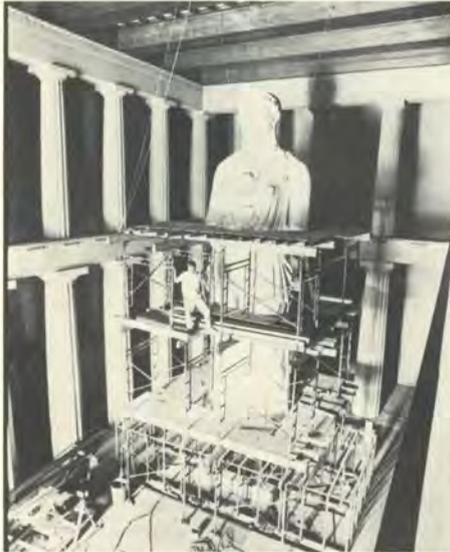
1969 and the construction of a wing in the Isthmia Museum in 1971. Since the late seventies, the Foundation has focused on the Gennadius Library, with special emphasis on providing staff assistance for work on the archives.

Archival support from the Demos Foundation was originally used to catalogue and make available the papers of Heinrich Schliemann. In line with the Foundation's particular interest in preserving materials connected with the Greek heritage, it has also supported work on the archival materials of Greek composer Dimitri Mitropoulos, diplomat Athanasios Souliotes-Nikolaides and the cataloguing of editions of Korae in the collection of John Gennadius. In recent years, the Foundation has enabled the School to train a young Greek as a library bibliographic assistant. Eleni Fournaraki is completing her second year under the terms of this project.

Athena Born Again in Nashville

Barbara Tsakirgis, ASCSA SS '75 and Regular Member '80-'81, is Assistant Professor at Vanderbilt University and one of several scholars who are advisors on the Athena Parthenos project in Nashville, which will be unveiled on May 20, 1990. She writes:

According to Greek mythology, Athena sprang fully grown and armed from the head of her father Zeus. In Nashville, Tennessee, in the world's only full-scale replica of the Parthenon, Athena is coming to life again, but this time at a slightly slower pace than in her first birth.



The Nashville Athena under construction.

AIA Announces New Fellowship

The AIA has announced the creation of a new fellowship which will grant a stipend of approximately \$6000 to an incoming Associate Member or Student Associate Member at the ASCSA. The Anna C. and Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship will be awarded for the academic year 1991-1992 contingent upon the applicant's acceptance at the School and is open to US or Canadian residents who are at the pre-doctoral stage or who have received the PhD degree within the last five years. More than amateur archaeologist, the late Mr. Colburn, when in his 60's, became a full-time scholar and PhD at the University of Pennsylvania. Deadline for application is February 1, 1991. For further information, contact the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston, Tel: 617/353-9361.

How did it all begin? In 1897, Tennessee built a Parthenon as the centerpiece in its exhibition for the state's centennial year. Twenty-three years later, when the first stucco and lathe Parthenon was condemned as unsound, the Nashvillians voted public funds to replace the building in permanent materials. The second Nashville Parthenon (1920-1931) was built of concrete and gravel from the Potomac River, a combination which, in electric light, shines honey white, just like weathered Pentelic marble. The building measures to within one-quarter inch of the Periclean original and has all of the optical refinements, including the inclination of the verticals and the curvature of the horizontals. The sources for all aspects of the building are to be credited for the accuracy of the copy; Penrose's drawings were followed in the construction, and the young William Bell Dinsmoor, Sr. served as consultant in the project.

For fifty years a box marked "For a Statue of Athena" stood inside the building. Schoolchildren and visitors from all over deposited their pennies, nickels and dimes, and at the fiftieth anniversary of the new Parthenon, the money was counted. Contributions totaled more than \$27,000, so it was decided that work on Athena could begin. A competition was held and Alan LeQuire, a sculptor who proposed to base his work as heavily as possible on the evidence for the original statue, won the commission.

Work on Athena has taken seven years. With the original monies spent, several additional grants have generously supported the project. The sculptor's studio was destroyed by fire, and with it the early models for the base sculpture and the shield. Instead of chryselephantine, as in the original, the modern sculptor worked with a durable, but light mixture of concrete and fiberglass, on an internal armature of steel, since Athena is sited in the area of the New Madrid fault, cause of the most powerful earthquake ever to hit the United States. The base is of marble and the spear is made from a flagpole donated by McDonald's. There are also plans to apply gold leaf to those portions of the statue which were gold, if a donor can be found.

Athena stands over forty feet high. The statue base is decorated with the birth of Pandora; the figures in this scene bear the faces of the principal instigators of Athena's modern rebirth. Contestants in the Centauro-machy run along the edge of Athena's sandals, and the relief Amazonomachy rages on her fifteen foot high shield.



Head of the Nashville Athena.

LeQuire has declined to put his portrait in the Amazonomachy, as Pheidias is reputed to have done in the fifth century. In her outstretched right hand, Athena bears the goddess Nike, who stands six feet tall. LeQuire has fueled the fires of the column/no column debate, by omitting the support under Athena's hand, aided of course by the strength of the steel armature. Athena's Gorgon, a horrific, grimacing image, decorates the middle of her snaky-edged aegis, and the sphinxes and crest of the goddess' helmet nearly touch the ceiling.

Among the scholarly consultants who have advised on the appearance of Athena are Professors Brunilde Ridgway of Bryn Mawr College, an enthusiastic supporter of the project since its inception who urged LeQuire to "be his own Pheidias, not merely a copyist," and Evelyn Harrison of the Institute of Fine Arts.

The unveiling in May will be celebrated with city-wide activities, including a parade and fireworks. On the following day a series of guest speakers including Professors Ridgway, Harrison, J.J. Pollitt, and the author will introduce Nashvillians to all aspects of their city goddess, on topics as varied as art in public places and the Jungian interpretation of Athena.

Controversy has already surfaced about the appearance of a pagan goddess in a city which some call "the buckle of the Bible belt," and the organizers hope that all citizens of Nashville will come to realize and appreciate the timeless civic aspects of the goddess.

In October, 1989, the new Director of the Gennadius Library, **Donald M. Nicol**, gave his Inaugural Lecture on "Byzantium, Venice and the Fourth Crusade." Dr. Nicol has just published a brief biography of John Gennadius, founder of the Library, available from the Gennadeion.



Director of the Gennadeion Donald Nicol presenting his inaugural lecture on October 17, entitled "Byzantium, Venice, and the Fourth Crusade."

In memory of **Francis R. Walton**, for many years Director of the Gennadius Library, the ASCSA organized an evening dedicated to his memory on March 29. Speakers included **William D. E. Coulson**, Director of the School, **James R. McCredie**, Chairman of the Managing Committee and Director of the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, **Sophie Papageorgiou**, Librarian of the Gennadius Library, and Director **Donald M. Nicol**. Dr. Walton's children, Sara and David, flew to Athens from the United States to attend the event. The Ninth Annual Walton Lecture, entitled "The Platonic Renaissance in 15th Century Italy," was then presented by **C. M. Woodhouse**. The evening's proceedings will be published.



Professor **Mary B. Moore** of Hunter College spoke on "Exekias and Narrative" in a lecture given at the School in January to honor Mrs. **Mary Zelia Philippides**, for many years Librarian of the Blegen Library.



Dr. Mary Moore with Mary Zelia Philippides at lecture in honor of Mrs. Philippides, January 16.

The ASCSA, the Greek Music Circle, and the Center for Contemporary Music Research commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Dimitri Mitropoulos with a panel discussion and two concerts, including two world premieres, on April 2-3 at the Gennadius Library. Performers included **Alexandra Cambouro-poulou**, **Nina Patrikidou**, **Efi Agrafioti**, **Vicky Stylianou**, and pianist **John G. Papaioannou**, who organized the concerts.

ASCSA Archives Receive Gift from DBT

Mellon Archivist Carol Zerner and Associate Member Harriet Blitzer report on a recent gift by Dorothy Burr Thompson.

The Archives of the ASCSA have benefitted greatly by Dorothy Burr Thompson's recent gift of photographs, dating from her early years in Greece. The collection, comprising over 800 negatives and hundreds of prints, documents archaeology as well as traditional life and regional variation in Greece and other areas of the eastern Mediterranean in the 1920's and 1930's, providing a valuable resource for scholars of Greek culture, history, archaeology and ethnography. Harriet Blitzer is making good use of the material in preparing her study entitled The Traditional Industries of Greece: Their History, Technology, Raw Materials and Trade.

Carol Zerner

In Aegean archaeology, the use of ethnography – that is, the details of traditional Greek material culture – has advanced in recent years from a casual recognition of data to a more systematic application of the meaning of traditional man-land relationships, their material products and distribu-

tion, and their resulting physical remains in the Greek countryside. Efforts of this type are now critical in the Aegean basin (a fact long-recognized by Greek scholars of *laographia*) simply because, with the death of knowledgeable elders, much information is lost daily about trade, traditional agriculture and animal husbandry, and virtually every industry whose cultural and technological roots lie in the complex world of the pre-20th century Aegean.

Any scholarly application of ethnography to archaeological remains in Greece is clearly dependent on careful, consistent and quantitative recording of ethnographic data in the field and on complementary historical, archival and library research. The Thompson photographic archive, with details of trade-by-sail and overland commerce by *karo* and *arabas* in Greece in the years prior to World War II, yields one more thread in this diaphanous fabric of traditional Greek life. Dated photographs, for example, of pottery production and trade in the

Peloponnese and northern Greece; of rush beehives transported from Constantinople and Anatolian-type chestnut-wood *hamal* baskets in the port of Patras; and of caiques with lateen sails setting off from Chalkis and Aegina, all help to clarify interconnections within the pre-mechanized Aegean and to identify the production and movement of goods and commodities.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the study of traditional life in Greece has been graced by the incomparable photography of D. Tloupas of Larisa. Would that his talents had been available in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when so much more was extant. With this in mind, the accessibility in the American School of any photographic archive like that of Dorothy Thompson becomes essential, not only as a possible source for the archaeologist seeking information about traditional lifestyles, trade or industry, but as a record of this land and its people, so important to all of us.

Harriet Blitzer

At the annual Open Meeting on March 30, 1990, over three hundred members of the School, staff, and the Athenian archaeological community heard Professor **James R. McCredie**, Chairman of the Managing Committee, speak on "Designs of Power: Patronage in Hellenistic Samothrace." **William D. E. Coulson**, ASCSA Director, reported on the work of the School in 1989.



Professor Yildiz Ötügen, from Hacettepe University, Ankara, spoke on "Byzantine Monuments of Turkish Thrace" on February 20 at the School. From left, Haralambos Bakirtzis, Ephor of Thrace, Professor Argyris Petronotis, University of Thessaloniki, Kostas Skambavias, Byzantine Ephoreia of the Cyclades, and Professor Ötügen.

The publishing house of Philip von Zabern has just announced the publication of a German version of **John McK. Camp's** book on the Agora, originally published by Thames and Hudson. Dr. Camp is Mellon Professor of Archaeology at the ASCSA.



Crowning the efforts of staff and students, Director Coulson places the star on top of the tree at the annual Christmas party in December.



Whitehead Professor at the School for 1989-90, William Biers, University of Missouri at Columbia, (right), and William D. E. Coulson, Director of the ASCSA, at the lecture given by Professor Biers in December. Professor Biers spoke on "Excavations at the Western Edge of the Roman World: Mirobriga, Portugal."

The Philoi of the Gennadius Library sponsored a number of activities during the past year. Among the lectures: "Athenian Classicism of the 19th Century," by the architect and Professor at the Polytechnion Manos Biri; "Diplomatic Documents at the Service of History," by Mrs. Domna Donta, Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry; "The Archives of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem," by the historian Agamemnon Tselika; and a round table on the subject of new approaches to the study of early travellers and travelogues. The Philoi have also organized trips to Aitolokamania, Morocco, Jordan, Egypt and the Sinai, and Epirus.



Director of the ASCSA William D. E. Coulson (left) and the Director of ACOR, Amman, Dr. Bert de Vries meet before the latter's lecture at the School on March 6. Dr. de Vries spoke on "The Roman Empire as Experienced From a Frontier Town in Arabia."

Mayer House welcomed New York area Friends of the ASCSA at a lecture given by Professor **Leslie P. Day** in March. Entitled "Goddesses, Graves and Garbage," the talk surveyed the excavations in Kavousi directed by Professors Day, who is at Wabash College, **Geraldine Gesell**, University of Tennessee, and ASCSA Director **William D. E. Coulson**.

The Alumni Association has announced the election of **Darice Birge** and **Nancy Serwint** for five year terms on the Council. At the Association's annual meeting during the AIA convention in Boston this December, members voted to apply this year's Alumni gift towards the purchase of an "industrial strength" dryer and a color TV.



Dr. Angeliki Andreiomenou, Ephor of Thebes, prepares to give her lecture, "Excavations at Tanagra," at the School on March 13.

Thirty Friends of the ASCSA will be traveling to Athens and to Crete as part of this year's "On-Site with the ASCSA", which was filled within a few weeks of the mailing that went out in late January. Professor **Vance Watrous** from SUNY Buffalo will lead the group on its two week visit to Crete and to the island of Santorini.



"On-Site" in Princeton: Chairman of the Friends of the ASCSA Doreen C. Spitzer introduced "On-Site" participants to Claire Palyvou, architect of the Santorini excavations, prior to this June's visit. From left, Josephine Harbison, Francis Jones, Pauline Arkoulakis, Mrs. Spitzer, Beth Smith, and Mrs. Palyvou.

Kalyvia, ASCSA Honors EV

For the fourth year in a row, the village of Kalyvia in the Mesogeion hosted an international congress on South Attica from November 30-December 3. The opening session was dedicated to Eugene Vanderpool, whose knowledge of the area was unsurpassed. Numerous walks over the terrain resulted in a paper on the antiquities of South Attica, and his excavation of the Ptolemaic fort at Koroni, with its wide-ranging implications both for the history of Athens and for the chronology of Hellenistic pottery, is among the most important archaeological work done there.

ASCSA Director William D. E. Coulson assisted congress organizers by arranging an evening of papers. The meeting was held at the Cultural Association of Kalyvia, and was attended by the nomarch of Eastern Attica and the mayors of Kalyvia, Keratea, Laureion, and Marathon, among many others.

Professor Coulson led off with an illustrated account of EV's career, followed by my summary of EV's Jackson Lectures on the topography and history of Marathon, originally delivered at Harvard in 1978. Never published, their substance was dictated by EV and transcribed several years ago. Other Greek friends and colleagues spoke as well: Dina Peppadelmouzou on Attic grave inscriptions, Petros Themelis on a gold band with the relief decoration from the Geometric cemetery at Vari, and Angelos Matthaïou on a new deme inscription.

All talks were in Greek and our contributions were translated by Demetra Photiadi of the Blegen Library. That our oral delivery was comprehensible – if not elegant – is due entirely to the heroic coaching efforts the School's Administrative Secretary Maria Pilali. As with previous conferences, the proceedings of this year's meeting will be published. The School is indebted to the organizing committee and especially its president, Petros Philippou-Angelou, for having honored so appropriately a man who knew and loved Attica better than any archaeologist of his generation.

John McK. Camp
Mellon Professor of Archaeology

Computerized Survey Underway

During the summers of 1988 and 1989, an archaeological research team from The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has carried out a computerized survey project at Ancient Corinth under Professor David Gilman Romano, assisted by undergraduate and graduate students in Classical Archaeology and Architecture Douglas Arbittier, Christopher Campbell, Elizabeth Johnston, Michael Foundethakis, Benjamin Schoenbrun and Mary Woods. Project Director Romano here describes its scope.

Initiated by the Corinth Excavations under Director Charles K. Williams, II, the Corinth Computer Project aims to examine and analyze the layout and organization of the roadways, monuments and various structures of the Roman city. The project's immediate objective is to gain a more precise idea of the order of accuracy of Roman surveying at Corinth, with particular interest in the methods and procedures employed by the Roman surveyor. A second objective is to recover, as accurately and completely as possible, the plan of the Roman city. In the long term, the project participants aim to create a new computer-generated plan of the ancient city, enabling the reconstruction – in two and three dimensions – of the city's buildings and monuments as well as the topographical contours of the area.

From ancient literary sources as well as from archaeological evidence, it is known that Roman land surveyors, *agrimensores*, measured and laid out land with great accuracy using the surveying land instrument called a *groma*.

Typically, the Roman surveyor would start from a single location and plot a *limes* or dividing line in each of four directions, which often corresponded to the four points of the compass. The surveyed land might be measured for agricultural purposes, in which case the process was called centuriation because, theoretically, it contained 100 plots of land. Centuriation was usually applied to *ager publicus*, land acquired by the state from defeated enemies. Since colonies were frequently established on *ager publicus*, centuriation was often associated with colonial settlements. Following the sack of Corinth in 146 BC by the Roman consul Mummius and before the resettlement of the city as a Roman colony, *Laus Julia Corinthiensis*, in 44 BC, the city was ordered, in the *lex agraria* of 111 BC, to have all of its land measured and boundary stones erected in preparation for the sale of certain portions of land. Clearly one of our interests is to determine whether there is any visible evidence of centuriation at Corinth.

The methods used by city architects and planners were similar to those used by the Roman land surveyor, although in towns

and cities the divisions of land were known as *insulae*. During the almost 100 years of excavation at Corinth by the American School, it has become apparent that a fairly regular plan of streets and roads was superimposed on the irregular Greek city plan. One of our immediate concerns in the past two summers has been the study of the excavated Roman roads of Corinth in an effort to better understand their organization and to determine, if possible, the city organization of *insulae*.

The equipment used in the survey includes a Lietz Set-3 Total Station (which is an electronic theodolite and Electronic Distance Meter), a Lietz SDR-22 handheld portable computer, prism reflectors and an IBM PS/2 60 microcomputer. The specifications of the equipment include an accuracy in angle measurements of 5 seconds of one minute of one degree and in distance measurements of 5mm with a maximum range of 2800 m. We are using the architectural drafting program AutoCAD, the civil engineering program DCA Engineering and the Leitz survey link programs SDRLink and SDRMap.

In our current work we are concerned with an area of the city that approximates seven square kilometers. During the past two summers we have surveyed many of the architectural features of Roman Corinth, often from near the summit of Acrocorinth, at 573 m. above sea level.

Much of our work has been concentrated on a re-study of the Roman city road system, based on the seven north-south roads and four east-west roads which have been excavated at different times in the past 100 years. The roads are as much as 1000 meters apart from each other and some of these roads are not longer visible. Thus some of our evidence must come from earlier plans, and maps as well as notebook descriptions. From all of this evidence we are now developing a computer model of the organized Roman city plan which we will use to test in the coming summer seasons. Our hypothetical grid of Roman Corinth is based on areas of square blocks 400 Roman feet on a side (0.2942 m.) in areas both to the north and south of the Forum. The figure of 400 feet has

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Varied Publications Program Set

The ASCSA Publications Office, under Editor Marian MacAllister, is expanding its editorial capacity, with the appointment of outside editors for special projects.

Gloria F. Merker has been appointed to edit the publications of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth. Currently, Dr. Merker is working closely with Dr. MacAllister and her staff on Volume XVIII, Part 2, of the Corinth series, The Roman Pottery and Lamps, written by Kathleen W. Slane. Also in preparation is Jeffrey S. Soles' The Prepalatial Cemeteries at Mochlos and Gournia, *Hesperia* Supplement Volume XXIV, edited by Marcia K. Mogelonsky.

In an exceptional cooperative arrangement, *Hesperia* Supplement XXV will be a joint publication of the ASCSA and the Archaeological Institute of America. Written by Ira S. Mark, The Sanctuary of Athena Nike at Athens will be edited for the AIA by Nancy Leinwand and produced by the School at the Princeton office.

In addition, the Publications staff is working on a volume in the epigraphical group for the Athenian Agora series. Volume XIX will be a joint effort by Gerald V. Lalonde (The Horoi), Merle K. Langdon (The Poletai Records), and Michael B. Walbank (The Leases of Public Lands). Volume XXV of the same series, now also in production, will be The Ostraka, by Mabel L. Lang.



Authors intending to submit papers for publication in *Hesperia* are reminded that to be reviewed at the semiannual meeting of the Committee on Publications in October, the manuscripts should be in the hands of the Editor by August 31. Send to the ASCSA, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08543-0631.

Computerized Survey

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been ascertained by the measurement of distances between surveyed or digitized roadways, both north-south and east-west.

The central area of the Roman city (1120 X 1600 Roman feet), including the Forum, Temple Hill and surrounding areas, seems to have had a different orientation from the street grid, for both civic and religious buildings and monuments. Al-

ASCSA, AAR Travel to Sicily

William T. Loomis, ASCSA Trustee and Norton Fellow this past year, describes the two-week joint School-American Academy in Rome trip to Sicily.

In Fall 1989, the ASCSA made its first trip to Sicily, in company with the American Academy in Rome. The trip was led by Joe Connors, Director of the Academy, Mac Bell, Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Virginia and Director of the Morgantina Excavations, and John Camp, Mellon Professor at the School. Twelve Athenians joined ten Romans, among them a composer, an architect, a professor of comparative literature and a Baroque art historian, in addition to five classicists with various specialties.

The group visited all of the important Greek, Roman and Phoenician sites of Sicily, with stops at Paestum enroute. At a number of post-classical sites, Joe Connors provided informal but learned guidance on such subjects as Caravaggio and Baroque architecture, history and social life, and he recruited his former teacher, Ernst Kitzinger, to lead the group through two Norman churches in Palermo. The group enjoyed the expertise in South Italian architecture of Barbara Barletta, former ASCSA member and now Professor at the University of Florida. Blegen Librarian Nancy Winter spoke on architectural terracottas in the Gela Museum and Christopher Pfaff on the "Temple of Concord" at Agrigento and the temple at Segesta. At a number of Greek fortifications, theaters, and temples, John Camp managed, as usual, to present a great deal of information in an admirably concise and clear fashion. It was a treat to have Mac Bell along because he has devoted his professional career to Sicily, and it soon became apparent, in the course of dozens of short talks on subjects ranging from the Sicels to the Marsala wine trade and from urbanism in Megara Hyblaea to the Motya Charioteer, that he must know more about Sicily than any other American scholar. It was a splendid learning experience for all, and the Athenians were grateful to Joe

though the regular street system does give access to this central area, the same kind of block organization does not seem to hold. The Lechaion Road of Corinth may well be the *cardo maximus* of the Roman city. The *decumanus maximus* is more difficult to identify, but it may be the first east-west roadway to the north of the Roman Forum. As of yet, we have no proof of centuriation in the city, but future seasons of exploration may tell a different story.



Kathryn Morgan, Capps Fellow this year at the ASCSA, gets acquainted with a Telamon at Agrigento. (Phot. by Kevin Glowacki)

Connors for making it possible.

The trip to Sicily was part of a cooperative effort between the ASCSA and the Academy in Rome; in return, a number of Romans joined John Camp on a trip to Turkey at the end of March, 1990. Since 1986, the Replogle Foundation of Chicago has funded the Oscar Broneer Fellowship, which each year sends a member of the School or of the Academy to the other institution for a year. The Broneer Fellowship has, in turn, generated visits by the Directors and Mellon Professors of each institution to the other.

Staff Offers Library Instruction

Blegen Librarian Nancy A. Winter and Assistant Librarian Demetra Photiadi presented a one-day seminar on library organization to some forty participants from around the country on February 17.

Designed to familiarize Greek archaeologists with the basics of library science, to administer more effectively their libraries, the seminar attracted representatives of 15 ephorias, the Ministry of Culture, two museums, the Athens University Department of Archaeology, and the National Research Foundation (Center for Greek and Roman Archaeology).

Using Blegen Library procedures as a model, Dr. Winter explained the principles of book ordering, classification and the initial processing of new books and periodicals, while Mrs. Photiadi presented rules of cataloguing. They also prepared a manual of procedures, which was given to each participant along with a copy of the ASCSA classification system, translated into Greek by receptionist Christina Traitonaki, and samples of book order forms, periodicals records, claim forms for missing issues, and check-out cards.

Isthmia

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in the period immediately following the death of Alexander the Great. Further excavation was needed to understand the architecture of the individual workshop complexes and the organization of the entire area. We knew that the pottery recovered from both the Sanctuary and Rachi settlement would be important for the general chronology of the Corinthia from the Iron Age through the Roman period. Questions of stratigraphy and ceramics analysis, then, formed the goals of the excavations of 1989.



Professor Elizabeth R. Gebhard observes excavations in progress at Isthmia.

The Iron Age Sanctuary (1100 to 700 BC)

The Isthmian Sanctuary as a whole has produced about 100 kg. of Iron Age pottery, of which 80% consists of cups that can be dated between 1100 and 700 BC. The majority of the pieces occurred, mixed with burnt animal bones, in layers of ash that had been moved from their original position and redeposited in terraces east and south of the Sanctuary plateau. The quantity of burnt bones and the fact that they were combined with dining ware suggest that they are the remains of sacrifices that were accompanied by a feast. On the basis of the earliest cups we can say that the rites began about 1100 BC, some fifty years after the end of the Mycenaean kingdoms. The ash would have accumulated at the place of sacrifice, which was very likely on the southeast edge of the central plateau near the greatest concentration of ash in the later terraces.

In their quantity, uniformity and simplicity, the cups reflect the use of standard dining ware from the beginning of ritual activity. The lack of abrasion on many of the fragments that were found in the ash is an indication that the cups were broken at the time of sacrifice and left there, possibly as a gift to the god. Other dedications are absent until the end of the 9th century. Catherine Morgan is preparing a

monograph on the Iron Age Sanctuary for the *Isthmia* series.

In the middle of the 8th century, the sacrificial area on the plateau was enlarged to the east and south by means of a terrace. The new area seems to have been connected with a change in the level of cult activity and its spatial organization. Finds indicate that in the second half of the century, a separation was made between the place for offerings or activities near the altar, and the area reserved for dining.

Dedications increase in number and quality at this time. There are more elaborate ceramic vessels, and the addition of tripods and armour suggests a considerable increase in the investment accorded the shrine. Although most vessels used at Isthmia were Corinthian or came from the other side of the Isthmus, evidence for Laconian imports together with an increased amount of Argive monochrome vessels that bear no relation to dining activity provide evidence of the dedication of pottery for its own sake.

Archaic Temple of Poseidon

The Archaic Sanctuary's principle monument was the great stone temple erected to Poseidon on the rocky plateau adjacent to the sacrificial area of the Iron Age. Broneer discovered blocks from the temple and portions of its floor under its Classical successor, but excavations this year revealed that much more is preserved than he had realized. Foundation trenches were found at the west, north, and east ends of the building, and there is another trench, partially conserved, at the south. The outer foundations can be assigned to a peristyle colonnade, an important feature for so early a temple.

Well-preserved portions of the original earthen floor laid at the time of construction contained no pottery that need be dated later than the middle of the 7th century. We can thus place the construction of the building in the second quarter of the seventh century. A second floor carried within it pottery from the 7th to the mid-6th century, and the final surface seems to have been laid down shortly before the temple was destroyed by a catastrophic blaze. The date of that fire can now be placed in the years around 470 BC, on the basis of heavily burnt pieces of Corinthian and Attic pottery studied by Julie Bentz. Fritz Hemans is preparing a new study of the Archaic Temple.

Eastern Terraces

After construction of the Archaic Temple and its long altar, most of the ceremonial activities were probably confined to the surface of the rock around the

altar and the temple because the eastern terrace bears little sign of use. It was only in the mid 6th century, after the founding of the Panhellenic Isthmian Games, that more and greater terraces began to be created east and south of the temple plateau. A major portion of our excavations was devoted to these terraces.

We found that, between the second quarter of the 6th century and the late 4th century BC, seven terraces had been built one over the other and extending farther to the east. Each was supported upon fill taken from nearby areas of the shrine and served to enlarge the area available for ceremonies such as the sacrificial meal. Five terraces belong to the early periods. Two more were formed in the following centuries: one after the Archaic Temple was destroyed by fire about 470 BC, the other after its Classical successor was badly damaged in 390 BC. We discovered that a second road was built at that time to connect the sanctuary with some point to the southeast, probably the harbor town of Kenchreai.

The Early Stadium

The first stadium together with Terrace 3 was built in the middle of the 6th century BC to accommodate the crowds that flocked to the new Isthmian Games. The west end of the track was cut into the rock of the temple plateau; the remainder was formed by trimming the Rachi slope and, where the ground dropped away, by adding great sections of artificial terracing. This season we explored the spectator embankment where it met and overlapped Terrace 3. A hard-packed surface on the terrace reveals the passage used by spectators as they moved from the sacrificial area to the stadium.

On the other hand, the embankment where they sat to watch the games has largely disappeared. A layer of field stones remains at the level of the track, but we should imagine that there was originally a gently sloping terrace. Later the embankment was enlarged with the addition of a retaining wall, and then with an outside ramp. The stadium thus steadily expanded at the expense of the sacrificial area until it finally became necessary to fence off the southern part of the altar by the barrier. Three large stone bases for tall masts, and the bedding for a fourth, have been found along the east side of the altar, and a set of four smaller posts occur at the south.

The Rachi Settlement

Five new complexes were excavated this season. They provide information about the planning and function of the structures,

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Isthmia

continued from preceding page

as well as material to place the date of their construction in the second half of the 4th century BC and subsequent destruction by fire in the last quarter of the 3rd century BC. The areas appear to have been used to process cloth, and each complex had its own storage chamber cut out of bed-rock and roofed with Corinthian pan tiles. Although most of the contents appears to have been removed before the fire, a number of architectural pieces, perhaps awaiting reuse, amphorae, figurines, and much cooking ware and fine pottery were recovered from them. Food was evidently being prepared and consumed in the area; therefore, although the structures revealed in the excavations appear to be workshops, they must have included living quarters, possibly in a second storey. The high quality of the decorated drinking cups and plates suggests a prosperous community.

The East House illustrates the parts of a typical workshop complex. It includes rooms and a vat to the right and, at left, a basement room cut out of bedrock, over which there was probably a second story covered with a tiled roof. A rock-cut staircase led to a courtyard below.

Further study of the Rachi settlement made it clear that its orientation was definitely to the south, over-looking the road to Kenchreai. The bulk of the working complexes, connected by numerous staircases cut into the bedrock, are located on the south slope of the hill. They thus took advantage of the winter sun and were somewhat sheltered from the fierce north wind. Furthermore, the customers they very likely served would have been found on the road to the busy Corinthian harbor town of Kenchreai.

Ceramics

Excavations this season have produced sizable quantities of Protogeometric and Geometric pottery from deposits in all areas, but especially in the southeast terrace, while the Archaic pottery has broadened our understanding of the centuries associated with the building of the Archaic Temple and the founding of the Games. For the Roman period, new, stratified finds under study by John Hayes have clarified the early stages of development of the special series of ritual/votive vessels used in the cult of Palaimon.

In the northwest part of the Sanctuary, sealed contexts associated with the road beds have finally appeared for the 2nd century BC relief bowls found scattered over the site. There are also some useful groups of the period 50-75 AD associated

with the roads in the same area. Some earlier 1st century AD material occurs here and elsewhere on the site, but the earliest structures do not appear until around the time of Nero's visit in 67 AD. These finds, like the other Roman pottery from the main Sanctuary, are basically domestic in character, closely matching finds from Corinth.

The next years at Isthmia will be devoted to the study and analysis of the materials excavated in 1989 and previous seasons. Several monographs and articles on classes of objects are in preparation. Further studies will include the history of the site, its ceremonial activities, the relation between cult and athletics, contributions of the Hellenistic rulers to the Sanctuary, and new cult practices and architectural development in the Roman period.

**The excavations are supported by a three year grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities matched by contributions from private donors, and with the gracious permission of the Ministry of Culture. The staff included a number of senior scholars: Virginia Anderson-Stojanovic, Karim Arafat, Julie Bentz, John Hayes, and Catherine Morgan, who are working on the final publication of the ceramics from Oscar Broneer's excavations of 1952-1967 as well as from new work at the site, 1980-1989. A team of nine students and two professional members served as trench masters with an excavation crew of experienced Greek workmen. A conservator and photographer completed the group. The fine results obtained from the excavations are due in great measure to the care and patience that everyone devoted to their tasks. Fritz Hemans served as chief architect and assistant director, and the author was the field director and principal investigator.*

Greek Here, Now

If you want to learn ancient Greek from scratch, or firm up what you think you know, consider immersing yourself in a ten-week course offered at the City University of New York this summer, with course credits granted by Brooklyn College.

The classes meet five days a week, with optional Sunday reviews offered in six of the ten weeks. The textbook was designed by two ASCSA alumni, Hardy Hansen and Gerald Quinn. Its twenty units are completed in six weeks, the remaining time given over to reading Greek: in weeks 7-8, Plato's *Ion* in its entirety, along with selections from poetry and prose, and in weeks 9-10, Euripides' *Medea*, along with selections from Homer, Aristotle's *Ethics*, Thucydides, and the New Testament.

For further information, call or write the Latin/Greek Institute, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036, (212) 642-2912.

Exhibition Honors Mitropoulos

ASCSA Director William D. E. Coulson, who contributed the following note, provided the initial impetus for an exhibition and concerts in honor of Dimitri Mitropoulos.

To mark the thirtieth anniversary since the death of Dimitri Mitropoulos, one of the great figures in twentieth century music, the Gennadius Library organized an exhibition which was on display from January 30 to the end of April, 1990, drawing on the Library's extensive archive of Mitropoulos' original scores and other papers.

Mitropoulos began his American career in Minneapolis as conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony, which in the years before and just after World War II served as training ground for several young musicians who went on to rank among the foremost American conductors, among these Leopold Stokowski and Eugene Ormandy, both of whom conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra after their early experience in Minneapolis, while the recordings made by Antal Dorati with the Symphony are still among the best available today.

The exhibition illustrates Mitropoulos' tremendous range of repertory, extending from the German school to the Russian masters to French musicians at the turn of the century to American composers. During his tenure with the New York Philharmonic, Mitropoulos did more than almost any other conductor to further the cause of modern American music, conducting many premieres of works by such composers as Roy Harris, William Schuman, and Virgil Thompson. In the last years of his life he was the Music Director of the Metropolitan Opera, and his recordings of Verdi and Puccini operas have become collectors' items.

The exhibition could not have taken place without the efforts of the Librarian of the Gennadeion, Sophie Papageorgiou, and the archivist of the Gennadeion, Christina Varda, who organized the entire exhibition and wrote the catalogue.

Francis Redding Walton 1910-1989

When Frank Walton came to Athens in 1961, to become Librarian of the Gennadeion, he initiated a tenure that was to become the longest continual service of any Librarian of that Institution, lasting until his retirement in 1976. His previous academic posts in the Department of Classics at the Universities of Chicago and Minnesota, Haverford, and Florida State University had prepared him well for his new responsibilities. In Athens he set out with single-minded devotion to make the Library better known internationally and to increase its already monumental holdings in post-classical literature and history of the Greek world.

One of his greatest achievements was the Catalogue of the Gennadius Library, published in 1969 in seven thick folio volumes that brought the contents of the Library to the scholarly world, the result of five years of compilation and editing; and, through his efforts, paid for by the publisher (G.K. Hall Company) rather than by the School. He also arranged for the restoration and cataloguing of the Library's rich collection of watercolors by Edward

Lear, and the reproductions, by the Meriden Gravure Company, of two of the finest, Cape Sounion and Candia, Crete.

His acquisitions were notable. By gifts and purchases he brought back many rare items that John Gennadius had been obliged to sell in 1895, before he bequeathed the remainder of his significant collection to the ASCSA. Perhaps Sibthorp's great Flora Graeca was the treasure whose recovery most delighted Frank. Many of the Library's acquisitions arrived as gifts because of Frank's assiduous cultivation of donors and heirs. The Schliemann family papers are in part gifts from members of the family and in part purchased with a grant from the Eli Lilly Foundation.

Among other enduring accomplishments was Frank's creation, in 1963, of The Friends of the Gennadeion, made up of Greek and American bibliophiles who continue to contribute generously to the increase and stature of the Library, and the inauguration, in 1965, of The Griffon, named for the mythical beast that adorns the building's facade. In 1970, Frank's title was changed from Librarian to Director

of the Gennadius Library, reflecting the expansion of the library.

Frank Walton's infectious enthusiasm was balanced by his serious scholarly research, which inspired a number of lectures that he gave to international conferences and symposia. Perhaps the most notable was given on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Gennadius Library in 1976, entitled "The Greek Book, 1476-1825," the earliest being Lascaris' Grammar of 1476 and the latest, the first book printed in Athens, the poems of Athanasios Christopoulos.

Upon retirement the Waltons settled in Washington, D.C., near their children, David and Sara, but after the death of his wife, Mary, an equally zealous supporter of the Library, his health began to fail. At the memorial service on October 9, 1989, at the Washington Hospice, friends and relatives were moved by the choice of hymns and the reading of three of his favorite poems: Tennyson's "Ulysses," Byron's "The Isles of Greece," and Edward Lear's "The Owl and the Pussycat."

*R. H. Howland
Trustee, ASCSA*

Cedric G. Boulter 1912-1989

Cedric Boulter, Charles Phelps Taft Professor of Classics, Emeritus, at the University of Cincinnati, internationally respected scholar in the field of Greek vase painting, died on October 10, 1989, at the Alois Alzheimer Center in Cincinnati.

Born in Canada, Cedric's interest in Greek art began at Prince of Wales College and continued at Acadia University (1933), Johns Hopkins (1933-34), and the American School at Athens (1934-35). It was as School Fellow in Archaeology that he first studied with Carl Blegen, with whom he shared an enduring friendship. In the *Newsletter* of Winter, 1984, he recalled working under Blegen's direction at Troy, where he uncovered a Mycenaean wall and the remains of what Blegen identified as the Scaean Gate, crediting Cedric with the discovery.

With a PhD. in Classics from Cincinnati in 1939, Cedric's distinguished teaching career at that institution began and continued until his retirement in 1982, with a year as Annual Professor at the ASCSA (1965-66). Cedric served the School on the Managing Committee, as Chairman of the Alumnae/i Association (1971-73) and, in 1974, on the Publications Committee. Mainstay of the Cincinnati Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and of

his university in many capacities, he was a popular lecturer, delighting audiences with his keen insights ranging from Bronze Age to Hellenistic Greece, particularly on ceramics of the classical period.

It was Cedric's love and mastery of Greek vase painting which brought us together in 1975, when he proposed our collaborating on a fascicule of the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum devoted to the Attic vases in the Toledo Museum of Art. Preparing the CVA manuscript with him proved to be a truly joyous undertaking. His accurate observations and ability invariably to recall a precise parallel or reference, was outshone only by his endless patience and good nature. Our friendship over this project led to a second CVA fascicule, which appeared in 1984, principally of Toledo's non-Attic vases.

Cedric gave the impression of being an understated, carefully measured man who was above all a gentleman, always impeccably dressed, a freshly starched shirt crisply enclosing his thin frame. Modesty, reserved charm and good humor pervaded his conversation. But this precise, dignified professor also had a delightfully warm and jovial side, as when trimming the Christmas tree with our children, or sharing a mountainous peanut butter sundae with an active three-year-old.

Patricia Neils Boulter survives him, as do their two sons, John Neils Boulter of Cincinnati and Edward Gordon Boulter of Tempe, Arizona. Perhaps it is for those very qualities understood and represented by the painters of the Greek vases he so admired, that Cedric Boulter will be best remembered by all who knew him: nobility and humanity.

*Kurt T. Luckner
The Toledo Museum of Art*

Peter von Blanckenhagen 1910-1990

Born in Latvia, educated in Germany, Professor Peter von Blanckenhagen was a member for many years of the School's Managing Committee and Visiting Professor in 1976-1977. He was an ornament to the interdisciplinary "Committee for Social Thought" at the University of Chicago, and to the Fine Arts Department at Harvard, before coming to New York University's Institute of Fine Arts in 1959, where he remained until his retirement in 1979. The ASCSA salutes this penetrating scholar and sensitive teacher of the architecture, painting and sculpture of the ancient world.

Malcolm Francis McGregor 1910-1989

Malcolm Francis McGregor, Professor Emeritus of Classics at the University of British Columbia, died in November, 1989, shortly after his friend and colleague Benjamin Dean Meritt, with whom he collaborated on The Athenian Tribute Lists along with H. T. Wade-Gery.

Born in London, he came to Canada at age fourteen, took a degree in classics from the University of British Columbia, did further graduate work at the University of Michigan, and received his doctorate from the University of Cincinnati. Here he first became interested in Attic epigraphy, and remained on the faculty until 1954, when he returned to the classics department at University of British Columbia until 1977.

Professor McGregor served as a member of the ASCSA Managing Committee from 1956, as visiting lecturer in the spring of 1961, and as Chairman of the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships from 1972-1975.

His wife, Marguerite, predeceased him by a few months. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and five granddaughters, and will be sorely missed, by friends and colleagues, and by the British Columbia Mainland Cricket League, for in his day, he was both a fine player and a referee.

Epigraphical Center Opens

The College of Humanities and the Department of Classics at The Ohio State University have announced the opening of a new center designed to support the study of Greek and Latin inscriptions. The extensive library holdings of the Center include the scholarly library of A. E. Gordon and the off-print collection of A. G. Woodhead. The Center also has a growing collection of squeezes (list available on request) and photographs. Inquiries are welcome. Write to Professor Stephen Tracey, Director, Center for Epigraphical Studies, 190 Pressey Hall, 1070 Carmack Road, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1002.

Wace/Blegen Conference Draws International Participation

Over 200 people attended The International Conference on Mainland Greek Pottery and Trade in the Aegean Bronze Age, held in the Blegen Library of the ASCSA on December 2-3, 1989.

Organized by Dr. Elizabeth Wace French, Director of the British School in Athens, and Dr. Carol Zerner, Mellon Archivist of the ASCSA, the conference marked the 50th anniversary of the landmark article, "Pottery as Evidence for Trade and Colonisation in the Aegean Bronze Age," published by Alan J.B. Wace and Carl W. Blegen in *Klio* 32, 1939. Scholars from a dozen countries presented 43 papers which drew on the wealth of new evidence uncovered in subsequent years to reassess the original findings of Wace and Blegen.

On the first day, the papers reviewed the present state of knowledge concerning trade in pottery from Mainland Greece in the areas covered by Wace and Blegen: Mainland Greece and the islands (K. Demakopoulou, P. Mountjoy, J. Rutter, K. Wardle, and C. Zerner), Crete (V. Watrous), Cyprus (G. Cadogan), the Levant and Egypt (V. Hankey and J. Balensi), Italy (L. Vagnetti), and Anatolia (E. French). Dr. Richard Jones of the Fitch Laboratory of the British School discussed archaeological science, perhaps the most significant new tool for ceramic studies since Wace and Blegen's work.

The second day was devoted to shorter papers which explored specific sites and problems. New discoveries in Greece were presented by M. Theochari, S. Parlama, E. Hatzipoulou (Skyros), A. Sampson (Manika), O. Kakavogianni (Koropi), P. Betancourt (Lerna), J. Maran (Kiapha Thiti), J. Papadopoulos (Torone), and L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki (Patras); Y. Lolos (Salamis), S. Hiller (Aegina), M. Marthari (Thera), O. Hadjianastasiou (Naxos), A. Farnoux (Delos), B. Hallager (Crete), and M. Benzi (Kalymnos). Also examined were Cyprus (H-G. Buchholz, A. South on Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios); the Levant (O. Negbi); Anatolia (J. Sperling and



Dr. Carol Zerner (left) and Dr. Elizabeth Wace French at the Wace/Blegen conference.

E. French for Troy); and Italy (L. Re, L. Marazzi, and S. Tusa).

Also discussed on the second day were other aspects of production and trade in Mycenaean pottery, as well as theories of trade and colonization, by S. Immerwahr, H. Haskell and R. Jones, N. Hirschfeld, G. Korres, D. Small and E. Cline, C. Lambrou-Phillipson and W. Donovan.

On display during the conference were posters which presented scientific and technical aspects of pottery analysis, mounted in Loring Hall by C. Bellardelli, S. Vaughan, P. Day, Y. Maniatis and R. Jones.

The Conference took shape with the appointment of Dr. French to the Directorship of the BSA. Her father, Alan Wace, and Carl Blegen of the ASCSA were close friends and colleagues throughout their archaeological careers. The participants in the Conference stressed the unique contributions of Wace and Blegen to the development of method and theory in Bronze Age archaeology, and reaffirmed that their ground-breaking work remains an inspiration to all.

To mark the spirit of friendship and scholarly collaboration, Dr. Zerner prepared an exhibition in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library. Entitled "Alan J. B. Wace and Carl W. Blegen: A Friendship in the Realms of Bronze," the exhibit displayed correspondence, photographs, archaeological records, drawings and watercolors from the Archives of the ASCSA and BSA, and the Wace Archives in Cambridge, England.



William D. E. Coulson (left), Michael Sotirhos, Ambassador of the United States to Greece, and Mrs. Estelle Sotirhos at the opening of the Wace/Blegen Exhibition.



Professor **Murray C. McClellan**, Secretary of the ASCSA from 1981-1983, has been appointed to administer the on-site activities of the Beaver College Center for Education Abroad. Professor McClellan is currently on the faculties of Emory University and Agnes Scott College.



Trustee **Marianne McDonald** has been appointed President of the Society for the Preservation of the Hellenic Heritage. Founded more than a decade ago, the Society has helped fund a number of archaeological projects and studies in Greece, and is currently restoring a neoclassical house in the Plaka area of Athens.



That stalwart Vermonter, **Frederick Crawford**, Chairman Emeritus of the ASCSA Trustees, turned 99 on March 17. On June 2, in Athens, the "Saloni" in Loring Hall is to become, with appropriate ceremony, the Crawford Room.



Hunter College colleagues of the late **Claireve Grandjouan** celebrated the publication of her book, Hellenistic Relief Molds from the Athenian Agora, on Friday, March 23 at the College. Also honored on the occasion were **Eileen Markson** and Professor **Susan I. Rottroff**, who helped prepare the manuscript for publication in the Agora series.

The Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America celebrated its centennial in March with a Symposium at the Oriental Institute. Professor **Elizabeth R. Gebhard**, Trustee and Director of the University of Chicago excavations at Isthmia, spoke on the history of the excavations and the work of Professor **Oscar Broneer**, who taught for many years at the University of Chicago.



Trustee **James H. Ottaway, Jr.**, received the Volunteer Service Award of the AIA from Past President **James R. Wiseman** at the 1989 Recognition Dinner on December 28, for his service as Treasurer of the Institute from 1983-1985.



Mr. **Charles Page**, an old friend of the late Director of the Gennadius Library Frank Walton, has given to the Library several issues of the Illustrated London News dating from 1863, describing the historic departure from Copenhagen and the arrival in Athens on October 30, 1863, of "George I, King of the Hellenes."



The Third Annual Howland Lecture in Classical Archaeology, honoring ASCSA Trustee **Richard H. Howland**, was presented in March by Professor **Evelyn B. Harrison** of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. Her Subject: "Making and Faking Greek Sculpture."

Enid Bayan has retired from the Institute for Advanced Study after 28 years of service, primarily as Keeper of the Agora Records and Secretary to Professor **Homer Thompson**. In addition, she cheerfully undertook such other tasks as preparing the Herculean "Annual Shipment" from the Publications Office to the School in Athens. At the party in her honor in March, it was observed that, although Boston remains her favorite city above all, her visit to the Agora midway in her career convinced her that Athens is a close second.



Mrs. **Virginia Lucas Nick**, longtime Friend of the Gennadius Library, was named Dallas' "Ambassador to Greece," at the head of the Gala Committee organizing a benefit for *Dallas World Salute, 1990*, which is dedicated this year to the history and culture of Greece. Co-chairman of the Committee is another Gennadius Friend, Mrs. **Margaret McDermott**.



Ms. **Kay Babbitt**, whose father was the first Fellow in Archaeology at the School in 1895-1896, has donated his collection of small antiquities to the School's Study Collection in the Blegen Library. Among the welcome additions are a black-figure lekythos, four aryballoi, a skyphos, miniature oinochoe, torso of a jointed doll and a theatrical figurine.



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