



Reconstructed hysplex starting mechanism in action at Nemea.

## ASCSA Oversees Active '93 Season

During the summer of 1993, the ASCSA fielded twelve projects, as described here by the Director, W.D.E. Coulson. The School owes a debt of gratitude to the Greek Ministry of Culture and its Department of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and to all the Ephoreias of Antiquities for facilitating its work.

The School's own excavations continued at Corinth (see article this page) and the Athenian Agora. Excavations in the Agora, under the direction of T. Leslie Shear, Jr. and John McK. Camp II, were carried out in four areas, both north and south of the Stoa Poikile, around the archaic altar of Aphrodite Ourania, underneath the remains of the early Roman temple in the Sanctuary of Aphrodite, and in the vicinity of the Stoa Basileios. South of the Stoa Poikile is the first point at which it has been possible to excavate within the open square of the Agora on the north side, and thus the stratigraphy, ranging from the late Roman period to the late fifth century

B.C., was of particular interest for the light it shed on the history of grading and filling along the Eridanos River channel. North of the Stoa Poikile, work continued in the area of the private commercial building that bordered the north-south street from the fourth century B.C. onward to the end of antiquity. All the Byzantine structures in this area had incorporated in their fabric earlier walls belonging to the late Roman phase of the classical commercial building.

In the area of the early Roman temple in the sanctuary of Aphrodite Ourania, there came to light the remains of a private

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## Corinth Excavations Reveal Major Frankish Complex

*Charles K. Williams, II, Field Director of the Corinth Excavations, looks back over a Frankish horizon.*

The Frankish levels on a classical site are usually thought of only as the overburden that must be excavated before one can explore Roman, Greek or prehistoric levels. In fact, the 1989 excavation plan of the American School was to clear the rest of the Roman *temenos* in which the present archaeological museum at Ancient Corinth now stands. At that time this seemed to be the simplest plan for resolving one of the important archaeological questions being asked about Roman Corinth. Was Temple E, which is centrally placed in the *temenos*, dedicated to the Roman triad of Jove, Juno and Minerva, and thus to be identified as the Capitolium of the colony, or was it the temple that housed the imperial cult, as might be construed by a reading of Pausanias?

Five excavation seasons of three months each should have been enough time for an archaeological team to resolve the problem, but now, in 1994, the Corinth Excavations enter their sixth year of exploration, and almost no additional Roman material has yet come to light which aids in a more positive identification of the deity or deities of Temple E. Why? Because extremely well preserved and important remains of the Frankish period seal the underlying Roman levels here, and, at the same time, the Frankish levels themselves have raised interesting questions as well as providing information that is only obtainable from excavation. In fact, the medieval architecture is well enough preserved and the finds important enough that the question can be asked, "Should the

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## A Living Legend: Charles Kaufmann Williams, II

He's the stuff that myths are made of, one of the living legends of Ancient Corinth. The citation, a beautiful summation read by AIA President James Russell upon awarding the 1993 Gold Medal to Charles Kaufmann Williams, II on December 28, speaks eloquently, accurately and graciously of the recipient's character and accomplishments. And the recipient responded, eloquently, graciously and accurately, that the honor was really due to the entire team at Corinth, especially to the Assistant Director, Nancy Bookidis, to the Conservator, Stella Bouzakis, and the Numismatist, Orestes Zervos, to the domestic staff which sets a very fine table; also to the many students-in-training, the scholars and visitors from around the world, all of whom have been welcomed, fed, housed, entertained and put to work, and who have departed the better for their Corinthian exposure.

Others, too, have had a share in the formation of the "CKW legend." Lucy Shoe Meritt recalls that the bearded young man with the Princeton MFA in architecture, drafting plans at the end of the big table at Serra Orlando in July of 1956, became curious as to what she was doing at the other end, looking over the day's finds. "And what might that be?" he asked, holding up a black-glazed fragment. "Why Chuck," said she, "that's a piece of a Hellenistic bowl." "And this one?" "That's a loom weight." And so it went. The young architect found that he quite



At Serra Orlando, 1956.



Nancy Bookidis, Stella Bouzakis and CKW with newly discovered relief of three gods, 1977.

liked handling these ancient objects from the dig. (In the winter following, he was enormously helpful to Mrs. Meritt with her Etruscan and Roman profiles.)

Two subsequent seasons with Alan Wace at Mycenae turned him irrevocably toward field archaeology: his is the drawing of the façade of the Tomb of Atreus that one sees most often in publications. Even a short term on the staff of architect Philip Johnson did not deflect him.

At Gordion, on a stormy night in early March of 1961, Crawford Greenewalt introduced Charles to the vision of the Great Tumulus under snow. At the time, neither could have foreseen that Charles would return after Turkish authorities had removed the stones heaped on top of the wooden beamed ceiling of the tomb chamber: that he would climb into the empty space beneath the compacted earth, pumping to keep the light of his Coleman lantern bright, to make the drawing of the Great Tumulus which appears in *Gordion*, Volume I.

At Halieis, with Mike Jameson in 1961, Charles made the first plan of the city walls

for Nicholas Verdellis, sorted out the complex stratigraphy of the acropolis and predicted accurately where a great round mud-brick tower would appear. Perhaps his most original achievement was *baklava*

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### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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#### NEWSLETTER

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## Legend

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*me pagotó*, a splendid end to a hot day in the field and, observing Charles' perpetually slim figure, adding not an ounce of weight, Mike proposes that the richly deserved gold medal be hung by a *cordon bleu*.

Charles' thoughtful concern to have things done properly was evident when Mary and Carl Roebuck visited Corinth in 1981 and were invited to Thanksgiving Dinner. It proved to be the traditional American meal complete with turkey, cranberry, etc., impeccably prepared, cooked and served on time. Later they learned that for this special occasion, Charles, not sure of the cook's expertise, had supervised a full-scale rehearsal a few days earlier.

Today, nearly four decades after his first encounter with ancient objects at Serra Orlando, Charles guides the School's oldest excavation into the 21st century with appropriate applications of the newest technology. One such project, carried out by David Romano, is using a ground-based



CKW and Lupo on a 1993 field trip.

Electronic Total Station for specific site survey of roads and monuments, and satellite images for topographic analysis of the surrounding region.

Corinth, and all members of the American School, benefit from Charles'

artistic skill—witness his painting that graces the dining room of Hill House; from his expertise in architecture, archaeology, history, and languages; from his superb teaching; indeed from his manner of living: precise, formal, on occasion given to bright ties, an alert sense of humor, cool and resourceful in crises, kind and generous to a fault.

If this Old Corinthian, vintage 1937, may speak for all of us, we are grateful to CKW for what Lucy Meritt's history terms "the Williams Corinth," for his foresight and dedication, for his splendid restorations and transformations—Oakley House into Hill House in 1971, the Annex into Robinson and Richardson in 1975—for his "rogues gallery" roster of Corinthians since 1896, and for his articulate visions of the future. A brief paean such as this has omitted many other individuals who participated in the making of the "CKW legend." It is hoped that they will add their own recollections to the growing record.

Doreen C. Spitzer

## Season

continued from page 1

dwelling of the classical period with parts of five rooms which could be differentiated. The southeast corner room provided the best sequence of stratified floors, which extended from the late third to the middle of the second century B.C. The two and a half centuries from the middle of the fifth to the end of the third were absent from the stratigraphy of the room, for just beneath a floor of the end of the third century came several floors which dated to the second quarter of the fifth century.

A most interesting area of investigation was along the northern half of the west foundation of the Stoa Basileios. Here the polygonal euthynteria rests on surprisingly light rubble foundations. A large deposit of pottery of the second and third quarters of the fifth century came to light in the fill along these polygonal foundations. The group consists largely of drinking cups and kraters of good quality.

Work by cooperating institutions continued at Kommos in Crete, and resumed at Samothrace after a three-year hiatus. Work at Kommos, under the direction of Joseph Shaw, University of Toronto, concentrated on further clarification of the monumental ashlar buildings T and P in the civic area at the south. Late Minoan Building T is palatial in style with four wings set around a central court, the original ensemble being some 6,000 m. square, larger than the Palace at Kato

Zakros. Upon T's east wing was set, during Late Minoan IIIA2, Building P, composed of six huge galleries facing the seashore. They have been interpreted as having been used for storage, in particular the storage of ships during the winter, non-sailing months. The gallery interiors are characterized by earth and clay floors, sanded in places, as well as by many fragments of short-necked amphoras.

Under the direction of James R. McCredie, Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, work at Samothrace was undertaken in the west slope of the Eastern Hill and at the *Hestiatoria*. In the east hill, the entire course of the road, some 60 m. long, which led from the dedication of Philip and Alexander at the entrance of the Sanctuary to its central area between the Rotunda of Arsinoe and the Temenos, was uncovered. The date of the road is still uncertain, but it was probably Hellenistic, perhaps contemporary with the monument of Philip and Alexander.

Work in *synergasia* with our Greek colleagues also continued on Crete. Kostis Davaras, the Ephor of East Crete, and Jeffrey Soles, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, focussed their work not only on the island of Mochlos but also on the adjacent coastal plain. Behind the modern village of Mochlos, seven more Late Minoan III chamber tombs were uncovered, as well as two industrial buildings of the Late Minoan IB settlement. In Building B, additional evidence for pottery making was

found, including two potter's wheels and pieces of red ochre used as pigment. At Halasmenos, I continued my *synergasia* with Metaxia Tsipopoulou, Ephoreia of East Crete, at the Late Minoan IIIC settlement; we also began work at the upper site of Katalimata which yielded not only a good Late Minoan IIIC stratum but also one of the final neolithic period.

Surveys were conducted at Gournia (see Fall 1993 *Newsletter*) and in the Bay of Actium; the latter is a joint project between William Murray, University of South Florida, and Elpida Hatzidaki, Ephoreia of Underwater Archaeology, to discover material from the Battle of Actium. Other work included a survey of the environs of the Palace of Nestor at Pylos by Jack Davis, University of Cincinnati, and Fred Cooper, University of Minnesota; of the vernacular architecture of the northwest Peloponnese by Fred Cooper and Joseph Alcherms, University of Minnesota; of the *nomos* of Preveza by James Wiseman, Boston University, in *synergasia* with the Prehistoric/Classical and Byzantine Ephoreias at Ioannina; and of the ancient site of Eliki by Steven Soter, Smithsonian Institute, and Dora Katsonopoulou.

In addition to the above, study seasons took place in connection with previous work at Grevena, Halai, Halieis, Isthmia, Kavousi, Lerna, Pseira, and Vrokastro. At Nemea, under the direction of Stephen Miller, the *hysplex* starting mechanism for the stadium was reconstructed.

## Smithson Estate Benefits Blegen Library

The American School was enriched by Evelyn Lord Smithson during her lifetime, and is once more, thanks to a legacy to the Blegen Library which includes a financial gift as well as several books from her personal collection. Her association with the School began as a Regular Member in 1948, continued as part of the Agora Excavations team, and ended, after 28 years of service on the Managing Committee, with her unexpected death in 1992.

The Library's shelves were also enriched by a gift from Richard Hamilton of more than 50 commentaries series; and by a collection of five early books, gifts from the family of Arthur Wellesley and Gladys Lock Parsons. The collection includes: *Travels in Italy, Greece, and the Ionian Islands*, vols. 1-2, by H.W. Williams, Edinburgh 1820; *A Narrative of Lord Byron's Last Journey to Greece*, by Peter Gamba, London 1825; *Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland*, by J.L. Stephens, 1838; *Journal of a Tour in Greece and the Ionian Islands*, vols. 1-2, by William Mure, Edinburgh/London 1842; and *Theocritus, Bion and Moschus*, by A. Lang, London 1907.

## Athens Celebrates Gennadius Birthday

Both the Athens press and the Athens Philoi joined in celebrating the 150th anniversary on January 7, 1994, of the birth of distinguished Greek diplomat, John Gennadius, whose 1922 gift of his books and collections formed the basis of the Gennadius Library.

In January *The Athenian* carried a long article about the man and his collections, and in March the Athenian newspaper *Kathimerini* devoted an entire Sunday supplement to the Library. Organized by Katherine Koumariou, a long-time reader and friend, the supplement included contributions by the Gennadiou Director, David Jordan, and several of the Library's Philoi.

A highlight of the celebrations planned by the Athens Philoi was a benefit piano recital by the 15-year-old prodigy Giorgos Lazaridis of Thessaloniki, held at the Megaron Mousikis on April 11th.

## Focus on the Mani

The exhibition "The Mani in Rare Books of the Gennadius Library," which opened last November and was extended because of popular interest, was featured in the January issue of the Hamburg periodical *Bücher Markt*. "Ein Reisetip ganz besonderer Art..." (A journey of a very special kind...), the article began.

In April, to announce a major international project to form a data-bank on early maps of the lands of the former Ottoman Empire, the Society for Hellenic Cartography mounted an exhibition in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library.

## Library Staff to U.S.

Late 1993 and early 1994 saw both the Director and Librarian of the Gennadeion in the United States on behalf of the Library.

As Seeger Fellow at Princeton University, Librarian Sophie Papageorgiou spent the month of November in New Jersey, with much of her time devoted to cataloguing the archive of Dimitrios Kapetanakis, a collection shared by the Firestone and Gennadius Libraries.

In January, Director David Jordan gave a slide lecture, "Treasures of the Gennadius Library," at the University Club in New York.

## Blegen Bookshelf

ASCSA alumni, staff, Managing Committee and Trustees are prolific scholars, as their burgeoning bibliography attests, and many have donated copies of their books to the Blegen Library. Among the donations in the past year:

- Anderson-Stojanovic, V.R., *Stobi. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery* (Princeton 1992).  
Borza, E.N., *In the Shadow of Olympus. The Emergence of Macedon* (Princeton 1990).  
Chambers, M. (ed.), *Hellenica Oxyrhynchia* (Stuttgart/Liepzig 1993).  
Chapman, W.P., *Karystos: City-State and Country Town* (Uptown Press, 1993).  
Cohen, E.E., *Athenian Economy & Society. A Banking Perspective* (Princeton 1992).  
Conwell, D.H., *The Athenian Long Walls: Chronology, Topography and Remains* (Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1992).  
Johnston, C. (ed.), *Selected Speeches of Frederick Coolidge Crawford* (Cleveland, 1992).  
Langridge, E.M., *The Eucharides Painter and His Place in the Athenian Potters' Quarter* (Dissertation, Princeton University, 1993).  
Lowenstam, S., *The Scepter and the Spear. Studies on Forms of Repetition in the Homeric Poems* (Lanham, Maryland 1993).  
Magness, J., *Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology circa 200-800 CE* (Sheffield 1993).  
McKirahan, R.D. Jr., *Principles and Proofs. Aristotle's Theory of Demonstrative Science* (Princeton 1992).  
Miller, S.G., *The Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles: A Painted Macedonian Tomb* (Mainz am Rhein 1993).  
Munn, M.H., *The Defense of Attica. The Dema Wall and the Boiotian War of 378-375 B.C.* (Berkeley/Los Angeles 1993).  
Oakley, J.H. and R.H. Sinos, *The Wedding in Ancient Athens* (Madison, WI 1993).  
Palagia, O. and W.D.E. Coulson (eds.), *Sculpture from Arcadia and Laconia. Proceedings of an International Conference held at ASCSA, April 10-14, 1992* (Oxford 1993).  
Petrucci, K.M., *Ayia Irini: The Balance Weights, Keos vol. VIII* (Mainz am Rhein 1992).  
Rahe, P.A., *Republics Ancient & Modern. Classical Republicanism and the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill 1992).  
Segal, C., *Oedipus Tyrannus. Tragic Heroism and the Limits of Knowledge* (New York 1993).  
Shapiro, H.A., *Personifications in Greek Art. The Representation of Abstract Concepts 600-400 B.C.* (Zürich 1993).  
Talalay, L.E., *Deities, Dolls, and Devices. Neolithic Figurines from Franchthi Cave, Excavations at Franchthi Cave, Greece, fasc. 9* (Bloomington 1993).  
Vitelli, K.D., *Franchthi Neolithic Pottery, vol. 1: Classification and Ceramic Phases 1 and 2, Excavations at Franchthi Cave, Greece, fasc. 8* (Bloomington 1993).  
Watrous, L.V., *Kommos III: The Late Bronze Age Pottery* (Princeton 1992).  
Weis A., *The Hanging Marsyas and its Copies. Roman Innovations in a Hellenistic Sculptural Tradition, Archaeologia 103* (Rome 1992).

## School Reports

### Analyzing Illustration in Ancient Greek Treatises on Architecture and Engineering

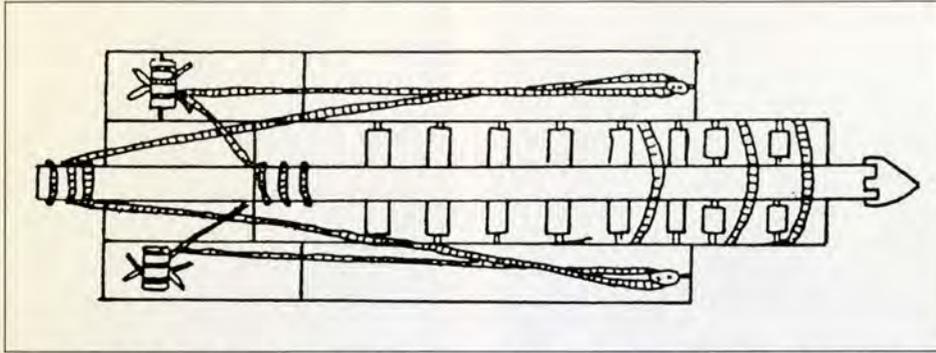


Illustration of a Wall Borer described by Athenaeus Mechanicus, *Fragmenta Vindobonensia* 120, f. 28. Redrawn and published by C. Wescher, *Poliorcétique des Grecs* (Paris 1867).

Technical drawings survive only rarely from the ancient period. As a result, little is known about how architects and engineers used drawings in developing their designs, in communicating designs to their patrons, or in sharing their designs with fellow architects and engineers. Scholars have long debated whether scale drawings were employed in the ancient period, and whether the techniques of representation which we take for granted in modern architectural drawing, such as plans, elevations, and sections, were ancient conventions as well.

A series of Byzantine manuscripts containing copies of illustrated treatises written by the ancient architects and engineers Biton, Athenaeus Mechanicus, Hero of Alexandria, and Apollodorus of Damascus provide an important source of evidence about the nature of ancient technical drawing. In the period between the second century B.C. and the second century after Christ, these authors produced detailed written accounts and extensive illustrations of various designs for enormous siege towers, mobile battering rams and other war machines. Of the once large body of ancient literature on architecture and engineering, the treatises on military architecture by these four authors are the only ones to survive in numerous illustrated copies.

The illustrations which appear in these Byzantine copies have never before been studied systematically. Philologists have edited the texts to which they belong and military historians have attempted to understand the structures and devices they depict. From the time of the first publication of the manuscript illustrations in the 17th century, many scholars have also offered brief opinions on the illustrations,

some arguing that they depend ultimately on ancient prototypes, others dismissing them, because they contain readily apparent inaccuracies, as fantastic inventions of Byzantine scribes.

The principal task of my dissertation research, conducted at the American School this year, has been the analysis of the illustrations preserved in a small group of authoritative manuscripts, with the aim of determining whether or not they are copies of ancient prototypes. My method has been to identify illustrations which contain essential information that cannot be derived from the accompanying text. Even when such drawings contain inaccuracies, they must depend on coherent models. These copied illustrations, like copied texts, preserve the basic character of the original and provide evidence for reconstructing the ancient method of, and uses for, technical illustrations.

*Susan Tegtmeier,  
Fulbright Fellow*

### Tracing Ancient Roads in the Corinthia

Although I was trained as a philologist, spending 1990-91 at the School as a Regular Member led me to choose a dissertation topic related to topography: I am compiling and analyzing the evidence, both literary and archaeological, for ancient roads in the southern part of the Corinthia (the area south of the Isthmus). I hope to create an accurate picture of the network of roads that existed in the area in antiquity, and to illustrate how modern conceptions of topography have shaped our perception of Corinthian history.

A particular focus of my fieldwork has been passes and ravines where bridges and retaining walls were needed, or areas with exposed bedrock in which wheel ruts were carved to aid carts. The accompanying photo was taken in the pass known today as Dervenaki, which carries the old National Road between Corinth and Argos, and which in antiquity (when it was called "Tretos") was an arterial route between Corinth and Argos. Pausanias remarks that the road in the Tretos is suitable for carts.

In November of 1993, Ron Stroud, my adviser, and I found a beautifully preserved set of wheel ruts near the south end of Dervenaki. Pausanias also mentions, as a landmark in the area, the caves in which Herakles was said to have fought the Nemean lion; just a few hundred meters from the wheel ruts we discovered two caves, visible from the road, which are the best candidates found so far for the site of the mythical struggle.

*Rebecca Bynum,  
Vanderpool Fellow*



*Rebecca Bynum in Dervenaki Pass.*



Trustee Marianne McDonald keeps a busy schedule. Following a talk at the AIA/APA on *Monteverdi and the Classics*, she lectured and received an honorary degree from the University of Athens, and spoke at the University of Thessaloniki on "Greek, the Language of Freedom." She is pictured above with Mikis Theodorakis, famed Greek composer (left), and Athanassis Anagnostopoulos (right) following her January 11th lecture at the ASCSA on Theodorakis' *Medea*.

The Trustees of the ASCSA will travel to Athens for their spring meeting on May 30th, to be followed by dinner at the American Embassy hosted by Ambassador **Thomas Niles**. The next day the group will travel to Corinth to see the School's excavations in action as guests of Director **Charles K. Williams, II**. Also on the itinerary is a two-day visit to Trustee **James R. McCredie's** excavations in Samothrace.



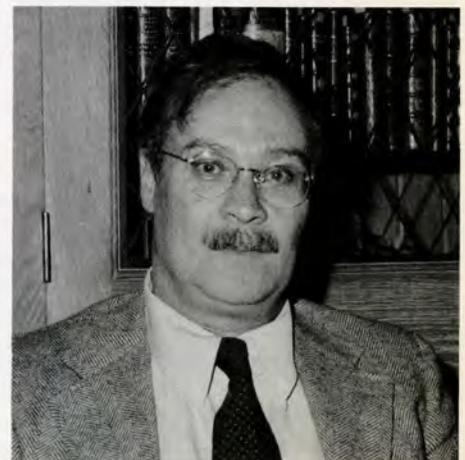
Blegen Librarian **Nancy A. Winter** and Associate Librarian **Demetra Andritsaki-Photiadis**, in addition to deftly handling the day-to-day operation of the Library, find time for their own independent work, and both saw their efforts come to fruition in 1993. Ms. Winter's *Greek Architectural Terracottas from the Prehistoric to the End of the Archaic Period*, published in the series "Oxford Monographs on Classical Archaeology," and Mrs. Andritsaki-Photiadis' *Catalogue of Early Publications in the Historical Library of Milios in Pelion*, join the list of scholarly works authored by ASCSA staff members.



**Anthony Grafton**, Dodge Professor of History at Princeton University and visiting scholar this year at the Wissenschaftskolleg at Berlin, gave the 13th annual Francis R. Walton Lecture at the Gennadius Library on April 5th. His subject: "How Guillaume Budé Read Homer."



The School lecture series continued in February with **Edgar Pusch** (below), Pelizeus Museum, Germany, presenting "The Chariotry of the Ramesside Pi-Ramesse and its Foreign Elements," followed by a discussion of Mycenaean pottery from the site by **Penelope Mountjoy** (top left), British School of Athens. Also in February, **Vassa Kontorini** (lower left), University of Ioannina, presented "A Contribution to the History and Prosopography of Rhodes in the First Century B.C.: the Family of Admiral Demagoras."



The School's March 8 lecture, in memory of **Saul Weinberg**, was given by **L. Vance Watrous**, Whitehead Professor '93-'94, on "The Mirabello Region of East Crete: its History of Settlement and Economic Role in the Aegean."



At the end of the nineteenth century, an unknown artist painted a romantic and dashing portrait of **John Gennadius**, at that time Greek Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Wearing formal attire befitting his position, Gennadius poses, presumably in the artist's studio, before heavily draped walls with suggestions of Greece: a red-figure vase and part of an Ionic column. This relic of Victorian sensibilities recently came on the art market in Athens, was spotted by Associate Member **Harriet Blitzer** and by **Katerina Korres**, and presented as a gift to the Library by **Yiannis Kostopoulos**, longtime *Philos tis vivliothikis*.



An audience of well over 400 people attended the School's Open Meeting on April 1, where Director **W.D.E. Coulson** reported on the excavation activities of the School. His presentation was followed by **John Oakley**, from the College of William and Mary, who presented a lecture on representations of the bridal ceremony in fifth century vase-painting, based on material he and **Rebecca Hague Sinos**, Amherst College, recently published in their joint book on the ancient Greek wedding.



*Avner Goren (fourth from left) introduces ASCSA members to Qumran during their December field trip to Israel: (from left) Lloyd Beebe, Ron Stroud, Maria Pilali, Geraldine Gesell, Linda Reilly, Charles Williams and John Camp. (See article page 9). Photo: O. Palagia.*



Although the Birth of Democracy exhibition at the National Archives in Washington closed in January, it didn't end there. Under the aegis of the Greek Ministry of Culture and the Royal Museums of Scotland, the show travelled to Edinburgh, where a slightly smaller version went on display from February 3 to April 17th.

Accompanying the exhibition on nearly all its journeys was **Alice Paterakis**, Agora Excavations conservator. Almost from the moment curators **John Camp** and **Diana Buitron** selected the objects from among the thousands in the Agora storerooms and museum, Alice became involved, beginning with preparation of the condition reports. Then, in collaboration with her colleagues from the Ministry of Culture and Art Services International, she started the cycle of wrapping, packing, shipping, then unpacking and checking the post-transit condition against the initial reports. She travelled with the exhibition from Athens to Washington in May of 1993, returned for the dismantling in January, then flew with the show to Edinburgh, joined on the various legs of her journey by Ministry of Culture representatives **Niki Prokopiou**, **Yianni Dogani**, and **Fani Malouchou**.

The catalogue from the National Archives exhibition is still available, along with a set of 40 color slides of the Agora objects and models. For information and orders, call 609-844-7577.



**Cynthia W. Shelmerdine**, University of Texas at Austin, will lead "On-Site" from June 3-21 on a journey in search of "Homeric Heroes." The group will travel to Pylos, kingdom of Nestor; Mycenae, home to Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; Sparta, whose king, Menelaus, lost his wife, Helen, to the Trojan Paris; Argos; Seven-Gated Thebes; and finally, as guests of the Tübingen-University of Cincinnati excavations, to the city of Troy.

Below, Joint Excavation Directors **Manfred Korfmann**, Tübingen University (left), and **J. Brian Rose**, University of Cincinnati (right), happily contemplate a newly discovered statue of the Emperor Hadrian found in the theater at Troy during the 1993 season.



## The Magic Knot of Herakles



Gold Herakles knot breast ornament from the Athenian Agora, ca. 325-300 B.C. (reproduced 3 times actual size). Photo: Agora Excavations.

Today, if we think of a knot, we tend to think of a practical ligature without symbolic value. In earlier times, however, knots were thought to possess magical power and significance. To tie a knot was to bind, to hinder, or to stop. To untie a knot was to loosen or to release. The knot united and joined together, and symbolically it strengthened love and marriage while it shut out evil and hindered the actions of evil-doers.

As the Samuel H. Kress Fellow (1993-1994) at the American School, I have been investigating the iconography of the square or reef knot, i.e., the *Herakleotikon hamma* (*nodus Hercules*), which a number of Greek and Roman literary sources identify as a knot with special apotropaic power. This knot often appears in early Greek art, as, for example, on the fillets which consecrate the monumental *kouroi* and the snaky belts of running apotropaic gorgons; and on the forelegs of Herakles' impenetrable lionskin. In the Hellenistic period, however, the knot bursts into sudden popularity as a central motif in a wide variety of jewelry types—a phenomenon which can be explained by the probable adoption of the Herakles knot by Alexander the Great and the Diadochoi as a propagandistic symbol evocative of the conqueror's kinship with the gods.

Related to this phenomenon is the Herakles knot hairstyle, a sort of natural diadem, adopted by a number of Hellenistic Apollo and Aphrodite types. This hairstyle first appears, it seems, on the late fourth-century prototype of the Apollo Belvedere which may have been created by Leochares, an artist associated with the Macedonian court, for the Temple of Apollo Patroos in the Athenian Agora.

My study is also addressing the methodological problems of iconographic research on abstracted motifs, where it is

impractical and often meaningless to collect all known examples. I propose instead to catalogue the variety of contexts in which such motifs occur and to determine their unique meaning in each context over time. By this method, the variable content of each motif is revealed, which ranges from precisely symbolic through the vaguely meaningful to the purely ornamental or practical.

Ann M. Nicgorski,  
Samuel H. Kress Fellow

## Zooarchaeology: Fauna from Panakton

Since 1956, when the first detailed zooarchaeological report from Greece was published, there has been a constant flow of faunal studies. However, this atlas of zooarchaeological research is biased both geographically and chronologically. Certain periods (e.g., Neolithic and Bronze age) and certain areas (e.g., Thessaly) are much better represented than others. In addition, there is a lack of facilities such as comparative collections and specialized libraries, necessary to support zooarchaeological research.

The zooarchaeological section of the Wiener Laboratory, which aims to rectify this situation, already has a very basic and rapidly expanding faunal reference collection. It consists of skeletons brought from the U.S., as well as others found in the field or bought from the market and processed at the facilities of the lab built for that purpose. This year, in addition to these sources, the collection is being further developed in collaboration with several Greek ecological organizations and scientific institutions. This approach has already proved fruitful and we are in the process of acquiring material from wildlife and

conservation organizations working in the Greek countryside. A number of specimens, difficult to find in Greece, have been ordered from labs abroad.

My studies currently focus on (among other smaller collections, e.g., Early Minoan Zoniara, Crete, Late Minoan Melidoni, Crete) the archaeological faunal collection from Panakton. This site, at the border between Attica and Boeotia, is being excavated by the Ephoreia of Boeotia (Ms. Andreiomenou and Mr. Aravatinos) and Mark Munn (Stanford University), and it is believed to be the location of an important classical Athenian fortress. Overlooking the Skourta plain, this upland site has three main phases of occupation: Prehistoric (predominantly Mycenaean), Classical and Byzantine. During excavation an extensive sieving program (including dry sieving under 5 mm mesh and systematic flotation) was practiced, guaranteeing proper recovery and collection of small mammal, fish and bird bones. At present the sample consists of approximately 8,000 identifiable fragments from all periods, with more material to become available as excavation continues.

The zooarchaeological study of this collection will provide invaluable information on the environment, diet and animal husbandry during later periods of the Greek past (when direct, non-literary evidence is scarce), and at the same time will help to clarify important issues such as transhumance, relations of polis-countryside and lowland-upland settlements, dietary and symbolic role of wild animals, etc. Furthermore, it will offer the opportunity to combine written sources and faunal material and, as a methodological exercise, to test the validity and the biases of both.

Yannis Hamilakis,  
Faunal Fellow, Wiener Laboratory



Kim To, Lab Assistant, processing modern faunal skeletons at the Wiener Lab.

## Field Trip To Israel

Last December, 18 ASCSA members visited Israel on a tour arranged by the Albright Institute in Jerusalem. As one who had the pleasure of making the trip, the fourth in a series of exchanges among American archaeological institutions in the Mediterranean, John McK. Camp II, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, applauds here the exchange program.

Our visit to Israel had all the advantages of a regular School trip: an exacting, full schedule, knowledgeable and efficient guiding, a strong emphasis on archaeology and minimal concern with such trivia as meals or sleep. The itinerary was prepared by Seymour Gitin, Director of the Albright Institute, and led with extraordinary skill by Albright Fellow, Avner Goren. Six nights were spent in Jerusalem, and two in the Galilee and some 25 sites were covered in seven days, including most of the basics: Jerusalem, Masada, Tel Dan, Hazor, Megiddo, Caesarea, Jericho, Lakhish, Ashkelon, and Qumran. Numerous excavators were called upon to give first-hand accounts of their work, including old American School friends such as Barbara Johnson (Agora Fellow 1973-74) at Ashkelon, and Avner Raban (Hirsch Fellow 1977-78) at Caesarea.

Two tours stand out for the time and effort devoted by our speakers, the tour of Lakhish by Gabi Barkay (Tel Aviv University) and an extraordinary afternoon with Yoram Tsafrir (Hebrew University) at the vast Roman site of Beth Shean.

The greatest credit for the success of the trip must go to our guide, Avner Goren, who was immensely knowledgeable, an engaging speaker, and endlessly patient. All aspects of ancient and modern Israel were explained with clarity and grace. His own field experience was called on time and again, at Masada where he excavated with Yigael Yadin, at Tel Miqne (Ekron) which he is excavating with Sy Gitin and Trude Dothan, and for the Sinai, where he worked for fifteen years.

This tour follows those to Cyprus, South Italy, and Sicily, arranged by CAARI in Nicosia and the American Academy in Rome, in return for similar field trips arranged by the ASCSA. The benefits of such interchanges are hard to exaggerate, as this most recent trip to Israel made clear to all those fortunate enough to have participated.

## 1993 Summer Session II Remembered: "Just another day of reckless endangerment."

Wendy Closterman, Johns Hopkins University, one of 19 members of last year's Summer Session II, looks back fondly on the demanding itinerary set by session leader George Harrison (ASCSA '79-'81) of Xavier University.

From the beginning, we did not refer to the break-neck pace required to see over 100 sites and museums during our six weeks in Greece. Nor were we concerned about our questionable nutritional intake from so many lunches "on the fly." (Well, some of us were.) Instead, "reckless endangerment" perfectly described our unexpected daily adventures.

Our slogan was coined in Crete, during a particularly heart-stopping moment as the wheels of our bus teetered precariously on the cliff's edge at Lato. For six days, our dare-devil driver, Yanni, squeezed our bus through the narrowest streets and careened over roads with tight switch-backs at a frightening speed. However, he delivered us dizzy but safe to over 20 sites dating from the Minoan to the Byzantine period, spread from one end of the island to the other. We re-lived this wild ride in the Peloponnese on Christos the Younger's mini "Love-Bus" (a designation due to the cramped quarters provided by its 25 seats) and again in the North on the luxury stretch model (where we all got a double seat to ourselves) driven by Christos the Elder.

On each day of our travels we also stumbled upon "endangerment" on our



Welcome Danger: George Harrison showing how it's done at the Corinth Canal.

alternate mode of transportation: "the ASCSA limousine" (otherwise known as our feet). After hiking up Elaphrocastro, we descended down a rocky incline to a precipice which provided an aerial view of the Sanctuary at Delphi. Our host, Mr. Tanoulas, graciously gave us the opportunity to scale the scaffolding of the Propylaia. We inched across the top of a Roman aqueduct, struggled over fences, scrambled up Thorikos, Acrocorinth and Eleutherai, bounced around the back of a pick-up truck at Kavousi, and sang our way down the dark and slippery descent into the Dictaeon Cave. One or two members of the group even took a turn at cliff-diving at Matala.

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## News from the Publications Office

Five new publications have recently appeared in print. Two (*Agora XXVI* and *Hesperia Supplement XXVI*) were produced on the Sun workstation, installed in the office in mid-1991 (see *Newsletter*, Spring 1992). In addition, a completely new catalogue of publications, designed by Susan Potavin, came out in January.

- *The Temple of Apollo Bassitas, II, The Sculpture*, by Brian Madigan, with contributions by Frederick A. Cooper. \$50.00. 1992.
- *The Temple of Apollo Bassitas, IV. Maps, plans, and other drawings.* Frederick A. Cooper, ed. \$80.00. 1992.
- *Isthmia, V, The Hexamilion and the Fortress*, by Timothy E. Gregory. \$50.00. 1993.
- *The Athenian Agora, XXVI, The Greek Coins*, by John H. Kroll, with contributions by Alan S. Walker. \$150.00. 1993.
- *Hesperia Supplement XXVI—AIA Monograph New Series 2, The Sanctuary of Athena Nike in Athens: Architectural Stages and Chronology*, by Ira S. Mark. \$50.00. 1993.

A new publication has been added to the Picture Book series:

- *Life, Death and Litigation in the Athenian Agora*, Excavations of the Athenian Agora Picture Book 23, by Mabel Lang. \$3.00.

In September 1993, Kathleen Krattenmaker, full-time assistant editor, and Carol Ford, part-time typesetter, joined the Publications Office staff.

## Corinth

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Frankish level as now preserved be destroyed in order to get to lower levels?"

The Frankish horizon in question has in it two units that partially enclose a public gravelled court. To the north stands a monastic complex with small church; to the west stands Unit 1, a more secular complex with a private court at its center (Fig. 1). Along the east side of the larger, public court once stood a colonnade, the foundations and fallen columns of which were discovered and cleared in 1989. At that time the colonnade was thought to be of less importance than the *membra disiecta* from which it was made. Thus, the foundations were dismantled and some of the underlying Roman stoa was exposed. As more and more of the gravel court was excavated, the intrinsic importance of the gravel area became clearer. Since the 1989 excavation season hundreds of bronze coins have been recovered there; many appear to have been canceled by halving or quartering, and all were minted between the middle of the 13th century and A.D. 1313. Others were found mixed among crushed roof tiles, and within the debris from fallen walls. The collapse of the buildings may have been due to an earthquake, but the initial destruction appears to have been the result of looting and wanton destruction.

Upon researching the literature of this period, one finds that Bartholomew, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Corinth at the time of the Catalan take-over of Athens, wrote to Pope Clement in Avignon to ask



## Summer

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Our moments of endangerment were scattered through days spent at sites and museums where over 60 archaeologists generously took time to speak to us, leaving us with notebooks crammed with information and rolls of film filled with unforgettable images. After our road-trips we always returned to the comfort (and safety!) of the American School, met by the smile of Bob Bridges as we descended from the bus. And throughout the program George Harrison exhibited ceaseless energy and patience, which were needed not only for the organization of the trip and of our rag-tag group, but also for such unforeseen tasks as translating Beatles songs into Greek for the bus driver. Each day of the program may have been just another day of reckless endangerment, but we wouldn't have had it any other way.



Fig. 1. Frankish ruins at Corinth: Unit 1, paved court in foreground, pharmacy in upper right, kitchen in upper left.

for a release from church tax obligations for the year 1312, because of the devastating effects of the raid made by the Catalan company that had just taken over Attica and Boeotia. Once we determined that the debris in the court was the result of a single destruction, and that that destruction could be fixed precisely in an historical context, and associated with specific historical events, we decided that the whole horizon associated with the gravel court should be preserved until all the contemporary architecture surrounding it was exposed.

The story of this quarter of Corinth has unfolded slowly. First excavation north of the court revealed a well-built church with marble floors and *arcosolia* for the burial of important people. The interior body of the church is small and allows room for few more than 30 to 40 nuns or monks. A pile of glass hanging lamps that imitate mosque lamps, and drinking cups of types well known from this period in Italy and northern Europe, was found on the floor of a room built against the north flank of the church. The number of mended drinking glasses suggests a maximum of 45 persons. Another room in this complex contained debris dumped there after the Catalan sack, probably during the subsequent repair of the monastery or convent. From this debris were recovered large numbers of bowls that could be paired by matching design and fabric. Some bowls were imported from southern Italy, some from around Rome and others from the Veneto. Assuming that monks had two bowls each, and that the monastic rules in Corinth allowed monks to have two types of meat at their one daily meal, as long as they were not fasting, one can assume that enough tableware existed in the debris for the serving of no more than nine persons. This last statistic is, however, based upon use of material from a secondary deposit. With the above statistics, we now suspect

that Unit 2 housed, at a maximum, between 35 and 45 persons.

More of this church complex is still to be dug, and it is hoped that additional information from the ruins will allow us to determine whether the Order that operated the church was Latin or Greek and, if we are especially fortunate, what Order specifically it was that officiated here. Perhaps of greater interest, however, is Unit 1. Its identification is not as clear as that of Unit 2, but, even so, it has produced more interesting archaeological evidence.

Unit 1, which defines the west side of the gravel court, has at least two large kitchens, each with a rectangular hearth that projects from the wall; from the evidence around the hearths, the rooms were used, if not solely reserved, for cooking. One room is a tile-floored kitchen that served its diners in the public court east of the Unit through a window. The second room with hearth was used to prepare food, probably for persons within the kitchen and for others who sat around the paved court of the Unit. From a large room south of the first kitchen were recovered *jetons*, that is, bronze tokens minted for use by large banking houses. The Corinth examples are from Tuscany, specifically from Siena and Florence. Because of the *jetons*, very rarely found at Corinth, one might be inclined

continued on next page



Fig. 2. Albarelli from pharmacy.

# Charles M. Edwards, An Appreciation

1953-1992

When Charles Edwards died on the 12th of December, 1992, the American School community lost one of its brightest lights. A list of what he accomplished professionally in his brief 39 years only begins to touch upon the wonderfulness that was Charles Edwards: B.A. Haverford, Ph.D. Institute of Fine Arts, Assistant Professor of Art History at University of Texas at Austin, major studies of Lysippos and the Lechaion Arch, a host of articles in the *AJA* and *Hesperia*. He had a true feel for sculpture and could pick up what to a mere mortal would appear to be a scrappy marble fragment of an arm and identify it as part of a Roman copy of Praxiteles' Eros. For all his love of classical antiquity, Charles was no one-sided scholar. He was widely read in contemporary literature and at the slightest provocation would cite Elizabeth Bishop from memory. Above all, Charles had a gift—the ability to touch people—as his many, many friends and students remember so well.

Charles' laughing face and flashing eyes fill nearly every one of my memories of



*A summer's day in Arcadia, 1990: Charles Edwards with his students Rob Thurlow and Christi Dennis. Photo: C. Vanderpool.*

my years at the School. He was the brightest and the funniest of our bunch. He would give an inspired trip report and then

hug a statue. I especially remember his dancing. When Charles stepped into the spotlight at some disco, everyone would stop and watch in awe. His choreography for the 1980 American School pageant, especially the suitcase dance, was pure comic genius.

Last April an informal memorial service was held for Charles at the Institute of Fine Arts and a memorial fund at the American School has been established in his name, the proceeds from which will be used to help students attend the Summer Session—a fitting tribute to this outstanding teacher. I urge all of you to contribute something to this fund by sending a check to the School office, 993 Lenox Drive, Suite 101, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.

*Murray C. McClellan*

## In Memoriam

Elizabeth Gwyn Caskey, 1910-1994, Managing Committee Emeritus, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Librarian of the School 1948-1958. A remembrance will appear in the Fall Newsletter.

## Corinth

*continued from preceding page*

to assume that this room served money-changers or medieval bankers. On the south is another room of similar size; when it was excavated it still preserved some simple cooking installations, a heavy debris of cooking pots, glazed and unglazed pitchers and jars, but no plates or bowls (Fig. 1, room at upper right). A number of the pots have the singular form of the *albarello* or drug pot (Fig. 2), with at least two of these of Near Eastern origin. Writing on the walls of pots similar to the Corinthian *albarelli*, many times identifies

the contents and helps one understand why they are called drug pots. Among other things the *albarelli* could have contained is milk of white poppy and seed of lotus, as well as spices and seasonings. Within this room was found one jar from 13th century Mameluk Egypt, a rare find in Corinthian archaeology (Fig. 3, foreground).

What is emerging from the excavation of this complex is an amalgamation of rooms, at least two of which were devoted to the preparation of food for consumption within and without the Unit; another room that housed facilities for international banking, preserving evidence that allows us today to identify some of the banking

families involved, such as the Tolomei of Siena; and finally, a room that apparently was used for the preparation and storage of drugs and medicines.

If one is forced to identify this complex from the crusader period, one might say that it served as an infirmary for locals, and, possibly, for pilgrims on their way to or from Jerusalem. It lies next to the monastery or convent at the north side of the square and may well have been operated in conjunction with that complex. Both the monastic complex and Unit 1 are still incompletely excavated; there is no question but that much telling information still lies buried within the unexcavated debris of the Catalan attack of A.D. 1312. Excavation has already supplied a much needed chronological fixed point for Frankish glass and pottery. It has supplied specifics for establishing the range, volume and variety of trade in Corinth in the hundred years after the Fourth Crusade, and it is giving us an especially good sense of the standards of luxury that were maintained by the Church and related population in 13th century Corinth. If one finds as much material, comparably varied, in the earlier levels around Temple E, a classical archaeologist could well compare excavation here with the finding of a gold-mine.



Fig. 3. Containers from Unit 1 pharmacy.

**Sarah P. Morris**, ASCSA '78-'81, Parsons Fellow '79-'80, Committee on Admissions and Fellowships '91-'94, was honored at the 1993 AIA Meetings in Washington with the fifth annual James R. Wiseman Book Award for her *Daidalos and the Origins of Greek Art* (Princeton University Press, Princeton 1992), a reconstruction of the complex cultural dialogue between Greek society and the cultures of the Near East from the Late Bronze Age to the Persian Wars. In presenting the award, AIA President **James Russell** cited Morris for "truly creative scholarship... [which] seeks to ask original questions and break intellectual boundaries."



**Stephen Koob**, remembered as Conservator of the Agora from 1979-1985, and for his collaboration with excavations at Halieis, Franchthi and Samothrace, has recently been appointed to head the Conservation Laboratory of the Corning Museum of Glass in upstate New York. A Fellow of both the American and International Institutes of Conservation, his new position follows work at the Freer Gallery of Art and the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery of the Smithsonian from 1985-1993, during which he managed to fit in three seasons at Gordion and a short season at Göltepe, Turkey.

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers, under the direction of **Mary Ellen Lane**, held its third biennial Overseas Directors Meeting in Amman at the American Center of Oriental Research April 9-12. The meeting opened with a panel on "Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and Development," led by ACOR Director **Pierre Bikai**, followed by the business meeting on the second day, and concluded after a two-day tour of ACOR sites with an overnight at Petra. The Amman meeting, attended by ASCSA Director **W.D.E. Coulson**, follows the inaugural meeting held in Delhi at the American Institute of Indian Studies in 1989 and a second meeting held in Athens at the American School in 1991. The proceedings of this third meeting will be published as the second volume of CAORC's occasional papers.



Working largely at the School, **Carla Antonaccio**, ASCSA '82, '85, '86, '89 and '92, Assistant Professor of Classics at Wesleyan University, has revised for publication her doctoral dissertation (Princeton '87) on early Greek tomb cult and hero cult. Titled *An Archaeology of Ancestors*, it is a survey of mainland Greece and the islands covering the Iron Age into the early Archaic period, and will be released in the series "Greek Studies: Interdisciplinary Approaches," edited by Greg Nagy for Rowman and Littlefield.

## ASCSA Organizes Conference

The School is organizing a conference in Athens on the subject, "Athenian Potters and Painters." The conference will focus on pottery with figured decoration and will take place between December 2-4, 1994.

Speakers to date will include, amongst others, Olga Alexandri, Herman Brijder, Heide Mommsen, Mary Moore, John Oakley, Elizabeth Pemberton, and Dyfri Williams. A one-day excursion to the museums of Brauron and Marathon and to a pottery workshop is planned to take place after the talks. There will also be at least one special exhibition of vases.

For further information contact the School in Athens, 54 Souidias Street, Athens 106 76 Greece, fax 011-301-725-0584.



Volunteers from **College Year in Athens** helped check the card catalogues of the Gennadius Library for 16th-century imprints, to be included in future volumes of the massive *Index Aureliensis*, now in its tenth volume at letter "C." This on-going project to catalogue 16th century books in major European libraries is based in Baden-Baden.



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