

## In Search of an Empress

*J. A. Evans (University of British Columbia), Whitehead Visiting Professor in 1998–1999, taught a seminar on various social themes of life in Late Antiquity. Along with his teaching duties, he made considerable progress on his book on the empress Theodora, whose long shadow followed him from Ravenna to Constantinople during his year in Athens.*

A visitor to the church of San Vitale in Ravenna today can still see the empress Theodora surrounded by her attendants. She looks down from the mosaic on one side wall of the chancel, facing her husband Justinian I on the opposite side. She is a petite woman with an oval face, a sober mouth, and large, commanding eyes. One would like to think that Justinian and Theodora commissioned these mosaics and put their seal of approval on them, but in fact, the construction of San Vitale, funded by a local banker, Julius Argentarius, began when Ravenna was still under Ostrogothic rule. When Procopius wrote his encomium on Justinian's construction program, the *Peri Ktismaton*, which purports to deal with Justinian's buildings throughout the empire, he says nothing of Italy. To some scholars this omission is proof that the *Peri Ktismaton* is unfinished, but the true explanation may be that Justinian neglected Italy, and Procopius had no buildings to write about. So it is ironic that the one portrait of Theodora that we can identify with complete certainty as hers is in Italy, a country that wasted no affection on her, and where Justinian left a ruinous legacy.

It is a gross understatement to say that Italian churchmen merely detested her.



*Empress Theodora in mosaic at San Vitale in Ravenna.*

pin on her names such as those is less than she deserves, she whose wickedness surpassed every other woman's. Let her take a name from Hell, such as mythology has given the Furies: Allecto or Megaera or Tisiphone, the denizen of the Abyss. She was a Mistress of Demons filled with Satanic power, the enemy of a concord that great effort had achieved."

The reader will gather that Cardinal Baronius did not like her.

Had Baronius only known it, there was a manuscript in the Vatican Library that would have confirmed his sentiments. It was the *Anekdotia* of Procopius, which the Vatican Librarian Nicolas Alemannus dis-

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## New Corinthian Sculpture Assemblage Takes Shape

*Mary C. Sturgeon (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Whitehead Visiting Professor 1998–1999, contributed her expertise on sculpture in many School trips and presented a seminar on Greek and Roman sculpture. She describes here the focus of her research during her year in Athens.*

The last thing today's visitor thinks of when viewing the remains of the Corinth Theater is a three-storied columnar screen wall with multicolored columns and painted sculptures. In fact, sculpture has long been set up in theaters. Pausanias mentions statues of Aeschylus, Sophokles, and Menander in the Theater of Dionysos in Athens.

What happens in Roman times, especially the second century, when theater architecture achieves its largest and most elaborate form, when sculptural dedications increase in size, and when the cost of putting up these monumental civic structures reaches its greatest extent? How do these buildings, generally the largest in the city, function in the life of the city with regard to plays, performance, and patronage?

As we know from many sources, religious processions, the advertisement of personal wealth and power, contests, and political gatherings took place in Roman theaters. The costliness and *magnificentia* of these theaters raise issues of patronage. Who are the donors of these buildings, and who the honorees? To whom is this theater dedicated? These are questions I have been concerned with during my year as Whitehead Professor, while investigating the context and meaning of sculptures from Corinth's Roman Theater.

Work on this project has involved prob-

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## Hesperia Welcomes New Editor

In April, the School's Publications department welcomed Tracey Cullen as Editor of *Hesperia*. Beginning with the third issue this year, Ms. Cullen assumed responsibility for editing and production in collaboration with staff members Michael Fitzgerald, who coordinates the journal's review process, Carol Ford, typesetter, and Ellen McKie, freelance designer.

Ms. Cullen came to the School from the *American Journal of Archaeology*, where she served for thirteen years as Associate Editor. During her years at the *AJA*, she gained a reputation as a careful and meticulous editor who enjoyed excellent relations with her authors, many of whom write articles for *Hesperia* as well. She began her career with an M.A. in Classics from Cornell University, and then went on to earn another M.A. and a Ph.D. in Classical Ar-

chaeology at Indiana University. She has participated in many fieldwork projects, including the Vasilikos Valley Project (Kalavassos, Cyprus), the Southern Euboea Exploration Project (Karystos, Euboea), and the Franchthi Cave Excavations. Among her current research interests are the publication of the human remains from Franchthi Cave and an ongoing study of the role of women in classical archaeology.

Ms. Cullen has joined the Publications team at a turning point in *Hesperia's* history, as its revamped format is being unveiled. A more contemporary design, the new layout incorporates illustrations, photographs, and drawings within the text. The consequent savings in production costs will permit the printing of longer issues, shortening the waiting period for publication of accepted articles and allowing the inclusion



Photo: Carol Stein

Newly appointed Editor of *Hesperia*, Tracey Cullen.

of a wider variety of articles. Ms. Cullen has also begun working with Editor-in-Chief Kerri Cox and the Publications Committee in a concerted effort to expand the journal's range of articles.

## Reflections on Three Years at School

*Ronald S. Stroud, ASCSA Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies 1996–1999, reflects on his tenure at the School.*

As I leave this post and welcome my successor, Merle Langdon, the Editor has asked me to reflect on my last three years as Mellon Professor of Classical Studies. It has been a busy, eventful, and stimulating term starting with two weeks in the hospital with a broken neck, being tended daily by the two best nurses in the world, Molly Richardson and John Camp. John directed the Agora Excavations in the morning and spent each afternoon at my bedside, while Molly passed her mornings being ogled by my grossly overweight roommate, who smoked four packs of cigarettes a day. My wife Connie's return to Athens hastened my recovery and soon brought me back to full strength.

Looking back, I remember events like guiding Michael Dukakis through the Agora, Pnyx, and Akropolis, lecturing at the American Academy in Rome and staying in the Villa Aurelia, welcoming Prince Charles and the President of Greece to the Gennadeion, watching the distinguished Director of the Istanbul Museum fix my flat tire in the rain in the Plaka, John Camp's spectacular spring trip to Ionia and Caria, the very successful Corinth Centennial organized by Charles Williams and Nancy Bookidis, a moving surprise party arranged by students from all three years of my term

preceded by a hilarious walk to the restaurant with my duplicitous wife, and many other memorable occasions.

Not all my memories are happy, for in May of 1997 our dear friend Sara Aleshire died in our house. The absurd turmoil over the Wiener Laboratory, its Director, and the role of some of the Trustees created an atmosphere of tension in the School and in our home through most of 1998. The recent NATO bombing of Yugoslavia has put extra pressure on the School.

Personal satisfactions, however, have been many, including the completion of their Ph.D. dissertations by two of my Berkeley students working in Greece, Molly Richardson and Yannis Lolos. At long last, Nancy Bookidis and I have published our volume on the topography and architecture of the Demeter Sanctuary on Akrokorinth. Work on the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* continues, aided by a grant from the Goldsmith Foundation through the timely intervention of Trustee William Slaughter. Thanks to Nancy Winter and her staff, the Blegen Library remains an ideal setting for long, memorable stretches of research. I have enjoyed working with James Muhly, a Director who leaves the Mellon Professor free from administrative minutiae to carry out his proper duties.

But all the above remain peripheral to the most important aspect of my term as

Mellon Professor and to my best memories. With the other foreign schools in Greece we share concerns with original research, excavations and surveys, publications, public lectures and colloquia, newsletters, alumni gatherings, receptions and parties, fundraising, politics and gossip, socializing, travel to ancient sites and museums, and other activities that continue to draw many back to Athens year after year. Surrounded

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
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## East European Fellows Focus on Prehistoric Aegean

Two scholars from the University of Warsaw furthered their research in prehistoric Aegean civilizations at the School this past year, thanks to support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Kazimierz Lewartowski visited the School twice, first in spring 1998, returning in early spring 1999 to complete the revised English version of his *Late Helladic Simple Graves: A Study of Mycenaean Burial Customs*. In addition to reworking the text, he was able to update the catalogue of graves to include all burials published in 1998 as well as before. As Mr. Lewartowski wrote, "The atmosphere of the American School and its enormous library are extremely conducive to my self-education, rethinking of old ideas, and the development of the new ones." He was also able to enrich his teaching program back in Poland by substantially increasing his slide collection in trips to museums and sites and acquiring books and papers on important issues of Aegean archaeology and archaeological theory.

Marta Guzowska had intended to explore the distribution of Minoan products in Troy, the Troad, and the area of the Black Sea, but she shifted the focus of her research when it became clear that material evidence was very sparse. Therefore, she expanded the scope of her project to include imports and influences from the Aegean, whether Cretan or Mainland Greek in origin. Of great importance to her research was the discovery of a Mycenaean pottery deposit from Yenibademli, a site on the island of Gokceada/Imbros. At the Blegen, Ms. Guzowska, who will collaborate with the excavator, Halime Huryilmaz, to publish the material, was able to begin work on the publication. Thanks to contacts made through the School, Ms. Guzowska has also arranged with Professor Ernst Pernicka of the Freiberg Bergakademie to analyze Mycenaean sherds from Imbros for provenance. She also worked with a team from the British School's Fitch Laboratory on comparative studies between North Aegean Mycenaean material and that from Imbros.

### A CORRECTION

The Winter 1999 *Newsletter* included an article on Piet de Jong's caricatures (9). The caption for the illustration was incorrect and should have read "Carl Blegen (left) and Alan Wace (right) as depicted by Piet de Jong."

## Professor Joins Staff in Athens



Photo: Marie Maucy

Merle Langdon, incoming Mellon Professor.

Merle Langdon, who first came to the School in 1969–1970 as a Regular Member, will take up the reins of the Mellon Professorship from 1999–2000 when Ronald S. Stroud returns to the University of California at Berkeley this July.

Mr. Langdon, who has taught in the Department of Classics and Art History at the University of Washington since 1976, received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was an Associate Member of the School from 1970–1976, living full-time in Greece. Since then, he has continued to spend extensive time there, pursuing research particularly on ancient Attica, which he has explored extensively, in the footsteps of Eugene Vanderpool.

Among Mr. Langdon's recent publications are articles on Iron Age cult practices in Attica and mountains in Greek religion, areas of interest developed since his earlier important work on the Sanctuary of Zeus on Mt. Hyrmettos, published as an *Hesperia* Supplement in 1976.

## Managing Committee Announces Committee Members, Chairs

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee took place on May 8 at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York City, with Chairman Stephen V. Tracy presiding.

William R. Biers, Chairman of the Committee on Committees, announced the election of new members to the following Committees: Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, 1999–2003, Sarah Peirce (Fordham University); Committee on Committees, 1999–2001, Jeremy McInerney (University of Pennsylvania), Martha C. Taylor (Loyola College in Maryland), and Mark Toher (Union College); Executive Committee, 1999–2003, John E. Fischer (Wabash College) and Marjorie S. Venit (University of Maryland); Committee on the Gennadius Library, 1999–2003, Anthony Cutler (Pennsylvania State University), Sharon Gerstel (University of Maryland), and Henry Maguire (University of Illinois); Committee on Personnel, 1999–2004, Timothy E. Gregory (Ohio State University); Committee on Publications, 1999–2004, Kathleen Slane (University of Missouri-Columbia), and for 1999–2000, Kevin Clinton (Cornell University); Committee on the Summer Sessions, 1999–2003, Michael C. Hoff (University of Nebraska); Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, 1999–2002, Lynn M. Snyder (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution), and L. Vance

Watrous (State University of New York at Buffalo); Excavation and Survey Committee, 1999–2003, Leslie P. Day (Wabash College).

New Chairmen of the Committees of the Managing Committee are Carolyn Higbie (State University of New York at Buffalo), Committee on Admissions and Fellowships; Christina Salowey (Hollins University), Committee on Committees; Carol L. Lawton (Lawrence University), Committee on Personnel; Christopher Pfaff (Florida State University), Excavation and Survey Committee. All other Committees retained their Chairmen from 1998–1999.

Presenting the report on behalf of John Kroll (University of Texas at Austin), Chairman of the Committee on Personnel, John H. Oakley (The College of William and Mary) announced the following new representatives: Michael Cosmopoulos (The University of Manitoba, a new Cooperating Institution); Gail Hoffman (Yale University); Clayton Miles Lehmann (University of South Dakota, a new Cooperating Institution); Michael Maas (William Marsh Rice University), who is taking the place vacated by Rebecca Mersereau, on long-term leave; Lee Ann Riccardi (The College of New Jersey, a new Cooperating Institution); Thomas Martin (College of the Holy Cross); and Anthony Podlecki (University of British Columbia) as *emeritus*. Nathan

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# Thessaloniki Symposium Highlights Spring Conference Activity

To keep our members informed regarding the many recent developments in Greek archaeology, the Newsletter will begin publishing conference notices and highlights of the proceedings. One of the most established of these conferences presents recent archaeological work in Macedonia and Thrace. Begun by the late Ioulia Vokotopoulou and continued after her death by Demetrios Pandermalis, the twelfth conference in the series took place in Thessaloniki this past February. In attendance were School Archivist Natalia Vogetkoff-Brogan and her husband Tom Brogan, Director of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center, who, together, prepared the following report.

Among the many outstanding papers at the 1999 conference presenting archaeological work in Macedonia and Thrace was Demetrios Pandermalis's paper presenting the discovery of the Altar of Zeus at Dion. In front of this monumental altar, archaeologists also discovered thirty-three bases, some preserving bronze loops anchored on the upper surface. According to Mr. Pandermalis, the sacrificial altar was used for libations and sacrifice of small animals. Larger animals like bulls were secured to the bronze loops on the thirty-three smaller bases and sacrificed there. The discovery of the bases provides new insight on how sacrifices were performed in antiquity. West of the altar temenos, remains of a small temple have also come to light. The excavation of the Sanctuary of Zeus will be the focus of the coming seasons and is expected to be of great significance. Mr. Pandermalis also gave a lively description of the Roman Baths at Dion, explaining the possible therapeutic use of figs and other vegetables found in jars in the ancient lavatories. Mr. Pandermalis is gradually transforming the site of Dion into a large archaeological park.

Among other significant presentations:

- In Thessaloniki, an earlier phase of occupation was discovered below the remains of the palace of Galerius, preserving a fresco, in good condition, with images of hares. This find suggests that Galerius chose to build his palace in the area of an important older building, destroyed in the middle of the third century after Christ.
- Also in Thessaloniki, archaeologists of the Ninth Ephoreia of Byzantine Antiquities presented a new mosaic of the fifth century after Christ, depicting personifications of the months, the winds, and the zodiac. The central theme, which depicted Helios, was badly destroyed. According to the excavator, the mosaic belonged to an important residence, perhaps that of the "eparchos" or governor of Thessaloniki.
- Outside Thessaloniki, in Karabournaki, Michalis Tiverios of the University of

Thessaloniki is excavating the site of ancient Thermi. This work brought to light remains of subterranean houses of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., which the excavator connects with a Phrygian occupation. The pottery included Attic, Chian, Mendean, Corinthian, and Clazomenian amphoras, indicating the importance of Thermi as a center of trade in Macedonia.



Found at Karabournaki (ancient Thermi), an oinochoe in Corinthian style from Ionia, circa sixth century B.C.

Photo: Michalis Tiverios, University of Thessaloniki

- At Assiros, Ken Wardle of the University of Birmingham reported on a destruction layer associated with the Early Iron Age phase of the settlement; at another prehistoric site, Hagios Mamas, Ioannis Aslanis of the National Research Center and Bernhard Hänsel of the University of Berlin presented the finds from a Middle Bronze Age phase with three large buildings that included rounded hearths, silos filled with wheat, and horseshoe-shaped ovens. Building 2 yielded the largest "closed" ceramic deposit of the period in Macedonia.
- In Naousa, near Lefkadia, Greek archaeologists have been excavating the remains of an important Hellenistic city, with theater and agora, tentatively identified with ancient Mieza. The discovery is significant because it puts several of the Macedonian tombs of the area (e.g., Tomb at Lefkadia, Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles) into a larger urban context.

- At Dispilio Kastorias, the archaeological team of Georgios Hourmouziadis of the University of Thessaloniki and researchers from the University of Patras are developing a fully computerized recording system for the excavation of this important Neolithic site. Trench supervisors enter textual, spatial, and photographic information on-site using newly developed software, and an internal network links them to the storerooms. The data can be used to generate impressive plans, among other uses plotting types of finds and their position.
- Finally, from the last century, we would like to mention the important restoration of the Lazaristes Catholic Monastery in Thessaloniki, an important school of the nineteenth century that will now be used as the base of the National Theater of Northern Greece. One of the renovated wings will house the well-known Kostakis Collection of Russian art recently bought by the Greek government.

In addition to recent archaeological discoveries, many papers concentrated on the major conservation projects in Macedonia (e.g., the restoration of a tomb at Lefkadia and the agora at Pella). In the field of experimental archaeology, Mr. Hourmouziadis and his team have reproduced several Neolithic huts at the lake settlement of Dispilio Kastorias. Archaeologists in Macedonia have ardently responded to the call of the Ministry of Culture for more user-friendly access to public museums and archaeological sites. The Museum of Thessaloniki has replaced the exhibit of the Vergina treasures with an excellent exhibit on Macedonian gold, and it installed a permanent exhibit on prehistoric Thessaloniki in the basement. The Seventeenth Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities also reported on a new archaeological display in the remote Florina Museum.

This year the archaeologists of Macedonia and Thrace honored the work of the late Ephor of Pella, Mary Siganidou, with a Festschrift in her memory. Evangelos Venizelos, Minister of Culture, was invited to present the honorary volume.



## Student Reports



Photo courtesy of ASCSA Archives, M. Alison Frantz Collection.

Temple of Athena Nike from southeast.

### *Nike Temple Revisited*

The little temple of Athena Nike, built ca. 425–23 B.C., occupied one of the most prominent architectural positions on the Athenian Akropolis. Because of its location, atop the old Mycenaean bastion at the Akropolis entrance, the temple's parapet, friezes, pediments, and akroteria were in an ideal position to capture the attention of all who entered Athena's great *temenos* and to proclaim a definite, readable message to all passing beneath Nike's sentinel. This message has been the subject of my research at the School for the last two years.

Given the temple's prominent position on the Akropolis and its importance within the history of Greek art, it seemed strange to me that no book-length study of the Nike temple's sculpture had been conducted. While Kekulé (1881), Blümel (1923), and Carpenter (1929) all published monographs on the parapet and frieze, these early studies dealt primarily with style and paid little attention to the historical and programmatic positions within which their respective subjects were situated. In addition to these early books, dozens of articles have been written on facets of the Nike temple's sculpture. Although all contributed valuable insights to my understanding of their particular subjects, none of these articles addressed the sculptural program as an integrated whole, and none set the program within its full

historical, aesthetic, and archaeological contexts.

As I soon learned, these omissions were easy to understand. In addition to the particular problems associated with each level of the sculptural program, the Nike temple itself is set within a tangle of controversy over the date and subject of its decree (*IG I<sup>3</sup> 35*) and a snarl of uncertainty about the chronology of the Classical and pre-Classical cult site. Article- or chapter-length treatments of the temple's sculpture could not hope to address these critical questions. Indeed, after becoming familiar with the complexity of the problems surrounding this little building, it became clear to me that nothing short of a book-length study of the subject was necessary so that these issues could be dealt with together in a comprehensive, straightforward, and systematic fashion.

Over the last two years, with the aid of the Director for the Restoration of Ancient Monuments, Demosthenes Giraud, I have retraced the development of the Nike temple cult site, reexamined the epigraphic evidence, and made some startling discoveries regarding the temple's sculptural decoration. The most exciting of these involved new evidence affecting the size and composition of the Nike temple's akroteria, the subject matter of the pediments, and the long-disputed arrangement of the frieze blocks.

While nothing remains of the akroteria themselves, over the last year I was able to remeasure and redraw the four extant akroteria bases (including three fragments presumed lost) and reexamine the inscriptions that address the subject and cost of the crowning statues (*IG II<sup>2</sup> 1425* and *IG II<sup>2</sup> 380*). I also drew a set of comparisons between the Nike temple's akroteria bases and the bases of contemporary temples, with intriguing results as to the relative scale of the Nike temple's crowning sculpture. The Nike temple's central akroterion base is larger than that of the Athenian temple on Delos, the Temple of Nemesis at Rhamnous, and the Temple of Aesklepios at Epidauros, a fact that becomes all the more interesting when the Nike temple's small size is compared with those temples

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### **ASCSA Application Deadlines for 2000–2001**

#### **November 15, 1999**

Athenian Agora Volunteer Program, NEH Senior Research Fellowships, Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellowship

#### **January 7, 2000**

Harry Bikakis Fellowship; Oscar Broneer Fellowship; Anna C. and Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship; First Year Regular Member Fellowships; M. Alison Frantz Fellowship (formerly the Gennadeion Fellowship); Jacob Hirsch Fellowship; Kress Agora Publication Fellowships; Mellon Research Fellowships for Central and Eastern European Scholars; Regular Membership; Solow Summer Senior Research Fellowships; Summer Sessions Applications; Student Associate Membership; Summer Sessions Scholarships; Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory Fellowships; J. Lawrence Angel Fellowship; Research Fellowship in Geoarchaeology; Research Fellowship in Faunal Studies

For full application details, visit our website at [www.ascsa.org](http://www.ascsa.org) or contact the ASCSA U.S. Office, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232; Tel.: (609) 683-0800; Fax: (609) 924-0578; E-mail: [ascsa@ascsa.org](mailto:ascsa@ascsa.org).

## From the Archives

The Gennadeion Archives has just completed microfilming another major collection at the Gennadius Library, using the most recent standards set by the Research Libraries Group (RLG). The Dragoumis Papers, comprising a vast collection of material from this well-known family, were donated by Philipos Dragoumis to the Gennadeion in 1960. Funding for the microfilming came from an NEH Challenge Grant and a grant made by the United States Department of Education.



As in other departments of the School, the Archives is using Microsoft Access to enter data and to construct finding aids. Working Fellow Evangelia Sikla (Bryn Mawr College) has processed the excavation records and produced a finding aid for these records. Associate Member Peter Schultz (1998–1999 Samuel H. Kress Fellow, University of Athens) finished a database for the architectural plans from the Kenchreai excavations. Currently, he is processing the plans from Bassae. Associate Member Mike Dixon (Ohio State University) has catalogued the collection of ancient inscription tracings. The photography of the School's collection of coins is nearing completion. Working on the project this year were College Year in Athens student Meg Foster, a volunteer, and Associate Member Irena Polinskaya (1998–1999 Jacob Hirsch Fellow, Stanford University) and Erin Williams (Bryn Mawr College). Amalia Kakassis (University of North Carolina at Raleigh), who specializes in the preservation of electronic records, spent a month at Athens in May to perform a survey on the School's electronic records and to suggest ways of preservation.



School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan has been in close contact with the European Commission on Preservation and Access, which is preparing "The Preservation Map of Europe," a project to produce information about preservation activities of private and national institutions in each country. A substantial amount of information about the Gennadius Library archival collections has been submitted.

The School has updated the index of forty-two issues of its *Newsletter*. The index can be found on the School's website at [www.ascsa.org](http://www.ascsa.org). It is also available at a cost of \$3 in hard copy or on floppy disk. Contact the School's U.S. office.

## Agora Conservator Wins Rome Prize



Photo: Craig Maury

Agora Conservator Alice B. Paterakis, in the Stoa of Attalos.

Conservation from Queen's University in Ontario, Ms. Paterakis began work in the Agora as a conservator in 1982. She is an active member of various conservation organizations, has been awarded several travel grants from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, and has developed a summer intern program for conservation in the Stoa of Attalos.

Alice Boccia Paterakis has been awarded the prestigious Rome Prize Fellowship in Historic Preservation/Conservation by the American Academy in Rome for 1999–2000. She will spend six months in Rome working on a handbook on the conservation of inorganic materials, a subject she knows well, having worked as Head Conservator at the Agora Excavations since 1986. The book, to be researched at The International Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome, will be published by the School, as will an Agora Picture Book on conservation, also in preparation.

After earning a B.A. from Washington University in St. Louis, and a Masters in Art

## Gennadeion News

Despite the ongoing renovations at the Library, beautiful weather made the open air celebration of Clean Monday, the first day of Lent, a great success. About 800 revelers convened in the Gennadeion Gardens, enjoyed the special food, and sang and danced to the Greek traditional folk music of singer Domna Samiou, who donated her talents for the occasion.



A two-day international conference entitled *The Protection of the Past*, organized by Haris Kalligas, Director of the Gennadius Library, in collaboration with

Panayotis Tournikiotis of the Athens Technical University, took place in Athens in February. Eighteen papers, mostly dealing with theoretical aspects of preservation, were presented. ASCSA 1998–1999 Whitehead Professor James A. Evans (University of British Columbia) participated with "Evaluating the Past: Perspectives of Late Antiquity."



Haris Kalligas visited Windsor Palace on March 22 by invitation of the Director of the Royal Collection. The main purpose of the visit was to view Queen Victoria's series of Makriyannis-Zographos paintings. Ms. Kalligas was also able to see the restorations at Windsor Castle and to tour the newly opened British Library.



Photo: J.A.S. Evans

A well-clipped hedge serves as banquet table on Clean Monday.

# Philoï Organize Full Schedule

In spite of the Gennadeion renovations, the Philoi mounted a full program for spring '99. The closing of the Main Building, usually the site for Philoi lectures and other events, spurred them to collaborate with many other organizations in Athens, a trend they hope to continue even after the Library reopens in the fall, as Philoi President Ioanna Phocas reports here.

In January, the Philoi were guided by Io Tsourtis on a visit to the new Numismatic Museum of Athens, located in what was once the house of Heinrich Schliemann. Later in the same month, the Philoi gathered in the Parnassus Literary Hall to commemorate Nikolaos Panagiotakis, who had served as Director of the Institute of Byzantine and Post Byzantine Studies in Venice and as Professor at the University of Crete. Alfred Vincent, Professor of Contemporary Greek Language at the University of Sydney, presented "A Walk with Fortunato: Theater, Language and Daily Life in 17th Century Crete." Theater Director Spyros Evangelatos read excerpts from the play *Fortunato*, written by Marcantonio Foscolo in the Greek/Cretan language of the time.

During February, the Philoi met in Loring Hall for their annual General Assembly, accompanied by the cutting of the Vassilopita (the coin was won by Ismine Smith). Later in February, the annual Gennadius Lecture was presented by former Ambassador Byron Theodoropoulos, who

focused on the critical years in Greece between 1897 and 1912. Displayed near the speaker's podium was the diplomatic uniform once worn by Mr. Gennadios and now in the collection of the Historical Ethnological Museum in the Old Parliament Building, where the lecture was held.

For March, the Philoi sponsored a public screening of selections from architect and director Nikos Sofianos's epic seven-hour documentary *Does Alexander Live*, which examines the effect today of Alexander the Great in the countries he conquered. Mr. Sofianos has traced the Macedonian King's route into Asia, recording verbal and visual evidence of his enormous cultural impact. The Philoi also made available maps of Alexander's campaign, accompanied by texts from Arrianus's *Alexander's Anavasis* and Plutarch's *Parallels Lives, Alexander and Caesar*. The evening's events were underwritten by the Managing Director of Lambert Smith Hampton Hellas, Ioannis Perrotis.

Also in March, Stella Chrysochoou presented a talk on a Gennadius Library treat-



Photo: Philoi of the Gennadius Library

Documentary film director Nikos Sofianos speaking to the Philoi in March.

sure, topographical drawings by the Venetian engineer Francesco Basilicata from the so-called "Schefer's Volume," bought in Paris by Ioannes Gennadios in 1906. In the Schefer Volume, which contains numerous maps and topographical drawings of Greece, Gennadios added a three-page note on the collection, referring to "thirteen finished contemporary drawings in sepia and colors of fortresses, ports and towns in Crete." This is the fifth known collection of Basilicata's topographical drawings.

The spring activities closed in May with a tour led by John McK. Camp II, Director of the Agora Excavations, who guided the Philoi through the Stoa of Attalos and the site of the current dig.

## Reflections

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by all these concerns it is sometimes easy, even at the American School, to lose sight of our unique position as a teaching institution. We alone offer an organized integrated program of graduate study to our Regular Members. No other foreign school in Greece has room on its staff for a teaching position. At the American School, where roughly 40–50 graduate students are in residence each year, the Mellon Professor is the only full-time teacher, and yet training graduate students is, in my view, our most important task. For me personally, this student-teacher ratio (which would delight many U.S. deans) has particularly frustrated my efforts to help advanced students who are at work on their Ph.D. dissertations, especially during the fall and winter terms.

Clearly the School's teaching program needs careful evaluation, which I'm glad to say it will be receiving this spring. It may be true that we are trying to visit too many sites, that we do not highlight the new archaeology and surveys, that we are not appealing to a wide enough spectrum of stu-

dents, that some professors are wrong to advise their students to come as Associate Members when they are not ready yet to undertake research on their own, that we need more diversity in our teaching program, etc.

These concerns, however, many of which I share, cannot detract from the positive feelings with which I leave this job—feelings generated by facts and specific experiences with students. First, it is clear that whatever wider problems of recruitment the School faces, the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships does a splendid job. Many of us here are impressed by the high quality of the students sent to the School during the past three years by this committee. The Mellon Professor has the fun and the challenge of working with some of the best young people in our field. Second, no matter how we may tinker with the academic program, it is my strong belief, based on observing the striking scholarly growth of many students at the School, that the core of the program, the anvil on which we hammer out our success, is visiting ancient sites and museums and requiring students to research and deliver reports in the field. This system works and has in my view yielded

the best results. Third, we are strong as a School of Classical Studies. Let the Mellon Professor remain a teacher of Classical Studies. Let us resist the temptation to specialize, at least for our Regular Members. One of the rewards of this post for me and for my predecessor has been to help students who reached the School with an almost total philological or archaeological background widen their competence to include advanced work in topics they never would have touched back home.

For me, it has been an exciting, rewarding appointment. The best part has been working with students on the fall trips, the sessions in Athens and Attica, individual field trips with students working on dissertations, watching our second-year members present tea-talks in such an attractive, professional manner, helping with the first draft of a thesis chapter or a first paper submitted for publication, making squeezes and introducing students to the reading of an inscribed stone, among much else. These will be the best and most long-lasting memories because they are why I have been here in the first place.





*Antigoni Zournatzi*



*Veronika Mitsopoulos-Leon and Ernst Pernicka*



*James D. Muhly and Lester K. Little*

## 1998–99 Lecture Series Presents Wide Range of Speakers

Among the School's many activities, one of the most popular is the Lecture Series, which regularly hosts scholars of international reputation, attracting audiences in the hundreds from throughout the Athenian community.

During the months when the Gennadius Library has been closed, the lectures have been squeezed into Loring Hall, but this has not deterred attendance. Among the many outstanding speakers this year, (pictured here from top right, clockwise), were: Lester K. Little, Director of the American Academy at Rome (right), with James D. Muhly, Director of the School in Athens. Mr. Little presented "Plague at Either End of the Middle Ages: A Proposal for Studying the Plague of Justinian," at the Annual Pirie Lecture in January. Continuing clockwise: Joseph Maran (University of Heidelberg) stands with Polymnia Muhly after his lecture entitled, "Mycenae with Wessex: On the Nature of the Amber Trade in the Shaft Grave Period." 1998–1999 M. Alison Frantz Fellow, Konstantine Kourelis (University of Pennsylvania), delivered the Fourth Annual M. Alison Frantz Lecture entitled, "Medieval Settlements in Northeastern Peloponnese" in May. "The Hellenization of Cyprus and Crete at the End of the Late Bronze Age" was the subject of the February lecture by Vassos Karageorghis, Director, A.G. Leventis Foundation. (Left to right: Mr. Karageorghis and Spyros Iakovidis, Academy of Athens). The Seventeenth Annual Walton Lecture, "Byzantium and the Crusades" was delivered in March by Angeliki Laiou, Professor of Byzantine History, Harvard University. In November, Antigoni Zournatzi (National Hellenic Research Foundation) lectured on "Inscribed Silver Vessels of the Odrysian Kings: Gifts, Tribute and the Diffusion of the Forms of 'Achaemenid' Metalware in Thrace." The Seventh Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, "Origin and Development of Early Bronze Age Metallurgy in the North Aegean," was delivered in March by Ernst Pernicka (Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg). Veronika Mitsopoulos-Leon, Director of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, pictured here with Mr. Pernicka. (Photos by Marie Mauzy)



*Joseph Maran and Polymnia Muhly*



*Konstantine Kourelis*



*Angeliki Laiou*



*Vassos Karageorghis and Spyros Iakovidis*

# Senior Research Fellow Reconstructs Athenian Calendar

1998–1999 NEH Senior Research Fellow John D. Morgan (Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy, University of Delaware) reports here after a year of fruitful research at the School.

Since my arrival in Athens, I have devoted the vast majority of time to my project on reconstructing the list of Athenian archons, particularly in the Hellenistic period, with the aid of the Athenian calendar.

Like other Greek cities in Antiquity, Athens used a luni-solar calendar (similar to the modern Jewish calendar, which is based on the ancient Babylonian calendar), in which the civil months were supposed to track closely the phases of the moon, with each civil month beginning at the time a new crescent moon was visible in the evening sky. Because twelve lunar months contain on average 354.3671 days, about eleven days less than a solar year of 365.2422 days, it was necessary to insert an intercalary month roughly once every three years, or more exactly, seven times in nineteen years, to prevent the civil months from slipping against the seasons of the year. The discovery of this nineteen-year cycle was announced by the Athenian astronomer Meton in 432 B.C.

At *Laws* 767C, amidst a discussion of regulations for an ideal city in Crete, Plato mentions in passing that the new year begins with the new moon after the summer solstice. If this rule was strictly followed by the contemporary Athenians, it would automatically generate a nineteen-year "Metonic" cycle of seven intercalary years of thirteen months each and twelve ordinary years of twelve months each, with the intercalations falling in the second, fifth, eighth, tenth, thirteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth years of each cycle, with 432/1 B.C. being the first year of the first Metonic cycle. Whether the ancient Athenians attempted to follow this rule, and if so, how frequent were the exceptions, have been debated by numerous scholars for over a century.

Essentially all the extant evidence for the operation of the ancient Athenian calendar comes from inscriptions, which were dated not in years B.C. or A.D., but by name of the man who was the eponymous archon in Athens for a single year. Hence in examining Athenian practice in intercalation, a key issue is the reconstruction of the list of eponymous archons of Athens. This is known from Diodorus Siculus from 480/79 to 302/1 B.C., and from Dionysius of Halicarnassus' *Dinarchus* for a decade thereafter, but for the rest of the Hellenistic period and the Roman period the Athe-

nian archon list must be reconstructed primarily from epigraphic evidence. For the past century a key tool for reconstructing the Athenian archon list has been William Scott Ferguson's discovery in 1898 that from the middle of the fourth century B.C. onward, the annual secretary of the *boule*, who was usually mentioned on Athenian decrees along with the eponymous archon, was generally chosen in the official order of the Athenian tribes, although there were some interruptions in times of political turmoil. With the aid of Ferguson's "secretary-cycle," it has been possible to reconstruct long sequences of archons whose relative chronology can be considered essentially certain. However, the absolute chronology has been harder to establish, particularly in periods when hardly any Athenian archons are tied to historical events dated with certainty to a specific year.

As the result of an intense search in the summer of 1993 for absolutely certain or at least highly probable cases where the Athenians did not follow the rule of beginning their year with the first new moon after the summer solstice, I realized that almost all the supposed cases of such exceptions in the conventional reconstructions of the Athenian archon list in fact were not valid. With a few exceptions in periods of political turmoil, as attested by the breakdown of the secretary-cycle, the Athenians seem to have closely followed the rule mentioned by Plato at least from the middle of the fourth century B.C. into the third century after Christ. This enables one to take a sequence of archons whose relative chronology has been established with the aid of the secretary-cycle, and determine the absolute dating of that sequence by matching the pattern of intercalary and ordinary years against that predicted by the nineteen-year Metonic cycle. There has resulted a redating of about 90 Athenian archons in the third and second centuries B.C., relative to the list published by Meritt in 1977, and the establishment of a new archon list, which is much more secure than any previously constructed. There are numerous ramifications for the chronology of other Greek states in the Hellenistic period, particularly Macedonia and Delphi in the third century B.C.

Since September 1998, I have made great progress in compiling my catalogue of the 400-some inscriptions and scattered literary evidence that bear on the reconstruction of the Athenian archon list and determine whether each archon's year was ordinary or intercalary. Below the text of each inscription I am adding a commentary that examines how certain or uncertain

are any restorations, and that explains how the "calendar equation" between the day of the month and the day of the prytany determines, with certainty or only with probability, whether that archon's year was ordinary or intercalary. So far I have written over 700 pages of this catalogue with accompanying commentary, and I am looking forward to having it essentially completed by the time I leave Athens in August 1999. With the support of the NEH Senior Fellowship program, it has been a great help to spend the year in Athens, where the peerless resources of the Blegen Library are available to me twenty-four hours a day, and the inscriptions I need to examine in the Stoa of Attalos and the Epigraphical Museum can easily be consulted during their hours of opening. In several cases my ability to consult the stones themselves has been crucial to properly reading and restoring them.

## NEH Increases ASCSA Fellowships

Beginning with the academic year 2000–2001, the School will be able to increase its NEH senior fellowship funds. Concurrently, it is revising its NEH fellowship program, awarding two to five fellowships for projects of four to ten months duration. The maximum stipend for a project of four months duration will be \$12,000, while the maximum stipend will be \$30,000 for a ten-month project.

The NEH Senior Research Fellowships are designated for study in the fields of history, philosophy, language, literature, art and archaeology of Greece and the Greek world, from pre-Hellenic times to the present. They are available to postdoctoral scholars at all levels, from assistant through full professors, who are U.S. citizens or foreign nationals who have lived in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline of November 15, 1999.

Applications and requests for further information on the School or the Fellowships should be addressed to: NEH Senior Research Fellowship, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232; Tel.: (609) 683-0800; Fax: (609) 924-0578; E-mail: [ascsa@ascsa.org](mailto:ascsa@ascsa.org); Website: [www.ascsa.org](http://www.ascsa.org).



Audit preparation begins: School accounting staff in the U.S. with auditors from KPMG, Peat Marwick LLP. Left to right, Consulting Chief Financial Officer John J. Sproule, KPMG Manager William Roell, School Accountant Linda Schilling, Accounts Manager Richard Rosolino, and KPMG Partner Paul D. Merrill.

Photo: Catherine Vanderpool

School and Gennadeion Trustees gathered in Washington, D.C., for their May meeting. Thanks to Trustee *Emeritus* **Richard H. Howland**, they dined at the historic Dacor Club the night before, and held their business sessions at the venerable Cosmos Club the next day. The meetings concluded at the Embassy of Greece with a festive dinner hosted by Ambassador Alexander Philon and his wife, Helen.



Accompanied by his daughter, Hope Thompson Kerr, and School Executive Vice President Catherine deG. Vanderpool, Trustee *Emeritus* **Homer A. Thompson** spent nearly dawn to dusk visiting ancient friends in New York. They had the Metropolitan Museum of Art almost to themselves on that Monday morning when, with Curator Joan R. Mertens, they toured the Greek and Roman galleries recently renovated under the guidance of Curator in Charge Carlos Picon. Fortified by lunch in the Board Room, the party returned to the galleries, in case they had missed anything.

Back home in Princeton that evening, an elated Mr. Thompson, far from seeking rest after a full day, went straight to his wife, Dorothy Burr Thompson, to tell her all about it. Her "homework assignment," he said, was to read the catalogue he had brought.



In front of the crane-crowned Gennadeion, Tipper Gore and R. Nicholas Burns, U.S. Ambassador in Greece, are flanked by their escorts during Mrs. Gore's visit to the Library and School in March. From left, School General Manager Pantelis Panos, Gennadeion Trustee Elias M. Stassinopoulos, Executive Vice President Catherine deG. Vanderpool, Mrs. Gore, Ambassador Burns, Director of the Gennadius Library Haris Kalligas, School Director James D. Muhly, Gennadeion Trustee Apostolos Th. Doxiadis.

Photo: Harri Akriviades



Photo: Richard Rosolino

School Computer Supervisor Tarek Elemam visited the Princeton office in May, where, among other things, he learned from Nicholas Rosolino, son of Accounts Manager Richard Rosolino, the fine art of bubble blowing.



Photo: Pantelis Panoos

During his June visit to School, (left to right) Boston College President Father William Leahy with School Director James D. Muhly, Executive Vice President Catherine deG. Vanderpool, and Ambassador R. Nicholas Burns.



Photo: Catherine Vanderpool

Homer A. Thompson, Director Emeritus of the Agora Excavations, and his daughter, Hope T. Kerr, at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.



Photo: Marie Mauczy

Left: 1998–1999 Whitehead Professor Mary C. Sturgeon at June School garden party. Right: Barbara (Valia) Kapetanaki has been promoted from receptionist to secretary at the School in Athens.



Photo: Marie Mauczy

NEH review team at School: (left to right) Juan Mestas, Deputy Chairman of the NEH; Philip Mitsis (New York University), Member of the Review Team; Managing Committee Chairman, Stephen V. Tracy; and President of the Board of Trustees, Lloyd E. Cotsen.

With the help of their Finnish friends, the American School captured the singles and doubles title at the annual School-British School of Archaeology tennis tournament in June. Associate Member Brice Erickson (1998–1999 Burt Hodge Hill Fellow) won the single's title. Pictured here is John Oakley (The College of William and Mary), proudly displaying the double's championship trophy that he shared with Jari Pakkanen of the Finnish School.



Photo: Marie Mauczy



Photo: Marie Mauczy

At the Open Meeting of the School held in Athens in April, left to right: Evi Touloupa, Maro Kyrkou.

## Student Reports

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noted above. These comparanda, in combination with evidence gained from the cuttings on the central base, allowed me to postulate a height of over 1.5 meters for the Nike temple's central akroteria, a tympanum-to-akroterion ratio (1:3) unprecedented on the mainland but easily explained, if the need to crown this little temple with sculpture easily visible from the surrounding countryside is taken into account. In addition, my examination of the blocks allowed me to call into question both Linfert's (1968) and Boulter's (1969) hypotheses regarding the subject matter of this crowning sculpture and to suggest other possible subjects based on evidence gained from the stones.

With regard to the pediments, I was fortunate enough to measure and examine the extant sculptural fragments on the Akropolis with my advisor, Professor Olga Palagia of the University of Athens. Over the course of this examination, I realized that the small Athena head, originally attributed to the pediments by Despinis in 1974, was far too small to belong with the beautiful fighting warrior securely attached to the temple. The ramifications of this discovery were obvious: while a battle scene was surely the subject of at least one of the temple's pediments, there was no archeological evidence to support the reading of the composition as a gigantomachy, an interpretation that has been universally accepted.

My investigation of the frieze has been equally interesting and, at this point, involves a confusing problem that has confronted all scholars attempting to decipher the iconography of the Nike temple's adornment: the order of the frieze's thirteen extant blocks and the positions of its multiple fragments. No fewer than six reconstructions of the frieze have been postulated since Ross, Schaubert, and Hansen completed their original reconstruction in 1839. Since then, the slabs have been arranged on grounds ranging from "stylistic" to "scientific," although Harrison (1970) and Giraud (1994) candidly admit that the state of evidence at the time of their publications allowed nothing more than informed conjecture. Fortunately, this is no longer the case. The Greek Ministry of Culture, under the supervision of the Committee for the Conservation of the Akropolis Monuments (ESMA), recently allocated funds for the disassembly and restoration of the Nike temple. Over the last two years, again with the help of Mr. Giraud, I examined, measured, and photographed the figures,

blocks, and epistyles of the original frieze slabs. In addition, Mr. Giraud granted me permission to inspect and use unpublished drawings of the frieze's blocks and entablature for my reconstruction. The results of this investigation have been promising. I have discovered a large number of previously unnoticed marble and bronze attachments and, over the course of next fall, I will begin the process of restoring painted figures onto the frieze's relief background.

*Peter F. R. Schultz  
Samuel H. Kress Fellow  
1998-1999*



### ***Mycenaean Figurines: Context, Meaning, and Identity***

In my attempt to reconcile the theory of ethnicity with the archaeological record, I am investigating the relationship of Mycenaean figurines with Mycenaean identity. Many scholars equate the presence of figurines with the presence of Mycenaean. Previous interpretations of Mycenaean figurines have dealt with elements of culture in the abstract, for example, religion, identity, status, social roles. However, such abstract concepts are difficult to equate with people's everyday lives. Instead of searching for culture in the archaeological record, archaeologists can explore activities that are direct expressions of lifestyle, values, worldview, and, ultimately, culture.

To understand the figurines' role in Mycenaean life, I assume that there is an activity or activities involved with the figurines. Indeed, the systems of activities that occurred on or around the figurines are highly group specific. Remnants of activities survive in the archaeological record in related fixed features (architectural space) and semifixed features (associated artifacts). Arrangement of these features constitutes the context of the figurines. In distinguishing meaningful archaeological contexts, a definition of primary context and a strategy for using data from secondary contexts are necessary. Because few figurines are in primary contexts, information from secondary contexts is essential. Figurines found in secondary contexts are not divorced completely from the Mycenaean behavioral system. The investigation of context occurs at various scales. For instance, if a figurine cannot be associated with a burial, in many cases it can be associated with a tomb or a cemetery through circumstantial evidence.

In a corpus of figurine contexts, activi-

ties to be tested are both extrinsic and intrinsic. Extrinsic activities comprise relationships to the architectural setting or associated objects, and hoarding. For example, Mycenaean may have associated figurines with structures dating from the Mycenaean past, as is seen at the Great Poros Wall at Mycenae. The Mycenaean may have hoarded figurines, as the Late Cycladic people did with Early Cycladic figurines at Akrotiri. Kilian's work in Tiryns has shown a relation of figurines with entrances. Other extrinsic activities may include the association of figurines to certain types of pottery or beads. At the Cult Center in Mycenae in Corridor M, two processional activities are depicted on the frescoes: the "goddess" offering a figurine and the "Muknvaia" presenting beaded necklaces.

Intrinsic activities include piercing, making of hollow figurines, and intentional breaking. While the relevance of later par-

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### ***Guidelines for Planning Conferences and Symposia at ASCSA***

Individuals or organizations planning conferences and symposia at the School must present a proposal to the Executive Committee of the Managing Committee for approval, ideally a year before the event. The person(s) making the proposal should discuss it with the Director and academic staff at the School, and secure their support prior to approaching the Executive Committee. (After discussion, the Executive Committee will bring proposals to the Managing Committee for consideration.)

Proposals directed to the Chair of the Managing Committee should come from a member of the School or the Managing Committee and be sent to the Princeton office for distribution to the Executive Committee. Proposals should be brief but include at a minimum:

- a description of the theme, with a justification for School sponsorship;
- a schedule of sessions, with speakers (this does not have to be final) and their field of expertise or role in the event;
- a description of associated events, including proposed venues and support necessary;
- a budget with secured or proposed funding sources; and
- preliminary discussion of publication possibilities, if these involve the School.

## Student Reports

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allels can be questioned, there are Mycenaean figurines that are pierced, perhaps for hanging, as we see in Archaic Biotin figurines with Phi figurines around their necks. A fresco fragment from Corridor M in the Cult Center in Mycenae shows a thumb inside the hollow base of a figure. Intentional breaking may be evidenced in Wake's tomb 504 at Third Kilometer cemetery at Mycenae, where a headless figurine was found 50 cm above the floor at the center of the back wall of the chamber, with the broken head found on the same level as the bones.

Analysis of contexts in both Mycenaean and non-Mycenaean areas will show if the activities and behavior around the figurines are structured similarly and will elucidate the equation of the presence of figurines with the presence of Mycenaeans. Systems of associations with other objects and settings are a more comprehensive indicator of identity than the mere presence or absence of an artifact.

Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst  
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Fellow  
1998–1999



## Environmental Adaptation and Ancient Architecture

It has been my good fortune to work on several archival and archaeological/architectural projects for members of the ASCSA during the past two years. Although my training is as an architect, inspired by this experience I have decided to shift gears. My years at the ASCSA and several years of working on environmentally sensitive architectural projects have provided the impetus for several ideas I intend to use as the basis for graduate study when I go back to the United States.

Natural (climate and topography) and cultural determinants (function and cultural conventions) as well as flexible variables, such as available materials, level of technology, and economic resources, influence architectural design. In ancient archaeological contexts, climate and topography exert a noticeable influence on the outcome of architectural designs. Patterns of adaptation can be derived from formal built relationships and an understanding of these factors. Many of these modes of adaptation constitute an artifactless form of technology. They are discernible in the manipulation of the envelope, mass and arrangement of built form to positively modify environmental

comfort. The flexible variables perform a dual role in shaping architecture; they aid in adaptation to natural factors, and their systemic structures constrain form. The primary questions to be asked are, How were ancient designers and their buildings constrained by natural factors, and by what architectonic wisdom or technology did they adapt to these factors?

Classical and Hellenistic cities offer abundant resources for this work. At this time ancient city planners began intentionally designing cities with an order that accounted for urban systems. During the School's Northern Greece trip in 1997, I was struck by Pella and Olynthos. At Olynthos, each *oikos* received an equal lot on a Hippodamian city block, while the *oikos*' interior plan varies. Its architectural remains yield evidence for types of responses to the climate — in terms of solar access, solar control, use of natural light, use of thermal mass, control of ventilation, and arrangement of spaces — and to the topography — in terms of available materials, structural requirements, and drainage, to name a few factors. Additionally, the systemic structures of technology, such as water and waste systems, hearths, and heating or cooling systems, provide a basis for pattern derivation and promote an examination of their constraining effect on form.

One aspect of this study compares consistency and variation of response patterns so as to interpret built form. For instance,

variations may occur in dwellings on the north versus south side of the street, or east versus west, or edge versus interior. By ensuring solar access or ventilation for houses north of the street, the ancient designers may have modified the form of houses on the south side. Using models of thermal performance of spaces, one could deduce probable activity schedules that evaluate interpretations of function. Influencing level of technology, available resources, and economic factors, natural determinants of built form in turn affect culture and meaning of form. Qualitative differences in lot placement may provide information about the egalitarian nature of Olynthos's plan and lot apportioning.

Uncovering the response of the designer to the environment, this research seeks to reveal aspects of ancient culture not generally found in ancient literature or readily manifest in the archaeological record and contributes to our understanding of ancient architectural design. Traditionally, archaeology has relied on the architect in matters of documentation and style, important but limited tasks in the realm of architecture. Expertise in factors influencing design and construction positions the architect systematically to study built form and retrieve the cognitive framework in which ancient designers created.

James A. Herbst  
Corinth Excavations  
1998–1999

## Karaghiozis Visits School Garden

The "grand old man" of Greek shadow theater presented a special Karaghiozis performance in the School's garden on April 24. Organized by the Regular Members of the School, especially Theodora Eggleston, Leda Costaki (1998–1999 Heinrich Schliemann Fellow), and Eleni Hasaki (1998–1999 Virginia Grace Fellow), the show attracted an enthusiastic audience of small (and not so small) children.

Eugenios Spatharis was taught to perform Karaghiozis by his father Sotiris Spatharis, the man responsible for the revival of Karaghiozis performances in Greece. In 1995, the Municipality of Maroussi officially declared that the home of the Spatharis family, with its rich collection of Karaghiozis figures, would become the Spathareio Museum. The success of the evening has prompted many to request that this become an annual event at the School.



Photo: Marie Maucy

Eugenios Spatharis with two of his puppet figures.

covered and published in 1623. Historians knew of its existence before that date from its mention in the Suda under the entry "Prokopios," and there was initially some understandable suspicion that the Vatican manuscript was a forgery, but scholarship has vindicated it, though there is still an air of mystery about it. It provided students of Late Antiquity with the story of Theodora's early life in the theater, before she became empress and shared imperial power with her husband. She rose from the dregs of society to the peak of the social order.

This spring I visited Istanbul on an ASCSA trip led by John Camp, and on our first day there, while the rest of the group bought carpets and visited Topkapi Palace, I slipped into Hagia Sophia and remained there for an hour or so. The church was nearly empty, and the vast space under the great dome was marvelous and utterly astonishing in spite of scaffolding that stretched from the floor to the apex. Hagia Sophia was the retort of Justinian and Theodora to Constantinople's "Blue Bloods" who despised them for their lack of background and education. Justinian's uncle Justin, who adopted his nephew, was an illiterate Thracian peasant who had migrated to Constantinople, joined the Excubitors, the effective palace guard as distinguished from the Scholarians who were ineffective. When the old emperor Anastasius died in 518, Justin, by then commander of the Excubitors, acquired the throne with the help of judicious bribery, craftiness, and perhaps the hint of force. Theodora had been a mime actress. Her most celebrated performance on stage was the popular mime of Leda and the Swan, using geese instead of swans. The theater was so utterly beyond the pale in Christian Constantinople that actors were refused the sacraments until they were on their deathbeds, and it was assumed without question that a woman on the stage also practiced prostitution. Theodora had a bastard daughter and according to the *Anekdotai*, a bastard son as well, although he sounds like an impostor. Marriage between actresses and patricians was forbidden by law, which should have precluded any union between Justinian and Theodora, but laws can be changed, and the Justinianic code records an edict of Justin, dated to the early 520s and no doubt inspired by Justinian, which freed penitent actresses of all previous blemishes. Theodora was presumably penitent, though she never forgot her old friends of her early life. Not long after Justin's law made it possible, Justinian and Theodora

were married in the patriarchal basilica of Hagia Sophia.

The church where the marriage took place had been built by Theodosius II of the Theodosian House whose monuments littered Constantinople, serving as reproofs in stone and bronze for this parvenu imperial pair who not only lacked background but possessed a zeal for reform that appalled the old elite. In the 520s, the last of the Theodosian House, Anicia Juliana, built a great domed church dedicated to St. Polyeuktos, which was excavated in six seasons from 1964 to 1969. On a rainy Sunday in Istanbul this spring, the ASCSA group listened to Kevin Daly, the Eugene Vanderpool Fellow, give a report on the life and death of St. Polyeuktos, whose church was the largest in Constantinople when it was built and deliberately invited comparison with the Temple of Solomon. Justinian and Theodora understood the rebuke it implied, and they must have planned their own great church almost as soon as old Justin died in 527, leaving Justinian sole emperor with Theodora his partner in power. Then chance cleared a prime site for it. In January of 532, the Green and Blue parties in the Hippodrome joined in a riot that destroyed great

tracts of the city and nearly toppled Justinian from the throne. The mob burned Theodosius's Hagia Sophia, and not forty days later, the construction of the present Hagia Sophia was underway. The people of Constantinople were to call it simply the *Megale Ekklesia*, the "Great Church." St. Polyeuktos had its riposte.

Yet it was not Hagia Sophia that roused Cardinal Baronius's fury but Theodora's religion. She was a Monophysite who believed in the single nature of Christ while her husband supported the definitions of the Chalcedonian Creed. It is hard for students of the secular West to comprehend the passion for theological dispute in the Byzantine world, where niggling differences could divide families or set one part of the empire against another. Justinian must have had long theological discussions with his wife, for they seem to have discussed everything, though on theology they agreed to disagree, and Theodora played the role of "Loyal Opposition" to her husband until her death from cancer in 548. Yet she may have had more success than she realized, for in the last year of his life, Justinian suddenly adopted an extreme form of Monophysitism

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## Corinth

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lems typically associated with early excavations: incomplete or undetailed records and fragmentary sculptures in marble piles. The Theater was the site of some of the American School's first trenches in Corinth in 1896. Major work occurred in 1902–1910 and 1925–1929, with Charles Williams returning to the area in the 1980s.

This year I examined the inscriptions from the Theater, for I realized they had not been studied as a group, and I found new joins in the process. Though fragmentary, the inscriptions are quite informative, including as they do building revetment that can be associated with the Hadrianic *scaenae frons*. The use of Latin in the building dedications underscores the continuing *Romanitas* of Corinth, as *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis*. Architrave blocks show that the structure is dedicated to the emperor, and one revetment plaque indicates that this is Hadrian. Another gives a donor's name, an *agonothete* in the Isthmian games, and a new join provides the name of a sculptor.

I have been fortunate to have the assistance of James Herbst as architect this year. He has gone through old excavation notebooks to add locations of yearly excavations to the Theater's state plan so findspots can be established to aid the reconstruction. He

is making reconstruction drawings of the Silenos piers and a Triton head, whose hair is now ringed by dolphins. He produced three-dimensional perspectives of the three-story *scaenae frons* using auto-cad, and he will sketch the sculptures onto this, following my colored restoration, all of which renders this sculptural assemblage much more understandable.

My colored reconstruction features an imperial family group in the three niches of the façade, created by the western plan with three large niches. A colossal Trajan sits in the center, Livia and Augustus stand to left and right, and the reigning Hadrian above. The imperial group is set in the context of Classical Greece by framing it with mythological battles, Gigantomachy, Amazonomachy, and Herakles's Labors, which establish themes of triumph. Hadrian, arrayed in military costume, is set in the context of Herakles, the supreme model for military excellence.

The decoration of Corinth's Hadrianic *scaenae frons* articulates the self-presentation of Corinth as a Roman city, a Latin colony, and the prosperous capital of Achaia. Different subjects focus attention on the Theater's multiple functions, for they provide the setting for the dramatic, political, and religious spectacles that were featured in this theater.

and ordered the church to accept it. His death averted a crisis. But until she died, Theodora protected the Monophysites and maintained a refugee center for them in the Hormisdas Palace close by the church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, the present-day Küçük Aya Sofya Camii, which is now separated from Marmora seashore by an elevated railway. The trains that rattle by have caused a great crack in the dome, and one of the piers is leaning dangerously. SS. Sergius and Bacchus needs help.

Yet this church, which is a contemporary of San Vitale in Ravenna, may have been where the Monophysite monks and churchmen in the Hormisdas Palace worshiped under Theodora's protection. The great inscription that runs around the entablature under the dome hails her as "the God-crowned Theodora whose mind is adorned with piety, and whose constant toil lies in unsparing efforts to nourish the destitute." In any case, Theodora has as good a claim as any to be the founder of the Monophysite churches in the East, for it was two of her protégés who roamed through the eastern provinces, dodging the imperial police and ordaining Monophysite priests and bishops until they created a separate Monophysite hierarchy. Baronius may have hated Theodora, but in Syriac literature she is almost a saint. Judge her as you will: she was a woman who changed history—at least for few centuries.

Islam was soon to win the eastern provinces, and on Tuesday, May 29, 1453, Constantinople itself fell. The efforts of Justinian and Theodora to achieve some sort of doctrinal harmony in Christianity failed, and their final result may have been to weaken the Byzantine Empire. Monophysite Christians still exist, but their numbers are dwindling. One wonders what this empress who still looks down on us with her great eyes from the wall of San Vitale in Ravenna would have thought of it all. She was tough-minded and could be ruthless, and she delighted in making the old aristocracy grovel before her. But she never forgot her origins, and in the laws of Justinian that extend women's rights and make life easier for the unfortunate, we can recognize her fine hand. On her deathbed she had Justinian swear to protect her Monophysite refugees in Constantinople, and he kept his oath. The Byzantine Empire produced a number of great empresses, both saints and sinners, but among them all, this mime actress who rose from the Constantinople Hippodrome to the palace takes pride of place.



## Demosion Sema Highlights Archaeological Service Meeting

School Director James D. Muhly reports on the February meeting of the Archaeological Service at the University of Athens, and includes a contribution from Judith Binder.

During its February meeting, excavators of the Greek Archaeological Service reported on rescue excavations in Athens, Eleusis, Megara, and Alepochori conducted between 1996 and 1998. In one of the most significant papers, Charis Stoupa discussed her excavations in Salaminos Street along what was, in antiquity, the Sacred Way. This work has received particular attention recently because of Ms. Stoupa's contention that her dig has revealed the *Demosion Sema* (public cemetery) described by Thucydides in his famous account of the funeral oration delivered by Pericles after the first year of the Peloponnesian War, 431–430 B.C. (II.34.1–5):

*During the same winter, the Athenians buried the first victims of the war in the following manner, as is traditional. Two days in advance they lay out the bones of the dead in a tent which has been erected; everyone brings whatever offerings they wish to their own kin....Then they deposit the bones in the public cemetery, which is in the city's most attractive suburb. They bury all those who die in battle here, with the exception of the dead of Marathon, who*

*they considered so outstanding in heroism that they buried them on the battlefield.*

From Thucydides' account, there has always been agreement on one fact: this public burial ground must have been located in the Outer Kerameikos, outside the Dipylon Gate along the great road known simply as the Dromos that led from the Dipylon Gate to the Academy.

Although the Greek press carried a number of articles in 1997 describing these excavations, the February lecture gave many more details than had appeared heretofore. Judith Binder, who attended the meeting, provided the following summary and poses several questions.

*The site is located 450 meters from the Dipylon Gate on the north side of the road from the Dipylon to the Academy. There are four narrow, oblong structures made of poros limestone, which have been identified as monuments of the Demosion Sema. Each one measures as much as 7 or 8 meters in length. The southern one has 4 to 5 courses of mud brick. Three of them have isodomic masonry, with the inner surface left rough,*

*continued on page 16*

## School Hires General Manager

Pantelis Panos, formerly Chairman of the Board at the Lainopoulos Group of Companies in Athens, joined the School in April in the newly created position of General Manager. Educated in Great Britain as a Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Panos began his career in Saudi Arabia, where he served as engineer for the Rabigh New Community Project, a housing and town complex built for Petrola International. From 1990 to 1995 he worked in project planning and cost control for the international construction company, Joannou & Paraskevaides, before moving on to the Lainopoulos Group.

Mr. Panos first became involved with the School through his work on the Gennadeion renovations beginning in the summer of 1998. As consulting project manager, he worked closely with the Gennadeion staff, the Director of the School, and the Gennadeion Board in the planning as well as construction phases.

The creation of the position of General Manager at the School reflects its changing needs, given the increasing complexity of doing business in Greece and the rapid growth of the School itself in recent years.

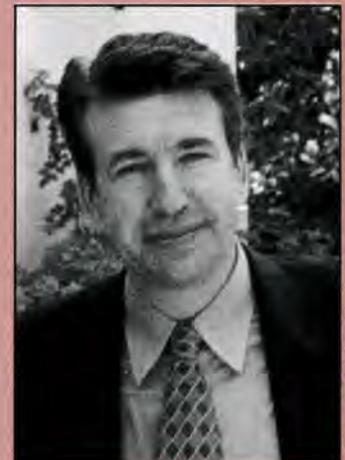


Photo: J. Muhly

Pantelis Panos, newly appointed General Manager of the School.

## Wiener Lab Director Appointed

Sherry Fox Leonard, a physical anthropologist, has been named Director of the Wiener Lab at the School. Ms. Fox Leonard will join the School staff on September 1.

Educated at the University of Michigan (B.S. in Anthropology and Psychology, 1984) and the University of Arizona (Ph.D. in Anthropology, 1997), Ms. Fox Leonard has worked as human osteologist in the field at Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios, Cyprus, and the University of Haifa Excavations at Caesarea Maritima, Israel, among other digs. She has also served as Forensic Anthropology Assistant at the University of Arizona. Her forthcoming publications include "Prastio-Agios Savvas tis Karonis Monastery" and contributions to the Lemba Archaeological Project III. Under preparation is a manuscript on "Health in Hellenistic and Roman Times: The Case Studies of Paphos, Cyprus and Corinth, Greece," "The Human Skeletal Remains from Kalavassos-Kopetra, Cyprus," and "The Human Skeletal Remains from Tombs 12, 13, and 18 at Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios."



Photo: Marie Maucy

Sherry Fox Leonard, incoming Director of the Wiener Laboratory.

## Archaeological Meeting

continued from page 15

and cover slabs; one or more of these structures had a paved floor, and the walls of one may have been coated with stucco. In the beginning of her lecture, Ms. Stoupas referred to them consistently as structures, later as Monuments Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta, but at no point did she refer to them as graves or tombs. The entire fill was described as very disturbed, without an indication of definable, datable levels. A large mound of bones have been collected from the whole area, most of which show no traces of burning, with the exception of one grouping. The bones are still under study, and at present there is no information about their sex and age. Although the excavators have assumed so far that all are human bones, one wonders if animal or bird bones were found as well. Ms. Stoupas explained the unburnt bones and the pottery preceding 430 B.C. as material from earlier burials destroyed when it was decided to create the Demosion Sema.

The high quality of the pottery dating from 430-420 B.C. has been taken as another proof that this is indeed a demosion sema. In view of the fact that the pottery found in the tumulus at Marathon is every-thing but luxurious and high quality, and considering that the Demosion Sema stelai are of the utmost simplicity, one might question the validity of this argument. The offerings deposited at the Demosion Sema

ceremonies were not from the state, but from the families of the fallen who would not have been able to place their offerings by the individual remains. It was up to these families to have a cenotaph in the family grave precinct. One wonders if the excellent vases found at the Salaminos Street site indicate private burials rather than Demosion Sema offerings.

Ms. Stoupas has presented us with a fascinating puzzle, and we look forward eagerly to the final publication, when these and other questions are sure to be addressed.

## Former ASCSA Student in Post at Culture Ministry

In a late winter government reshuffle in Athens, which saw Elisavet Papazoi named Minister of Culture, Ada Kalogirou (ASCSA 1989-1990) was appointed Councilor on International Affairs. Also named to posts in the Ministry were archaeologists Lina Mendoni, who became Secretary General, and Liana Parlama, who heads the Archaeological Service. Ms. Kalogirou, who received her Ph. D. from Indiana University, Bloomington, in Classical Archaeology with a dissertation on "Production and Consumption of Pottery in Kitrini Limni," attended the School in 1989-1990 on a Fulbright scholarship.

The newly formed Blegen Library Committee held its first meeting at the December AIA/APA meeting in Washington D.C. Chaired by Sarah Morris (University of California at Los Angeles), the committee consists of Fred Cooper (University of Minnesota), elected by the Managing Committee, Claire Lyons (The Getty Research Institute) and Linda Roccas (The College of Staten Island, CUNY), representatives of the Library Technical Advisory Committee, and School Director James D. Muhly and Head Librarian Nancy Winter (both ex-officio). Among other issues, the committee agreed to support as a regular budget item the continuation of Phyllis Graham's position.



The ARGOS Project has encountered delays because of restructuring within Retro Link, the retroconversion company in Provo, Utah, hired to scan and convert the card catalogues of participating libraries. In the meantime, however, the ABEKT software has been installed, and, thanks to the successful application for the project to the Getty Grant Program, Gretchen Maxeiner Millis has been hired to enter records for books received after the scanning of our card catalogue in October of 1997. The project has been awarded additional funding by the European Union.



Work has finished on incorporating some 500 books from the Wiener Laboratory library into the Blegen Library, with several sections of books having been reclassified to accommodate the new additions.



In July, a sale of books donated by Anastasia (Tessa) Dinsmoor netted the Library \$2,720; the School acknowledges with gratitude this donation. At the same time, many of the School's older publications were put on sale at special price, to the great joy and benefit of our members and visitors.



Finally, the Blegen Library would like to thank Eleanor Evans for her work as a volunteer during the academic year. In addition to reorganizing the publications storeroom, she has also reorganized the several thousand microfiche of the Cicognara library in preparation for providing them with more suitable storage.

# Blegen Bookshelf

The Blegen Library's collection is continually enriched by gifts from friends and alumnae/i, including books and articles written by the alumnae/i themselves and often based on research carried out at the School. Among the donations in the past year are the following:

- ASMOSIA 1998. *Fifth International Conference June 11–15, Museum of Fine Arts Boston. Abstracts.* N.p. 1998
- Baker, B. and J. Fischer, eds., *Exegisti Monumentum Aere Perennius: Essays in Honor of John Frederick Charles*, Indianapolis 1994
- Blegen, Carl W., *True Stories*, N.p. 1997
- Blitzer, Harriet J., "Bronze Age Chipped Stone Industries of Messenia. The Southwest Peloponnese, Greece: The Evidence from the Sites of Nichoria, Malthi, and Pylos and Their Environs," vols. 1–2, Ph.D. diss. Indiana University 1998
- Bodel, John, and Stephen Tracy, *Greek and Latin Inscriptions in the USA: A Checklist*, Rome 1997
- Bougia, Polyxeni, "Ancient Bridges in Greece and Coastal Asia Minor," Ph.D. diss. University of Pennsylvania 1996
- Buitron-Oliver, Diana, ed., *Interpretation of Architectural Sculpture in Greece and Rome* (Studies in the History of Art 49, Symposium Papers 29), Washington, D.C. 1997
- Calder, W. M. III, *Men in Their Books: Studies in the Modern History of Classical Scholarship* (Spudasmata 67), Hildesheim 1998
- Calder, W. M. III, and Bernhard Huss, eds., *Sed serviendum officio. . . : The Correspondence between Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf and Eduard Norden (1892–1931)*, Hildesheim 1997
- Coulson, W. D. E., *Ancient Naukratis*, II, i, *The Survey at Naukratis* (Oxbow Monograph 60), Oxbow 1996
- Dusenbery, E. B., *Samothece*, XI, *The Nekropoleis*, 2 vols., Princeton 1998
- Dusinberre, Elspeth, "Satrapal Sardis: Aspects of Empire in an Achaemenid Capital," Ph.D. diss. University of Michigan 1997
- Hansen, John C., "Warfare and the Evolution of the Aetolian Economy," M.A. thesis, University of South Florida 1996
- Hartswick, K. J., and M. C. Sturgeon, eds., *Stephanos: Studies in Honor of Brunilde Sismondo Ridgway* (University Museum Monograph 100), Philadelphia 1998
- Hitchcock, L. A., "Fabricating Signification: An Analysis of the Spatial Relationships between Room Types in Minoan Monumental Architecture," Ph.D. diss. UCLA 1998
- Hoff, Michael C., and Susan I. Rotroff, eds., *The Romanization of Athens* (Oxbow Monograph 94), Oxford 1997
- Hoffman, G. L., *Imports and Immigrants: Near Eastern Contacts with Iron Age Crete*, Ann Arbor 1998
- Immerwahr, Henry R., *A Corpus of Attic Vase Inscriptions*, vols. 1–4, Preliminary Edition, N.p. 1998
- Kalligas, Haris A., *Byzantine Monemvasia: The Sources*, Monemvasia 1990
- Langdon, Susan, ed., *New Light on a Dark Age: Exploring the Culture of Geometric Greece*, Columbia, MO, 1997
- Lewartowski, Kazimierz, *Late Helladic Simple Graves: A Study of Mycenaean Burial Customs* (in Polish), Warsaw 1996
- Lyons, Claire, *Morgantina Studies*, V, *The Archaic Cemeteries*, Princeton 1996
- MacIsaac, John D., and L. R. Houghtalin, A *Subject Index to the Entries on Ancient Coinage: Numismatic Literature 111/112 (1984)–139 (1998)*, Fredericksburg, VA, 1998
- Mattusch, Carol C., *The Victorious Youth*, Getty Museum Studies on Art Series, Los Angeles 1997
- Mikalson, J. D., *Religion in Hellenistic Athens*, Berkeley/Los Angeles 1998
- Oakley, John H., et al., *Athenian Potters and Painters* (Oxbow Monograph 67), Oxford 1997
- Pritchett, W. Kendrick, *Pausanias Periegetes* (Archaia Hellas 6), Amsterdam 1998
- Scafuro, Adele C., *The Forensic Stage: Settling Disputes in Graeco-Roman New Comedy*, Cambridge 1997
- Segal, Charles, *Aglaia: The Poetry of Alcman, Sappho, Pindar, Bacchylides, and Corinna*, New York 1997
- Segal, Charles, *Dionysiac Poetics and Euripides' Bacchae*, expanded ed., with new afterword, Princeton 1997
- Serwint, Nancy Jean, "Greek Athletic Sculpture from the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.: An Iconographic Study," Ph.D. diss. Princeton University 1987
- Sikkenga, E., ed., *Studies in Mycenaean Inscriptions and Dialect 1980–81*, Austin 1997
- Smith, Amy, "Political Personifications in Classical Athenian Art," Ph.D. diss. Yale University 1997
- Spaeth, Barbara Stanley, *The Roman Goddess Ceres*, Austin 1995
- Tobin, Jennifer, *Herodes Attikos and the City of Athens: Patronage and Conflict under the Antonines*, Amsterdam 1997
- Van de Moortel, Aleydis M.P.A., "The Transition from the Protopalatial to the Neopalatial Society in South-Central Crete: A Ceramic Perspective," Ph.D. diss. Bryn Mawr College 1977
- Younger, John G., *Music in the Aegean Bronze Age* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-Book 144), Jonsersed 1998

## New Funding for Multi-Country Research Projects

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) has announced the availability of eight grants for research conducted in more than one country, at least one of which hosts an American overseas research center such as the School. The program is open to American Ph.D. candidates as well as senior scholars whose research has regional significance and requires travel to several countries. Funded by the United States Information Agency, the grants, which include \$3,000 for travel and a \$6,000 stipend, require a minimum time commitment of three months. The application deadline is December 31, 1999, with notification in March 2000. Funds are available beginning immediately thereafter, through August 2001. Recipients may not hold any other federally funded grant at the same time, such as a Fulbright or an NEH Senior Research Fellowship. For application information, check the CAORC website, [www.caorc.org](http://www.caorc.org), or contact CAORC offices at Tel.: (202) 842-8636; Fax: (202) 786-2430. When applicants intending to use the School submit their applications to CAORC, they should also send a copy to the School, c/o CAORC Fellowships, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232.

# Phase I of Gennadeion Renovations Nears Completion

As the first phase of the renovation and expansion of the Gennadius Library draws to an end, staff and work crew alike look back on the past six months with mixed wonder and relief. On February 5, the Library closed and was handed over to the contractors, Joannou & Paraskevaides. Working double shifts and over the weekends, J & P pushed to complete work before the end of the summer. Current plans call for an opening in late September.

Phase I has added over 300 square meters in underground space, much of which will go for compact shelving that holds an estimated 60,000 volumes. The new space also includes a large room for installation of climate control machinery, a controls room, a special shelving area for rare books, two rooms that will eventually be used for public exhibitions and, perhaps, a small bookshop to replace the display in the old lobby, new washrooms, and an elevator. The Main Building was gutted for installation of new wiring, plumbing, and fire control systems. At the same time, the upper floors were rebuilt, the roof properly insulated, and a new main floor was installed.

Following the completion of Phase I, the Library will turn to Phase II, rebuilding and expanding the east wing to incorporate a multi-purpose lecture hall. Contingent on funding, a third stage will see the reconstruction of the west wing, which currently houses the Stathatos Room, the Basil Room, and stacks. This phase will expand the exhibition area and make it more accessible to the public.

*Photos from top: School staff views excavation of machinery room behind the Library; left, crane joins griffon in shadowing the Gennadeion during construction; right, J & P workers finishing new basement; bottom, bulldozer inside Main Reading Room excavating new basement.*



*Photo: Catherine Vanderpool*



*Photo: Catherine Vanderpool*

## Managing Committee

*continued from page 3*

A. Greenberg (Oberlin College) and Jerome J. Pollitt (Yale University) have retired from the Managing Committee.

The Managing Committee confirmed the following School appointments: Sherry Fox Leonard as Director of the Wiener Laboratory, 1999–2002; Directors of the Summer Sessions 2000, Glenn Bugh (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) and Timothy F. Winters (Austin Peay State University).



*Photo: J&P*

# Tribute to Margaret Wittmann

The School recently received a grant of \$1000 to honor the memory of Margaret Carlisle Hill Wittmann by supporting the Oscar Broneer Fellowship. Margaret Carlisle Hill's connection to the School and Mr. Broneer goes back to Corinth and his excavations on the North Slope of the Akropolis.

"Miggy" Hill (A.B. Radcliffe 1936) was one of the unsung/unsunburned excavators in the cave and the subterranean stepped descent to the Mycenaean well some 145 feet deep in the crevice between the North Wall of the Akropolis and the natural slab of bed rock below the Mycenaean postern gate, begun by Mr. Broneer in 1931. Miggy was on hand when the first fragments of the spectacular Exekias krater, now in the Agora Museum, were brought to light. She was there when those 190 ostraka appeared, all in the same identical hand, all bearing the name of Themistokles, also now in the Agora Museum. She took part in all the School trips, spent Christmas 1936 in Egypt with Mary Campbell (Roebuck), Dorothy Schierer, Emily Grace (sister of Virginia), Doreen Canaday (Spitzer), and Penny Pattee; Christmas 1937 in Istanbul with Doreen, Saul Weinberg, Gene Schweigert; with Doreen, Wolf Schaefer, staff architect at Corinth, and his dog, Schoner, through the wild, rough Langada Pass; with some of the above in procession with lighted candles at Easter to the church of Haghia Anna in Euboea; exploring Salamis during

a spring fragrant with almond blossom; two chilly winters in the old *paratema* at Corinth with fingerless mittens, cataloguing Director Charles H. Morgan's Byzantine sherds.

The Hill/Broneer connection came about through Miggy's sister, Emeline (Radcliffe 1931, ASCSA 1932-33), during which year Emeline became ill with dysentery. Her parents, traveling in Egypt, hurried to Athens, where they became friends of Oscar and Verna. Then Miggy came to the School right after college, already knowing Oscar. By the end of 1938 most of the students were obliged to leave Greece. Miggy, back in Washington, was assigned to the secret intelligence division of the Greek desk in Strategic Services. Photographs taken by ASCSA Members on their regular archaeological field trips furnished valuable information to the military: harbors, mountain passes, roads, bridges, even weather conditions such as snowfall, and crops. In 1945 Miggy married Harvard-trained art historian, Otto Wittmann, Jr., an Army lieutenant already active in the protection and preservation of art, who became Director of the Toledo Art Museum for eighteen years. Upon his retirement they moved to California. Otto continues as a consultant to the Getty Museum. Miggy died in July 1997, and the family now benefits the School in tribute to Margaret Carlisle Hill Wittmann, ASCSA 1936-1938.

*Doreen Canaday Spitzer*



*Margaret Carlisle Hill (later Wittmann), left, and Doreen Canaday (later Spitzer) at Langada Pass, 1937.*

## Lear's Watercolors to be Exhibited in Princeton

Beginning October 1, the exhibition *Edward Lear's Greece: Watercolors from the Gennadius Library, Athens* will open at The Art Museum, Princeton University. Comprising 35 watercolors painted by Lear during his travels in Greece between 1848 and 1864, the works come from a collection of some 200 Lear watercolors at the Gennadeion.

The exhibition was first organized at the invitation of the Greek Ministry of Culture for display in Thessaloniki as part of that city's celebration as Cultural Capital of Europe in 1997. In the spring and summer of 1998, the show was repeated in Athens itself, in the Goulandris Museum. Guest curator is Fani-Marie Tsigakou, who is Curator of Prints and Drawings at the Benaki Museum in Athens and an expert on Edward Lear.

The exhibition will run through January 2, 2000, in Princeton, timed to coincide with the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Program in Hellenic Studies and the Modern Greek Studies Association Thirtieth Anniversary Symposium. It is organized in collaboration with the Program in Hellenic Studies and The Art Museum, Princeton University, with additional support from the Departments of Classics and of Art and Archaeology. Honorary patrons for the exhibition are the Greek Ambassador to the United States and Mrs. Alexander Philon.

After Princeton, the exhibit will travel to The Arthur Ross Gallery at the University of Pennsylvania, then to New York City, where it will be housed at the Foundation for Hellenic Culture.

To benefit the Library, there will be a dinner in Princeton on October 29 at Drumthwacket, the official mansion of the Governor of New Jersey. The benefit will also be under the patronage of Ambassador and Mrs. Philon. For more information contact the School in Princeton, (609) 683-0800.

The interests of School Trustees range far afield. ASCSA Trustee **Lloyd E. Cotsen's** collection of Japanese baskets, the largest private collection in the world, went on display this spring for three months at New York's Asia Society. In August 1998 he presided over the opening of the Neutrogena Wing of the Museum of International Folk Art, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The wing houses over 2,500 folk art objects assembled during thirty years of Mr. Cotsen's worldwide travel. Closer to home, the Metropolitan Museum of Art opened its new galleries devoted to Greek art of the Archaic and Classical period, with one of the galleries named after donor **Malcolm H. Wiener**, ASCSA Trustee.



In March, the American Academy in Rome (AAR) awarded its Centennial Medal to **Lucy T. Shoe Meritt**, Publications Editor *Emerita*, in recognition of her superlative scholarly achievements. Those in Rome and in New York who bestowed tributes on Mrs. Meritt included AAR President Adele Chatfield-Taylor, AAR Director Lester K. Little, and ASCSA (and AAR) Trustee **Charles K. Williams, II**. During its May proceedings in Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute awarded ASCSA Trustee **P. Roy Vagelos** the Bower Award in business leadership for his role in eradicating river blindness disease in Africa.



**Charles K. Williams, II**, ASCSA Trustee and Director *Emeritus* of the Excavations at Ancient Corinth, presented a lecture entitled "In the Wake of the Fourth Crusade: Franks in the Peloponnesos" at the

American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C., on June 15. This lecture was organized by the ASCSA under the patronage of the Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Alexander Philon, who honored Mr. Williams with a dinner at the Embassy of Greece later that evening.



Photo: Jesse M. Darrington

Greek Ambassador Alexander Philon (on right) and his wife, Helen, greet Charles K. Williams, II, after his June lecture in Washington, D.C.

A book by ASCSA Trustee **William T. Loomis**, *Wages, Welfare Costs and Inflation in Classical Athens*, has been published recently by the University of Michigan Press. **Ronald S. Stroud**, ASCSA Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, noted in the *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* that it is "a major work of scholarship, which will immediately take its place as a standard reference book in the field of ancient history, economics, and public institutions." In June, Farrar, Straus & Giroux released *Inventing Paradise: The Greek Journey, 1937-1947*, written by Gennadeion Trustee **Edmund Keeley** and praised by Richard Eder of *The New York Times* as "a

wonderfully personal hybrid: part history, part literary evocation, part memoir and most of all à travel journal."



Among those appointed by the National Humanities Center as Fellows for the 1999-2000 academic year is the Secretary of the Managing Committee, **Carla M. Antonaccio** (Wesleyan University), ASCSA 1984-1985, and **Susan H. Langdon** (University of Missouri), ASCSA 1980-1981.



The Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI) in Nicosia has installed **Robert S. Merrillees**, scholar and former Australian diplomat, as Director in July. **Nancy Serwint**, ASCSA 1983-1984, has returned to Arizona State University after serving four years as the CAARI Director.



On May 19, **Susan I. Rotroff**, ASCSA 1968-1969, former Vice Chairman of the Managing Committee, Whitehead Professor 1994-1995, and longtime School Member, was installed as the Jarvis Thurston and Mona Van Duyn Professor in the Humanities in Arts and Sciences at Washington University.

"Crete 2000," celebrating a centennial of American archaeological work on Crete, will take place July 10-15, 2000. Sponsored by the School and the INSTAP Study Center of East Crete, the conference and exhibition at the Gennadius Library will be followed by an excursion to Crete. For further information, contact the School.



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