

## School Board Changes Announced

At their May meeting in New York, the Trustees of the School elected James R. McCredie as President of the Board. Mr. McCredie is Sherman Fairchild Professor of Fine Arts and Director of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, and, since 1966, Director of Excavations at Samothrace.

Mr. McCredie's affiliation with the School began when he was a Regular Member in 1958–1959 and a Charles Eliot Norton Fellow in 1961–1962. His many years of service to the School include an eight-year tenure (1969–1977) as Director. Mr. McCredie has been a member of the School's Managing Committee since 1963, serving as Chair from 1980 through 1990.

He was Chair of the Committee on the Gennadius Library (1997–2000), on which he served from 1996 to 2000, and was a member of the Executive Committee from 1977 to 1981.

Mr. McCredie joined the ASCSA Board in 1980. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; life member of the Archaeological Institute of America; corresponding member of the Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Berlin; and honorary member of the Archaeological Society of Athens. Mr. McCredie received both his undergraduate and graduate degrees from Harvard, and has authored, and contributed

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*James R. McCredie, new Board President*



*Photo: Corinth Excavations Photographic Archive*

*Among the 275 objects returning to their rightful place in the Corinth Museum is this fourth century B.C. figurine of Eros.*

## Closing the Book on the Corinth Theft

*The recent repatriation of objects stolen from the Corinth Museum more than a decade ago was the final chapter in a tale of international intrigue, here recounted by Nancy Bookidis, Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations.*

January 25, 2001 will go down as one of the great days in modern Corinthian history, for that is the day when 275 objects, stolen in April 1990, were officially returned to the Corinth Archaeological Museum. Smuggled out of Greece to the United States soon after the robbery, the stolen pieces found their way to Miami, where they lay hidden in crates of fish. It is reputed that they went as far as Los Angeles and came back to Florida. An announcement of their discovery was made in 1998 and they were cleared for return in January of this year. The story of their theft and recovery is worthy of a movie.

The Greek police had suspected the perpetrators of the crime as early as 1993 but waited in hopes that one of them would lead them to the objects. Their patience was fully rewarded. As we now know, the theft was carried out by a family named Karahalios,

who lived near Patras and who were allegedly also involved in the sale of narcotics. Once they smuggled the stolen objects out of Greece, they took them to Miami in fish crates and left them in keeping with a friend. Told not to open the packages, she nevertheless became aware of some of the contents when a Florida hurricane blew the wrappings off. When the Karahalios family returned to claim their possessions, the friend kept some of the pieces and began to try to sell them on the market. In the meantime, realizing that they would not be able to sell the antiquities, the Karahalioi used an intermediary named Mavrikios to contact the government. Pretending to be a Greek-American purchaser of the stolen material, they offered to return it in exchange for full compensation.

Discussions continued for some time

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## IT is Key for Modern Academics

*Tarek Elemam, the School's Computer Services Supervisor, shares his perspective on the evolution of information technology in the academic environment.*

Over the past decade, one of the most pervasive areas of change in connection with academia has been that of information technology (IT). Scholars' reliance on IT initially involved word processing software, which has become a mainstay for preparing research papers and theses, and has grown to include database management systems for various catalogues, such as the Blegen and Gennadius Library holdings and inventories of objects and samples. In the past decade, there has been an exponential increase in the use of advanced technology for graphic applications. Within academic institutions, local area networks (LAN's) have encouraged cost-effective sharing of hardware and efficient management of administrative information. In the last three years, easier access to the Internet has enabled rapid communications between academics around the world.

The American School's information technology program has rapidly gone from being nonexistent to providing one of Europe's finest IT facilities for archaeologi-

cal schools. Since 1995, the number of computers increased from 10 to nearly 60. Almost every staff member is using a computer in his or her day-to-day functions. All machines are networked, and file sharing has facilitated the smooth working of staff operations. The Accounting Department no longer needs to physically exchange diskettes containing changes to their files, as all of the department's machines work together on the same server. The Archives have been active in creating different databases for a wide variety of projects, including the Alison Frantz Photographic Collection database. The Blegen Library's computer terminals provide numerous applications for users, including the ABEKT Cataloging Database in an Intranet interface. Generally, the staff's IT contact has increased dramatically as more and more functions are being computerized. The School developed its own node on the International Network, and since then School staff and members have reaped the benefits, including the ability to access the Internet

24 hours a day to do research and to aid in their day-to-day operations. Despite the small number of IT staff, the School's web site has been voted the second-best academic Greek web site. The computer lab and the Wiener Laboratory offer some of the most advanced computer technology equipment, including a flatbed slide scanner, digital cameras, digitizers, and plotters.

Despite these considerable advancements, the Information Technology Department has a long way to go to provide the latest facilities to School members and visitors. As technology evolves, the School cannot afford to be complacent. It does not benefit us to fall behind in basic computer facilities, given the almost routine dependency upon these tools by current and future generations of young scholars.

The fact that "information technology is here to stay" should be obvious by now, and the expression "Information technology is here to grow" should start to be in the minds of all.



## Corinth Theft

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while the Greek police in charge of antiquity smuggling joined forces with the FBI. Ultimately, they tracked the objects down to a warehouse in Miami and also determined that the "Greek-American" was one of the gang. In the meantime, several Attic and Boeotian black-glaze vases began to appear on the market. One was identified by Ann Brownlee of the University of Pennsylvania and reported to Interpol. In the fall of 1998 the Greek government announced the recovery of most of the stolen antiquities. Still missing, however, were three marble heads. One of these, a head of Sarapis, was seen in a sales catalogue of Christie's by Corinth Excavation Director Emeritus Charles K. Williams, II, who immediately notified Interpol. All three heads were subsequently turned over to the FBI.

Two hundred eighty-five objects were stolen; two hundred seventy-five have been returned. Miraculously, relatively few of the stolen pieces were damaged. The neck of one portrait head of a girl was broken when it was pulled off its base. Half of a small

terracotta mask of a satyr was lost, as well as some locks from a marble head of Dionysos. Several pots had come unglued. But given the travails the objects had undergone, this damage was relatively minor. Of the ten objects still missing, most important are the lid of a piriform Protogeometric pyxis and an Archaic female figurine. Full descriptions and photographs of these will be circulated on the Corinth web page when the Ephoreia gives its permission. The 4<sup>th</sup> Ephoreia is preparing a temporary exhibit in the Corinth Museum of all the objects that were recovered; thereafter, we will reorganize the present exhibits to incorporate the best of both.

There is some justice in the story, too. Although two members of the Karahalios family managed to escape to Venezuela, one son was just tried for both theft and attempted murder and has been sentenced to life in prison. A second son was arrested this spring for possession of narcotics. High praise is due to the Greek police for its handling of this case. But until the markets for stolen antiquities of all periods and proveniences can be closed down, this will not be the last such incident.

### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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#### NEWSLETTER

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## Student Reports

### *Examining the Characteristics of Sacerdotal Houses*

On American School trips, the label “priest’s house” often becomes a bit of a joke among the students, since it seems to have been applied frequently and indiscriminately to any extraneous structures near ancient temples. During my time at the American School, I have reexamined these enigmatic structures, the evidence for their functions, and the problems of archaeological interpretation associated with them, while investigating the phenomenon of cult personnel residing at or near Greek sanctuaries from the Archaic through the Late Roman periods.

Cult-related practices varied between sites and over time, depending on both local circumstances and changing attitudes about the relationship of individuals to cults. From the literary and epigraphic evidence, we know that certain cults were served by individuals whose duties rarely required their presence at the sanctuaries or who may have lived in private housing despite regular duties. The textual evidence also includes numerous references, from all periods, to cult personnel living at sanctuaries and even to houses of personnel. The reasons for the presence of personnel vary, but the particular nature of the cult, its popularity with suppliants, and its wealth often appear to be significant factors.

Unfortunately, at most archaeological sites, the remains of sacerdotal houses are difficult to identify. Important information about the buildings, artifacts, and activities associated with them is no longer available to us, either because of the poorly preserved condition of the sites, many of which have long, complex histories of human use, or because of the methods and publications of early excavators, who were less concerned with the identification of activities and their contexts in the archaeological record than in the recovery of materials and structures. Even at sites more carefully excavated and recorded, we are faced with the challenge of distinguishing between activities associated with rituals and the secular activities of inhabitants, since many activities, such as cooking and feasting, occur in both ritual and secular contexts.

Nevertheless, from descriptions in texts and from archaeological examples that are identified on the basis of texts, we can identify some characteristics of sacerdotal houses. Although the amount of time and the circumstances in which personnel resided at sanctuaries varied considerably, the



Photo: Deborah Brown

*The walls and courtyard of the complex known as “Die Südösthäuser,” outside the terrace walls of the Temple of Aphaia on Aigina, could be the remains of a priest’s house.*

evidence indicates that certain basic needs were usually met on site. Thus, the best candidates for such houses are buildings whose architecture and artifacts indicate a range of activities including food preparation, consumption, and storage. Unlike contemporary private houses, these buildings often include extra provisions for bathing and communal dining and the means for controlling access to the sanctuary. Inscriptions concerning cult matters and dedications from cult personnel are also fairly common finds.

To my knowledge, a study of this material has not been undertaken before. I am optimistic that the results will benefit both the student of ancient religion who is curious about human activities in association with Greek sanctuaries and the archaeologist who is often faced with the difficulties of interpreting buildings and their functions.

—Deborah Brown

*Edward Capps Fellow 2000–2001*

*Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow 1999–2000*

*Honorary School Fellow 1998–1999*



### *Report from Kleonai*

I am pleased to report that, thanks to the support of the American School’s Vanderpool fellowship, I am in the midst of another busy year of fieldwork at Kleonai in the northeastern Peloponnese. This work will form the basis for my dissertation on the history and topography of the

city-state, and I am particularly pleased that the School included a visit to Kleonai on the itinerary of its fall trips this year. We spent a lovely, long afternoon looking for ancient roads, discussing the topography of the region, and wandering around the city site itself. It was a great opportunity for me to share the results of my work so far, and I hope that I was able to give a vivid impression of what my project entails.

For my dissertation I am gathering all information available about ancient Kleonai, from ancient sources, coins, and inscriptions to the reports of early travelers and even modern local myths and memories of the area. However, while in Greece I am focusing on fieldwork, which involves attempting to locate, document, and interpret all visible ancient remains and features still preserved in the landscape within the territory of Ancient Kleonai. Kleonai controlled a territory roughly equivalent to the modern Agios Vasilios valley between Corinth and Argos. This region is particularly suited to such a topographical study because its geographical location played an important role in history and because the modern towns in the valley (primarily Kondostavlo and Agios Vasilios) do not overlie the site of the ancient city. With the exception of a few spot trenches dug in the early 1900s, the entire area has been virtually unexplored.

Last year I concentrated on tracing the course of important ancient roads through the territory and on the massive quarry works belonging to the city along the ridge separating the Kleonai and Nemea valleys.

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# Committee, School Appointments Announced

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee took place in New York on May 12 at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, with Chairman Stephen V. Tracy presiding.

Mark Toher, Chair of the Committee on Committees, announced the results of committee elections: Committee on Admission and Fellowships, 2001–2005, Jenny Strauss Clay (University of Virginia); Committee on Committees, 2001–2003, Barbara Barletta (University of Florida), Gerald Lalonde (Grinnell College), and Gretchen Umholtz (McMaster University); Executive Committee, 2001–2005, John Oakley (College of William and Mary) and Christina Salowey (Hollins University); Committee on the Gennadius Library, 2001–2005, Michael Cosmopoulos (University of Manitoba); Committee on Personnel, 2001–2006, James R. McCredie (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University); Commit-

tee on Publications, 2001–2006, Thomas Palaima (University of Texas at Austin); Committee on Summer Sessions, 2001–2005, Christopher Pfaff (Florida State University); Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, 2001–2004, Norman Herz (University of Georgia); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2001–2005, Jodi Magness (Tufts University).

Carol Lawton (Lawrence University), Chair of the Committee on Personnel, announced the nomination of Jennifer Tobin as the new Managing Committee representative for the University of Illinois at Chicago, replacing Matthew Dickie. This is in addition to the five new members admitted at the meeting of the Managing Committee in San Diego this past January: Nanci DeBloois (Brigham Young University, a new Cooperating Institution), Louis Lombardi (Lake Forest College, a new Cooperating Institution), Robin Rhodes (Univer-

sity of Notre Dame, a new Cooperating Institution), Michael Dixon (University of Southern Indiana, a new Cooperating Institution), and Mark Usher (University of Vermont), replacing Robin Schlunk, who is retiring.

Ms. Lawton also reported the Committee's recommendations for the following School appointments: Stephen V. Tracy (Ohio State University) as Director of the School, beginning July 1, 2002 for a 5-year term; James Sickinger (Florida State University) as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, beginning July 1, 2002 for a 3-year term; Jack Kroll and Lisa Kallet (both University of Texas at Austin) as Whitehead Visiting Professors for the 2002–2003 academic year; and Camilla MacKay (University of Michigan) as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library, beginning July 1, 2001. All School appointments were confirmed by the Managing Committee.

## School Board Appointments

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to, numerous works on Greek archaeology and architecture.

Mr. McCredie will complete the three-year term of Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, who was elected in November 1999 but resigned this past February.

At their November meeting, also in New York, the Trustees elected two new Board members, John H. Biggs and William S. Stavropoulos. John H. Biggs has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) since January 1993, and assumed the position of President in 1997. He began his career with the General American Life Insurance Company, serving in various actuarial management positions before being appointed Vice President and Controller in 1970. In 1977, he became Vice Chancellor for Administration and Finance at Washington University in St. Louis. He was named President and CEO of Center Trust Company, St. Louis, in 1985. Mr. Biggs holds a B.A. in classics from Harvard and a Ph.D. in economics from Washington University, and has published numerous papers on economic issues.

Mr. Biggs is a Director of the Boeing Company and Ralston Purina Company, and former Chairman of the Board of the National Bureau of Economic Research. He serves as a Trustee of the International Ac-



*Left to right: New Board members John H. Biggs and William S. Stavropoulos.*

counting Standards Committee Foundation and a member of the Public Oversight Board. He is also a Director of the United Way of New York City and a Trustee of Washington University, the Danforth Foundation, and The J. Paul Getty Trust. Mr. Biggs is a member of the Business-Higher Education Forum and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is a partner of the New York City Partnership. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and Treasurer of the New York City Investment Fund.

William S. Stavropoulos is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dow Chemi-

cal Company. He began his career with Dow in 1967, serving in numerous managerial and executive positions including President and Chief Operating Officer and, from 1995 to 2000, Chief Executive Officer. He has been a member of Dow's Board of Directors since 1990. He holds a B.S. degree from Fordham University and a doctorate in medicinal chemistry from the University of Washington.

Mr. Stavropoulos is a director of BellSouth Corporation, Chemical Financial Corporation, and NCR and serves on the boards of the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Fordham Uni-

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# New Discoveries Presented at Thessaloniki Conference

One of the most highly regarded annual conferences on Greek archaeology presents recent archaeological work in Macedonia and Thrace. School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan and her husband Tom Brogan, Director of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center, attended this year's conference in Thessaloniki, as they describe.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace took place at the University of Thessaloniki on February 10–12, 2001, with most presentations focusing on last year's excavations. The construction of the Egnatia highway through Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace, which began a few years ago, has brought to light scores of previously unknown ancient sites; this new information is simply overwhelming and calls for new studies on the history of Macedonia and Thrace.

The conference, inaugurated by the Minister of Culture, featured an impressive exhibit by the Σύλλογος Ελλήνων Αρχαιολόγων documenting the heroic and often unappreciated work of the Greek Archaeological Service to protect Greek cultural heritage. The creation of a new archaeometry laboratory in Xanthi, as part of the Ινστιτούτο Πολιτιστικής και Εκπαιδευτικής Τεχνολογίας, specializing in the study of ceramics, frescoes, and other painted surfaces, also generated much enthusiasm.

No less exciting were the presentations themselves. Polyxeni Veleni reported on the discovery of Apollonia, a Macedonian *polis* attested by Thucydides, near the south edge of Lake Volvi. Excavations, which have revealed part of a Hellenistic cemetery and the city wall dated to the Classical period, began when a villager presented a gold wreath to the Archaeological Service. The wreath, made of hammered ivy leaves, is a rare find, and the only known parallel comes from a tomb in Sevaste Pierias.

From Pydna, Mathaios Besios and Sevaste Triantafyllou presented a remarkable find: a group grave of the fourth century B.C. containing 120 individuals, thrown into the grave in four different phases. Many of the bodies, both male and female, wore iron chains. Dimitris Pandermalis has identified the *praetorium* at Dion, a building mentioned in a votive inscription from the site. Of interest is another inscription with 130 names, several of which were erased and rewritten. It is probably the list of citizens who administered the treasury of the sanctuary of Zeus; surprisingly, it includes several female names.

Stella Drougou presented her progress at two excavations: the ancient theater of Vergina, with a focus on its date (fourth



A fourth century B.C. gold wreath, made of hammered ivy leaves, is an unusual find from the recently excavated Macedonian polis of Apollonia.

century B.C.), its unfinished condition, and its position in relation to the Palace; and the remains of a temple, a stoa, and other buildings from the fourth century B.C. at Polyneri in Grevena. Katerina Tzanavari presented four farmhouses found in the site of Lete, part of the canton of Mygdonia in antiquity. Most of the farmhouses, built in the Late Hellenistic period and extant through Roman times, were connected with the production of cereals and wine.

Also of note were presentations on the chronological phases of the ancient theater in Maroneia; the Northwest Stoa in the Agora of Thasos; the discovery of an impressive Hellenistic chamber tomb at Kalamotos Zagliveriou; an ancient settlement at Nea Kallikrateia; the excavation of ancient Thermi; the survey and analysis of a Neolithic settlement in Pieria; and excavations at Pella.

In addition to recent archaeological discoveries, several papers concentrated on major preservation projects. The conservation of the Macedonian tombs at Korinos Pierias includes the impressive restoration of the ivory decoration from its funeral couch. At the site of Europos, a remarkable archaeological park has been created to preserve the ancient cemetery. To our knowledge, this is the first time in Greece

that an ancient cemetery has been preserved in such a form, and the site deserves to be included in the School's itinerary for the Macedonian trip.

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## School Board Appointments

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versity, and J.P. Morgan International Council. He is a member of the Advisory Board to the Fidelity Group of Funds, and is past chairman of the American Chemistry Council, Society of Chemical Industry, and American Plastics Council. Mr. Stavropoulos is currently a member of the American Chemical Society; the Business Council; World Business Council for Sustainable Development, serving on the Executive Committee; and the University of Notre Dame Advisory Council for the College of Science.

Mr. Stavropoulos received the Man of the Year Award from the Hellenic American Chamber of Commerce in 2000, CEO of the Year Kavalier Award in 1999, an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Northwood University in 1998, Man of the Year Award from Hellenic American Bankers Association in 1997, and Man of the Year Award from AHEPA in 1995.

Courtesy of poster from the 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace

## *Blegen Library in Transition*

Colleagues and friends of Nancy Winter filled the Director's residence on January 18 to honor Ms. Winter on her retirement from the position of Blegen Librarian. The warm testimonials included the words of Alan L. Boegehold, first read at the Managing Committee meeting in San Diego:

"The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the ASCSA Alumni Association salute Nancy Winter, Blegen Librarian, whose poise, learning, scholarship, and almost never evanescent presence has assured us all of access to a library whose riches none of us has truly plumbed. We thank her and wish her rosy days in sunny lands and time for continuing contributions to our understanding of Mediterranean life."

After Ms. Winter's departure, the Blegen staff soldiered on under the able direction of Acting Librarian Demetra Photiadis. Stefanie Kennell was hired as part-time coordinator of book purchases and exchanges, which benefited from the wisdom of Mellon Professor Merle Langdon, Whitehead Professor Peter Krentz, Assistant Mellon Professor Brendan Burke, NEH Fellow Joseph Day, Professor Olga Palagia, and ASCSA Associate Members Peter Schultz and Leda Costaki.



## *Building Repairs*

Earthquake repairs are scheduled to commence within a few months, although for technical and administrative reasons the work has been postponed several times. Anyone traveling to Athens to conduct research in the Blegen Library should consult the ASCSA web page ([www.ascsa.edu.gr](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr)), Secretary of the School Robert Bridges, or Acting Librarian Demetra Photiadis for more specific information.



## *ARGOS Project*

The ARGOS (Archaeological Greek Online System) online catalogue of pre-1998 holdings (pre-1996 for Greek publications) of the Blegen, Gennadius, French School, and Nordic Institute libraries is now searchable at terminals on the second and third floors of the new extension of the Blegen Library. Search terminals will also be installed on the ground floor, supple-

menting the electronic resources such as DYABOLA, the Database of Classical Bibliography (DCB), and the Packard Humanities Index (PHI) already available there.

Remote users can access the ARGOS catalogue via the Internet at [jasmin.ekt.gr](http://jasmin.ekt.gr) (with a button for the English-language interface, or directly via [jasmin.ekt.gr/opac/zConnectENU.html](http://jasmin.ekt.gr/opac/zConnectENU.html)). Blegen holdings are designated as #04 in the "full labeled display" of individual bibliographic records. The Gennadius is #11, the French #06, and the Nordic #14. Acquisitions since the 1997 scanning and electronic conversion of the card catalogue will be added in the near future. Periodicals comprise a separate database at [argosp.ndc.gr](http://argosp.ndc.gr). The

Hellenic Documentation Center, clearing-house for the ARGOS union catalogue project, continues the electronic conversion of holdings from other member libraries. After the final merging of all participants' catalogues, the holdings of individual libraries will also be searchable as separate databases. The library software, known by the acronym ABEKT and made available through our participation in ARGOS, is now being used for book ordering and the creation of preliminary bibliographic records. Modules for accessioning, serials control, retrieval, and data interchange will considerably streamline library functions as we make the transition to full electronic processing.

## *MacKay Assumes Duties in Blegen*

Camilla MacKay has joined the School staff as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library, filling the position left vacant by Nancy Winter's retirement in January.

Ms. MacKay holds an M.S.I. from the School of Information, University of Michigan, as well as a Ph.D. in classical art and archaeology, also from the University of Michigan. Previously, she was Classical Studies Selector and University Library Associate (Reference) at Hatcher Graduate Library, University of Michigan, where her responsibilities included selection of materials in classical philology, ancient history, and classical archaeology; evaluation of electronic resources; and reference assistance. Other library experience includes positions as librarian at the University of Michigan's Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, assistant at the Blegen Library, and assistant at the University of Michigan's Visual Resources Collection.

Ms. MacKay was a participant in College Year in Athens in 1989-1990 and was a member of the School in 1995-1996 (as a John Williams White Fellow) and 1997-1998. She has also worked as a trench supervisor at the Corinth Excavations; survey team leader at the Leptimus Archaeological Project in Lamta, Tunisia; surveyor at the Southern Euboea Exploration Project in Karystos, Greece; cataloguer and researcher with the Amphora Project, Athens, Greece; and exca-



Photo: Marie Maucy

Camilla MacKay

vator at the School's Agora Excavations.

Among Ms. MacKay's current projects are the publication of the medieval pottery found in the Swedish Institute at Athens' archaeological survey of Greece's Asea Valley; study of the medieval pottery from excavations at Agios Elias near Asea, also conducted by the Swedish Institute; study of Frankish and early Ottoman ceramics from the Agora Excavations; and preparation of an edition of a late second-century papyrus from the University of Michigan's collection. Ms. MacKay has also submitted an article, "Protomaiolica in Frankish Athens," for publication in *Hesperia*.

# In the Dark Depths of Minoan Sacred Caves

ASCSA Senior Associate Loeta Tyree, who is working toward publication of her dissertation on sacred caves, explains that there is much more to a cave than meets the eye.

One day in November 1965, while on a semester-abroad program from Pomona College, I informed my Cretan host family that I would be absent for a few days—I was taking a bus to Kamares village. Upon arriving at the village, I arranged for a sunrise rendezvous with a young lad and his donkey for a trek to Kamares Cave. I was unaware that this single adventure would lead me to membership in a speleological group at the University of Missouri and a dissertation on the sacred caves of Crete.

My fascination was captured by the Minoan desire to establish ritual areas deep within caves. They did not always descend, apparently, to the darkest depths, but they had an eye for the seductive spots just beyond the reach of natural light. Here, dripping water resounds and darkness descends over moisture-filled air. Stalagmites loom and placid, reflective pools of water fill many a small hollow or, sometimes, even form a lake. These interior choices typify the Palatial era (ca. 1900 to 1300 B.C.).

Caves of the Palatial period are generally one to two hours' walk from their nearest settlements, but sometimes considerably more, as are the Kamares and Idaean caves. Despite the distance, many overlook their surrounding territory. During this period, virtually all are walk-in caves, with spacious entranceways and sizable terraces where large groups of people can gather, such as the caves at Psychro and Skotino. Many are near a water source, in addition to water within the cave. These preferences — distance, water, gathering places — suggest pilgrimages and an overnight stay, a tradition still held today at the cave of Ayia Fotini near Avdou, on the way to Lasithi plain.

Many caves of this period are among the largest and most impressive in Crete. This is a reflection, one suspects, of the grandiose image portrayed by the elite of the period. The dress and insignia of small bronze figurines, placed in caves as offerings, further suggest a prominent position in cave rituals for persons of high status. Another indication of their possible preeminence is the small and confined space of some interior ritual areas. This suggests a limit to the number of directly involved, probably elite, participants for rituals taking place deep within the cave.

After the fall of the palaces, and under increasing Mycenaean influence and population, major changes occurred in the choice of sacred caves. Although many cave sanc-



Photo: Erin Lopp

*The descent into Kamares Cave leads explorers to the ritual areas within.*

tuaries, and their deep interiors, remain in use, for newly chosen caves the presence of a dark area within and stalagmite formations is no longer a requirement. Shallow open caves, speleologically termed "rock shelters," now share the same popularity.

These new sites are also typically not visible from afar, as, for example, Patsos and Phaneromeni. Furthermore, they show a new cult and cult assemblage, one comparable to contemporary open-air sanctuaries.

Cretan caves lack cult images, both at the end of the Bronze Age and earlier. The implication is a direct method of communication with the deity. Others have suggested direct communication at peak sanctuaries, and, in my opinion, this approach was maintained in caves on Crete throughout the Bronze Age. Such underlying continuity suggests changes due to developments in religious practice or thought rather than a distinct break in the cultural tradition.

It has been my great privilege to enjoy the library, people, and services of the School while preparing my dissertation (1974, Saul Weinberg, supervisor) for publication. For fall 2001, I have received an INSTAP grant for a collaborative project with Athanasia Kanta and Costis Davaras for the publication of Mr. Davaras' excavation of my favorite cave, Skotino Cave. Among other goals, we plan to test, by pottery provenience, Sir Arthur Evans' hypothesis that Skotino served as the sacred cave of Knossos. The cave's magnificence and the nearby view, which provides a sweeping vista of the center of the island towards Knossos, make one sense that he may be right.

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## Benefactors Fund New Fellowships

Thanks to the generosity of three trustees and an alumnus, both Regular and Summer Session students at the School have new fellowship opportunities beginning in the academic year 2001–2002.

Trustee Edward E. Cohen has pledged the Philip Lockhart Fellowship (in honor of his professor of Classical Studies at Princeton, now professor *emeritus* at Dickinson College); the Michael Jameson Fellowship, and the Martin Ostwald Fellowship. James H. Ottaway, Jr. has funded the James and Mary Ottaway Fellowship, and a gift from Lloyd E. Cotsen is funding two Brunilde Ridgway Fellowships.

The first recipients of these new fellowships are Michael Lippman (Duke University), James and Mary Ottaway Fellowship; Catherine Hammer (University of Michi-

gan) and Craig Hardiman (Ohio State University), Brunilde Ridgway Fellowships; William Josiah Davis (University of Pennsylvania), Martin Ostwald Fellowship; Lowry Sweney (University of California, Los Angeles), Michael Jameson Fellowship; and James Wells (Indiana University), Philip Lockhart Fellowship.

A generous gift to endowment from Andrew P. Bridges (ASCSA SS 1971, Regular Member 1974), now a Silicon Valley lawyer who has not lost his love for the classics, will make possible a partial Summer Session scholarship beginning in summer 2002. Mr. Bridges' fellowship honors the late Antony and Isabelle Raubitschek, in memory of Mr. Raubitschek's inspirational teaching at Stanford, where Mr. Bridges was a student.

## Student Reports: Kleonai

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Photo: Jeannette Marchand

Column drums lie abandoned in the Kleonaian quarries overlooking the Agios Vasilios valley in the northeastern Peloponnesos.

Strabo described Kleonai from the vantage point of Acrocorinth as being “on the road” from Corinth to Argos, and Pausanias also passed by Kleonai on his way between these two cities. This road has been the reason for most of the discussion of Kleonai both in ancient sources and by modern writers, and tracing its exact course, showing that it did indeed pass within 100 meters of an extant portion of Kleonai’s walls, was my first project. My method consists of reading the early travelers’ accounts, investigating likely areas, and walking a percentage of the countryside at random, but most importantly, talking to the locals. There are a number of advantages to working on roads and quarries: the locals know what wheel ruts look like, and they don’t mind telling you where roads and quarries are since they are preserved only on limestone bedrock and therefore are not on agricultural private property. Everything you find is, of course, also *in situ*. There are some drawbacks, too: the countryside is rough and overgrown with prickly shrubs, and often the only way through is to follow narrow goat paths. Frustratingly, the growth is often too heavy to penetrate (I’ve sometimes gotten completely stuck in it), and by the end of the day my arms and legs are completely full of thorns. There are snakes, scorpions, and various dead or decaying animals under every bush, and I usually judge when to quit for the day by when I have fallen over for about the fifth time. However, the results have made it worthwhile: in addition to

more closely documenting the Corinth-Argos road, I also found three ancient roads leading from Kleonai to Nemea. One of these is followed for 1/2 kilometer by a rock-cut aqueduct and another supported by a probable Mycenaean retaining wall. There are at least two small “watchtowers” built into the quarries, a number of artificially created caves, and more than a hundred different sections of quarry access roads (preserved wheel-ruts) leading down toward the city and the Corinth-Argos road.

This year I am concentrating on the city site, which has its own difficulties and rewards. Virtually the entire city is now or has been under cultivation, and so the copious pottery (from all periods from the Mycenaean through the Early Modern) and worked blocks that litter the fields are often less informative than they at first appear. I am concentrating on locating those features, like wells and building foundations, that are still *in situ*, and on tracing the course of the city walls (sections of which are well preserved) and retaining walls within the city. After a rain, the fields glisten with beautiful pottery sherds, and the classical black-glazed Roman sigillata and Byzantine sgraffito fragments particularly catch the eye. The high quality of workmanship on the scattered poros architraves, column drums, and capitals is striking and in no way provincial. Thus even though most of the material is no longer *in situ*, there is plenty of evidence that the city prospered in many periods and was filled with well-

built public buildings. I am confident that when I have documented all of this material and combined it with the evidence from the ancient sources, it will be clear that, though Kleonai may have been small, it was by no means unimportant.

— Jeannette Marchand

Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 2000–2001

Edward Capps Fellow 1999–2000



## On the Streets of Athens

A comprehensive study of the road system within the circuit of the classical city wall of Athens combines issues of historical topography, architecture, and urban planning, but also evidence from literary and epigraphical sources. Scholarly interest in Greek roads is recent and rather meager compared to scholarship devoted to Roman roads and road building. The few available studies focus on country roads or on theoretical issues of town planning. When these studies were published, the massive information that has been unearthed recently due to building and infrastructure projects in Athens—first and foremost the construction of the Athens subway—had not yet come to light.

For my dissertation I am bringing together all evidence from direct and indirect sources, which will be graphically presented on a map of Athens. As direct sources I consider all excavated stretches of streets that have been revealed during excavations—mostly salvage operations, but also systematic long-term projects at well-established sites, such as the Agora and the Kerameikos. As indirect sources I regard secondary features, such as water pipes, drains, and retaining walls, that can serve as indications for the existence of a street. On a primary level, this evidence is used to compile and document the physical characteristics of Athenian streets: the layers and material of road surfaces, dimensions, wheel-ruts. On a secondary level, one can attempt reconstructions of routes that will help piece together the street network of the city and address issues of urbanism and land use. Furthermore, this synthesis will allow an approach to functions of specific streets and will shed light on issues of social and economic history. Roads make resources accessible and facilitate the development of trade; they provide easy access to areas of public gatherings and political

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# Gennadeion News

A SPECIAL INSERT TO THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

## Exhibition Celebrates 75th Birthday

The Gennadius Library, one of the world's most important collections of books, archives, and works of art illuminating the history and culture of Greece after the end of antiquity, opened its gardens for a reception on June 18 in celebration of the Library's 75th birthday. The reception marked the opening of "The Gennadius Library: 75 Years," an exhibition of 75 treasures from the collections of John Gennadius himself, curated by bibliographer Leonora Navari, who also wrote the catalogue. The exhibition, catalogue, and reception were underwritten by The Samourkas Foundation.

The exhibition, inaugurated by Minister of Culture Evangelos Venizelos, commemorated what Edward Capps, Managing Committee Chairman at the time of Gennadius' gift of his collections to the School, called "the most remarkable piece of good fortune that has fallen to... the School since its foundation." The works on display, chosen to demonstrate the breadth of Gennadius' collection, range from rare editions of books to newspapers and political pamphlets to works of art. ✱

The catalogue and facsimiles published in conjunction with the 75th birthday exhibition are available from the School's office in Princeton, NJ. The facsimiles of the 75 featured works from the collection of John Gennadius are priced at \$40; the catalogue is \$12.50.



"Paysage à Phylakopi" — artwork from the unpublished *Tourte folio*, given to the Gennadius Library by anonymous donors.

## Gift to Gennadeion Chronicles a Vanishing Greece

Thanks to the generosity of anonymous donors, the Gennadius Library was able to acquire three volumes of watercolors by Roger Tourte, as described here by ASCSA Senior Member Miriam Caskey.

A generous gift has brought to the Gennadius Library collection a three-volume folio comprising paintings of the Cycladic Islands made between 1945 and 1970 by the architect and painter, Roger Tourte. The books are hand-made, the text in manuscript and illustrated in watercolor and tempera. In themselves they are very beautiful, as well as being of historic value.

Roger Tourte (1902–1972) was a member of that distinguished band of talented and adventurous spirits we know as the "Early Travelers." The term "early" is perhaps misleading because this banner usually encompasses those artists and writers who visited Greece and other areas of the Mediterranean and the Middle East from the sixteenth through the nineteenth

centuries. Roger Tourte belongs to the century after that. Landscape and architecture were his subjects. He had a masterly command of his medium, watercolor and tempera, and he was an extraordinarily observant painter. His record of what he saw helps to fill the gap between the Early Travelers of the late nineteenth century, such as von Stackelberg, and the period soon after World War II, when great changes began to alter the landscape of Greece. Apart from the images of a few distinguished photographers who were working in Greece during the interbellum, World War II, and after, Tourte's paintings provide the most abundant illustrated evidence we have for the physical landscape of a Greece that is fast disappearing.

Roger Tourte was born in

France in 1902 in a little village called Fessy. When he had finished school he went to Paris, where he attended the *École des Beaux Arts*. There he met his future wife, Jo Bouchen, and together they made plans to travel around the world on foot, a 10-year journey that took them to the far corners of the world. On their travels Tourte painted wherever he went, and exhibitions of his work were held around the world: in Montreal, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Peking, Tokyo, Constantinople, Cairo, and elsewhere.

Together with his wife, Tourte wrote three books about his journeys, for which he received an award from the *Académie Française*. One, entitled "Trois ans de Camping, a Pied autour de Monde," was made into a film with Douglas Fairbanks. On their return to France, a two-month exhibition of his works was held at the Louvre.

Despite these global journeys, Tourte longed to return to Greece, which he had first visited in the 1920s and where he and Jo had been married in 1932. Thus in 1939 he finally settled in Athens, and there he remained with his family in their house on Marasli Street. Greece was the starting point of his travels, and it was the end of the journey too, for he loved the country as his own. He traveled extensively throughout Greece, and he published more

*continued on page 4*

## Two Benefits Put the 'Fun' in Fundraising

### Clean Monday Celebration Debuts in New York

Food, song, and revelry marked a traditional "Clean Monday" celebration held on February 26 at Estiatorio Milos in New York City. The event, organized by the New York-area friends of the Gennadius Library under the patronage of the Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Alexander Philon, raised funds for the Library's building campaign, part of the multi-year, multimillion-dollar effort to support endowment, renovation, and expansion. The Clean Monday festivities showcased special cuisine prepared under the direction of Milos' Costas Spiliades, music performed by the Mylos All-Star Band, and a special appearance by the Greek American Folklore Association, a New York City dance troupe. More than 150 people joined in the celebration.

Clean Monday, a national holiday in Greece, marks the end of Carnival and the beginning of the Lenten season. In Athens, the Gennadius Library has, since 1996, opened its gardens each year to the neighboring community for a day-long "glendi" featuring a rich buffet of Lenten specialties and dancing to the music of famed musician Domna Samiou and her orchestra. Estiatorio Milos and the friends of the Library hope to make Clean Monday an annual event in New York, as well.



### D.C. Benefit Shows Off Exotic Specimens

In "Gardens of Delight and Learning," a benefit for the Gennadius Library at the Greek Embassy in Washington, many guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander Philon, when given the choice of black tie or exotic attire, enthusiastically opted for the latter. Held on May 10, the party marked the debut of the



*What is Clean Monday without kites, even in the middle of New York City? Vice Chairman of the Gennadius Library Trustees, Ted Athanasiades, and his wife Elaine, Catherine deG. Vanderpool, President of the Library, and Costas Spiliades, owner of Estiatorio Milos, show off one of the dozens brought in from Greece especially for the event.*

*Photo by Erin Ward*



*Clockwise from left: Leo A. Daly, III, husband of Benefit Committee Member Grega Daly, played it safe: black tie and exotic; Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor joined in the festivities; Ann Nitze, Chair of the Benefit Committee, and husband William Nitze, who put the rest of the men to shame.*

*Photos by Joshua Andris*



garden campaign, part of the overall plan to renew the Library.

Spearheaded by Mrs. Philon, the campaign aims to restore the Library's gardens, which represent a rare oasis of green in the center of Athens. Originally laid out between 1922 and 1926, along with the Library itself, and renovated in the 1950s by landscape architect Ralph E. Griswold, the gardens require re-thinking and restoration in view of the changing needs imposed by the Library's growth.

Benefit Committee Chair Ann Nitze and Committee members Grega Daly, Caroline Macomber, Shirley Small, Mary Weinmann, and Karen Hastie helped raise some \$35,000 as seed money for the project. Dinner was preceded by a concert of Sephardic music from Greece and the Balkans, performed by *Hesperus*, a group that has earned international renown in the realm of early and traditional music. Thanks to the imaginative floral arrangements designed by Gail Jacobs, owner of "Flower Craft," the Embassy itself became a garden for the night. ❖

The *Philoi* of the Gennadius Library announce the availability of the following publications: an annotated catalogue of the Spentsas collection by Leonora Navari; a collection of four lectures in memory of John Gennadius by Mrs. Fofa N. Mavrikiou, Professor Domna Dontas, former Ambassador Viron Theodoropoulos, and Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith; and a work by Stella A. Chrysochoou entitled "The Engineer Francesco Basilicata in the Gennadius Library." All may be purchased directly from the *Philoi* (13 Xenocratous St., Athens; phone/fax 01-7224305) or from the Gennadius reading room; proceeds benefit the Library.

## Gennadius News

### Gennadeion Honors Mitropoulos Winner

Once again, the Gennadius Library has awarded a medal to the winner of the annual Dimitri Mitropoulos International Competition for Conducting, held this past November at the Athenian Megaron. First prize went to Kiyotaka Teraoka of Japan, who received the medal from Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas.

Following the competition, the Library was visited by renowned conductor Sir Neville Marriner, founder and conductor of St. Martin in the Fields, who chaired the Mitropoulos jury. Sir Neville and his wife enjoyed viewing the Library's collection of Lear watercolors and admired the Gennadeion's recent renovations.

A few weeks later, Maestro Teraoka visited the Library to investigate the possibility of performing some Mitropoulos compositions in Vienna, where he lives and continues his studies. He departed with plans to prepare a Mitropoulos composition for performance in a concert of the Chamber Orchestra of Vienna, under his direction.



*Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas presented the Gennadius Mitropoulos medal to Mitropoulos Competition winner Kiyotaka Teraoka.*

*Photo by Gennadius Library photographers.*



*Chryssa Maltezou (right), Director of the Greek Institute in Venice, gave a guided tour of the exhibition "Cyprus and the Serenissima."*

*Photo by Gennadius Library photographers.*

### Vavayannis Papers Donated to Gennadeion

The Archives of the Gennadius Library were enriched last November by a gift from an old friend of the Gennadeion. Mrs. Ypatia Vavayannis, wife of Theodoros Vavayannis, the conductor of the State Orchestra of Athens, donated her husband's archives, consisting of five albums and eight files containing photographs and correspondence with the internationally known musician Dimitri Mitropoulos and other celebrated personages. The archive also includes music manuscripts and books containing dedications to Vavayannis. The collection is of special interest to the School since the archive of Dimitri Mitropoulos is also preserved in the Gennadius Library.

Theodoros Vavayannis was a graduate (first class) of the Athens Odeon and continued his studies at the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, where he worked with the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Berlin Opera. When Dimitri Mitropoulos left Athens in 1939, Vavayannis conducted the Athens Odeon Symphonic Orchestra, and when it became the Athens State Orchestra he was named the permanent conductor, becoming general

director in 1957. Vavayannis also conducted fifty-one orchestras abroad, including the National Symphony of Washington, where he was guest conductor. As professor of music at the Athens Odeon, he taught generations of young musicians.

Mrs. Vavayannis also donated 1,000,000 drachmas for the maintenance of the archive. The Vavayannis donation came about with the assistance of *Philoï* President Ioanna Phoca.



### Cyprus Exhibition Opens at Gennadeion

In March, the Minister of Education and Culture of Cyprus, Uranios Ioannidis, and Greek Assistant Minister of Exterior Affairs Elisabeth Papazoi inaugurated an exhibition on "Cyprus and the Serenissima" in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library. The exhibition illuminated the period from 1489, when the Venetians wrested control of the region from Caterina Cornaro, up to the conquest of the island by the Turks in 1571.

The exhibition was organized jointly by the Greek Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies in Venice, the Embassy of Cyprus—House of Cyprus, and the Gennadius Library. Included

in the exhibition are numerous documents from the Archive of the Greek Institute. Established in the fifteenth century, the Institute houses documents recording births, christenings, marriages, wills, and deaths in the Cypriot and Greek communities in Venice, as well as donations, contributions, and various other lists.

The highlight of the exhibition was the large manuscript map of the island made in 1542 by the Cypriot Leonida Attar, showing a large number of place names and other important details. The map was recently rediscovered in Venice's Museo Correr and is the subject of study and research of historians Francesca Cavazzaria Romanelli and Gilles Grivand, who participated in the conference that followed on March 2–3. This international conference, "Cyprus-Venice. Common Historical Fortunes," featured some 20 papers by scholars from Cyprus, Greece, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Israel.

In addition to a manuscript by Ascenio Savoronaro, dated 1564, on the siege of various cities by the Turks and the need for fortification, the Gennadius Library contributed several maps of Cyprus, as well as plans from various cities and a number of very rare pamphlets, dating to the late sixteenth century, describing the conquest of the island. Coins of the Venetian period from the private collection of the Cypriot numismatist Andreas Pitsillidis completed the exhibition.

Following the conference, the participants visited the ruins of Palaiochora, the medieval city of Aegina, and other monuments of Aegina. ❀



*Alexandros Mazarakis-Ainian explaining the excavations at ancient Oropos.*

*Photo: Philoi of the Gennadius Library.*

## Philoi Activities Include Trip to Metalworking Mecca

In October 2000 the *Philoi* (Friends) of the Gennadius Library organized an excursion to the northern coast of Attica and ancient Oropos, the center of metalworking activities during the Geometric period. Dr. Alexandros Mazarakis-Ainian, Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Thessalia in Volos, kindly introduced the *Philoi* to the details of his ongoing excavation, which started in 1996. He has brought to light the foundations of apsidal, round, and oval buildings, some of which are metal workshops—the only such workshops, he explained, found in southern Greece in the Archaic period.

After touring the excavation site, the *Philoi* went on to examine the finds, which are housed in a small museum in Oropos.

Closer to home, in November the *Philoi* visited the new exhibition of the Eleni Stathatos collection of ancient Greek and Byzantine jewelry in the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. Dr. Stasinopoulou, who prepared this beautiful new arrangement of the unique collection, guided the *Philoi* through centuries of jewelry-making techniques. Byzantine icons and other items from the Stathatos collections

also reside in the Gennadius Library as decoration to the carved-wood room that Mme. Stathatos had donated to the Library; this room has been reconstructed in the Library.

The *Philoi* spring travels concluded with a 10-day trip to Spain in May. The trip began in Madrid, where the *Philoi* visited the National Library, and continued with visits to Toledo, Granada, Seville, Barcelona, and Emporium, the ancient Greek city on the Mediterranean dating to the fourth century B.C.



## Philoi Report A Successful Lecture Season

A full year of lectures and meetings organized by the *Philoi* began with a talk by Professor Spyros Iakovides at the Archaeological Society of Athens. The lecture, entitled “The Decipherment of Linear B,” examined all the difficulties that confronted archaeologists in the use of this procedure, which lasted over a century. The cutting of the New Year’s Vassilopita just after the speech promised those in atten-

dance the opportunity to win two coins (two silver griffons), one of which fell to Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas. School Director James R. Muhly was also present at the event.

The annual lecture in memory of John Gennadius, given this year by Professor Paschalis Kitromilides (University of Athens), Director of the Center of Modern Greek Studies at the National Hellenic Research Foundation, took place on March 14 in the main hall of the

Gennadius Library. During this event, the *Philoi* also honored two of the Library’s benefactors, Mrs. Ypatia Vavayannis and Mrs. Maria Kyriazis-Spentsas, and presented an annotated catalogue of the Spentsas collection by Leonora Navari.

At their March 26 Annual General Meeting, the *Philoi* held elections for a new Board of Directors. Stella Chrysochoou was elected President of the *Philoi*; Andreas Zaimis, Vice President; Anthi Valsamaki, General Secretary; and Linos Benakis, Treasurer. Agni Vasilikopoulou, Georgios Maragos, and Angeliki Svoronou were elected as board members. ❄

## Gennadeion Gift

*(continued from page 1)*

books, which he also illustrated: “Athos, Voyage au Pays des Hommes sans Femmes” (Athens, 1951) and “Mykonos, Ile de l’Egée” (Athens, n.d.). Here he designed his only architectural work, a house in Rafina created for K. Karayiannis. Here, too, he held his first exhibition under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture.

Inspired by its light, by the sun and the sky and the sea with its countless islands, Tourte began to paint ceaselessly every corner of Greece. On his expeditions to the Far East he had become interested in the colors used by the Chinese, and he brought supplies of these back to Greece. So it is that many of his paintings, specifically after the Chinese expeditions, have a dream-like quality resembling surrealism. The colors are the natural colors of the earth, sky, and sea, but they are intensified, almost fantasized, in order to render the feeling of each place. In this combination of an architect’s undistorted precision with a surrealism of color lies his uniqueness as a painter.

After his death on January 30, 1972, his work seems to have

been mostly forgotten. From time to time, though, he continued to be remembered in some of the places where he had painted. The Deme of Mykonos honored him by naming a road (Rochares area) in his memory, paying tribute to his love for the island in the “Nea Mykonos” in November 1981.

The donors of the Tourte folio, who prefer to remain anonymous, have made a wise and generous gift to the Gennadeion in these three splendid tomes, made, written, and illustrated with maps and paintings by Tourte himself, and never published. The international recognition that he once had is most certainly his due; indeed, his place is with those who loved and recorded for posterity what changing time has altered in Greece and elsewhere. He truly belongs in the ranks of what may best be termed the *Philhellenic Travelers*, both early and late. ❄

*ASCSA Senior Member Miriam Caskey expresses her gratitude to Roger Tourte’s son and daughter-in-law, Lucas and Anna Tourte, for sharing books, newspaper articles, photographs, and documents, as well as precious memories, about the philhellenic painter whose unpublished folio now graces the Gennadeion.*

## Student Reports: Athens Streets

continued from page 8

functions; they are used for cultural and religious functions, such as athletic events and funerary and religious processions. The character and development of streets cannot be isolated from their point of departure and destination, nor from the way people move along them, whether in crowds, alone, or in procession.

Besides the archaeological evidence, the literary and epigraphical sources provide valuable information for the study of the street layout. They help illuminate the identification of certain roads since they preserve names of certain streets. Various Greek terms of urban streets found in the sources enrich the discussion of size, location, and nature of the road system. Also, descriptions of streets and routes are useful in reconstructing their visual appearance, while ancient legal and governmental texts contribute crucial information on the maintenance of the streets.

In order to produce plans of Athens illustrating the chronological development of the road system, I am using Geographical Information System applications. The toils and trials of acquiring the right maps and city plans have been an adventure in its own right, involving long expeditions across the city and many (not always happy) encounters with bureaucracy at various services ranging from the Army Map Services to the Ministry of Housing and the Athens Metro.

An interesting aspect that emerged from my research has to do with our own experience of the modern city. Most of the material I am studying came to light during

salvage excavations and no longer exists. Even when the remains are considered important enough to be preserved, I am not sure how "legible" they are. The search for any visible remains of ancient Athenian roads has led me to basements of modern apartment buildings and garages. There I could not help but wonder about our responsibility for the transformation of the Athenian and Attic landscape and the fate of excavated antiquities in modern times. Salvage excavations are directly related to the construction fever of the 1960s and 1970s that transformed the city and resulted in the more or less familiar form of the Athens that we now live in. A major problem of salvage excavations, from an archaeologist's point of view, is the spatial limitation, which often does not allow the full recovery of features, as well as the time pressure, which affects the documentation and recording system of the operations. At the same time, the material recovered from salvage excavations is so tightly interwoven with Athens' modern urban development that it raises moral questions on how antiquities interact with the modern city fabric and how we, as citizens, perceive them.

Next time you are in Athens, take the new Metro for a ride to either Syntagma or Acropolis station; there you can have a look at well-displayed sections of ancient roads.

— Leda Costaki

Homer A. & Dorothy B.

Thompson Fellow 2000–2001

Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1999–2000

## Papers Sought for Upcoming Congress

The Ancient Art Department of the Harvard University Art Museums will host the XVI International Congress of Classical Archaeology of the Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classica. (AIAC) in Boston and Cambridge from August 23–26, 2003. Papers, colloquia, and posters will focus on the theme "Common Ground: Archaeology, Art, Science, and Humanities."

The organizers are interested in new discoveries and new approaches, and they particularly invite abstracts from scholars in a variety of disciplines who are working together in such areas as conservation, site preservation, computer technology, historiography, and museum studies. Abstracts will be due in November 2002 and may be submitted by members and non-members of AIAC.

The Congress will be held at the Sheraton Boston Hotel, located in Boston's Back Bay/Copley Square area. Optional tours of Boston-area museums and historic sites will be organized, as well as longer excursions, including a visit to the exhibition *Coming of Age in Ancient Greece*, opening in August 2003 at the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH.

Those wishing to receive further information about the Congress should send their name, address, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address to: Amy Brauer, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, Harvard University Art Museums, 32 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA. Ms. Brauer may also be reached by phone (617-495-3393), fax (617-495-5506), or e-mail (AIAC2003@fas.harvard.edu). Inquiries should include an indication of whether the proposed submission is an abstract or a poster presentation. Those who are interested in organizing a colloquium or in exhibiting at the Congress should also contact Ms. Brauer. Information can also be found at [www.artmuseums.harvard.edu/sackler/ancongress.html](http://www.artmuseums.harvard.edu/sackler/ancongress.html).

The Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classica is dedicated to archaeologists and scholars of antiquity, particularly those in fields related to Greek and Roman studies. AIAC encourages the development of scientific research and the protection of our classical archaeological heritage. More information about AIAC can be obtained at [www.aiac.org](http://www.aiac.org) or by e-mailing [aiac@aiac.org](mailto:aiac@aiac.org).



Photo: Leda Costaki

Ancient street and modern buildings exist side by side in Athens' Plateia Kotzia.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Left to right: Elisabeth and Mike Baughan, Margaret Foster, Spencer Pope, and Floris van den Eijnde were among the more than 40 guests at a Sunday brunch for all first-year members of the School, hosted by Director James D. Muhly and his wife, Polly, in February.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

At the farewell party hosted by School Director James D. Muhly and his wife, Polly, in January, Nancy Winter shows off her retirement gift from the School: a silver bowl from the Cyclades, made over 50 years ago.



Wiener Laboratory Monograph 3, *The Practical Impact of Science on Near Eastern and Aegean Archaeology*, was recently published by Archetype Publications. A collection of papers presented at a series of workshops held in Israel in 1996 and organized by the Wiener Lab and the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, the monograph was edited by **Scott Pike** (then Acting Director of the Wiener Laboratory) and **Seymour Gitin**.



*Hesperia* Editor **Tracey Cullen** recently returned from a six-month leave, during which she edited and wrote an introduction to "Aegean Prehistory: A Review," *American Journal of Archaeology* Supplement 1, published by the Archaeological Institute of America.



School photographer **Marie Mauzy** was at Princeton University this summer as a Library Fellow. She used her month-long fellowship to further her work on the late Alison Frantz, whose photographs of classical antiquity are now in the School's collection. Many of Miss Frantz's papers as well as her photographs of post-classical Greece are at Princeton University.



Photo: Marie Mauzy



Photo: Marie Mauzy



Photo: Marie Mauzy



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Clockwise from top-left: Mark Stoneking (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig) was the speaker at the Ninth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, "Ancient DNA: Promises and Pitfalls," on March 13. Paula Perlman (University of Texas at Austin), Whitehead Professor, gave a lecture on February 27 entitled, "Politeia Poletaii: Regionalism and Particularism in the Political Institutions of the Cretan Polis." Walter Burkert (University of Zurich, Switzerland), speaker at the Annual Trustees Lecture on March 6, spoke on "Dionysiac Mysteries of the Classical Epoch." Wiener Laboratory Administrative Assistant Eleni Stathi wears the lucky coin she won in the New Year's Vassilopita.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Vayia Papadaki, flanked by colleague Vasso Konstantopoulou and Managing Committee Chairman Stephen V. Tracy.

This past November, the Director of the School, James D. Muhly, hosted a reception to honor **Vayia Papadaki** for over 30 years of dedicated service to the School. Arriving in October of 1970 from her village of Pigi (near Trikala), she went to work in the Director's residence, where she has served the past five directors and their families and has become an integral member of the Director's household. Director Muhly voiced the sentiments of all in attendance when he offered Ms. Papadaki best wishes for the future and expressed his sincere hope that she have no thoughts of imminent retirement.



Photo: Greta Ham

The School has a furry new face on staff: **Pandora**. After a concerted effort on her part, the persistent feline won the hearts of nearly everyone at the School, and Director James D. Muhly dubbed her the official School cat, provided a visit to the vet, and held a naming contest, won by School Member Anne Stewart. Pandora can often be found patrolling the School gardens, greeting visitors at the receptionist's desk, or lying in the Agora mailbox, but her favorite spot for a nap is the Director's chair.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Paul Zanker (left), Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, who lectured at the School January 23 on "Domitian's Palace on the Palatine and the Imperial Image," and Giorgos Despinis (right), one of Greece's foremost scholars of ancient Greek sculpture, who will lecture at the School in 2001-2002.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Harald Hauptmann, Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul (left, with archaeologist Ourania Kouka), gave a lecture at the School February 6, entitled "A New Picture of the Early Neolithic in Upper Mesopotamia—New Light on the Neolithic Revolution."



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Peter Krentz (Davidson University), Whitehead Professor, presented a lecture on December 12 entitled, "The Storm of War."

# NEH Fellow Reconstructs the Shared Experience of Epigrammatic Readings

During the 2000–2001 academic year, Joseph Day, Professor of Classics at Wabash College, held a senior research fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), allowing him to work toward the completion of his book, *Epigram and Reader, Dedication and Viewer*. Here, he shares his perspective on the cultural context of ancient inscriptions.

Imagine a family of Athenians climbing up to the Acropolis one morning in 500 B.C. It's the first of the month, the Noumēnia, and they are going to offer cakes to Athena Polias, pray that she favor them and their polis, and dedicate a little terracotta Athena by her altar east of her new Old Temple.

After finishing their rituals, our family notices other dedications. Terracottas all around the altar, of course. But also a forest of monuments: small bronzes and other objects on little pillars, bigger ones ranging behind them, *korai* on bases and columns, facing the altar, lining the walkways up to it. Most of the pillars, bases, and columns carry inscriptions, a third of them epigrams in hexameters or elegiac couplets, often with punctuation or lines corresponding with verse units to help people read them metrically.

A *kore* on a column catches the eye of one of our friends. She stops to look more closely; the others join her. "What do the *grammata* say?" someone asks—he can't read well. Somebody starts poring through the text, sounding out letters; others chime in, completing familiar formulas (CEG 202):

Αἰσχίνης ἀνέθηκεν | Ἀθηναίαι τὸδ'  
ἄγαλμα | εὐχσάμενος δεκάτην παιδὶ  
Διὸς μεγάλο.

(Aischinēs set up for Athena this *agalma*, having vowed a tithe to the child of great Zeus.)

As they look, read, and hear, they are thinking...

Despite this story, I have *not* spent the year—for which I am profoundly grateful to the School, the NEH, Wabash College, and the Wabash Center for the Study of Religion—writing historical fiction. Some scholars, though, might think I have. Several have recently argued that such inscriptions were not read. (The previous, current, and incoming Mellon Professors all have something to say about such ideas!) Others, allowing that readings occurred, do not take them seriously, especially readings of epigrams with bits clipped from Homer to fit metrical schemes. How often did our hypothetical Athenians hear "child of great Zeus" as second hemiepes of a pentameter before it ceased to mean more than "Athena"?

During a sabbatical taken at the School



Photo: Marie Maucy

NEH Fellow Joseph Day's research involved examination of numerous inscriptions in the School's Archives.

in 1997–1998, I completed half of *Epigram and Reader, Dedication and Viewer*, and this year I am trying to finish it. The book attempts to answer those critics and present my reconstruction of what went on in people's heads as they viewed Archaic dedications and read (or heard) epigrams—what went on, that is, beyond decoding basic iconographic and linguistic content. I illustrate here my thinking about inscriptions, though in the book I always try to coordinate readings with viewings.

Chapters 4–7 examine the ways dedications present, respectively, the dedication, god, dedicator, and ritual of dedicating. Each chapter makes two arguments about epigrams. First, traditional poetic phraseology (e.g., *agalma*, subject of my Tea Talk on April 10) triggered in readers' minds associations those words carried in poetry. Second, triggering those associations produced communicative effects that we can reconstruct from Archaic audiences' responses to poetic performances. I illustrate from Chapter 5 ("The God").

Epigrams present gods by naming them with poetic formulas like "child of great Zeus." Homeric bards used these formulas for communicative effect, to call to audiences' minds the ways a god named by

such a formula was presented in previously witnessed performances. Naming formulas thus functioned like miniature myths (or metonyms), bringing to mind, in our example, Athena's relationship to Zeus in birth and Gigantomachy narratives. By writing formulas into epigrams, dedicators scripted mini-performances of mini-myths. But their context was religious, and poetically competent hearers would consider readings religiously effective acts of verbal praise. Singing mythic narratives in hymns and, on a small scale, vocally reading naming formulas from epigrams both functioned as verbal *gerata* (awards of honor), conferring *timē* (honor) on a god as sacrifice and dedicating did.

An epigram represents the dedicator's ritual of offering ("Aischinēs set up..."), but uttering aloud a poetic naming formula enacted ritual. By getting our Athenian friends to say "Athena...child of great Zeus" near her altar and statue, Aischinēs perpetuated the religious effect of his ritual. But our friends could also feel they were continuing their ritual, praising Athena, to whom they had made offerings and prayed minutes earlier.

## School Gains Valuable Employees Through Government Initiative

Since July 1999, a number of School initiatives have benefited from employment programs administered by the Greek Manpower Employment Organization (OAED), subsidizing salaries for varying lengths of time.

The seven OAED-subsidized positions at the School included four filled under the "Subsidy Program for Enterprises for Obtaining Professional Experience and the Employment of Unemployed" and three under the "STAGE Work Experience Program." The new staffers have educational backgrounds and degrees in a range of fields, including archaeology, art history, classical studies, and library science. They include Eleni Marantou (secretary of the Blegen Library), Stavros Oikonomides (receptionist; also responsible for creating an electronic catalogue of topographical material in the Blegen Library), Maria Fouflia (participating in the creation of the Blegen Library's electronic catalogue), and Eirini Korkoli (assigned to the pamphlet conservation project and several other Blegen infrastructure projects). Also under the OAED programs, Eirini Liapi and Vassiliki Konstantopoulou have joined the School staff as maids.

# Russian Documents in Patmos Monastery Prepared for Publication

Ivan Biliarsky, of the University of Varna and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, describes his work as a 2001 recipient of a Research Fellowship under the Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program.

The Orthodox monastery of St. John on the island of Patmos owns one of the richest collections of official and private ecclesiastical and administrative documents concerning the history of the Eastern Mediterranean in the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. I first became familiar with the archive in 1995, when I prepared the publication of the Slavic manuscripts of the monastery's library. The Institute for Byzantine Studies at Athens has undertaken the publication of the monastery's archive and, so far, has produced two volumes. The late Professor Nicolaos Oikonomides, then Director of the Institute for Byzantine Studies, authorized Professor Maria Nystazopoulou-Pelekidou and myself as co-authors of the third volume of the series. We started working on the publication of the Russian documents of the archive in the fall of 1997. As the Andrew Mellon East-Central European Fellow for 2001, I had the opportunity to complete my work on the critical edition of the Russian documents and their translation in French for the final publication, in Athens and Patmos. My stay at the School afforded me access to important resources that enhanced my work on this project.

The Russian collection of the Patmos archive comprises about twenty documents of the post-Byzantine period, when the Russian tsar (together with the princes of the Romanian countries and some Georgian rulers) was one of the principal protectors of the Orthodox tradition in the lands that belonged to the Ottoman Empire. Among



Photo: Marie Maucy

*A Russian imperial charter granted the monks of the Monastery of the Genesis of Mary, Mother of Jesus on the island of Melos permission to collect money in Russia for the monastery's support.*

those are edicts of the Tsars Alexis Michailovich, Theodore Alexeevich, and Peter I Alexeevich. Of particular interest is a set of letters dated from 1704, which includes a letter from the head of the monastery of Patmos and a supporting letter from the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople addressed to the Russian ruler and requesting financial aid for the monastery. The letters also provide information on a Maltese-Turkish naval struggle that had just occurred near the island of Patmos.

The collection possesses translations of various documents into Russian as well. The most interesting is a translation of a document of the Georgian king Teimuraz, who gifted the monastery with land in his kingdom. Thanks to a collaboration with a Russian colleague, we will be able to incorporate in this publication relevant documents from the Muscovite Archives, thus recreating the correspondence between Russia and the Orthodox monasteries of the Aegean during the Ottoman period.

The Mellon Research Fellowship also enabled me to make progress on another project of mine: I visited the Orthodox monasteries of Iviron, Vatopediou, and Zographou on Mt. Athos and carried on my research on the Slavic manuscripts in their collections. The Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program presents scholars with a wonderful opportunity to promote scientific research, and I certainly made the most of my appointment as a Fellow at the ASCSA.

## Europa Nostra Honors Stoa Artisan

As a teenager, marble craftsman Yiannis Arbiliias worked alongside his mason father on the American School's reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos in the Athenian Agora; a bronze plaque in the Stoa attests to the contributions of both men. Today, nearly half a century later, Mr. Arbiliias has been awarded a Medal of Honor by Europa Nostra for his lifelong work in the preservation of the cultural heritage of Greece.

Europa Nostra, a pan-European federation of more than 200 non-governmental organizations, has been active in the preservation of Europe's cultural heritage since 1963. Its award to Mr. Arbiliias specifically recognizes his contributions to the restoration of the Parthenon.

Mr. Arbiliias has contributed his unique skills to the preservation of numerous antiquities throughout Greece, including the Temple of Poseidon at Sounion, the Theater at Epidauros, and both the Erechtheion and the Propylaia on the Athenian Acropolis. Until his recent retirement, he was the chief craftsman on the reconstruction of the Parthenon, which began in 1983 after a 1981 earthquake caused major damage to the structure.

At present, Mr. Arbiliias has taken time off from his retirement to travel to Nemea, where he is training a new generation of artisans to carve the flutes of the columns of the Temple of Zeus currently being reconstructed by the University of California.

## In Memoriam

The School community is deeply saddened by the tragic and untimely death of **William D.E. Coulson**, Director of the School from 1987 to 1997, who died June 24 in Thessaloniki after a lengthy illness. In his two terms as Director, he guided the School through a period of growth marked by the expansion of teaching and scholarship opportunities, the addition of a wing to the Blegen Library, and the opening of the Wiener Laboratory.

He will be remembered in the Winter issue of the *Newsletter*, as will **Dorothy Burr Thompson**, whose remarkable life came to a close on May 10, just a few months before her 101st birthday.

# Wiener Laboratory News

During the 2000–2001 academic year, the Wiener Laboratory welcomed a diverse group of researchers, including Geoarchaeology Fellow Maria Ntinou and J. Lawrence Angel Fellows Carina A. Iezzi and Chryssi Bourbou. Their research is summarized here.

## **Chemical Analysis Yields Clues to the Past**

The reconstruction of past environments has become a valuable tool for the understanding of the natural world in which human communities of the past performed their activities. The study of macro- and microremains recovered in archaeological excavations or natural sediments offers valuable information. The analysis of wood charcoal, a very resistant and abundant macroremain in archaeological contexts, is making a contribution to the reconstruction of past vegetation managed by human groups for firewood and/or other specific purposes (e.g., timber).

Charcoal is recovered in the excavation through water sieving or dry screening of the sediment. The specialist, under a reflexive light microscope of 100 to 1,000 magnifications, examines charcoal fragments. The identification to genus and sometimes species level is feasible thanks to the anatomy of wood that is preserved after burning. The prerequisite for viable results and interpretation is the systematic recovery of charcoal samples during excavation. Sampling must be applied to the whole excavated surface and along the vertical sequence. During sampling, laboratory analysis, and interpretation of the data, a clear distinction has to be made between charcoal concentrated in structures such as hearths, burnt occupation layers, and burials and firewood charcoal dispersed in the sediment. The study of the former charcoal category offers ethnobotanical information related to specific human activities, selection of plant species for different purposes, and other cultural features; the study of the latter material offers paleoenvironmental information, which reflects the evolution of the vegetation in the area used by humans for firewood-gathering all along the occupation of a site. Climatic changes, the internal dynamic of plant communities, and human intervention might be responsible for shifts in the vegetation.

The above aspects of charcoal analysis are the aim of my research carried out this year at the School's Wiener Laboratory. Charcoal samples from two prehistoric sites were examined, namely Theopetra Cave in Thessaly and the Bronze Age settlement of Arhontiko in Central Macedonia.

Excavations at Theopetra Cave have revealed a long sequence from the Middle Paleolithic to the Neolithic. Charcoal samples were recovered systematically from the whole sequence and were examined under the microscope. The results on paleovegetation help in the understanding of climatic change during the Pleistocene and at the beginning of the Holocene. Another important discovery is the correlation of charcoal data with information available from the study of lithic industries and micromorphological analysis of the sediments. The patterns and intensity of human occupation of the site can be associated to climatic events that marked the period of time under study.

Excavations at the Bronze Age site of Arhontiko revealed extensive burnt occupation layers. The examination of charcoal derived from those archaeological features is important for the information it yields on construction techniques, use of plant resources for specific purposes, and selection of timber.

—Maria Ntinou  
University of Valencia, Spain

## **Skeletal Materials Shed Light on Environmental and Social Conditions**

My year as an Angel Fellow in the Wiener Laboratory afforded me the opportunity to analyze Late Bronze Age (LBA) Mycenaean human skeletal remains from the Locris region of central Greece. There are approximately 250 individuals in the collection and all are derived from chamber tombs. The 11 tomb sites themselves are scattered throughout a variety of geographic regions including coastal, mountainous, and valley sites. The goal of my study is to evaluate the environmental and cultural factors that affected the health, disease, nutritional status, and demography of the population. I will reveal biological and socioeconomic differences both within and between the tombs using evidence from the skeletons themselves, as well as the mortuary context. This bioarchaeological study will provide estimates of such variables as diet, disease, social status, and occupation, to name a few.

Up to this point, studies of LBA Greek mainland civilization have tended to focus on the large, wealthy, impressive settlements within this pre-polis society. The small number of LBA burials that have been excavated and studied have primarily come from palatial centers and thus represent the uppermost levels of the social structure. The study of major centers, while adding greatly to our knowledge of the biological manifestations of culture and environment, has also served to skew perceptions about what life was like during the LBA by offering information from only one level of society. To gain a fuller understanding of the effects of the social and physical environments on biology during this time period, a systematic investigation of skeletal remains and other mortuary features from a variety of locales within a given region is necessary so that the range of health variability within and between regions can be delineated. For this reason, the Locris collection can serve to balance the picture of how social and environmental factors affected the biology of the non-elite socioeconomic strata.

The present study will contribute to both physical anthropological and archaeological aspects of LBA studies by providing a variety of biological data. Age and sex distributions will be established for the Locris tomb groups, as will the minimum number of individuals in each tomb. These data will aid archaeological studies concerning differential social statuses among subgroups. In a similar light, the effects of socioeconomic status on health and quality of life can offer insight into how a society has adapted to its environment. Stable isotope analysis for carbon and nitrogen ratios will be carried out on bone samples from the collection to study the dietary composition of LBA subsistence in terms of terrestrial food versus seafood consumed. The isotopic information derived from these samples will be compared to both the skeletal data and artifactual evidence from each tomb, as well as literary sources suggesting dietary habits of the ancients. In addition, a sample of individuals will be tested for lead toxicity, to check for lead poisoning from food storage vessels, occupational activities, or environmental sources. All of these sources will serve to better elucidate the dynamic between environment, socioeconomic status, and biological health levels.

The collection of non-metric traits in the form of inherited morphological traits will enable an evaluation of possible biological relations within each tomb, thus indicating if Late Helladic chamber tombs were family sepulchers or collections of unrelated individuals. The Wiener Laboratory has

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## Wiener Lab News

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recently been invited to participate in a pilot study for the possible extraction of DNA from ancient skeletal remains. Samples from the Locris collection will be subjected to this type of analysis. Since a portion of my work entails studying biological relations between individuals within tombs, this type of analytic testing has the potential to be of great benefit to my research, as well as to other researchers.

Physical anthropological studies represent an untapped reservoir of valuable information pertaining to biosocial evolution. Clearly, in a study of any past civilization, the very people who created and maintained a culture should not be overlooked. The physical effects of everyday life on the human skeleton can offer an abundance of data that can be integrated with available archaeological evidence pertaining to social and environmental conditions. In this way, what life may have been like for LBA peoples can be reconstructed and elucidated.

— Carina A. Iezzi

*State University of New York at Buffalo*

## Early Byzantine Population at Eleutherna Under Study

Teeth and bones are recognized by anthropologists as a valuable source of information for interpreting lifeways of past people. Moreover, the combination of archaeological and anthropological data (bioarchaeology) facilitates the interpretation of life-history events such as diseases, stress, physical activity, diet, and demographic history of ancient communities. Physiological disruption (stress) resulting from poor environmental conditions is central to the study of health in both past and contemporary societies. The study of bony responses can reveal a great deal about the stressors (specific and nonspecific) to which an individual and/or the population was exposed.

To test the effects of stressors on the proto-Byzantine (sixth–seventh centuries A.D.) population of Eleutherna, the collection was analyzed for the presence of metabolic disorders, infectious conditions, dental pathologies, trauma, degenerative joint diseases (including those of the spine), and Schmorl's nodes. An investigation was also applied for the stress introduced to specific age groups, as the subadults.

The analysis of 151 individuals (52 male/possible male, 21 female/possible fe-

male, and 78 individuals of unknown sex) revealed interesting anthropological and paleopathological aspects. The mean age at death is between 40 and 45 years for males and approximately 35 years for females; average height is 1.69 cm for males and 1.60 cm for females. It is worth noting that metabolic disorders (i.e., anemia and scurvy) are primarily affecting children, especially between the ages of 6 months and 2 years. It is at this time that all the body systems are most vulnerable to environmental stress due to the accelerated growth and increased demand for nutrients. However, the study of infant burials and skeletal remains, potentially a fascinating subject of research, has been more or less a neglected area in the bioarchaeological literature. In the sample from Eleutherna, postneonatal mortality (5–9 years old) is 49% and has exceeded neonatal mortality (37%); this is also the case for the sites of Gortyna, Knossos, and Aliko II at Thasos.

In most recorded pathologies, males are

more commonly affected than females. For example, degenerations in the spine, such as osteoarthritis, are more frequent in males, and the greater involvement occurs in the thoracic region (trunk). The data on degenerative joint disease is suggestive of higher levels of physical stress in young males for a variety of indoor and outdoor activities and differential male/female activity patterns. On the other hand, the dental data is suggestive firstly of a low-carbohydrate diet and secondly of differential access to food products between males and females, since the highest percentage of dental pathologies is recorded for males.

The results derived from this study will be compared with those taken from the analysis of the collection of proto-Byzantine Messene in the Peloponnese as well as from other sites in Greece, the Balkan peninsula, and the Eastern Mediterranean.

— Chryssi Bourbou  
*University of Crete*

## Staff, Price Changes in Loring Hall

This past December saw the arrival of Mrs. Demetra Barbou as the new Resident Manager of Loring Hall. Mrs. Barbou previously worked in a number of hotels throughout Greece, including Mykonos, Patras, Thessaloniki, Larisa, and Limnos, and brings a wealth of experience in the hospitality industry to her new position.

Mrs. Barbou immediately tackled several improvement projects, with the results quickly apparent. Much basic maintenance work has been accomplished in the last few months, with more planned for the future, and all the rooms of Loring Hall, both public and private, will soon be spruced up with new linens and new or freshly cleaned rugs.

The addition of Mrs. Barbou to the School staff will also free School Secretary Robert Bridges, formerly responsible for Loring Hall, to devote more time to his numerous other School duties. As of September 1, 2001, all members of the School who wish to stay in Loring Hall should contact Mrs. Barbou (e-mail: dbarbou@ascsa.edu.gr; fax number: 301-722-1065).

Also effective September 1 are increases in the meal costs, which had not changed since 1994, when the dollar was worth about 250 drachmas (the exchange rate is now around 370 drachmas to the



Photo: Marie Maucy

*Demetra Barbou joins the School staff as Resident Manager of Loring Hall.*

dollar). Through the end of the year, the new prices will be: breakfast, 800 drs. (students)/1,000 drs. (senior members); buffet lunch, 1,250 drs./1,750 drs.; dinner, 2,500 drs./3,500 drs. After January 1, 2002, all prices will be in Euros: breakfast, 2.5 Euros/3.0 Euros; buffet lunch, 3.5 Euros/5.25 Euros; dinner, 7.5 Euros/10.0 Euros.

ASCSA Managing Committee Secretary **Carla M. Antonaccio** (Wesleyan University), ASCSA 1984–1985, was named Dean of Arts and Humanities at Wesleyan as of January of this year. Somewhat less recently, she and Wesleyan University trustee and alumnus James Van Benschoten Dresser, a descendant of third School Director James C. Van Benschoten (1884–1885), visited the School in March of 1999.



Managing Committee member **Niall W. Slater** (Emory University) was elected vice-president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society (the national organization of Phi Beta Kappa chapters) in October of last year. Phi Beta Kappa, founded in 1776, is the oldest academic honorary society in America.



Two School members have received research grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Managing Committee member and newly appointed Mellon Professor **James P. Sickinger** (ASCSA SS 1988, Regular Member 1989–1990, Vanderpool Fellow 1990–1991, Spitzer Fellow 1991–1992, Summer Sessions Director 1996) received a summer stipend for “Ostracism and Ancient Literacy: New Finds from the Athenian Agora”; and **Michael F. Arnush** (ASCSA SS 1979, Regular Member 1984–1985, Senior Associate Member 1992, 2000) received a preservation and access grant for his “Epigraphic Database for Demos: Classical Athenian Democracy.” The NEH also awarded a research grant to the National Humanities Center to fund 21 humanities

fellowships over the next three years. **W. Robert Connor**, President and Director of the Center, was a Visiting Professor at the School in 1977–1978 and was Chair of the ASCSA Self-Study Visiting Committee.



Managing Committee member **Carol Mattusch** (George Mason University) and **Kenneth Lapatin** (Boston University) were featured in *Building the Impossible: The 7 Wonders of the Ancient World*, a film by Clive Maltby (Atlantic Productions), first aired on the Discovery Channel in December 2000. Interviewed inside the Washington, D.C. House of the Temple of the Scottish Rite, John Russell Pope’s 1910 version of the Mausoleum at Halikarnassos, Mr. Lapatin and Ms. Mattusch spoke about the chryselephantine statue of Zeus at Olympia and the Colossus of Rhodes, respectively.



Managing Committee member **Mark Toher** (Union College) received a Research Fellowship for 2001–2002 from the NEH and was also appointed to a Visiting Fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, for next year. He will be working to complete a text and commentary of the life of Augustus by Nicolaus of Damascus.



Managing Committee member **Kevin Glowacki** (Indiana University), one of six archaeologists honored at the 2001 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, received this year’s Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award. Also at the Annual Meeting, **James A. Herbst** (Corinth

Excavations) received the Best Poster Award for “Cement Mortar and the Roof of the Archaic Temple at Nemea.”



In recognition of his work in the chronology of the ancient world, School Trustee **Malcolm H. Wiener** was inducted as a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities in a March 20 ceremony at the Royal Palace in Stockholm, with Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden presiding. Founded in 1753, the Academy is limited to ten Foreign Members; only four Americans have previously been inducted.



**Guy M. Hedreen** (ASCSA Regular Member 1984–1985, Associate Member 1985–1986, NEH Senior Fellow 1997–1998) was awarded a fellowship from the National Humanities Center for the academic year 2001–2002 for “Myths of Ritual in Ancient Greek Dionysiac Art.”



A new edition of Carl W. Blegen and Marion Rawson’s *A Guide to the Palace of Nestor, Mycenaean Sites in Its Environs, and the Chora Museum* was published by the School in May. Revised and expanded by Managing Committee member **Jack L. Davis** (University of Cincinnati) and **Cynthia W. Shelmerdine** (University of Texas at Austin), the classic full-color guide includes descriptions of nearby sites and sites discovered due to the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project. It is available from the Publications Office for \$7.50.



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