

Crusade in Corinth, 1989-1996

This year's celebration of the centennial of the Corinth Excavations coincides with Charles K. Williams, II's thirtieth year as its Field Director. Here he tells of excavations at "Temple E," which took an unexpected turn seven years ago.

Scholars in what is termed a school of classical studies might well wonder why excavation at a training site would focus on Frankish levels continuously for more than seven years, more so when those levels cover an important Roman *temenos*, or sacred enclosure, near the heart of the city, and when there are Greek levels to be dug beneath the *temenos*. I offer the following to explain the recent Frankish focus of the School's excavations at Corinth.

In 1989 an excavation program was planned to free the southwest corner of the *temenos* of Temple E and then to continue westward, its goal to excavate the whole of the Roman *temenos*. We hoped that this project would complete the work in and around the sanctuary of Temple E before one had to say, "We Corinthians have been excavating that monument for a hundred years." We also hoped to find archaeological evidence which would identify the deity or deities to whom the sanctuary was dedicated.

Clearing at the east end of the *temenos* of Temple E started early in the century. By the end of 1903, enough of the north wing of the West Shops had been uncovered for excavators to declare they had

defined the west side of Corinth's ancient Greek agora. The northernmost six shops, limited on their south side by a cement and rubble ramp, were considered at the time to be the whole building, prompting William Bell Dinsmoor to commence the task of publishing the West Shops between 1909 and 1911. Only later, when a mirror image of the six northern shops was cleared south of the ramp, did the full plan of the West Shops become clear. Suddenly the monument had expanded into a building with two end towers, a central ramp, and twelve shops; the monument was twice as large as had been thought in 1909. Clearer also was the design of the West Shops. The central ramp was a staircase which served as a monumental entrance into the *temenos* of Temple E rather than simply part of a stoa that defined the western side of the forum. The new function of the West Shops was recognized, but the building retained its original name.

In 1933, Sterling Dow excavated a building with impluvium and marble floors just west of the northwest corner of the *temenos*. It became clear later that the entrance to the building was through the west stoa of the *temenos*. However, at the time the stoa was totally buried and the corner

of the *temenos* was still to be discovered. In 1965 James K. Anderson and a team from the University of California at Berkeley expanded the Dow excavation. After clearing late walls from the area, the northwest corner of the *temenos* became easily recognizable. In 1973, upon the death of his father, William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr. turned over to the Corinth Excavations the original drawings of the West Shops and the surrounding *temenos*, and an incomplete manuscript. Among the papers were supplementary drawings that had been made by William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr. (Fig. 1).

At this point I decided to take on the publication. Since the West Shops were now recognized as only the eastern stoa of an architectural frame that enclosed Temple E, and since the end towers of the West Shops bonded the shops to the north and south stoas, it seemed best to expand the publication to include all four stoas of the enclosure. Such an expansion appeared to involve less work than one might have first imagined. The stoa on the south side of the *temenos* certainly was replicated on the north side, and the stoa along the west end was probably quite similar to the two

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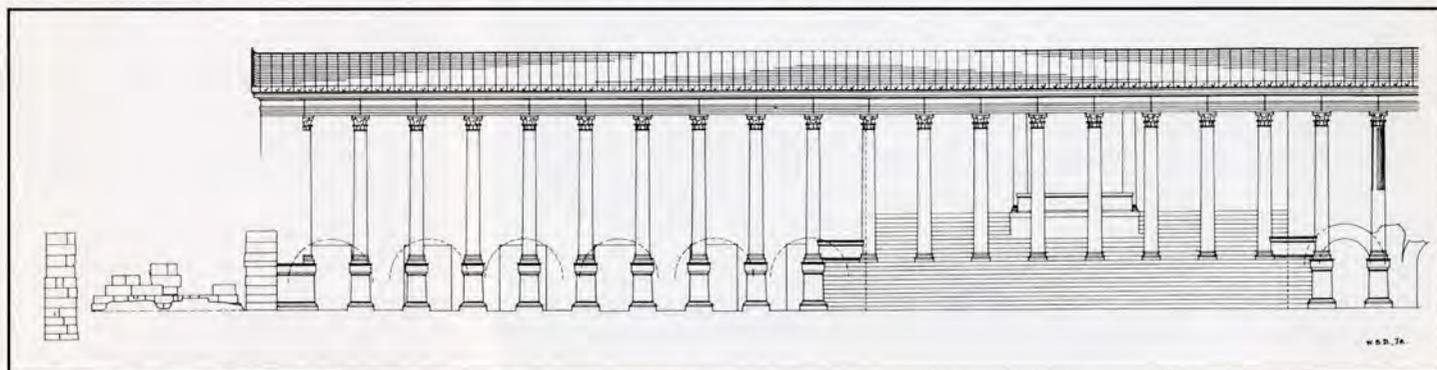


Fig. 1: West Shops at Corinth, drawn by William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr.



Fig. 2: East end of Byzantine church with Frankish hospice in the background, looking towards Acrocorinth.

Corinth

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flanking stoas, if not an exact continuation of the design. Since the northwest corner of the temenos and about half of the north stoa had already been excavated, that left only a few specific, stratified levels associated with the temenos to dig before the final publication. The hope was that those strata would produce the evidence to date the construction of the West Shops.

It was also hoped that we would find abandoned or reused architectural members that would supply information for a paper restoration of the north, south and west stoas. We thus began excavation at the south tower of the West Shops and worked westward, where the existing scarp still preserved a telling sequence of strata, and where the foundation trenches were rich with material. It was out of the question to start on the north side of the temenos. It had already been cleared to



Fig. 3: Looking south from church (in foreground, narthex in center of picture) towards complex later identified as an inn and hospital.

bedrock and was covered by the present-day Corinth Archaeological Museum, its addition, and Shear House.

The field overlying the south side of the temenos of Temple E had already been bought by the School for the purpose of excavation. The land had been plowed for years and a preliminary sherding of the area produced a mix of Turkish and modern sherds. Just to the east of this field, Henry S. Robinson had found and excavated what appeared to be the westernmost quarter of the Middle Byzantine village. There only some rather scrappy Frankish walls had covered the Byzantine remains.

As had been hoped, the Temple E campaign of 1989 exposed a long portion of the foundations of the back wall and four interior columns of the southern stoa, although nothing was preserved above foundation level. In 1990 a large number of Frankish coins were recovered from a gravel court that would have to be removed in order to continue the excavation of the Roman stoa. The latest coins were of Philip of Tarento, struck between 1307 and 1313 A.D. Some were counterfeit, with the forgeries either cut or folded. What was the exact significance of the canceled coins? Our resident numismatist, Orestes Zervos, took that problem in hand and is now working on a final study of the forgeries. At the same time we uncovered the foundations and lower walls of a small but well-built church of Byzantine plan (Fig. 2). This has now been identified as a monastic church of the twelfth century that had been converted into a burial chapel by the Franks who took over Corinth after the Fourth Crusade (1202-1204).

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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NEWSLETTER

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This was the turning point and we decided not to descend to lower levels until we understood somewhat better the Frankish levels that were under excavation. Immediately southwest of the Byzantine church we slowly cleared a large complex with a central court, now identified as an inn and hospital (Fig. 3). Some of the best evidence for this came from a room excavated in 1993 and identified as a pharmacy (Fig. 4). There we found a concentration of medical containers known as *albarelli*, which suggested the room's function.

By the end of the 1994 excavation season, with the help of literary sources and laboratory experts, we were able to start making sense of the huge bulk of evidence that was accumulating so quickly. The pottery was not all local; in fact most of the glazed wares found in contexts of the last quarter of the 13th century, and down to the Catalan sack of Corinth in 1312 A.D., were imported. The Catalan raid appears to have reduced Corinth to a shadow of its 13th century self; life still went on, but not without adversity. In 1358 Corinth was ceded to Niccolo Acciaiuoli; within forty years it became Byzantine and finally in 1458 it fell to the Turks. Unlike the 13th century levels, the post-Catalan remains generally are poorly preserved or, more commonly, trenches robbed even of their foundation stones.

A number of the observations made in the course of excavation have raised questions, both economic and political, that needed to be addressed. The skeletons found around the burial chapel became evidence which experts could use to examine a segment of the local population of the Frankish period by race, gender, age and health. Two physical anthropologists have become publishing members of the project. One is Ethne Barnes, the other Markku Niskanen, the 1995-96 Lawrence Angel Fellow of the Wiener Laboratory. A third anthropologist, Arthur H. Rohn, works at Corinth in the summer, devoting his time to the careful excavation of still more graves, many of which contain multiple burials and need special attention during excavation. It soon became clear that a much better record of the material was possible when an anthropologist handled the exhuming. A specialist could make a precise analysis of the skeletons before they were lifted, rather than after the bones had been moved and stored (Fig. 5). In situ examination was especially useful when the bones were soft or partially decayed.



Fig. 4: Court looking east with pharmacy room at top right.

Little tricks, such as bagging the bones of each hand and foot separately and stringing the vertebrae as they were removed from the grave, were things that we learned made the work of the physical anthropologist easier.

Hand in hand with the study of death came the study of garbage. The *bothroi* were sieved for all bone with the hope that from those remains, elements of the local diet could be distinguished. Ultimately, we hope to relate the degree of malnutrition of the population to the information retrieved from the kitchen middens.

The well-preserved state of the remains and the amount and variety of material recovered each season in the Frankish levels have raised a barrage of new questions. In trying to answer these questions we have added to the Corinth team scholars from outside our own field of expertise. The Wiener Laboratory has been a great comfort, always responding to our calls for help. Answers have come from scholars such as Christopher Hayward, a geologist working on the limestones of Corinth and the Corinthia, concentrating on the ancient quarry sites. Ruth Siddell has examined the

cements used at Corinth, from Greek through Frankish. Through her work, we can separate Greek and Roman cements, and will be able to describe them precisely in future publications. Ethne Barnes, Arthur H. Rohn, and Markku Niskanen are each working on a special project that deals with the skeletal material. Some of the fauna has been studied by Justin Lev-Tov; future work will be done by Lynn Snyder.

I have learned a lesson from digging these relatively late levels: if the levels are well preserved and rich with habitation debris, be it roof tiles or the bones of a shrew, a team of excavators and specialists working together can make the material extremely exciting, particularly in the exchange of ideas sparked by their work—especially at the Hill House dining table. It has been exciting to watch the diverse routes scholars in other disciplines take in investigating the potential generated by the material itself. Any cultural period can be exciting when one is handling artifacts and working with history, but it just happens that the period of the Fourth Crusade may be the best.

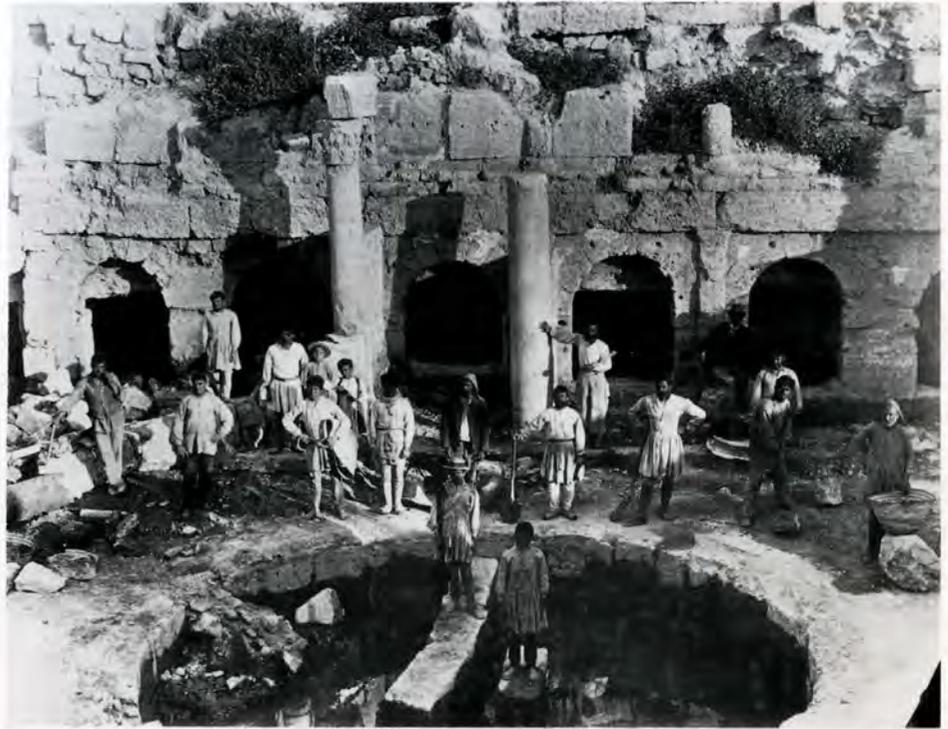


Fig. 5: Skeleton at Corinth in situ.

This year's celebration of the 100th anniversary of the School's Corinth Excavations gives cause for reflection on what has been discovered about the city through the excavation of strata from the prehistoric through the modern period, and on the hundreds of people who have been associated with the excavations through the years. To honor the anniversary, an exhibition, whose theme is taken from these reflections, will open in the town hall of Ancient Corinth in June, moving to the Gennadius Library in December. A catalogue, available in both Greek and English, will accompany the exhibit.

Drawn almost entirely from the over 10,000 photographs of the Corinth Excavation Archive, the exhibit is a scrapbook of the excavation itself, of the people from the village who have worked for the excavation, and the Members of the School who have made excavation in Ancient Corinth possible. The photographs here, an abridged version of the exhibition, show the earliest years of excavation down to the present day, and record the steps toward today's understanding of the monuments. The text indicates how reconstructions of buildings, interpretations of ritual, and understandings of area-use have changed with the evolution of excavation technique and the proliferation of excavated material.

Elizabeth Langridge



Peirene Fountain was one of the earliest monuments discovered. It was important to the early excavators both because it was a landmark by which other places in Pausanias' text could be pinpointed, and because it was a well-known monument in Greek times. Visible in this photograph is the Late Roman circular pool which was removed in 1900.



Found and photographed in 1914, the reclining Roman belongs to a group of statues depicting members off the Julio-Claudian family discovered within the Julian Basilica, thus giving the basilica its modern name.



The early years of excavations revealed the lack of Mycenaean remains in the later city center. Under the aegis of the Corinth excavation permit, Carl W. Blegen spent a number of years searching in the Corinthia for other possible sites for the major Mycenaean center that he felt must exist. His 1914-16 excavation and publication of the Mycenaean site at Korakou, down to the bluff above the Lechaion Harbor of the Classical city, is, even today, an example of fine field technique. Shown here, in an early photograph, is House P, looking north to the Geranion mountain range.



Many well-known persons connected with classical studies have spent some time in Corinth, either in their student days or later. One person is Gladys Davidson Weinberg. Photographed in 1933 when she came to Corinth as a student, her scholarly association with the excavation has continued to the present day. Her 1952 volume, *Corinth XII: the Minor Objects*, contains an amazing range of dated artifacts, well-researched and profusely illustrated.



Once the whole of the Roman forum was cleared, excavation in the 1960's and 1970's focused on the remains of the Greek period. Explorations in the area southwest of the forum indicated that until the building of the South Stoa, the south side of the Greek racetrack that ran the length of the later Roman Forum had been occupied by domestic buildings. The lack of public buildings in this area reinforces the hypothesis, formed after excavations to the north of the racetrack, that the area of the Roman Forum never served as the Greek agora. Shown here are Buildings I, II and III, from the east.



From the early 1970's on, a regular training program has existed which offers all Regular Members of the School the opportunity to spend at least two weeks in Corinth learning the basic techniques of excavation. Shown here are members of the 1979 training session (V. Hansen, M. Payne, S. Oberhelman, J. Evans and W. Murray) reading pottery at Pietrie with Charles K. Williams, II.



In 1990, the Corinth Museum suffered one of the worst art thefts, for the sheer number of objects stolen, ever perpetrated in Greece. The thieves entered the museum through the interior courtyard at night and took over 200 objects. Despite the fact that all the objects had been photographed and many published, and that a list of missing objects was in the hands of the authorities within days of the break-in, the objects have yet to be recovered. Among them was this terracotta head of a man, probably from a pedimental composition, 5th century B.C.

Library News

Ahrweiler Gives Lecture

The 15th Annual Francis R. Walton Lecture was presented by Helene Ahrweiler, Rector of the European University, on March 19, 1996 at the Gennadius Library. She opened her lecture, "Problems of Greek Continuity," with a general discussion of the biased use and idealization of history. Ahrweiler stated that the enemies of history are silence and falsification and that the complex course of history has little affinity with selective continuity. In recent years the continuity of Greek civilization has formed the subject of political debate, which has examined language and religion, to mention but two factors, in establishing links with the past.

The lecture was followed by the opening at the Gennadeion of the exhibition, "Ioannis Makriyannis and the Greek War of Independence of 1821," which celebrates the 175th anniversary of the declaration of war on March 25, 1821. The exhibition is centered around 24 paintings commissioned by General Makriyannis to commemorate the events of the war. The paintings, by Panayotis (or Demetrios?) Zographos and his sons, were created as an edition of four, for presentation to King Otto of Greece and the representatives of England, France, and Russia. The King's edition, lost in 1840 in Italy and recovered by John Gennadius some 70 years later, is being exhibited by the Gennadeion for the first time after recent conservation by Julie Brown of the laboratory of the Benaki Museum. The conservation was sponsored by the publishing house ADAM, which is preparing a book on the Makriyannis paintings, due to appear this coming fall.

In addition to the paintings, the exhibition includes valuable related material from

the Library's collections. Among these are a pencil portrait of General Makriyannis; Greek journals printed in Paris and Vienna relating to the Revolution; pictures of the siege and heroic exodus of Missolonghi; the last portrait of Lord Byron, who gave his life to the cause of Greek independence; accounts of the sea battle of Navarino; and documents on Capodistria, the first Governor of the Greek State, as well as King Otto.

The exhibition will continue at the Gennadeion through late November.

ARGOS Project Update

November 1995 marked the beginning of the ARGOS (Archaeological Greek On-Line System) Project at the Blegen Library. According to a feasibility study, completed in 1990, the Blegen was shown to be the best organized among all archaeological libraries in Athens. Based on that study, the Documentation Center of the Hellenic National Research Foundation, which administers the program, decided to initiate the project by computerizing the Blegen's Greek book collection first. In late November a team of computer operators set up in the Davis Wing of the Library and began work under the supervision of the Project's administrator, George Skretas, and the Blegen's Acting Librarian, Demetra Photiades.

The lack of a pilot program for such a project in Greece has resulted in various kinds of difficulties, in addition to many cataloging problems that will have to be solved as the work progresses. To this end, the Acting Librarian has generously volunteered her free time, in cooperation with the ARGOS administrator, to help implement the program.

This first phase of the ARGOS Project, entering the Greek book collections in all of the archaeological libraries, is expected to be completed towards the end of 1996.

Stroud Elected Mellon Professor

At the December '95 meeting of the Managing Committee, Ronald S. Stroud, Professor of Classics at the University of California at Berkeley, was voted the Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies for 1996-1999.

Internationally recognized for his distinguished work in Greek epigraphy, Mr. Stroud has served, since 1979, as co-editor with H.W. Pleket of the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*. Since his year at the School in 1959-60, when he was Thomas Day Seymour and Canada Council Fellow, he has remained an active participant in the School community. He served as Secretary of the School from 1961-1963, was Capps Fellow in 1964-65, and returned often after that, including a year as Whitehead Professor in 1993-94.

As Field Director, Mr. Stroud led excavations in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone in Ancient Corinth from 1961-65, together with Nancy Bookidis, now Assistant Director of Corinth. They have co-authored the forthcoming *Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: Architecture and Topography: Corinth XVIII,iii*. Since 1965 Mr. Stroud has been on the faculty at UC/Berkeley, where he has directed many dissertations by Ph.D. candidates who themselves have gone on to become Members and Associate Members of the School.



Clean Monday Celebration

The Gennadius Library garden was the site of an open air celebration of "Clean Monday" on February 26th, the first day of Lent. Organized by Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas, about 400 people gathered in the garden to enjoy the special food of the day prepared by the School staff and to taste excellent Nemea wine. The day's events, which began at noon and went on into the night, included an exhibition of photographs from 19th century celebrations of this same occasion, and traditional Greek song and dance to music by folksinger, Domna Samiou, and her musicians. Among the distinguished guests was Athens Mayor Dimitris Avramopoulos. Based on the success of this year's Clean Monday party, the Library plans to make it an annual tradition.



Dancers in the Gennadeion garden.

School Reports

Architectura Athenaea: Athenian Architecture in the Age of Augustus

There is a long-standing premise that through the restoration and repair of ancient monuments such as the Erechtheion, the architects and craftsmen of Augustan Athens developed a studied appreciation for the antique, a trait which is not only reflected in their redevelopment of the city, but which seems to have made its way into the heart of the Empire in the architecture of the Forum of Augustus in Rome (c. 2 B.C.).

Reconstructing this Athenian architectural revival is the objective of my research, and I have spent my time in Athens tracing the work of the architects and craftsmen of the period through a series of monuments in the Agora and on the Acropolis. For me such major undertakings as the restoration of the Erechtheion or the construction of the Odeion of Agrippa were very real architectural projects in which the architects and craftsmen of the period were attempting to “remake” Athens—what was perhaps the original “city made of marble” (Suetonius 28.3)—to suit the Augustan image of the antique. What that image was, and how it was recreated by these craftsmen, are the central questions of my research. My dissertation comprises a series of architectural case studies of Augustan projects focusing on such issues as the siting of the monument, the methods



The Erechtheion, late 18th century engraving by L.F. Cassas. Benaki Museum

of construction, the proportioning of the order, and particularly the forms and carving of the ornament. In the coming year I hope to complete my work through a study of how the antique was finally woven into the architecture of Late Augustan Rome through the marbles of the Forum of Augustus.

My work in Athens has given me “hands-on” experience with the marbles of the Augustan period, as well as with their inspiration. I have come to see this architectural revival not so much as the product of a school of architects and craftsmen in the art historical sense of the word,

but instead, as a school in the very literal sense because these craftsmen were learning from architectural precedent, or what Vitruvius would have referred to as the work of the “ancients.” Not unlike the antiquarians of the 18th century, the *spolia* of Athens captivated the architects and craftsmen of the Augustan Age. In reconstructing this school of the antique, there is much to learn about the Augustan image of Athens in the early years of the Empire and the way in which that image was crafted into marble.

Jeffrey Burden

Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow 1995-96

Characterizing the Mount Pentelikon Marble Quarries

The Mount Pentelikon quarries have been a primary source of white marble since the early fifth century B.C., with their fine-to-medium-grain marble highly prized by ancient Greeks and Romans for statuary and architectural monuments. My current work is to perform the first systematic characterization study of these important quarries. The existing Pentelic quarry database is limited by past attempts to obtain a single characteristic signature for the entire quarry field. This approach assumed that the quarry region was isotopically and geochemically homogeneous. Only recently have researchers recognized the presence of geochemical and stable isotopic anomalies throughout the Pentelic quarries.

This dissertation research aims to characterize the chemical anomalies of Mount Pentelikon, and, by so doing, enhance the resolution of the Pentelic

quarry database. An extensive field survey of the entire region was performed, locating and cataloguing over 165 quarries, both ancient and modern, on Mount Pentelikon. A geologic survey was also completed to place the quarries within their geologic context. Samples are currently being collected for each mapped quarry, and it is estimated that approximately 2,000 samples will be collected overall.

Stained petrographic thin-sections of each sample are being studied in a variety of ways to determine the maximum carbonate grain size, dolomitic content, as well as the presence of other accessory minerals. Qualitative analysis of the thin-sections produces an assessment of each sample’s fabric, including the quality of grain boundaries and distribution of grain sizes; stable isotope spectroscopy compares ratios of carbon and oxygen; and

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Earrings: A Window into the Ancient World

One of the most recognizable images of archaeology is the photograph of Sophia Schliemann bedecked, or more accurately, overwhelmed, with gold jewelry discovered at Troy by her husband, Heinrich Schliemann. This photograph not only reminds us that early archaeology was often driven by the hunt for treasure, but also demonstrates the strong emotional response to ancient jewelry, above almost any other artifact, which was seen again in the recent resurfacing of this gold in Russia, and the subsequent controversy concerning its permanent housing. While there is no doubt of its aesthetic appeal, even more important is the contribution jewelry can make to our understanding of ancient society. An analysis of earrings discovered in Greece, the Black Sea, Asia Minor, and Magna Graecia, dating from

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Ted and Elaine Athanassiades

The 70th Anniversary of the Gennadius Library was celebrated this spring in Athens and in the U.S. On April 29th, under the Honorary Chairmanship of **Senator Paul S. Sarbanes**, Gennadeion Trustee **Ted Athanassiades** and the School's U.S. Director **Catherine deG. Vanderpool** hosted a dinner at The Sky Club in New York. The hosts were joined by **Christine Sarbanes**, Gennadeion



Spiros Mylonas and Catherine Vanderpool

Trustee and wife of Senator Sarbanes, and Ted Athanassiades' wife **Elaine**, in entertaining the evening's honored guests, distinguished heads of Greek and American business, industry and philanthropy. In addition, on April 23rd there was a concert at the Library honoring both the Gennadeion and the 100th anniversary of Dimitri Mitropoulos.



Elisabet Valvi's bust of the late Carl W. Blegen, commissioned by the Friends of Antiquity of Hora and funded by donations to the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project, was installed last year outside the Archaeological Museum of Hora in lasting recognition of his discovery of the nearby Bronze Age Palace of Nestor.



Linda Noe Laine and Ted Athanassiades



John and Margot Catsimatidis

To mark the 100th anniversary of the Corinth excavations, the Board of Trustees of the ASCSA is holding its spring meeting in Corinth on June 7, 1996, where they will be joined by the Gennadius Library Trustees, who meet in Athens on the previous day. Centennial celebrations planned for members of the two boards and their guests include a reception at the School in Athens on June 6. The entire Corinth community will gather at the Corinth town hall for the opening of an exhibition of historical photographs on Friday morning June 7, while that evening the Trustees will honor **Charles K. Williams, II** for his thirty years of service as Field Director of the Corinth Excavations. After a tour of the site on Saturday, the Trustees will travel to Monemvasia, as guests of Gennadeion Director **Haris Kalligas**. They will spend the next day visiting Monemvasia and Mystra before returning to Athens that evening for dinner at Trustee **Robert A. McCabe** and his wife **Dina's** home in the Plaka.



At the 2nd International Conference on Ancient Eliki, held December 1-3, 1995 at the Archaeological Museum of Aigion and co-sponsored by the ASCSA, (from left) School Director W.D.E. Coulson, organizer Dora Katsanopoulou, and the Demarchos of Aigion.

The spring meeting of the Managing Committee of the ASCSA was followed by a symposium, held at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, on May 11th, marking the publication of *Agora XXVIII: The Lawcourts at Athens: Sites, Buildings, Equipment, Procedure and Testimonia*, edited by **Alan L. Boegehold**. Symposium speakers included **Eva Cantarella**, the University of Milan, **Adele Scafuro**, Brown University, **Ronald Stroud**, University of California, Berkeley, and **Stephen Todd**, University of Keele, U.K.



Evelyn Harrison and John Oakley participated in the international conference, "Regional Schools in Hellenistic Sculpture," held at the Gennadius Library from March 15-17.

At the Annual General Meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia in April, **Robert F. Goheen**, Secretary of the Society, presented **Homer A. Thompson** with the Thomas Jefferson Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Humanities. Mr. Thompson, Professor Emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study, received the Society's highest award in the humanities, social sciences, or arts for "a life which has fostered Greek archaeology through distinguished publications and encouragement of generations of practitioners."

At the Society's awards dinner, over 250 prominent scholars and scientists gathered to honor the man "who has brought a unique vision to the field of archaeology." As Mr. Goheen stated, "...no find proved too insignificant for careful study and no monument too daunting to be explained... Homer Thompson saw—and continues to see—Greek culture whole."

All good things must come to an end... after twelve years of service to the School, **Margaret-Anne Butterfield**, Assistant to the U.S. Director, will be leaving on June 30 to teach full-time at Lawrenceville School in New Jersey as Director of the Vocal Program and Chapel Administrator. That she will be missed sorely goes without saying. On the other hand, all of us take great pride in her many accomplishments and her success. As everyone in the School family knows, Ms. Butterfield has divided her time between her administrative duties with us and her career as musician and teacher.

Ms. Butterfield's responsibilities will be assumed by **Mary Darlington**, who joined the staff on May 15.



First Lady Hillary Clinton, accompanied by her daughter Chelsea, spent March 28-30 in Greece on an official visit to see the Olympic flame lit for this year's Atlanta Games. Prior to flying to Olympia for the torch-lighting ceremony, the Clintons spent two days in Athens and toured the Acropolis and the Agora with John McK. Camp II (above left), Director of the School's Agora Excavations, and Daphni Simitis (second from right), the wife of Greek Prime Minister Costas Simitis.

Norman Herz, Wiener Laboratory 1996 Senior Visiting Professor, received the fifteenth annual Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America for his work on light stable isotopes in marble and limestone quarries of the Mediterranean. The award was given during the Institute's 97th Annual Meeting in San Diego last December.

In late March, **Theresa Homisak** joined the U.S. staff of the ASCSA in the newly created position of Development Associate. As such, she will be working on all aspects of the School's fund-raising and development efforts. She has advanced degrees in law and art history, and practiced as a lawyer for many years before moving into the world of not-for-profit organizations.



William Murray, Whitehead Visiting Professor 1995-96, following his January 23rd lecture at the School, "Octavian's Campsite Memorial and the Battle of Actium."

New Find at Publications

Because of the fortuitous discovery of a lost shipment, Alison Frantz's *Agora XX: The Church of the Holy Apostles* is again available from the School's Publications Office. The volume has been out of print since 1991. Those interested in purchasing a copy should contact Patricia Tanner in the Publications Office: tel. 609-734-8387, fax 609-924-0578. The cost is \$30.00 plus shipping.



Ioannis Sakellarakis, from the National Archaeological Museum, at the reception following his presentation of "The Minoan Peak Sanctuary on Kythera," which opened the School's 1995-96 Lecture Series in November.

School Reports

“Captive Gods”: Augustus and Athenian Religion

Returning to Athens last September, I began a study of Athenian religion in the Augustan period, hoping to add a new dimension to our understanding of cross-cultural influences between Romans and Athenians. How did the Romans who lived in Athens, or passed through it as tourists, respond to the cults which they encountered here? And, in turn, how is the Roman presence reflected in new or modified cults, and in the “sacred landscape” of the city? The Augustan period is ideal for such a study because it saw a religious renaissance in sacred buildings, both new and restored, and cults, both new and revived.

It was a time of religious revival in Rome as well, and I am particularly interested in finding reflections of the Emperor’s Roman programs in Augustan Athens. A conspicuous example is the “itinerant” Classical temple in the Agora, which was moved block by block to its present site, reassembled, and rededicated to Ares. A connection between this transplanted temple and the Roman imperial dynasty is implicit in the Athenian inscription celebrating Gaius Caesar, Augustus’ heir apparent, as a “new Ares.” The identification of Gaius and Ares makes sense only in the light of Roman—and specifically Augustan—religion. Augustus himself advertised a close association with Mars (Ultor), dedicating a magnificent temple to the god in his imperial forum in 2 B.C.

The other side of the coin is the Athenian response. Here, I am largely concerned with honors bestowed on Augustus in Athens, and how we should view them in the context of Hellenic and Roman religious traditions. The Roma-Augustus monopteros is the most important monument to be considered in this connection. It has been variously interpreted as a propagandistic statement of Rome’s greatness, an attempt to win over Augustus when his relations with Athens had broken down, or a dedication made out of gratitude. The last interpretation, consistent with Athenian religious tendencies in earlier periods, is, I believe, the correct one. I have found nothing to suggest that the religious “mentalities” of Athenians of the Augustan period differed significantly from those of their ancestors.

My sources for the dissertation run the gamut from Attic inscriptions to Ovid’s *Ars Amatoria*. Recently I have been mining the

Latin sources from the Augustan period for references to Athens and her religious traditions. These are plentiful, though not always explicit, especially when Roman treatment of Greek sanctuaries is at issue. For example, Livy’s numerous comments on Roman appropriation of Greek sacred objects, though they are ostensibly applied to events of the remote past, must have had—and been intended to have—some resonance for contemporary audiences.

One of the most valuable things emerging from my research is a vivid picture of the fundamental differences in religious mentalities of Romans and Athenians. The archaeological evidence from Augustan Athens, combined with the testimony of Augustan writers in Rome, enhances our understanding of how the two peoples perceived their gods, and what the gods provided for them.

Karen Edwards

Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow 1995-96



Mary B. Richardson puzzling over an inscription in the Stoa of Attalos. Photo K. Stamm, Agora Excavations

Lawgivers in Fourth-Century Athens

The Assembly of Athens, in which the citizenry gathered to debate and decide the laws of the city-state, is the vivid hallmark of classical Athenian democracy presented by Thucydides and Aristophanes, and by the remains of the assembly-place on the Pnyx. For most of the fifth century B.C., this mainstay of the democracy continued in its traditional form, but in the final decade of the century its tasks were abruptly curtailed. During the next hundred years laws in Athens were no longer “resolved by the people in assembly,” but were

“resolved by the *nomothetai*,” the “lawgivers.” This curious departure from classical practice is the topic of my dissertation.

The ancient writers to whom we routinely turn for our knowledge of fourth-century Athens pass over the *nomothetai* in silence, and our evidence of the new lawgivers is preserved only in documents incidentally noting their activity. Pride of place among these sources has been given to the scattered allusions to the *nomothetai* in fourth-century speeches, but these hasty asides by the orators Demosthenes, Andokides and Aeschines allow us to compose only the briefest outline of the institution of the *nomothetai*. Happily, chance and a century of excavation have preserved a source which takes us directly to the *nomothetai*: stelae inscribed with the laws which they passed.

It is the study of these laws, from excavations in the Athenian agora and from three nearby sites in Attica, to which I have directed my attention this year. One among them, the law on tyranny which bears a relief of Democracy crowning Demos, is now familiar to many from the “Birth of Democracy” exhibition. Each of the laws provides, as does this one, exhilarating, firsthand testimony, and each inscribed line fills out our picture of the responsibilities entrusted to the *nomothetai*. Eking out evidence from the stones is at once an arresting and challenging opportunity to draw a clearer picture of the new lawgivers in classical Athens.

Mary B. Richardson

Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1995-96

The Aqueduct of Hadrian

Over the course of the past twenty years scholars have paid increasing attention to cross-cultural relationships between Rome and the various peoples who were absorbed into her Empire, focusing, in particular, on politics, religion, art and technology. It is within this context that I am investigating the Hadrianic aqueduct in Athens, long known from Cyriacus of Ancona’s sketches, made in 1436 A.D., which show the remains of a tetrastyle Ionic façade and its Latin dedicatory inscription. The text states that the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius “...completed and dedicated the aqueduct, which had been begun by his father the Divine Hadrian...” in 140 A.D. Accounts by later travelers to Athens place the façade in front of a rock-cut settling basin located in modern Dexameni Square.

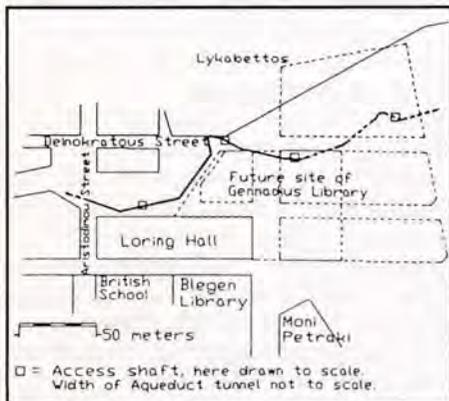
During the past two years I have used a variety of resources to trace the route of

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Aqueduct

continued from page 10

the aqueduct in Athens. Thanks to the School's new AutoCad system, I was able to develop a computer-generated map on which I superimposed details taken from both early travelers' and modern surveyors' maps and descriptions. Blueprints in the Blegen Library show elevations for the entire length of the aqueduct and corroborate 19th century accounts of water travelling along a steady grade, controlled by gravity alone. Roman technological advances, such as a pressure system, were not used in the Athenian system.



Computerized map showing Hadrian's Aqueduct near the School. From a hand-drawn map, c. 1924, Blegen Library Archives, ASCSA, digitized and edited by S. Leigh.

My study of the aqueduct's main tunnel was greatly aided by the rediscovery—conveniently behind the Gennadius Library—of a section of the tunnel and one of the access shafts above it. This is the only section of the aqueduct which was not re-used in the modern waterworks of Athens, and which had not been previously well documented. The tunnel in this area provides valuable comparative evidence as it was cut through the hard limestone of Lykabettos Hill and did not require the brick vaulting and structural walls which characterize the aqueduct where it passes through the soft Athenian schist.

Also located in the vicinity of the School, at Dexameni Square, are the remains of two steps and two column bases on which rested the Ionic façade seen by Cyriacus. On the basis of both documentary and archaeological evidence, I have determined that the modern structure takes the form of the ancient building, a three-aisled basilica with rear apse. Because three-aisled basilicas were used as ornamental fountains in a number of private villas throughout Italy, I propose that the Athenian structure was actually a monumental Roman Nymphaeum.

The study of Hadrian's aqueduct in Athens can contribute specific details of construction and environmental adaptation to our understanding of the monuments with which the Philhellene Emperor Hadrian chose to honor Athens. These details make a very interesting case study of how Roman technology mingled with local practice when building such a fundamental structure as a water supply system.

Shawna Leigh

Student Associate Member 1995-96

Marble

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electron-spin resonance analysis (ESR) compares trace element concentrations, widths between the Mn^{2+} ion and other peaks on the ESR spectrum. Finally, accessory and trace mineral compositions are being determined by X-ray diffractometry. Discriminate function and cluster analysis will synthesize the data and distinguish individual quarry signatures based on shared attributes.

It is anticipated that these results will not only refine the current database for the Pentelic region as a whole, but will also provide signatures for individual Pentelic quarries or groups of quarries. By refining the database, this research will assist archaeologists, art historians and museum curators in determining the provenance of marble artifacts as well as enhancing our understanding of ancient marble extraction practices on Mount Pentelikon. For example, if a match can be made between Parthenon samples and an individual quarry or group of quarries, then it will be possible to date periods of operation for these quarries. Furthermore, if a marble artifact is found to be from a dated quarry, then the artifact itself can be dated. Determining the exact quarry, or set of quarries, from which the Parthenon marble was extracted is only one example of the type of questions this study can help to answer.

Scott Pike

Acting Director,

Wiener Laboratory 1995-96

Earrings

continued from page 7

the Iron Age through the Hellenistic period, is the subject of my dissertation.

A variety of materials was used to create earrings; gold, silver, bronze, copper, even terracotta and wood, the latter two gilded imitations of costlier metals. Certain basic forms appear throughout the Mediterranean; however, details and techniques vary widely. These variations permit me to reconstruct the spread of

motifs and techniques, as well as the trade in precious metals, within these regions.

Not only the surviving earrings but also representations of them on sculpture, vases, terracotta figurines, and coins, allow us to understand how, when, and by whom, they were worn. For example, earrings are one of the most consistently represented pieces of jewelry worn by the Acropolis *korai*, appearing even more frequently than necklaces or bracelets. It is interesting to note, especially in sculpture and vase painting, that some of the earring types which are depicted are not represented among the actual finds.

An additional context is provided by the written sources, especially the surviving temple inventories. One finds valuable information preserved in these lists, information which suggests that jewelry was affordable to almost any class. That certain earrings were dedicated specifically to the cult statues is demonstrated by the Parthenon and Delian inventories. Such evidence is confirmed by finds at the sanctuaries of Ephesus, Perachora, and Olympia. The written evidence, considered together with archaeological finds, allows me to study a very personal connection between the dedicator and the deity.



Pair of gold earrings, 9th century B.C., Agora Museum, Athens.

The study of earrings, and representations of earrings in other media and literature, has enabled me to address their chronological, stylistic, and technical aspects in ancient Greece. Having established this foundation, I can then examine the cross-cultural use of similar forms in different societies. Their types, distribution, and development reflect issues concerning status, wealth, gender, trade, techniques, and artistic interconnections in the ancient Mediterranean world.

Alexis Q. Castor

Student Associate Member 1995-96

NEH Fellow Studies Votive Reliefs

Carol Lawton (ASCSA SS1970, Associate Member 1976-80, Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1977), Associate Professor in the Art Department of Lawrence University and the second recipient of the School's NEH Fellowship in Classical and Byzantine Studies, describes her work in the Athenian Agora.

When most people think of the Athenian Agora they think primarily of the political and commercial center of the city. But the Agora was also an important religious center, the site of temples, open-air shrines, and altars. Athenians would have visited these sacred places, located as they were in the midst of their daily business, far more frequently than the imposing temples on the Acropolis. The Athenians' individual attention to the sacred places is attested by the private votives they dedicated there as a form of prayer or thanks to the gods and heroes whom they regarded as their protectors and benefactors. Many of their dedications were in the form of marble votive reliefs. These were sculpted plaques depicting deities or heroes, often in the company of the worshippers, and sometimes with inscriptions giving the reasons for the dedications. Perhaps as many as 500 such reliefs, or fragments of them, have been recovered by the School's excavations in the Agora. Through the School's NEH Fellowship, I have had the opportunity to spend the entire year in Athens studying the reliefs and preparing them for eventual publication in a volume of the Agora series.

The first part of the project required sorting through the hundreds of fragments of reliefs stored in the north basement of the Stoa of Attalos in order to determine which were votive reliefs. As the votives were identified, they were sent first to Agora



A fragmentary votive relief depicting the healing deities Asklepios and Hygieia, from the excavations of the Athenian Agora. Photo Agora Excavations

Conservator Alice Paterakis and her staff for cleaning and conservation, and then to Photographers Craig and Marie Mauzy. Next came the often challenging process, conducted as much in the Blegen Library as in the Stoa, of trying to figure out what the usually fragmentary reliefs originally represented; and when, to whom, and by whom they were dedicated.

I have so far identified reliefs depicting or dedicated to Apollo, Aphrodite, Artemis,

Asklepios and Hygieia, Athena, the Charites, Demeter and Kore, Herakles, the Mother of the Gods, Pan and the Nymphs, and Zeus Meilichios, major deities whose presence in or near the Agora was already known from other sources such as inscriptions or ancient literature. In addition to these, the Agora excavations have yielded tantalizing reliefs dedicated to foreign deities such as the moon god Men, worshipped in Asia Minor, and to unnamed or otherwise unknown heroes whose importance in the Agora has not yet been fully examined, and whose reliefs may shed more light on the role of Athenian popular religion in the Agora.

Once the cataloging of the reliefs has been completed, the focus of the project will shift to larger art historical, topographical and religious issues. I will examine, for example, the sources of the iconography of the reliefs and their relationship to other Athenian sculpture. An examination of their find spots may give us new information about the location of sanctuaries and shrines in and around the Agora. The reliefs should tell us something about the duration and relative popularity of the various cults of the Agora, and their relationship to other monuments and institutions in the ancient city center. By examining the inscriptions and the depiction of worshippers themselves, we may also be able to learn something about the identity and social and economic status of the dedicators. The study of the votive reliefs from the Agora is a large project that will take some years to complete, but it is one which has been given a substantial beginning with the support of the ASCSA and its NEH Fellowship.

Underwater Robot Sheds Light on Battle

William M. Murray (ASCSA SS1973, Member 1978-81, Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1979-80, University of South Florida, Department of History), who returned to the School this year as a Whitehead Visiting Professor, reports below on his continuing investigations into Greek naval history.

I arrived at Athens airport with my wife Suzanne (ASCSA 1978-80), my son Alex, and nine pieces of luggage, including two computers and a large Igloo cooler packed full of video gear and computer parts. I was ready for a major debate with customs officials over the equipment, but to my amazement and delight, we were waved through without a fuss. I remember thinking at that time, "If only the whole year would go so smoothly." It has.

Thank goodness my computers and video gear not only made it into the country, but worked when I plugged them into the wall. For without this equipment, I would have been unable to organize two

years' worth of sonar and video data and begin the process of determining what it all meant. The data stemmed from my underwater survey for The Actium Project, conducted with the Ministry of Culture during the summers of 1993 and 1994 near modern Preveza. Our object was to search for remains from the famous Battle of Actium, fought off the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf on September 2, 31 B.C. Our remote sensors included a side scan sonar and an underwater robot fitted with a video camera.

The most important data came from 12 hours of video, recorded by the underwater robot from seven of our most interesting

sonar targets. At one of these sites we noticed some artifacts that bear further investigation. Using a device that digitizes video images into computer files, I "grabbed" numerous views of these artifacts from the video images and then enhanced them with a digital processor. This technique allowed me to bring out specific details not easily seen without the enhancement. The largest object is quite large, more than a meter in length, curved, and appears to be metallic (I have NO idea what it is). It is surrounded by three ovoid stones that resemble catapult balls.

The first phase of my library work focused on collecting comparanda for these stones (I found numerous similar examples), but I soon expanded my sights to include all aspects of Hellenistic naval warfare. My research has been a fascinating process of discovery aided considerably by

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New Notion of Hellenistic Religion

Jon D. Mikalson (University of Virginia) first came to the ASCSA in 1968-69 as the James Rignall Wheeler Fellow, and has been a member of the Managing Committee since 1978. His year spent in Athens as one of the School's Whitehead Visiting Professors for 1995-96, has facilitated completion of a detailed study on Classical traditions in Hellenistic religion.

My earlier work on popular religion in Classical Athenian life and literature led me occasionally into the Hellenistic period, where I was repeatedly struck by apparently strong ties to Classical traditions. This in turn made me question, especially for Athens, the accuracy of the usual portrayal of Hellenistic times as a period of religious decay, an era marked by the decline of the state cults of the great Olympians and the rise of private cults dedicated to exotic oriental deities, and by the flourishing of magic and astrology. Was religion in Hellenistic Athens, even in late Hellenistic Athens, fundamentally different from what it had been in the Classical period? Over several years I collected widely scattered ancient evidence, mostly from inscriptions and occasional comments in the historians and Plutarch. While much good work on individual Athenian inscription, cults, deities, and festivals had already been done, no one had put the material together into a comprehensive study and tested it against the more general notions of Hellenistic religion.

To measure change one must have a base, and for this I chose the Lycurgan period, those ten years of religious, economic, and social revival in Athens after the Battle of Chaeroneia in 338 B.C. In religious matters Lycurgus and his contemporaries clearly used the Periclean age as a model which, for Athens, establishes a continuity in religion between the fifth century and the late fourth century. My task is to trace, chronologically, both the continuity and the changes in religion in Athens for the next 250 years, down to the devastation caused by the Roman general Sulla in 86 B.C.

During those 250 years the Athenians were buffeted by various Macedonian kings and generals, losing the Lamian War in 322 B.C., being "liberated" from Cassander's rule by Demetrios Poliorketes in 307 B.C. only to be oppressed by him, revolting unsuccessfully from Antigonos Gonatas in the 260's B.C., "buying" their

freedom from the Macedonians in 229 B.C., and finally, after 167 B.C., enjoying the renewed prosperity that came with the acquisition of Delos. Each of these events brought a change in religion, from the ruler cult instituted for Demetrios in 307 B.C. to the temporary loss of the quadrennial Panathenaia after 260 B.C., from the new cult of Demos and the Charites after 229 B.C. to the sudden acquisition and management of the Delian cults after 167 B.C. The epigraphical evidence indicates clearly, however, that each time the Athenians recovered their freedom from the Macedonians and could order their lives as they wished, they attempted to reestablish their traditional religious practices. Ruler cult was largely abolished and the festivals were restored, with even greater grandeur when the economy allowed.

The changes we see are subtle, mostly in the late Hellenistic period. After 229 B.C. young people participated more in the state cult, boys in their role as *ephebes*, girls in various roles especially in the cult of Athena Polias. Following the malicious destruction of the rural sanctuaries of Attica by Philip V in 200 B.C., only those which somehow reflected the glorious victories of Marathon and Salamis in the fifth century B.C. were repaired and restored. And only after their experience on the very cosmopolitan Delos do we find Athenians importing oriental cults and worshipping in them side by side with foreigners. But even amidst these and other changes, the Athenians adhered closely to their Classical traditions.

During my year as a Whitehead Professor, as I bring this book to completion, I have benefited immensely from the opportunity for (mostly) uninterrupted work, from the superb library of the School, but most of all from expert advice on all matters religious and topographical from Judith Binder, John Camp, and other scholars who so enrich the School's environment.

Laboratory News

Lab Announces Third Archaeology Workshop

The Wiener Laboratory and the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem are co-organizing a series of workshops titled, "The Practical Impact of Science on Field Archaeology: Maintaining Long-Term Analytical Options," to be held at Hebrew University and Tel Aviv University in Israel between October 27-30, 1996.

Following two earlier workshops organized by the Wiener Lab and generously supported by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, this year's program has been refined to fit the needs and interests of a new audience. In addition to overviews of the scientific techniques available to archaeology and the conditions of recovery and storage required to maintain analytical integrity in material finds, time will be set aside for group discussions and one-to-one interaction. The new format will open the exchange between disciplines, affording participants the opportunity to gain understanding, technical knowledge and insight into each other's specialties.

Scholars interested in participating in the workshops should contact Scott Pike, Acting Director, The Wiener Laboratory, ASCSA, 54 Soudias Street, GR-106 76 Athens.

Greek, American and British Scholars Hold Discussions

"Issues Related to Archaeological Science: A Round Table Discussion Series in Four Parts," organized by the Wiener Laboratory, the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens, and the Archaeometry Laboratory at the National Research Center for Physical Science "Demokritos," was held from March 13th through April 3rd, with weekly sessions split between the Fitch and Wiener Laboratories.

Addressing theoretical issues, a facilitator opened the discussion each week with general comments about the session's specific subject. Topics covered and their facilitators were: Bias (Ian Whitbread, Fitch Lab), Statistics (Vassilis Kilikogou, Archaeometry Lab), Scale (Scott Pike, Wiener Lab), and Chronology (Yannis Maniatis, Archaeometry Lab).

Well attended, the discussions proved to be a valuable exchange for members of the laboratory community, as well as the broader membership of the American and British Schools.

U.S. Offices Move to New Quarters

As of July 1, 1996, the School's U.S. headquarters and the Publications Office will move to new quarters in downtown Princeton, New Jersey. The address is 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540. Full information will be sent as soon as it is available.

ASCSA Oversees Active '95 Season

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, on which W.D.E. Coulson, Director of the School, reports below.

The School's own excavations at Corinth are highlighted in this current issue of the *Newsletter*, and those in the Agora were the subject of an article in the Fall 1995 *Newsletter*, pp. 1, 8-10. My report for 1995 will concentrate on the excavations of Cooperating Institutions.

James R. McCredie, Director of the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, concluded his third and final season of excavation in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods on Samothrace. Work was confined to the foundations and immediate periphery of the Hall of Dancing Maidens (the former *Temenos*), whose true extent and appearance had been revealed in 1994; and to tests in the western slope of the Eastern Hill, east of the Hieron. Further investigation of the Hall's south and east foundations showed that their anomalies resulted not from the existence of earlier buildings or monuments on this site, but rather from the manner in which the foundations were constructed. Only the center portion of the door-wall and several blocks of the median wall appear to be remnants of an earlier building. The rest of the foundation was built of reused sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone laid on a sub-foundation of large polygonal fieldstones.

The plan of the building consisted of two long rooms, each fronted by a projecting wing of the porch. The western room appears to have been lower than the eastern and was provided with an *eschara* and *bothroi*, successors of earlier cult installations on its site. There is no evidence of earlier activity in the preserved portion of

the eastern room. The foundation for the deep porch, which lay between the columns of the façade and the door-wall, consisted of a packing of fieldstones and earth. It contained pottery from the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., which, together with the bones of sacrificial victims, give evidence of earlier cult activity. It is not clear, however, whether that activity took place on the site of the porch or elsewhere.

At Kommos in south-central Crete, Joseph Shaw of the University of Toronto also concluded his final season. The excavation trenches here are all within two monumental ashlar civic buildings south of the east-west Minoan road. The larger is Late Minoan I Building T, palatial in style with four wings set around a central court. The original ensemble is some 6,000 square meters, larger than the Palace at Kato Zakros but smaller than that at Phaistos. Building P, composed of six large galleries facing the seashore, was set upon T's east wing during Late Minoan IIIA2. These galleries are interpreted as serving for ship storage during the winter.

There was evidence for both the predecessor and the successor of Building T. Tests within the South Stoa of T, and elsewhere in the building, showed that it rested upon a monumental Protopalatial (Middle Minoan IIB) predecessor. Conversely, when Building T went out of use in Late Minoan IA, a large pottery kiln with a fire pit adjoining four sloping flues was constructed within the South Stoa (Fig. 1). The kiln, found with pottery inside it and surrounded by a large pottery dump

containing wasters, constitutes an unusual Minoan find, since past excavations have rarely been able to attribute pottery to a specific kiln. It will become the subject of a special study in terms of structure, pottery production, and comparative petrographic and chemical characterization, as well as firing temperature.

In *synergasia* with the 24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Ayios Nikolaos, excavations by the School's Director and Metaxia Tsipopoulou of the 24th Ephoreia continued at the Late Minoan III C site of Halasmenos in East Crete. To date, portions of six buildings, one small *tholos* tomb, and an upper settlement at Katalimata have been discovered. At the site itself, excavations have taken place in two areas (A and B) separated from each other by a rocky outcrop. One of the largest units was discovered in Area A and consists of at least five rooms, one of which may have been used for domestic cult, since ash, burnt pottery, parts of a necklace, a bronze ring, and a bull figurine were found in two areas of burning on the floor. Two other cult rooms, one yielding the figurine of a goddess with upraised arms and the other a ram figurine, may also be identified in the units of Area B. These units are comprised of two to three rooms, one of which can be identified by means of the hearth, cooking ware, and stone tools, as a kitchen; and the other, by means of the preponderance of storage vessels, as a storeroom. Since the floors of the rooms have been left largely undisturbed, the excavations have begun to yield evidence, not only for the functions of the individual rooms and their relation to one another, but also for the form and layout of a late-Bronze-to-early-Iron Age settlement in East Crete.

In addition to the above excavations, survey, cleaning, and trial excavations were conducted at Eliki by Steven Soter, Smithsonian Institution, with Dora Katsanopoulou and the 6th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Patras; at the Palace of Nestor at Ano Englianos by Fred Cooper, University of Minnesota; in the Northwest Peloponnese jointly by Fred Cooper and Joseph Alcherms, University of Minnesota; and at Chrysokamino near Kavousi in East Crete by Philip Betancourt, Temple University. Study seasons took place in connection with previous excavations at Halai, Halieis, Isthmia, Kavousi, Lerna, Nemea, and Tsoungiza; in connection with surveys at Gournia, Pylos, and Vrokastro; and, in connection with joint Greek-American excavations and surveys at Actium, Mochlos, Preveza, and Pseira.



Fig. 1: Kommos, Late Minoan I Palatial Stoa of Building T and later kiln, from east.

In Memoriam

Annie C. Graham, née Hare, Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, distinguished classicist, specialist in Roman mosaics, wife of the late Greek archaeologist James Walter Graham, died peacefully in Toronto, March 19, 1996, at the age of 87. She is survived by two daughters, Christine Phillips of Toronto and Margaret Leveson of New York, and a son, James Robertson Graham of Leamington, Ontario. Both Annie and James Walter Graham are remembered as long-time friends of the School.

* * *

Stephen Hancock Lonsdale, a Summer Session student at the ASCSA in 1973 and a Friend of both the School and the Genadius Library, died this past fall in Washington, D.C. A graduate of both Harvard (B.A.) and Cambridge (Ph.D.) Universities, he was an associate professor of classical studies at Davidson College from 1986 through 1994, published three books and numerous scholarly articles on imagery in ancient Greece and on Homeric epic, and was a 1990-91 Junior Fellow of the Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington, D.C.



Robot

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the students who took my seminar, "Ancient Navies," during the winter semester. Throughout this process I have tried to keep in mind the specific objectives for which Hellenistic warships and the navies they comprised were designed.

In the past, scholars have defined the burst of naval building, and the introduction of larger and larger ships in the Hellenistic period, by focusing on the odd names used to describe the new designs. If we consider that a *trieres* is a three-fitted vessel and call it a "three," then the fourth and third centuries saw the development of "fours," "fives," "sixes," "sevens," "eights," and so forth, up to a colossal "forty" (not every number is represented). Because of their increasing sizes, scholars have assumed that these new ship classes were primarily used as floating platforms for troops of marines who boarded enemy ships after a barrage of catapult fire. The logical premise followed that newer and larger vessels were introduced to beat, in some way, their smaller predecessors.

I have adopted a different approach and have focused instead on the physical characteristics of these vessels (so far as we can deduce them), and the attested uses

Publications Office Special Sale

In an effort to make its titles more widely available to the American School community, the Publications Office is holding its first special sale of selected titles, many at half price. Look for other sales in future *Newsletters*.

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to which these ships were put. From this perspective, the evolution of Hellenistic naval power follows more than one path of development with tactics that were clearly different from those developed by Rome. For one thing, Hellenistic battles involved more ramming, especially between the larger vessels. One author goes so far as to tell his patron (a general employed by one of the third century Ptolemies): "Order your marines not to climb out nor to cross over to an enemy vessel but, rather, use the ram."

During the late third and second centuries B.C., the largest vessels fell out of favor (I am still pondering the reasons why) and were replaced by smaller units. Why then did Antony reintroduce these larger vessels—his largest were "tens"

while Octavian's were "sixes"—into his fleet for his final showdown with Octavian in 31 B.C.? What function(s) did he intend these ships to perform, and how does this affect our understanding of the battle fought on September 2nd off Actium?

Of course we can never know for certain what was in Antony's mind, but, thanks to the opportunity given to me by the School this past year, I am well on my way to defining the capabilities of his ships and the ways in which they should have been used, based on these characteristics. Pending further confirmation of the artifacts on the sea floor, we may also be close to pinpointing the location of the battle zone. My year as Whitehead Professor has been professionally productive, and as a result, extremely satisfying.

Blegen Letters Reveal the Man

In November 1983 the library of the University of Cincinnati was rededicated and renamed in honor of Carl William Blegen, 1887-1971. Cedric Boulter's recollections of CWB on that occasion appeared in the Winter 1984 *Newsletter*. Blegen's illustrious career and distinguished archaeological achievements are matters of record.

Recently, his nephew, Robert Blegen, of Concord, California, has collected and edited the letters which Carl sent to his family in far-off Minnesota during the 60 years when his own home was Athens. In contrast to his professional publications, the letters portray the man himself; his old-world courtesy, unfailing thoughtfulness, engaging humor, characteristic modesty, subtle powers of observation; his lively interest in and contact with people, places, flora, fauna, history past and present; his comfortable erudition; all of which add rich dimensions to the work at hand.

Book I, *Life in Athens*, tells what it was like to live in the city after the war. On efforts to get domestic help, "Eirene is a treasure but so far we have had seven girls leave to get married!". The welcome care packages from home, of DUZ and chocolate, when soap and sweets were in short supply. The delicate matter of the Prime Minister's dachshunds taking liberties on the doorstep of #9 Plutarch, the shared residence of the Hill-Blegens. There are memorable episodes: the death of Venizelos in 1936, "Ochi Day" in 1940 when Greece gave a resounding NO to Italy's demands, the death of Kennedy in 1963. Attendance

at local ceremonies such as wine-pressings, weddings, baptisms—you are there!—and the steady stream of visitors in both books which reads like a Who's Who of notables, many of whom older readers will remember.

Book II, *From Distant Fields*, with a helpful chronology, brings to life Blegen's experiences at early excavations, following Dörpfeld at Troy, and successive seasons at the Palace of Nestor. There are views of rustic life in the southern Peloponnesos including a delicious side-bar, as it were, on the varieties of snakes which inhabit the palace. One species climbs trees and hisses as you pass. Also, if you are inattentive, browsing goats will remove your laundry from the line stretched between the olive trees! He tells about building and installing the Museum at Chora with its unique contents. He recounts tales of near miracles, losing and finding precious materials, always giving you that exhilarating sense of "being there" on the dig. You see it, smell it, taste it!

The set of two books, *CWB His Letters Home*, is available as long as the limited supply lasts, courtesy of the editor, Robert D. Blegen, 6 Eastridge Lane, Concord, CA 94518. They are neatly bound in paperback, 5-1/2 by 8-1/2 inches, with a few photographs. Copies are in the School Archives, along with the original letters. An index would be welcome: Is there a volunteer? For further demand and for information, please write to: *Newsletter*, ASCSA, 993 Lenox Drive, Suite 101, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.

D.C. Spitzer

The Age of Justinian: The Circumstances of Imperial Power, by James A.S. Evans, Professor of Classics at the University of British Columbia, ASCSA Seymour Fellow 1954-55, Chair of the Gennadius Library Committee 1977-79, and Gertrude Smith Professor SS1991, was published in March by Routledge, London. The book covers Justinian's wars to recover the Empire and the religious struggles of the age, as well as the social and economic developments which profoundly changed the imperial environment by the end of the century.



The Blegen Library Archives was fortunate in having a wealth of volunteers this year. College Year in Athens was represented by three volunteers, **Charleen Caprio**, **Kim Kristensen** and **Elaine Zamanski**, who continued the transcription of Ida Thallon Hill's old diaries, rehoused photographs from the Kenchreai collection, and processed old documents from the Director's Office.



Makedonika. Essays by Eugene N. Borza, edited by **Carol G. Thomas**, was published in 1995 by Regina Books. **Eugene N. Borza**, Professor Emeritus, State University of Pennsylvania, ASCSA SS1957 and Member 1967-68, has served on the School's Committee since 1975 and is currently Chair of the Committee on Personnel.



Kommos: an Excavation on the South Coast of Crete, Vol. 1, edited by **Joseph W. Shaw**, University of Toronto, ASCSA 1959-60 and 1976-77, Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow 1969-70; and **Mary C. Shaw**, ASCSA 1962-65 and 1969-70, was published in 1995 by Princeton University Press. The University of Toronto's continuing excavations at Kommos began in 1976, with Mr. Shaw as Field Director.



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