

ákoue

Spring 2010, No. 62



Photo: C. Mauzy

*Agora Excavations 2009 season:
Debbie Sneed at one of the pyres
discovered in Section BZ holding
one of the pots found there.*

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Spring 2010 No. 62

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ÁKOUÉ IN COLOR ON THE WEB.
See this issue in color on the School's website at: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications/Akoue/>.

The Value of Fellowships

Each year, the School awards up to twelve fellowships to students accepted for membership in its intensive, nine-month Regular Program, consisting of field trips to major archaeological sites of Greece; seminars in Athenian and Attic topography and monuments and in literature and history; and training in archaeological techniques at the School's excavations at Ancient Corinth. Thanks to these fellowships, students are exposed to experiences that influence their dissertation focus and that have a lasting impact on their academic careers.

The experiences reported by last year's fellowship recipients underscore the value of Regular Program membership. Here, several fellowship holders share some of their observations.

The Michael Jameson, Philip Lockhart, and Martin Ostwald Fellowships are offered thanks to funding provided by the Arete Foundation. The James and Mary H. Ottaway, Jr. Fellowship is available from the ASCSA thanks to a generous annual donation from ASCSA Trustee Emeritus James H. Ottaway, Jr.). The Emily Townsend Vermeule Fellowship was established by a generous bequest from the estate of Emily T. Vermeule, and gifts from ASCSA alumni, friends, and colleagues of Ms. Vermeule.



Having known that I wanted to study at the American School for years, there was much excitement as I prepared for my year in Athens. When I also found out that I had been given the Lockhart Fellowship, I was (and continue to be) extremely grateful for the support that the School provides for me. . . . Being able to see the sites, many of which were remote or inaccessible without the aid of the School, is an experience that I will never forget.

I have come to realize that the American School is not an institution that only stays with one for a year or two; the benefits and the community provided by the American School last a lifetime.

JASON R. HARRIS
University of Southern California
2008-09 Philip Lockhart Fellow



I feel honored to have been awarded the Michael Jameson Fellowship. I will always be proud to be associated in some small way with an ancient historian of such esteem. This year at the ASCSA has enriched my studies considerably, providing me with invaluable experiences and interactions with its members and



2008-09 Jameson Fellow Sean R. Jensen at Monemvasia.

Photo by K. Goetz

faculty. . . I greatly appreciated my time in Athens and look forward to using the tools I acquired and experiences to inform my research and teaching in the future.

SEAN R. JENSEN
Rutgers University
2008-09 Michael Jameson Fellow



Though my research is chiefly philological and historical in nature, I spent the 2008-09 academic year at the ASCSA studying archaeology and learning to look at the ancient world in a new way. My experiences at the School helped me to refine my approach to my own work, taught me a great deal about the work of my colleagues, and afforded me the opportunity to interact with many scholars from around the world whom I may never have met otherwise.

DANIEL W. LEON
University of Virginia
2008-09 Martin Ostwald Fellow



My heartfelt thanks to the entire staff of the American School, as well as to the Trustees and to the Ottaway family in particular, for this unique and edifying opportunity to study at the School and thus to encounter Greece so much more thoroughly than I could ever have accomplished on my own. I consider it a privilege and a blessing to have been a part of this community, and I hope to continue to be a part of it in the future.

MARCELLO LIPPIELLO
Duke University, 2008-09 James H. and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow

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Agora Excavations: Painted Stoa and Beyond

Excavations were carried out in the Athenian Agora for eight weeks during summer 2009. The excavation team consisted of 52 student volunteers and five supervisors; participants represented 32 American universities and colleges and ten other countries. The excavations were made possible by a substantial grant from the Packard Humanities Institute, with contributions from Randolph–Macon College and private individuals.

In the area southwest of the Agora square (Section Gamma), we continued our investigation of the Classical buildings south of the Tholos. They lie between the “Strategeion” and the house of Simon the cobbler, and are close to the square and to major public buildings. Following our work attempting to determine if the “Strategeion” was a civic or commercial building, it seemed worthwhile to try and determine if this complex of buildings was civic, commercial, or domestic in function. Among other things, the excavations in 2009 clarified the plans of the three buildings, grouped around a central courtyard.

The buildings were excavated in the 1950s and only limited floor levels remained to be investigated. Beneath one of the floors were two long deep pits cut into bedrock, filled with debris and large fragments of amphoras from the fourth century B.C. More useful was a tile-lined well found in the courtyard of the complex. Debris supports a domestic or commercial use of the buildings; recovered were numerous pyramidal loomweights, small oil flasks (squat lekythoi), cosmetic boxes (pyxides), and cooking wares, all suggesting the presence and activities of women. A painted inscription on fragments of a Panathenaic amphora preserves part of the name of the presiding magistrate, Dieitrephes, who was archon in 384/3 B.C. Civic activity in the area of the well is suggested by only a single dikast’s token, used to assign seats in the lawcourts: a simple bronze disk, the size and shape of a coin, stamped with the letter B on both sides.

Section beta theta, overlying the building identified as the Stoa Poikile, was excavated at its eastern and western ends. At the west, we encountered the bottoms of foundations of early modern buildings. Remains of several equines were found, the bones largely disarticulated, as well as a large, shallow lime slaking pit; they seem to date to the sixteenth century, when this area was just



Photos, clockwise: A reconstructed terracotta well liner from the well. Three identical pieces would have formed a circle. Each ring (of three) would then be placed one on top of each other to line the well. Laura Gawlinski descending into the well in Section Γ to complete final measurements. Fragments of a Panathenaic amphora.

Photos: C. Mauzy

outside the limits of the built-up part of the city. The fill into which these remains were set (also largely sixteenth century) included a great deal of fragmentary pottery, much of it decorated. There was no architecture associated with the layers producing this pottery and—like the later horse burials—the material may indicate that this area was used as a dumping ground at the edge of the inhabited area.

In Section BH we removed most of the Middle Byzantine walls, exposed several years ago, which overlie the east end of the Stoa Poikile. With their removal, more of the remains of the back wall and two interior columns of the Poikile were exposed. In addition, late Roman rubble walls dividing the stoa into rooms were cleared. A concentration of bronze coins in the late Roman levels suggests that the new rooms were used as shops. Associated pottery indicates that these modifications were made in the fifth and sixth centuries.

Behind the back wall of the Stoa Poikile, starting at about the level of the top of the euthynteria, we encountered a broad trench running parallel to the wall. Within this

cutting we uncovered two terracotta pipelines, both of which had been found behind the western end of the Stoa. The smaller, upper one seems to date to the fourth century B.C., while the larger, lower one is contemporary with the stoa, dating to the second quarter of the fifth century B.C. Given its date and the fact that it seems to be carrying fresh water out of the city towards the northwest, it is tempting to associate this aqueduct with the passage in Plutarch (*Life of Kimon* 13.8) where the statesman Kimon is credited with “converting the Academy from a waterless and arid spot into a well watered grove, which he provided with clear running tracks and shady walks.”

In Section BZ we continued the exploration of the Classical Commercial Building. Much of the work was concentrated in the two northernmost rooms. In one, we tried to clear the area of a collapsed cistern, associated with a shaft found two years ago to the east and dating to the third century B.C. This interpretation was drastically emended in the final week of excavation. As

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Development News

NEH Challenge Grant to Fund Library Renovations

The School is pleased to have been awarded a prestigious Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for \$578,750. The School must raise a three-to-one match to the NEH grant, or approximately \$1.8 million. This grant will support planned improvements and renovations to the School's two world-renowned humanities research and library facilities, the Blegen Library and the Gennadius Library, the combined holdings of which provide unparalleled resources for all aspects of Greek studies. The total costs for the renovations to both libraries are around \$10 million.

The goals for the Blegen Library renovations include the installation of a well-functioning climate control system and the creation of a new "smart" classroom. In order to keep the temperature and humidity at optimal levels for the books, as well as for the many researchers who use it year round, a new climate control system in the Library will be undertaken. The NEH Challenge Grant funds will also support the creation of a "smart" classroom using the latest technology for long-distance teleconferencing and the latest presentation

equipment. As the world grows smaller due to improved telecommunication advances, the School aims to facilitate an increased level of communication among scholars in the United States, Greece, and worldwide. This new "smart" seminar room will be larger than the present one, with built-in flexibility to accommodate small seminars (20–30 participants) as well as medium-sized meetings and workshops (30–60) for which there is currently no suitable space at the School.

The Gennadius Library is one of Greece's national treasures, and its collections comprise vital sources for American and international scholars conducting research on the post-Classical history of Greece and its neighboring countries. The NEH grant and matching funds will support renovations to the Library with a view to providing improved access to the collections as well as a new exhibition space. The renovation focuses on creating an area for open stacks access in the Library. Currently, all of the library resources, both rare and non-rare, are in closed stacks, with library attendants bringing the books from storage to researchers in the reading room. To accommodate

open stacks for the non-rare research collections and study areas for students and scholars, the Library will be expanded to the west with a two-story underground extension. The currently unusable West Wing of the Library will also be renovated and linked to the new extension, providing for more study, stacks, and storage spaces. An exhibition space for display of the unique collections of the Library will be created beneath the main reading room and in the West Wing.

The NEH panelists praised many aspects of the School and the funded project, noting the value of the ASCSA and its libraries for students and scholars of ancient and modern Greece, both from the United States and around the world, and noting that "renovations of the two library buildings would significantly improve the research experiences for these scholars." Panelists cited the School as a "premiere educational and research center, with more than a century of contributions to our understanding of the ancient and modern Greek worlds" and referred to the Blegen and the Gennadeion as "the leading repositories for researchers in the topic areas."

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Robinson Fellowship Launched to Promote Corinth Work by Young Scholars

The Henry S. Robinson Fellowship, funded to encourage research at the ASCSA excavations at Ancient Corinth, will bring three scholars to Corinth during academic year 2010–11 to pursue research specific to Ancient Corinth. This newly established fellowship is named for Henry Robinson, Director of the School from 1959 to 1969, who at the same time, as Director of Corinth Excavations, set the stage for a new era in reviving field work at Corinth.

The Robinson Fellowship funds Ph.D. candidates or recent Ph.D. recipients seeking to work on a doctoral dissertation or primary publication specifically on Corinth, requiring the use of the resources, archaeological site, and collections at the School's excavations at Ancient Corinth. Open to all nationalities, the fellowship funds work up to three months' duration.

The inaugural group of Robinson Fellows will conduct research spanning a range of eras. Ph.D. candidate Sarah James (University of Texas, Austin) will work on her dissertation "Hellenistic Pottery from the Panayia Field, Corinth: Studies in Chronology and Context," while Seyyed Mohammed Tagi Shariat-Panahi (University of Athens) will pursue research on "Ottoman Corinthia: Archives, Topography and Material Culture," and Theodora B. Kopestonsky (Denison University and Columbia State Community College) advances her "Analysis and Interpretation of the Stratigraphy, Artifacts, Spatial Organization, and Use of a Small Area in the Ancient City of Corinth—Kokkinovrysi." ❀

Agora Excavations

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we went down in the cutting we found an intact Mycenaean alabastron (fourteenth/thirteenth century B.C.), and it now looks as though the collapse might be of the bedrock roof of a Mycenaean chamber tomb rather than a Hellenistic cistern.

In other Agora projects, we processed and archived a large collection of organic material recovered from water sieving over the past 35 years. Many samples had been collected but not sieved, others had been sieved but not sorted. All samples have now been sieved, sorted, and entered on a database. Information Technology Specialist Bruce Hartzler and Agora Excavations Manager Craig Mauzy also managed to set up a wireless connection between the Stoa and Sections Beta Theta and Beta Zeta, which now allows the supervisors access to the entire database from their trenches. (For more on digital initiatives at the Agora, see article on page 7.) ❀

— John McK. Camp II
Director, Agora Excavations

Excavation, Study, Digitization Comprise Corinth Season

At Corinth, excavations continued in the area south of the South Stoa. During the 2009 season all the inventoried pottery (over 600 pieces) from the 1960s excavations was drawn and photographed and the context pottery of over 700 contexts was read in addition to the new material excavated during the season. The standing remains in the central section not documented in 2008 were photographed, drawn, and described. This means that study of the early excavations in the area currently being excavated is progressing rapidly.

We removed the post-Medieval structures overlying the Medieval house in the central section of the area and excavated six rooms to below their floors as far as their construction phase. The floor of the northwest room was covered with a 0.01-cm-thick deposit of broken pottery representing a minimum of 37 complete and fragmentary Constantinopolitan White Ware pitchers. White Ware pitchers, to judge from lime scaling and flash marks on the exterior of known examples, were frequently used as kettles for boiling water. None of the pieces from the Northwest room showed any evidence of use and they seem to have been kept in storage. A pit cut through the floor contained a large eleventh-century storage amphora reused in some kind of industrial activity. Its mouth and neck had been heated to temperatures that melted the fabric into an amorphous mass.

In the East room, the unexcavated well proved to have been filled in the late thirteenth century. It contained a mass of re-

storable fine, cooking, and plain vessels datable to ca. 1260 to 1270 and quantities of domestic animal and bird bone, fish scales, sea shells, and eggshell. Among the more interesting of the faunal remains were the vertebra of a large tuna, which originally weighed in excess of 200 kg, and both the maxilla and mandible of a hoopoe (*Upopa epops*).

Day-to-day objects help to identify the function of different rooms. The westerly of the south central rooms originally had two large storage pithoi set in the floor. These were removed, probably in the thirteenth century. The room to the east had a hearth belonging to the earliest use of the house, but there is no clear evidence for cooking activity in later phases. Apart from the floors of the Southwest room and the space under the stair excavated in 2008, all the domestic contexts, with the exception of the Northwest room, were kept remarkably clean. The house dates to the eleventh century and received various modifications in the twelfth and especially thirteenth centuries. Its form is essentially that of a courtyard house with an open central court surrounded by nine domestic, storage, and stabling spaces. The south range of rooms certainly had a second story.

An application is being prepared to consolidate the walls of the house with appropriate *koniamia*, to place geophasma, and to backfill the house to its original floor level. The house will then remain as an example of a Byzantine house at Corinth.



Late 12th to early 13th century bowl from early excavations

In other noteworthy developments, during the 2009 excavation season efforts began toward digitizing the Corinth Excavation's numismatic study collection, consisting of about 3,000 coins that date between 550 B.C. and modern times. Generous funding from the Kress Foundation has enabled us to continue our efforts toward cataloguing and photographing the collection, which will ultimately be available via Internet (see article on page 7 for more on Corinth's digital initiatives).

— Guy D.R. Sanders
Director, Corinth Excavations

Managing Committee Convenes in Anaheim

The annual January meeting of the ASCSA Managing Committee took place on January 7, this year in Anaheim, California.

Among the issues taken up by the Committee was a motion from the Managing Committee's Executive Committee for the reappointment of Mellon Professor Margaret M. Miles for an additional three-year term, to begin July 2011. The motion was approved unanimously by the Managing Committee and approved by institutional vote in February. The Managing Committee also approved the appointment of 2010–11 Whitehead Professors Clemente Marconi and Nancy Felson and 2010–11 Wiener Laboratory Professor Michael MacKinnon.

Mr. Marconi, University Professor and James R. McCredie Professor of Greek Art

and Archaeology at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, plans to offer a seminar on Greek temple decoration of the Archaic and Classical periods. He has a Ph.D. from the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa and has published extensively on Greek architecture, sculpture, and vase painting of the Archaic and Classical periods, and the archaeology and history of archaeology of Ancient Sicily. Ms. Felson (University of Georgia) will offer a seminar on Epinician poetry in its Panhellenic contexts, an offshoot of her current area of research interest, which she terms "the poetics of deixis." Ms. Felson has a Ph.D. from Columbia University. Mr. MacKinnon (University of Winnipeg) has a Ph.D. from the University of Alberta and studies faunal

remains. His project will focus on combining faunal remains and textual evidence from the Athenian Agora.

Other business at the January meeting included endorsement of the following new Managing Committee members: Richard Billows (Department of History), to represent Columbia University; Rick Cypert (Department of English), to represent Nebraska Wesleyan University, a Cooperating Institution that rejoined the ASCSA in 2008; Marcus Folch (Classics Department, Columbia University; formerly a representative from the University of Richmond), as a second representative from Columbia University; Andrew L. Goldman (History

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Capital Campaign to Fund Loring Facelift

Plans are well under way for a capital campaign to address the inadequacy of current residential facilities at the School. Several high-priority capital projects are planned for Loring Hall, which is being used to capacity year-round to house attendees of the Regular Program and the Summer Sessions as well as visiting scholars and other fellows of the School. Opened in 1929, the facility has become increasingly inadequate with age and the growth of the School community. Plans include a full renovation of the Hall and the addition of a third story to the Loring Hall wing, affectionately called “the Annex.” The estimated costs of the renovations and a maintenance endowment are \$4,450,000. Donors will have many opportunities to name rooms and facilities in recognition of their gifts to this project, starting at \$25,000 to name a bedroom.

For details about naming and commemorative opportunities or to discuss a gift for Loring Hall, please contact the Princeton office. *See related story on page 17.*



to follow the preventative measures suggested in MIET’s proposal. Since the majority of the inks used in the Schliemann papers contain iron, which would cause further deterioration of the papers if the ink came into contact with water, MIET’s position was that any aqueous treatment should be avoided. Rather, they recommended that the Archives should invest in providing separate and custom-fitted storage for each volume, and in digitizing the diaries and copybooks. We are most grateful to INSTAP for its past and current support, which has enhanced the researchers’ access to this valuable archaeological source and will preserve it for later generations of scholars.



Gift to Conserve Dinsmoor Drawings

The Dinsmoor Family Papers, donated to the School in 1978, include the papers and drawings of William Bell Dinsmoor, Sr. (1886–1973), a renowned authority on Classical Greek architecture with whom the School enjoyed a long association, as well as some of the papers of William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr. (1923–1988), who was the Agora Excavations Architect from 1966 until his death. Among this collection are more than 100 original architectural drawings in Dinsmoor, Jr.’s *The Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis, Vol. II: The Classical Building* (2004), published posthumously by the American School with the help of Anastasia Norre Dinsmoor, William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr.’s wife. This volume included an extensive body of work that Dinsmoor Sr. had done on the Propylaia during his lifetime. Approximately half of the drawings published in the 2004 *Propylaia* volume were executed by William Sr., and the other half by William Jr. They represent a level of architectural drawing that is unparalleled today; they are, truly, works of art. These drawings are on a heavy stock paper that is brittle and in need of some preservation measures before they could be made accessible to researchers and safely handled, even by cataloguers.

Dorothy Dinsmoor, niece of William Bell Dinsmoor, Sr., has generously offered to fund the preservation of these important and valuable drawings. Thanks to her gift, the School has enlisted a paper conservator and has transferred Dinsmoor Sr.’s drawings to the Benaki Museum, where they will be treated. Work will begin on Dinsmoor Jr.’s drawings as soon as conservation measures on this first group are completed. ❀

Development News

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Cotsen Challenge Boosts Gennadeion Endowment

In 2007, Lloyd Cotsen, Chairman of the Board of the Gennadius Library, and Mrs. Margit Cotsen made a generous pledge of \$1 million for the Gennadius Library’s endowment, which supports a portion of the annual operating funds for the Library. The Cotsens’ pledge was made as a 1:1 challenge grant to the Board Members of the Gennadius Library, requiring them to raise \$200,000 annually over five years. Every year since 2007, the Gennadeion Board members have met the challenge. Thus far, the Cotsens’ challenge grant has raised \$1.2 million for the Gennadius Library Endowment Fund. When the two additional years of the challenge grant are completed, a total of \$2 million or more will have been added to the Gennadius Library Endowment.

The School is very grateful to the Cotsens and to the many Gennadius Library Trustees who have generously contributed to this fund, especially Ted Athanassiades, Nicholas G. Bacopoulos, Alan L. Boegehold, Edmund L. Keeley, Nassos Michas, Irini Moscahlaidis, Andre Newburg, Helen Philon, Petros K. Sabatacakis, Theodore Sedgwick, Nicholas J. Theocarakis, Catherine deG. Vanderpool, and Alexander E. Zagore-

os. Other contributions to the Gennadius Library Endowment Fund include generous gifts by the McCabe Family, the *Philo*i of the Gennadius Library, and all those who participated in the Clean Monday benefit event in 2009 in New York City.



INSTAP Grant to Preserve Schliemann Papers

The School’s Archives have received a grant of \$10,000 from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) to digitize and provide better housing for five diaries and 16 copybooks from Schliemann’s archaeological period (1870–1890). Digitization will enable the Archives to subsequently withdraw these original items from circulation while making the material accessible to many researchers through high-quality scanned versions. This project was the result of two condition reports and treatment proposals by the Department of Conservation of Works of Art and Antiquities at the Technological and Educational Institute of Athens (TEI) and the Department of Conservation of the Cultural Foundation of the National Bank of Greece (MIET); these reports were also funded by a grant from INSTAP in 2009. The Archives opted

Skeletons in Agora's "Closet"

In the southwest corner of the basement of the Stoa of Attalos are stored over 1,000 skeletons from the Agora excavations. This year, a score of them are being studied by 2009–10 Senior Associate Member Maria Liston (University of Waterloo), who reports here on what the bones reveal about life and death in Athens.

The very first skeleton recovered in the Athenian Agora by the American School was found in 1932, the second season of the excavations (T.L. Shear, *Hesperia* 2, pp. 453–454). It was found not in a formal burial, but deposited in a well. Since that time, at least two dozen skeletons have been recovered from wells, not including the so-called Baby Well, where the minimum of 457 infants puts it into an entirely different category of deposit. My project this year as a Senior Associate Member of the School and the Wiener Laboratory has been to study all of the burials from wells in the Agora. It was my analysis of the Baby Well skeletons in previous years that led me to question how and why bodies end up in wells. Some of the bones recovered from wells are the remnants of disturbed burials, but most appear to have been deposited as intact bodies.

A previous publication by Little and Papadopoulos (*Hesperia* 67, pp. 375–404) has identified one Geometric well burial as a

social outcast, with brain and spinal injuries that may have led to disability and erratic behavior and/or epilepsy. My own study of the other skeletons from wells has identified three other individuals who may have been similarly ostracized from society by their physical disabilities. However, there is a wide range of other reasons why individuals were deposited in wells after their deaths. Two appear to have been murder victims, and the bodies perhaps illicitly disposed of in a convenient abandoned well afterwards. One, an adult male, was clearly beaten to death with a club or similar object. The second is an adult female, who was suffering from bone cancer at the time of her death. Her demise, however, seems to be the result of two blows to the head with an axe or other heavy-bladed instrument.

Although I still have several more burials to analyze, my current subject may be the most interesting of the entire year. The skeleton of an adult male was found in 1939, in a well deposit of clean-up debris

from the Herulian sack of Athens in A.D. 267. This skeleton has multiple perimortem cuts from a straight-edged weapon on his arms and legs, presumably sustained during the attack. Interestingly, he also has a healing deep cut just below his left elbow. The degree of healing suggests this wound was sustained about three weeks before his death—perhaps as the Herulians were pillaging their way down to Athens. Together with some evidence of mistreatment of the body after death, the evidence suggests this may be not an Athenian, but an actual Herulian or one of their allies, dumped into the well with the debris after the attack.

Each skeleton I have studied in this project has resulted in another research topic. The combined resources of the Blegen and Wiener Laboratory libraries have been invaluable in assembling the evidence for history, culture, archaeological context, pathology, and biology that goes into interpreting each of these unusual anomalous burials. ✻

Internet Resources Expand School's Reach

With an eye toward increasing accessibility of a wealth of data, the School has been making some exciting strides in the dissemination of information via the Internet. November marked the launch of "ascsa.net," a valuable new tool that delivers resources such as excavation data from both Corinth and the Athenian Agora in such a way as to be searchable from a single platform.

Agora and Corinth Excavations staff have been collaborating for the past year to bring their vast electronic resources together in a single online interface. As part of the ASCSA's growing digital library, these databases, designed by Bruce Hartzler, Information Technology Specialist at the Agora, provide a valuable research tool for scholars far beyond Athens and Corinth.

The work has been generously supported at various stages by many individuals and funding organizations. At the Agora, the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI) has supported over the last decade an ambitious program of digitizing older materials and experimenting with the use of new technology to record continuing excavations. In Corinth, the forethought of Charles K. Wil-

liams, II (Excavation Director from 1965 to 1997) and the hard work of his Assistant Director, Nancy Bookidis, introduced digital record keeping to the excavations in the late 1970s. Bringing fruit to their vision and labor, the Greek Ministry of Culture and the Third Information Society program of the European Union funded scanning and cataloguing of over a quarter million digital objects from the Corinth archives. Not least, the Mellon Foundation funded initial work on creating a digital database for the excavation data.

Publications, excavation reports, excavation notebooks, contexts, objects, plans and drawings, and photos and other images can be searched using the Agora or Corinth field names, as well as the Dublin Core metadata standard set. Users can tailor the display of their search results in many formats such as list, icons (thumbnail), and table. The table display format is especially flexible with individual fields specified by the user. Find spots for objects from the Athenian Agora and from the recent Panayia Field excavations in Corinth can be plotted in Google Earth or on exca-

vation plans (Agora only at the moment). Search results may also be exported into four file formats.

Material that has been published is made openly available to the public. Unpublished material is only available to researchers who have obtained the necessary permission to study the material in person. Some additional material from the Corinth Excavations is restricted by the director of excavations.

Current efforts are focused on creating a participant-based (wiki) user's manual and providing larger images for Corinth's collections. Cataloguing of the Corinth Coin Study Collection funded by the Kress Foundation and a fourth funding initiative of the Greek Ministry of Culture and the Information Society program of the European Union for digitization and cataloguing in the Agora will further enhance the databases.

Digitization of the Agora records is slated to be completed over the next two years with support of a European Economic Area grant, awarded to the ASCSA in concert with the Akropolis Ephoreia, under the direction of Ephor Alexander Mantis.

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NEH Fellowships Broaden Knowledge Base

In 2008–09, fellowships funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities enabled three senior scholars to further their research and contribute to the intellectual life of the School, as detailed here.

From January through June 2009 I carried out research in Athens as an NEH Fellow at the ASCSA. My study of agriculture, industry, and trade in the Late Ottoman Aegean (the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries) included work in libraries and museums, as well as interaction with other scholars of this period.

During this time at the School I delivered a lecture for ASCSA students in a seminar offered by the Wiener Laboratory; another as part of the Fitch-Wiener lecture series, held at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens; a lecture in Cotsen Hall, as part of the Director's Lecture Series; and a seminar as part of a workshop organized by Mellon Professor Margaret Miles for Regular Members. I also lectured at Istanbul University, where I gave an expanded version of my Fitch-Wiener lecture.

While at the School, I worked with Regular Members on essential bibliography for their dissertations and helped students in dry-runs for their ASCSA tea talks. I also aided a visiting Cross/Coulson Aegean Fellow from Turkey in assembling bibliography and translated some of the Greek sources for his use.

In Athens I worked primarily in the Gennadius Library, and also used the Blegen Library and the libraries of the British School of Archaeology, the French School, and the Academy of Athens. I began a systematic reading through several hundred local and regional Greek periodicals in order to identify articles previously unknown to me. I was also able to study a wide array of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century accounts of regional agricultural systems, Aegean and eastern Mediterranean trade (with an emphasis on Constantinople and Thessalonike), and local and regional industries. In addition, many legal and political sources, especially those with Greek perspectives, concerning nineteenth-century Ottoman capitulations and the international components of trade in both agricultural and manufactured goods, have proven essential as I write two of the chapters in my book, on the industries of agriculture and on the mechanisms of trade in villages, towns, and cities in the Late Ottoman period.

I had expected the resources of the Gennadius to enlarge my understanding of eighteenth- through twentieth-century Greece, but my expectations were inaccurate. For

these time periods the Gennadius collection is spectacular, and in my experience, beyond compare. I am extremely grateful to Maria Georgopoulou, Director of the Gennadius Library, for generous access to these wonderful sources, and to the American School and the National Endowment for the Humanities, for this time devoted only to research. Χίλιες ευχαριστίες.

— Harriet Blitzer
Buffalo State College



During my NEH fellowship, I completed something over half of *The Knight and Death: The Kladas Affair and the Fifteenth-Century Morea*, an analysis of the Moreote culture and how it played out in the history of the fifteenth-century Morea with its intersections of Greeks, Ottomans, Albanians, and Italians. I was able to visit a number of sites of importance in the history, and a number of times the physical setting altered my previous ideas about what had been happening. I gave three public lectures relating to material in the book,

in Athens, Nauplion, and Monemvasia. In addition, the work I did provided material for more than 80 blogs already published, and more to come (<http://surprisedbytime.blogspot.com>).

Not connected with this project specifically, but with my overall interests, in exploring sites related to my work, I made four medieval archeological discoveries and identifications, including two previously unnoticed Italian frescoes, and was able to link them with contemporary primary sources; I wrote reports and provided photographs on these for the relevant archaeological service.

In addition to advancing my book project, my NEH fellowship has led to my writing an article with a colleague on discoveries I made concerning three poems traditionally attributed to Cardinal Bessarion, but clearly written by Theodoros II Palaiologos of Mistra. After visiting Mistra and working through the material on his rule, it became evident that these poems have not been correctly understood. This topic has been sensationalized by minor

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Jenifer Neils (Case Western Reserve University), shown here at Didyma, mixed research with travel during her time as 2008–09 NEH Fellow; participating in the School's Spring trip to Ionia-Caria was one of the highlights that the fellowship made possible.

Publications News

Vessel Glass (Agora 34), by Gladys Weinberg and E. Marianne Stern, was published in August 2009, the third volume in the esteemed *Athenian Agora* series to appear in print in less than three years. The book presents 404 glass vessels excavated in the Agora, including examples of almost every type of glass known from antiquity. The remarkable value of this contribution to the history of glass is that so many of the fragments from the Agora can be dated by context. The wide range of vessel types discussed in this volume makes it an essential reference work for those interested in the study of ancient glass.



Three more books related to the Agora have also appeared, all of which are intended for a more general audience.

With the publication of *The Athenian Agora: Site Guide* (5th ed.), by John McK. Camp II, this revered guide to the excavations is back in print. The fifth edition retains many of the elements that made the earlier editions so popular, but also takes full account of new discoveries and recent scholarship. New color images by Craig A. Mauzy and a beautiful new design by Mary Jane Gavenda combine to make this edition of the guide quite distinctive.

One of our most popular Agora Picture Books, *The Athenian Citizen: Democracy in the Athenian Agora* (AgPicBk 4), by Mabel Lang and revised by John McK. Camp II, has now been published in Modern Greek. The text was expertly translated by long-time Agora staff member Irini Marathaki.

The Athenian Agora: New Perspectives on an Ancient Site, edited by John McK. Camp II and Craig A. Mauzy, provides a comprehensive introduction to the development and current state of the excavations. In the first part of this volume, archaeologists working in the Athenian Agora shed light on ancient Greek society by detailing selected finds and remains. The second part presents the history of the excavations since 1931 and explains how archaeological procedures have changed over the decades. This handsome book was published in collaboration with Philipp von Zabern as part of the *Bildbände zur Archäologie* series, and it contains large-format color images throughout.



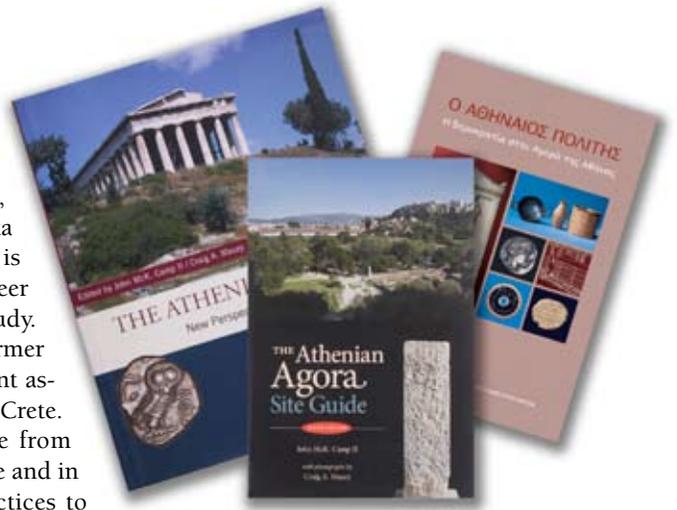
Finally, *Archaeologies of Cult: Essays on Ritual and Cult in Crete in Honor of Geraldine C. Gesell* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 42), edited by Anna Lucia D'Agata and Aleydis Van de Moortel, is intended as a tribute to a pioneer in the field of Cretan cult study. Thirty of Geraldine Gesell's former students and colleagues present aspects of ritual and religion on Crete. The discourse ranges in time from the Iron Age to the Bronze Age and in subject matter from cult practices to sacred landscapes. A combined bibliography provides a useful reference tool for a survey of literature on the subject.



Hesperia had a record number of submissions this past year, attesting both the vitality of the journal and its stature in the field. The 2009 volume reflects the wide spectrum of work carried out by American School members and others. As ever, ancient art history is well represented: Aileen Ajootian joins two sculpture fragments from the Agora and the Pnyx to create a beautiful image of Roman Athena, and Hallie Franks offers a new reading of a spectacular lekythos signed by Xenophantos the Athenian. Interesting fieldwork is also published from Corinth: Phil Saperstein proposes a reconstruction of the massive tile roof for the seventh-century B.C. Old Temple, and Art Rohn and his colleagues present a detailed study of the burials from the Early Ottoman cemetery in Panayia Field. Marine archaeology also figured prominently in last year's *Hesperia*: Brendan Foley and his team use the latest high-tech equipment to investigate two shipwrecks off Chios, and Deborah Carlson explores the meaning of three sculpted "ship's eyes" found—surprisingly enough—in the Athenian Agora!



On August 30, 2009, Charles Watkinson resigned as Director of Publications to take a position at Purdue University Press. Charles joined the School in 2004, after serving as Manager of the David Brown Book Company and then Vice President of Oxbow Books. Charles's accomplishments during his tenure at the School were many and varied, and he (along with former Blegen Librarian Chuck Jones) played a cen-



Recently published books on the Agora.

tral role in the implementation of many of the School's recent digital initiatives. His energy, commitment, and good humor will be sorely missed. A search for his replacement is now well under way.

— Carol A. Stein
Acting Director of Publications

NEH Fellowships

continued from previous page

historians, but never studied in detail. I also have another book in mind that takes the surprisingly abundant primary sources and examines late Palaiologan marriage, and the marriage of Cleofe Malatesta of Pesaro and Theodoros II Palaiologos of Mistra in detail.

For me, the major benefits of my NEH fellowship were 1) the encounters with Greek scholars who were extremely interested in what I was doing, and who shared invaluable material with me; and 2) the opportunity to visit sites and look at vistas—see how far a signal fire could be seen at night, understand why a particular town is so often an approach to another town (e.g., it was where you hired transportation and a guide to get through the mountains). Because the ASCSA is a focus for numbers of scholars coming through Athens, and because it makes available information for other organizations, I was able to make extremely helpful contacts thanks to my presence at the School as an NEH Fellow.

— Diana Wright
Independent Scholar

Student Report

The Microfauna from Mochlos Houses C.1–C.8: A Contribution to the History of Bronze Age Aegean Commensalism

KATERINA PAPAYIANNIS
UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
2008–09 DOREEN C. SPITZER FELLOW

Microfaunal analysis is the study of the microvertebrates found in the archaeological record (i.e., rodents, insectivores, bats, small amphibians, small reptiles, and sometimes small birds). Since these taxa are usually of local derivation around a site and their microhabitat requirements are narrow, they can be used as a key to understanding the environmental conditions around a site.

Excavations on the island of Mochlos and the opposite coastline of Crete began in 1989 and have so far uncovered Byzantine, Hellenistic, Mycenaean, and Minoan occupational phases. With such a variety of contexts a microfaunal analysis can be interesting and, perhaps, surprising. The material I examined was collected during these excavations. The majority of the samples under examination belong to the Late Minoan I (both A and B) period and are derived from island houses C.1–C.8 and Plateia B south of House C.2, whereas the Middle Minoan III or transitional Middle Minoan IIIB/Late Minoan IA is represented by very few samples from the same houses. The material will be published in one of the forthcoming Mochlos volumes and will also be incorporated in my doctoral dissertation.



Mus domesticus maxilla, House C.3, LMI, Room 2.3.

Photo: K. Papayiannis

Apart from the aforementioned importance of the microfaunal analysis towards an environmental reconstruction, what is mostly intriguing about the microfauna from Mochlos is the aspect of commensalism, defined as the state when one species (e.g., mice) benefits from another (e.g., humans) for its survival (shelter, food supply, security, etc.), whereas the latter is harmed. Typical commensal rodents are house mice (*Mus domesticus*) and black rats (*Rattus rattus*). House mice are considered carriers of leptospirosis, whereas black rats have successfully spread plague many times in the past. The knowledge about commensal rodents in the Bronze Age Aegean is very limited; questions such as what species occurred and in what contexts, their place of origin, their route of dispersal around the Eastern Mediterranean, and agents of their deposition still remain unanswered, and a need exists for future research.

The microfaunal skeletal material under examination is the product of the heavy residue sorting from soil samples taken for archaeobotanical investigations. After being sorted in July 2008 at the INSTAP Study Center in Pachia Ammos, East Crete, material was transported to the Wiener Laboratory for further examination. During 2008–09, I examined all the cranial elements under the Wiener Lab's Leica MZ 10 stereomicroscope, separated the various genera, and took the appropriate measurements and photographs using the Lab's Leica DFC 290 digital camera.

The material in all the houses is composed of the skeletal remains of three species of mice, three species of shrews, and one lizard species. The image so far gained from the houses is: 1) the presence of commensal house mice as the basic component of the "household" microfauna; 2) the presence of wood mice, spiny mice, shrews, and lizards, which reflect the low vegetation, bushes, shrubs, and rocks around the site; and 3) a phase of abandonment of House C.3 during LMIB, indicated by the large number of shrews whose remains appear to have been digested and expelled by predatory birds.

The results from the microfaunal analysis depict no change of species from the MMIII to LMIB, which would suggest no change of the environment. The three species of shrews indicate areas with vegetation, such as gardens, weeds, and bushes, which could well have existed around the settlement and on the opposite coastline.

The Mochlos samples come from the

Internet Resources

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Other types of data are also being added to "ascsa.net" on an experimental basis, including images from the School's collection of photographs by Alison Frantz. A plan in the near future is to flood the area of the Ancient Agora with wireless access and to make a guide to the Agora, as well as excavation data, publicly accessible through an application for the i-Phone.

In conjunction with the emergence of ascса.net, the School website at www.ascsa.edu.gr is being reorganized to make the School's varied and expanding number of databases easier to find. All the digital initiatives of the ASCSA can now be found at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/digital-library/>. ☞

"Big Digs Go Digital" Conference Explores Collaborations

Representatives of the German Archaeological Institute and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens convened in Athens and Corinth for four days in November to discuss problems in information technology as they pertain to the so-called "Big Digs," that is, excavations like Ancient Corinth, the Athenian Agora, Olympia, and the Kerameikos.

The purpose of the gathering was to explore opportunities for collaboration between American and German archaeologists. This initial workshop, attended by 30 representatives from the two institutions as well as key Greek colleagues, was made possible through a generous grant from the DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Program.

A second workshop took place at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, held in Anaheim, California, in January. The workshop included presentations by Corinth Excavations Architect James Herbst, on "Corinth Goes Digital: Introducing Electronic Technologies into Fieldwork and Post-Excavation Study at the site of Ancient Corinth," and by Agora Excavations Information Technology Specialist Bruce Hartzler and Excavations Director John McK. Camp II, on "Agathe and Beyond: Constructing and Maintaining a Digital Database at the Athenian Agora Excavations."

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ASCSA In the Field

Operating under permits granted by the Greek Ministry of Culture to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, excavations and surveys conducted under the auspices of the School shape the ever-evolving picture of Greece's history. Following are reports from several projects conducting fieldwork in 2009, and a look ahead to what's in store for the coming year.

THE AZORIA PROJECT

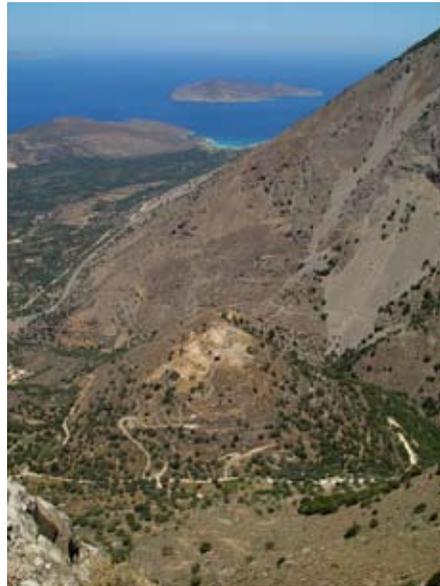
(WWW.AZORIA.ORG)

DONALD C. HAGGIS,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
MARGARET S. MOOK, Iowa State University

In 2009, the Azoria Project in eastern Crete completed its third season of study and site conservation. The focus of study has been to determine the date for the urban transformation of the site. A second goal of work was to begin examining evidence for differences in food storage, processing, and consumption in domestic and civic contexts, contributing to our understanding of the political economy of the Archaic city.

Our work on dating suggests a phase transition in the early sixth century B.C., marking a distinct discontinuity, a physical break with continuous occupation throughout the Early Iron Age and seventh century. The transition appears as a horizon of architectural renovation involving significant changes in the way that the settlement was used and how public and private space was organized. We have characterized the overall change in terms of urbanization: the development of new architectural forms, such as the Monumental Civic Building and the *andreion*, for newly defined civic spaces and institutions; and the mobilization and organization of labor to implement large-scale building projects. Furthermore, the food storage and processing facilities associated with these two buildings demonstrate changes in the control and mobilization of agropastoral produce for various occasions of public consumption.

The Archaic houses at Azoria were also built in the early sixth century, demonstrating a static construction of social space, remaining visibly unchanged until the site's abandonment and destruction in the early fifth century. Study in 2009 is now showing that the types of food processing equipment, and the distribution and condition of grain and other produce in the houses, point to the decentralization of storage and primary processing. We have begun to visualize the households in the city center as principally consumers; their assemblages reflect final stage processing and consumption—and storage as



Aerial view of Azoria from the southwest.

Photo: D. Haggis

symbolic and conspicuous consumption of foodstuffs—rather than multiple-stage processing and storage of staples. The same might be said for olive oil and wine, which are well represented in the botanical record, but processed by a labor pool in contexts removed from the locus of consumption. We think that the large urban house represents the center of a complex *oikos*, the economic and social nucleus of a larger household, whose dependents, storerooms, and work areas would have been located away from the South Acropolis.

The city's civic buildings show distinctly different kinds of resource allocation and dining activities. The Monumental Civic Building accommodated various kinds of ceremonies, enhancing the common or collective experience. The open plan encouraged a communal feast in which status distinctions were expressed through the nuances of rituals and ceremonial allocation of sacrificial meat or special meals. Segregation was the rule in the *andreion*, where a multiplicity of connected but separate dining rooms made it possible for participants to dine together as part of the civic community, but at the same time expressing corporate or kinship distinctions. The nature of the ceremonies and feasts in these two civic contexts suggests

distinct but parallel modes of interaction and expressions of sociopolitical identity in the early city.



MT. LYKAION EXCAVATION AND SURVEY PROJECT

([HTTP://LYKAIONEXCAVATION.ORG](http://LYKAIONEXCAVATION.ORG))

DAVID GILMAN ROMANO,
University of Pennsylvania,
Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
MARY E. VOYATZIS, University of Arizona

During the summer of 2009 work continued at the Sanctuary of Zeus at Mt. Lykaion in Arcadia. The *synergasia* project is under the direction of Michalis Petropoulos, Ephor of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the ΛΘ' Ephoreia, Tripolis, with Mary E. Voyatzis of the University of Arizona and David Gilman Romano of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology as Co-Directors. Our *synergates* is Anastasia Panagiotopoulou, Director of the Institute for Peloponnesian Studies in Tripolis. The Greek-American team, which numbered up to 45 students and staff over the course of the summer, stayed in village accommodations in Ano Karyes and in nearby Kastanochoroi.

Our architectural documentation work creating the first actual-state drawing of the sanctuary, funded in part by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, continued in the area of the seats, the fountain house, and the “xenon,” and work was begun in the bath building. Two topographical survey teams continued the work of documenting the exact location of each of the blocks being drawn by the architectural team. Mark Davison of the University of Oregon, together with Costas Cassios of the National Polytechnic University, continued their work on the proposed Parrhasian Heritage Park, which would protect and unify ancient cities and sanctuaries in the area of Western Arcadia, Southern Elis, and Northern Messenia.

We continued several trenches from 2008 and opened a number of new trenches. In the altar we extended Trench Z and continued to find large quantities of Mycenaean sherds from kylikes, stemmed bowls,

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On February 12, the Blegen Library staff hosted a going-away reception for **Ben Millis**. Ben joined the Blegen Library as Acquisitions Librarian in 2003, becoming a full-time staff member in 2004. He has left Athens and moved with his family to the UK. Here, Ben opens a gift from the staff of ASCSA, a paperweight with a replica of a sixth-century B.C.E. coin from Corinth.

Photo: G. Magouti



Staff Visits the Agora. The ASCSA is such a diverse and active institution, that sometimes even long-time employees do not really know what their colleagues do or where they do it.

On March 3, members of the uptown School staff (here with Agora Excavations Manager **Craig Mauzy**) were invited to visit the Agora Excavations and the Stoa of Attalos. Some 25 people accepted the invitation and for many it was their first visit ever. Agora staff members were in their various offices to explain the work they do there. After visiting the archives, photography, drafting, the laboratory, and the computer center, the visitors were given tours of the storerooms and the recent excavations. By all accounts it was a useful and informative occasion.

Photo: A. Anastasiades

The Regular Program resumed its travel schedule after the winter break with a trip to Crete led by **Bob Bridges** followed by an optional trip to Sicily with **Margaret Miles**, in a joint venture with the American Academy in Rome. *Photo, right:* Regular Members assemble in the Panathenaic Stadium for the last report in Athens, March 2010, before heading off. *Below, right:* Interior of Temple G, Selinunte, Sicily; pictured are **Margaret Miles**, **Ann Patnaude**, **Robert Hammond** (AAR), **Rob Nichols**, **Natalie Abell**, **Katie Swinford**, **Joe Groves**, **Jessica Paga**, and **Kate McCormick**. *Below:* Mellon Professors **Margaret M. Miles** (ASCSA) and **Corey Brennan** (AAR) in the interior of the Temple of Concord, Agrigento.



Photo: M.M. Miles



Photo: M. Pilali



Photo: J. Tully



Chris Hayward (University of Edinburgh) gave a Fitch-Wiener Seminar in October 2009, entitled “Tephrochronology and its Archaeological Applications.”

Photo: S. Fox



On April 15, 2010 School Director **Jack Davis** (left, speaking with ASCSA Trustee **Robert McCabe**) lectured at the Athens Center on “The Palace of Nestor of Pylos.”

Photo: J. Zervos



Laurie Kilker and **Andrew Sweet**, who met as Members at the School in 2007, shared news of the arrival of daughter Olivia Genevieve (photo, left) on February 24. Also joining the ASCSA community recently was (photo, right) Nikoletta, born to Corinth Excavations Assistant Director **Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst** and Corinth Architect **James Herbst** on October 20. In fact, ASCSA staff and Members have produced a bumper crop of babies — and possible future ASCSA Members—recently, as Agora IT Specialist **Bruce Hartzler**, conservator **Amandina Anastassiades**, and several past Members of the School all announced births.



In March, the Wiener Laboratory hosted its most well-attended and successful workshop to date. Around 50 participants—School faculty, staff, and students, as well as representatives from the Ephorate of Paleoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece, Harokopio University, the German Institute at Athens, the American Foundation for Bulgaria, and the University of Athens—passed through the Wiener Laboratory while Wiener Lab researchers showed off their work. The final hour of the three-hour workshop was a flint knapping demonstration (participants shown above) led by **Nick Thompson**.

Chavdar Tzochev (University of Sofia), a Mellon postdoctoral fellow with considerable experience in the stamped amphora handles from the island of Thasos found in Thrace and Northern Greece, has turned his attention to the 600 Thasian handles in the collections at the Athenian Agora. He joins **Carolyn Koehler**, **Philippa Matheson**, **Mark Lawall**, and **Gerald Finkielsztein**, all of whom are working with the thousands of handles found in the excavations and the extensive archive built up by Virginia Grace over many years of study.

Photo: C. Mauzy

ASCSA in the Field

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Silver Stater, Arcadian League, Zeus Lykaios, fifth century B.C.

Photo: D. G. Romano

cups, and deep bowls as well as animal figurines, and at least one human figurine, on the bedrock. A preliminary analysis of the ceramics indicates a range from LH II – LH IIIC. Above this level, the stratigraphy continues to include Dark Age material, as well as Geometric, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic sherds and objects, in what appears to be a continuous sequence. We are finding miniature bronze tripods as well as silver coins, metal objects, and miniature dedications of various kinds. Numerous examples of Early and Middle Helladic pottery as well as Final Neolithic sherds were uncovered again this year in nearly all layers of the altar. Masses of animal bones continue to be unearthened, but no human bones have been found. A new trench, ZZ, was initiated in the ash altar. This trench is situated close to the presumed location of a geological fault that approaches the ash altar from the southwest and is located at the edge of the top of the ash altar.

In the lower sanctuary, work was continued in the area immediately to the north of the seats. A terracotta water channel was found in the Classical levels parallel to the seats and suggests a path or dromos running to the north of the seats. Work continued in an area outside the northeast corner of the “xenon” where polygonal stone walls of a corridor continue towards the northeast. Cleaning continued in the area of the 67-meter-long stoa. Several exploratory trenches were opened in the area of the hippodrome.

We are grateful to the support of over 50 individual donors and several foundations, with particular thanks to The Karabots Foundation of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania and to Annette Merle-Smith of Princeton, New Jersey.

SARONIC HARBORS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT (SHARP)

([HTTP://MAILER.FSU.EDU/~DPULLEN/SHARP/](http://MAILER.FSU.EDU/~DPULLEN/SHARP/))

DANIEL J. PULLEN, Florida State University

The Saronic Harbors Archaeological Research Project (SHARP), under the direction of Daniel J. Pullen (Florida State University) and Thomas F. Tartaron (University of Pennsylvania), carried out the third of three field seasons from 18 May to 27 June 2009. Special thanks are due to the 37th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the 25th Ephoreia of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Antiquities. Geological work was carried out with a permit from the Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration (IGME permit #2268).

In 2009, as before, our research focused on the Mycenaean settlement at Korphos-Kalamianos and on the surrounding territory. Kalamianos was a major harbor settlement of the Mycenaean palatial period, with a large, planned urban center that anchored a region of Mycenaean activity extending well beyond the site itself. The Kalamianos site is unusual in that the architectural foundations and lower walls of an entire Mycenaean town are exposed because of extensive loss of soil into the sea on the gently sloping terrain of the site. The region is rich in additional Mycenaean-period and Early Bronze Age sites.

Because we have not yet been able to purchase land at Kalamianos, no excavations have been conducted. Thus all of our

data have been collected solely through above-ground techniques, ranging from high-resolution Differential GPS mapping to old-fashioned drawing of architecture with pencil and paper, from innovative collection strategies to traditional field walking by survey teams.

In order to document the architectural remains at Korphos-Kalamianos in a comprehensive way, our documentation included systematic inventory and mapping; detailed architectural survey, drawing, written descriptions, and photographs; and systematic surface collection of material from the structures to provide chronological and functional information. In addition, we employed two architectural drawing teams who drew stone-by-stone drawings of most of the structures at Kalamianos and at Stiri. A tethered balloon was used to take overall and detailed aerial photographs of Kalamianos and its architecture.

Our architectural documentation program has succeeded in generating a detailed plan of an enclosed Mycenaean (LH IIIB) town, with its circuit walls, buildings, and streets, as well as detailed plans and descriptions of many of the structures contained within the walls.

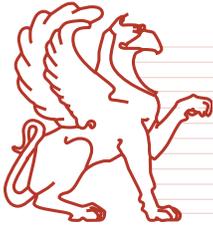
We continued to work in our permit survey area of 7.35 sq. km. All of the survey zones have now been reasonably explored, and the most significant sites and other ancient features identified within them have received intensive and detailed treatment.

In three seasons, we have achieved our

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Balloon photo of Kalamianos Buildings 4-VI and 4-IX.



Gennadeion News

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

Ali Pasha Papers Published

In his Annual Report for academic year 1952–53, the Librarian of the Gennadius Library, Shirley W. Weber, wrote: “The crowning gift of the year was received on the last day of March [1953].” Weber was referring to Damianos Kyriazis’ valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and paintings.

The Ali Pasha papers, which previously belonged to the Hotzi brothers, were part of this “crowning gift.” Damianos Kyriazis, a wealthy banker in Athens and Geneva who died in 1948, left behind a rich collection of books, pictures, and manuscripts. Five years after Kyriazis’ death his heirs decided, based on the “complicated will” of the deceased, that part of the collection would go to the Benaki Museum and part to the ASCSA’s Gennadius Library. “We are

getting about a thousand titles, works of travel, Greek, Turkish and Balkan history, early Greek paintings, most of them in beautiful bindings,” reported Weber. “In addition, there is a large collection of manuscript letters of Ali Pasha, invaluable for the history of Epirus and the Greek revolution, and also a collection of autographed letters.”

The Gennadius Library is happy to announce the full publication of the Ali Pasha Papers in a four-volume catalogue, the product of a 30-year-long project, under the auspices of the National Research Foundation. Vasilis Panagiotopoulos and collaborators Dimitris Dimitropoulos and Panagiotis Michailaris are responsible for the masterful study and publication of the approximately 1,500 documents of the collection—diplomatic,



military, administrative, and private—documenting all aspects of Ali Pasha’s 33-year rule of Yannina, up to his death in 1822.

The publication is available for sale through the National Research Foundation. ❁

— Eleftheria Daleziou, Archivist

Archives Receive Generous Gifts

Two recent gifts have enriched the Gennadius Library’s collection of materials reflecting the cultural and political environment of modern Greece.

Thanks to the generosity of Anna Venezi-Kosmetatou, daughter of well-known Greek prose writer Elias Venezis, the Venezis Papers have joined the archives of his fellow writers and friends Stratis Myrivilis and Angelos Terzakis. One of the most important Greek writers, Venezis’ work draws its inspiration from his horrible experiences of cruelty before and after the Asia Minor Disaster (1922). This donation enriches the Archives’ important holdings relating to the so-called 1930 Generation (Η γενιά του ’30).

The family of George Papaioannou, a leading political figure and member of the Greek resistance group Ellenikos Demokratikos Ethnikos Stratos (EDES), donated his papers. Historical collections involving the Greek Civil War are largely absent from the Archives, making the donation of the Papaioannou Papers particularly significant. ❁

Libraries Receive Grants for Cataloguing

A generous grant from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation (www.SNF.org) was awarded to the Blegen and the Gennadius Libraries to support the detailed electronic cataloguing of their 1,500 active periodicals. The grant has enabled the Gennadeion to fund a full-time cataloguer (Asimina Rodi) and half of the time of a cataloguer at the Blegen (Maria Tourna) for two years. It has also provided funds for a special advanced training session in serials cataloguing conducted in September 2009 by Steven C. Shadle, Serials Access Librarian

at the University of Washington, who was recently awarded the Ulrich’s Serials Librarianship Award. Participants in the workshop, which included cataloguers from the School and from the British School of Archaeology, increased their knowledge of the rules and international standards for serials cataloguing. This training has enabled them to enter the vast and often unique holdings of all three libraries into the AMBROSIA online catalog, thereby making these important resources discoverable to scholars and researchers worldwide.

↔↔↔

A two-year grant from the Demos Foundation has allowed the Gennadeion to hire an experienced paleographer, Dr. Vassiliki Liakou-Kropp, to produce electronic records of the Library’s manuscript collection in its online catalogue, AMBROSIA, following international standards for manuscript cataloguing under the guidance of Gennadius Librarian Irini Solomonidi and the wise counsel of Maria Politi of the Greek Palaeographic Society. ❁

Save the Date!

An art exhibition titled “Johannes Gennadius and his World” will open on **June 8, 2010** and will be on view in the Library until June 26. Fifty artists have been commissioned to produce works that will be sold to benefit the Gennadius Library.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Mystras, Byzantium, the Focus for May

A day-long symposium titled “Mystras: Identities and Perspectives,” co-sponsored by the Istituto Ellenico di Studi Bizantini e Post-bizantini in Venice, the Research Institute of Byzantine Culture of the University of Peloponnese, and the Gennadius Library, is scheduled for May 20.

The conference will explore the cultural ties of Mystras with Constantinople and the West, as well as ancient Sparta. Through a thematic approach, the conference reflects on the complexity of the cultural synthesis achieved at Mystras. Art historians, historians, and philologists will explore facets of the history and archaeology of the site. An exhibition of materials from the Geography and Travel Collection of the Gennadius, curated by Aliki Asvesta, accompanies the event.



Historian Judith Herrin, Professor Emerita and Senior Research Fellow in Byzantine Studies and Fellow of King’s College London, will deliver the fourth joint Gennadius Library–S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation Lecture, on “The West meets Byzantium: unexpected consequences of the Council of Ferrara-Florence, 1438–9,” on May 25. Her lecture will explore a fascinating facet of the cultural exchanges between Byzantium and the West in the fifteenth century. A promoter of Hellenic civilization in England and the United States, Judith Herrin was awarded the Golden Cross of Honor by the President of the Hellenic Republic of Greece in 2002. ❀

Gennadeion News pages are compiled by Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, Librarian Irini Solomonidi, and Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, and edited by Sally Fay.

This publication is produced semi-annually. Email all correspondence for Gennadeion News to ascsa@ascsa.org.

Walton Lecture Draws Crowds in Athens and Thessaloniki

Professor Robert Ousterhout with Dr. Maria Georgopoulou and Tilemachos Longhis of the National Hellenic Research Foundation, outside Cotsen Hall. Photo: H. Akriviadis

The 29th Annual Walton Lecture, organized in honor of past Gennadius Librarian Francis R. Walton, was delivered this year by Professor Robert Ousterhout of the University of Pennsylvania. In his lecture, “Byzantine Constantinople: Visualizing a City in Transition,” Professor Ousterhout, an expert on Constantinople and its monuments, examined Constantinople from an archaeological, architectural, and historical perspective and reminded the audience of the vibrancy and vitality of the capital of Byzantium through the ages.

The Walton Lecture filled Cotsen Hall to the brim on March 2 and was equally successful in Thessaloniki, where it was repeated two days later, for the first time ever. The Thessaloniki lecture was made possible thanks to the initiative and support of the Archaeological Institute of Macedonian and Thracian Studies; the Museum of Byzantine Civilization, where the lecture took place; and the European Center for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments.

Schoolbooks from the Gennadius Collections on Display

Several treasures from the children’s books collection of the Gennadius Library and material from the Library’s Archives were included in the exhibition “Authors and Artists of Schoolbooks (1860–1960),” organized by the National Bank of Greece Cultural Foundation and the Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture and General Education, on display at the Megaron Eynardou in Athens from January to March 2010. A series of rare alphavitaria (reading books), a handwritten note by Galateia Kazantzaki from the Kostas Varnalis Archive, and other important schoolbooks of the second quarter of the twentieth century were on view. ❀

**Scholars at the Gennadeion**

The 2009–2010 Frantz Fellow, **Heidi Broome-Raines**, a Ph.D. student in Classics at Brown University, is researching the reception of Classical Attic tragedy in early Byzantium, focusing on the impact that the tragedies had on Byzantine authors.



Cotsen Traveling Fellow **Ayşe Ozil** of Bosphorus University used the Geography and Travel collection of the Gennadius Library to assemble European descriptions of Christian churches and schools in northwestern Asia Minor (the Ottoman province of Hüdavendigâr) for her research on the social history of Greek Orthodox Christians during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



ASCSA Associate Member **Kristine Hess** of the University of Chicago has been using the collections of the Gennadius Library for her dissertation research, which focuses on cult practices at the monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai.



Several scholars conducting research at the Gennadeion presented their findings at a Work-in-Progress Seminar: **Stefano Pozzi**, from Milan, spoke on the language of Stefano Marzocchi of the island of Zakynthos (1855–1913); **Cristina Pallini** of the Polytechnic University of Milan presented an unknown hand-drawn map of Smyrna from the collections of the Gennadius Library; **Kristine Hess** of the University of Chicago spoke on her research about the cult and pilgrimage of Saint Catherine on Mount Sinai; and **Ayşe Ozil** of Bosphorus University presented her research on the Orthodox Christian communal buildings in Asia Minor during the Late Ottoman Empire. ❀

Conference Honors Memory of Angeliki Laiou

The legacy of Byzantine historian Angeliki Laiou was celebrated in an international conference in Cotsen Hall on October 23, 2009. "Migration, Gender, and the Economy in Byzantium: A Conference in Memory of Angeliki Laiou"



Former President of the Hellenic Republic Kostantinos Stephanopoulos, Former Prime Minister of Greece Kostas Simitis, and Professor Gilbert Dagron in the front seats of Cotsen Hall.

Photo: H. Akriviadis

drew numerous Byzantine scholars and members of the Academy of Athens, as well as former President of the Hellenic Republic Kostantinos Stephanopoulos and former Prime Minister of Greece Kostas Simitis. Gilbert Dagron, Panagiotis Vocotopoulos, and Cécile Morrisson (in a text read by Nano Chatzidaki) presented the life and work of Professor Laiou, while other colleagues and students (Charalambos Bouras, Koray Sevki Durak, Maria Georgopoulou, Hélène Glykatzis-Ahrweiler, Ioli Kalavrezou, Haris Kalligas, Demetrios Kyritsis, Chryssa Maltezou, and Nevra Necipoğlu) presented scholarly essays inspired by topics that were important in her work.

Angeliki Laiou, who died in 2008 at the age of 67, was Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies at the American School in 1978–1979 before assuming her position as Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History at Harvard University. ❧

Medieval Greek Summer Session Held

The third Byzantine Summer School Program took place in July 2009, made possible thanks to the financial support of the *Philoï* of the Gennadius Library. It attracted a total of nine participants: seven graduate students from the U.S. and Canada and two junior faculty members from U.S. universities. The two Summer School instructors, professors Stratis Papaioannou of Brown University and Alexandros Alexakis of the University of Ioannina, received excellent student reviews. Several visits to sites in Athens, Corinth, Mystras, Thessaloniki, and Hosios Loukas offered the students a unique opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Byzantine monuments in Greece.

The next Byzantine Summer School is planned for 2011. ❧



Professor Alexandros Alexakis and students on a field trip in Mystras. Photo: G. Cooper



Kaiti Myrivili and Drosoula Angelopoulou, heirs of Stratis Myrivilis, enjoy the performance. Photo: L. Costaki

Lectures, Events Fill Cotsen Hall

For the fifth year the generosity of Gennadeion Trustee Lloyd Cotsen allowed the Library to invite to Cotsen Hall a remarkable array of scholars, authors, and actors who attracted varied audiences to the programs of the Library.

In the winter, the literary archives of the Gennadius Library took center stage. Dimitri Tziouvas of the University of Birmingham reflected on the myth of the Generation of the Thirties, and two events honored author Stratis Myrivilis (1892-1969), whose archive was donated to the Gennadius Library by the Myrivilis family in 1999. In December, writers Vassilis Vassilikos, Menis Koumantareas, and Christos Homenidis reflected on three novels by Myrivilis, while actor Dimitris Kataleifos read excerpts from Myrivilis' works. In January, a theatrical performance directed by Stratis Panourios enlivened well-known stories and heroes of Myrivilis' short stories from the Colored Books. The Myrivilis Archive has been catalogued by Reference Archivist Leda Costaki, who mounted a small exhibition of manuscripts and photos in Cotsen Hall.

In the spring, Derek Krueger of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro spoke on Pilgrimage Shrines, Relics, and the Formation of Identity in Early Byzantium, and Reinhold Mueller of the University of Venice lectured on the fall of Negroponte to the Ottomans in 1470 and female sanctity in Venice.



Photo, left: Actor Dimitris Kataleifos reads from Myrivilis' works. Right: Professor Dimitri Tziouvas at the podium. Photos: L. Costaki



Irimi Solomonidi with competition winner Musheng Chen.

Photo: H. Akriviadis

Mitropoulos Competition Winner Honored

The 13th Annual Dimitris Mitropoulos International Competition for original composition for symphony orchestra, organized by the Orchestra of Colors in collaboration with the Athens Concert Hall (Megaron Mousikis), took place on November 6, 2009. Continuing a tradition instituted since the inception of the Mitropoulos Competition in celebration of the Mitropoulos Archive housed in the Gennadius Library, Librarian Irimi Solomonidi presented the first prize winner, Mr. Musheng Chen, with a commemorative medal carved by sculptor Theodoros Papayannis. ❀

VIP Visitors

Several groups of visitors were given special tours of the Gennadeion recently including the *Philoi* of the Benaki Museum; members of the General Directorate of Archives of Albania, with Mr. Agamemnon Tselikas of the National Bank of Greece Cultural Foundation; Dr. David Magier, Associate University Librarian for Collection Development at Princeton's Firestone Library; and the family of past Gennadius Librarian Francis R. Walton. ❀

Another Busy Year for the Philoi

Lectures, trips, and visits to various significant cultural institutions in Athens filled the calendar of the Association of the *Philoi* of the Gennadius Library. They visited the Historical Archive of the Archaeological Service; the Angelos and Lito Katakouzinos Foundation; the Music Library "Lilian Voudouri" at the Athens Concert Hall; the War Museum of Athens; the ALPHA Bank numismatic collection; and the exhibition of bookbinder Kiki Doussi at the Benaki Historical Archives.

The General Assembly and traditional New Year's pita cutting was followed by a lively lecture by Harvard Professor Ioli Kalavrezou, who spoke on "Women in Byzantium." Historian Aikaterini Koumariou presented an inspiring lecture entitled "Johannes Gennadius, the Scholar—the Collector" on the Day of Johannes Gennadius.

In March the *Philoi* visited the archaeological sites of Olympia, Ancient Messene, and the Temple of Apollo Epikourios as



The Philoi at the ALPHA Bank Numismatic collection.

well as the historical library of Andritsenia with its important historical manuscripts. An April day trip to Aegina will bring the *Philoi* to famous Byzantine churches and the Temple of Aphaia with the special help of Ambassador I. Bourloyiannis-Tsangaridis and Byzantinist Vassiliki Penna. On a trip to Vienna scheduled for late May,

the *Philoi* will have the chance to visit the monastery libraries of Melk and Admont and the important libraries and monuments of Vienna.

The Day of Florence/Anthi Gennadius, on May 13, will be celebrated with the third annual Bookfair in the gardens of the Gennadius Library. ❀

— Irimi Mantzavinou

Clean Monday Celebrated in New York

Over 120 friends of the Library celebrated the Tenth Annual Clean Monday Benefit on February 15 at Molyvos in New York City. Unique Lenten cuisine was prepared by Molyvos' chef Jim Botsacos, and a special guest was internationally-renowned Greek cuisine author and chef Diane Kochilas.

Funds raised from the evening will be applied to a match for a National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant recently awarded for the renovations to the School's two libraries. For more of the event online, see www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/news/tenth-annual-clean-monday-benefit/. ❀



Enjoying the festivities are (left to right) Library Director Dr. Maria Georgopoulou, Gennadius Trustee Nicholas Bacopoulos, Ambassador of Greece to the U.S. Mr. Vassilis Kaskarelis (the event's honorary patron), Gennadius Trustees Nassos Michas (with his wife April) and Dr. Edward E. Cohen, and School Trustee Lady Judith Thomson.

From the Archives

Mycenae Excavation Photos Added to School Archives

An unexpected and valuable gift arrived at the School's Archives in early February. Previously, Kate Biddle More, through Professor William Scott of Dartmouth College, had inquired whether the School would be interested in acquiring an album of photographs from the excavations of Grave Circle B at Mycenae in 1953, in which she had participated as a recent graduate from Vassar College. Professor George Mylonas of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, together with archaeologist Ioannis Papadimitriou, directed the excavation.

The majority of the photos in the album were taken by the renowned photographer Nikolaos Tombazis, the father of architect Alexandros Tombazis, one of the two architects responsible for the New Acropolis Museum. After retiring from India where he worked for 30 years as a commercial representative of the Rallis Brothers firm, Tombazis launched a new career as freelance photographer on archaeological excavations in Greece. His rich photographic archive has been deposited at the Benaki Museum, which recently held an exhibit in honor of Tombazis with photographs from India and Greece. Although a number of the photos in the album have been included in George Mylonas' publication of Grave Circle B, the album also contains beautiful landscape photos of the Mycenae hill, as well as several images recording casual moments of the dig, such as the big feast that followed the end of the excavation, vividly remembered by Kate Biddle More:

"At the end of August or early September, when the dig was finished for the year, we had a Homeric feast in one of the tholos tombs near the citadel. The roof of the tomb had long ago collapsed and the debris had been cleared away. Two long tables were set up and a lamb was roasted on a spit over an open fire for several hours. When it was done we had a feast, with wine and other suitable things (salad? grapes? bread, surely). The workmen sat at one table, the archaeologists, me and a wife or two who had come out from Athens at the other. Photos of this event are in the album. One workman stood guard at the circle of graves, as they were still open, with many of the contents in situ. During the feast he came running to Drs. Mylonas and Papadimitriou and reported that some German



The Mycenae excavation team, 1953. Kate Biddle stands in front row next to excavation co-director George Mylonas, with architect Alexandros Tombazis (seated to Mylonas' left, co-director Ioannis Papadimitriou to Tombazis' left, and archaeologist Dimitris Theocharis standing in front row, second from right.

tourists were walking in the circle of graves, refusing to understand his urgent signals that they were not allowed to be there. Of course he didn't speak German, and they pretended not to understand his communications. Dr. Papadimitriou ran back up to the site and, in German, angrily ordered the intruders to get out, with heated remarks about having had enough of Germans during the occupation of Greece in World War II."

The School is most grateful to Kate Biddle More for her generous decision to share with us her treasure of photos and her unique memories of this landmark excavation.



Gennadeion Archives Acquire Papaioannou Papers

The Papers of George Papaioannou, a leading figure of EDES (Ellenikos Demokratikos Ethnikos Stratos), were donated by his family to the Archives of the Gennadius Library. Led by General Napoleon Zervas, EDES was one of the two armed resistance groups (the other being ELAS, the National Liberation Front) which emerged in the mountains during the German occupation. EDES cooperated with ELAS for a time in operations against the Germans

and Italians—the destruction of the Gorgopotamos railway viaduct in November 1942 cut the supply line of the Germans for months—but between October 1943 and February 1944, the two guerrilla groups fought each other. EDES was also bolstered by the British, who hoped to build EDES into a force strong enough to rival EAM-ELAS; however, EDES was incapable of extending its influence far beyond Epirus. During the fighting between ELAS and the British, which began in December 1944, the EDES army was destroyed by ELAS in a short time.

EDES' forces concentrated in northwestern Greece, and Papaioannou, a doctor by training and a member of the Greek parliament since 1933, was the leader of the Trichonis subdivision of EDES (the prefecture of Trichonis is located in the area of Aetoloacarnania). After the end of the Greek Civil War, he served as mayor of Agrinion and member of the Greek Parliament. Part of his archive was published in 1999 (V. Lamnatos, *Ανέκδοτα Ιστορικά Κείμενα της Εθνικής Αντιστάσεως του Γεωργίου Παπαϊωάννου*), but the archive also contains a considerable amount of unpublished material. In addition to the papers relating to the Civil War, the archive also includes information about the recognition of the EDES guerilla fighters during the dictator-

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From the Archives

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ship in 1969. Other material includes many photographs from the mountains showing guerillas of EDES; various reports by Napoleon Zervas, the leader of EDES; correspondence between Papaioannou and British major G. McAdam; several issues of local newspapers (*Πανατωλική, Αχελώος, Χρόνος*) from the 1950s and 1960s referring to the rivalry between ELAS and EDES, but also to internal disputes between the guerilla fighters of EDES (Papaioannou vs. Stelios Choutas, Papaioannou vs. Antonis Papandoleon).

The Civil War has been a dark page in Greece's recent history, having left bitter and unhealed feelings among those who participated. As a result, Greek historians avoided focusing their research on this period until recently. Most of our knowledge about this period came from "biased" chronicles and memoirs of Civil War participants, as Professor Stathis Kalyvas of Yale University has recently pointed out (*Kathimerini*, 8/3/2009). However, with most participants of the Civil War having passed away during the last two decades of the twentieth century, there has been a renewed interest by a new generation of dynamic Greek historians in studying this period (with many conferences organized in 1999–2000), without the emotional burdens that characterized the work of histori-

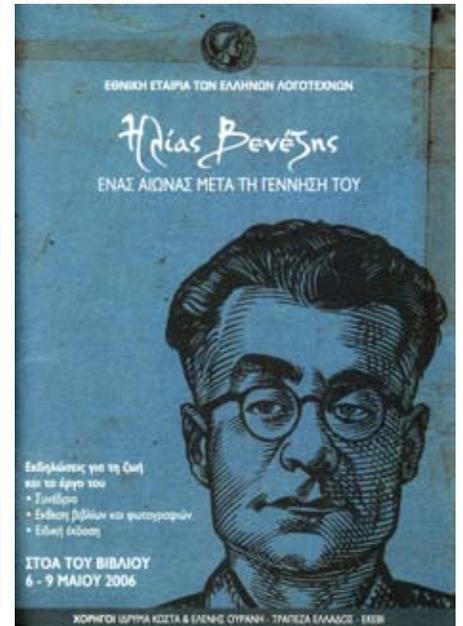
ans of the immediate post-war generations. With a few minor exceptions, historical collections relating to the Greek Civil War are almost absent from the Archives of the Gennadius Library. Part of this absence has to do with the fact that the Greek Resistance fighters were alive until recently, and it is only now that their families have become aware of the historical value of these collections and are concerned about their future. We view the Papaioannou Papers as a significant addition to the Gennadeion Archives. We are especially thankful to Mrs. Nadia Tzeveleku, the daughter of George Papaioannou, for accompanying her gift with a fellowship to support historical research.



Venezis Papers Donated to Gennadeion Archives

The School is pleased to announce the acquisition of the Elias Venezis Papers, which are now resident at the Archives of the Gennadius Library, in the company of his fellow writers and friends Stratis Myrivilis and Angelos Terzakis.

Elias Venezis (1904–1973) is a well-known Greek prose writer, who belongs to the so-called 1930 Generation (*Η γενιά του '30*). His novels and short stories reflect



Celebrating the Centenary of Elias Venezis' Birth, by the National Society of Greek Novelists in 2006.

From the Elias Venezis Papers.



George Papaioannou (center), 1944.

his horrible experiences of cruelty before and after the Asia Minor Disaster (1922). His first book, *Number 31328*, published in 1931, is the chronicle of Venezis' fourteen months spent as a "slave laborer" in Anatolia, rebuilding what had been destroyed during the war between the Greeks and the Turks. In a later novel, *Aeolic Earth* (1943), Venezis recounted his childhood in his native Aeolia. Lawrence Durrell, in his preface to the English edition of *Aeolic Earth* (or *Beyond the Aegean*) considered Venezis "to be together with Myrivilis one of the greatest Greek novelists of to-day."

The Venezis Papers are a medium-size collection of about 7 linear meters consisting of personal (including Venezis' letters from the prison) and professional correspondence (correspondence with publishers and critics), unpublished radio speeches (from his career at the National Greek Radio for sixteen years), and newspaper clippings.

We are most grateful to Anna Venezi-Kosmetatou for her thoughtful decision to donate her father's papers to the Gennadius Library. ✨

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

Loring Hall: Could It Have Been “Thomas Hall”?

Reading Louis E. Lord's *History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1882–1942*, one learns only the most basic information about Loring Hall: which organization funded its construction, the name of the architect, and its opening date. One could hardly imagine that 16 years of complicated negotiations preceded its official opening in February 1930, or that it was the dream of several important women, including the exceptional but controversial M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College (1894–1922), before it was finally named after a man, Judge William Caleb Loring.

“We the under-signed Presidents of the five colleges of women, Mt. Holyoke College, Smith College, Vassar College, Wellesley College and Bryn Mawr College, which have contributed in the past and are now contributing \$1,250 annually to the support of the American School of Classical Study [sic] at Athens earnestly request the Director of the school and the Managing Committee to make suitable provision for women students in the school building which is ...now being rebuilt and enlarged. ...We are informed that men students at the American School are able to obtain a room in the school for the very moderate sum of \$20 a year, including heat and service, and that this room is kept for them during their travels..., but that women not only find it difficult to obtain lodging at all being practically confined to one boarding house, ...but that their rooms are not reserved for them during their trips through Greece... We are further told that the difficulty of using the library in the evening is also very great it being unsafe for women students to go through the lonely streets that lead to the school...”

This petition was addressed to the Chair of the ASCSA Managing Committee, James R. Wheeler, on July 18, 1913. In April of 1913, the School had launched its first major architectural remodeling to enlarge the main building. When it was finished in 1915, it featured an enlarged reading room, several more bedrooms for male students, a common room, a room variously used as a bursar's office or an architect's drafting room, and a ladies' parlor, the last of which was furnished by a generous bequest of \$500 from Miss Ruth Emerson (Mrs. Henry Martineau Fletcher), a member of the School in 1895. The large cost of this remodeling and the small number of women attending the American School were prob-



Loring Hall in 1929, before it officially opened.

ably the two main reasons that prohibited the construction of a women's quarters.

A couple of years later, in the midst of WWI, the American and British Schools at Athens found themselves negotiating with the Greek government for the acquisition of a large piece of land on the north side of Souidias street—then still Spefsipou—which belonged to the Monastery of Asomaton (Moni Petraki). Having no spare funds for the land purchase, the American School in 1916 appealed to the presidents of the women's colleges who had made the petition in 1913. By November of 1916, the same five colleges plus Barnard, Radcliffe, and the Women's College at Brown responded to the School's appeal by subscribing \$450 each. President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, who by now had assumed a leading role in the fund-raising campaign for a Women's Hostel in Athens, asked for the Trustees' "promise in writing that the land we purchased will be reserved for a woman's building for at least fifteen or twenty years and that if at the expiration of this time it should prove impossible to get the money for a woman's building the Classical School be at liberty to refund to the donors the money contributed and to use the land for other purpose connected with the School." In addition to the college subscriptions, two individuals, Hetty Goldman and Alice Walker (later Cosmopoulos) contributed \$1,000 each to the purchase of the land. The expropriation of the land was published in 1918 and the two schools

received their land titles a year later.

Soon after, at the American School, Edward Capps, the new Chairman of the Managing Committee, had launched a large campaign for the endowment of the School. In 1922 John Gennadius had just presented to the School his extraordinary library and collections and the School had received a magnificent gift from the Carnegie Corporation to build the Gennadius Library. Just before the May Meeting of the Managing Committee, in a letter to Bert Hodge Hill, Capps mentioned that "we hope to be able

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Share Your Memories!

After 80 years of use, Loring Hall is in need of expansion and some much-deserved modernization (see Development News box on p. 6 and website for details), but one thing that won't change is Loring's place as the heart and soul of the School. We invite you to help mark Loring Hall's 80th year and celebrate the years to come by participating in our web-based Memory Book project. What remembrances of your years at Loring would you like to share? Whether funny or poignant, historical or recent, we'd like to hear them! Add your anecdote to the guest book (<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/alumni/guestbook/>) and share them with your fellow alums!

ASCSA in the Field

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overarching objective of gaining a better understanding of the Kalamianos site and its hinterland.

In 2010 we plan to conduct a study season, with the goal of producing a monograph on the project soon thereafter.



PLAKIAS SURVEY

THOMAS STRASSER, Providence College

While claims for pre-Neolithic artifacts on Crete have been made for decades, the Plakias Survey is the first project to identify Mesolithic and Palaeolithic artifacts in datable geologic contexts.

The survey, led by Eleni Panagopoulou (Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology, Southern Greece) and Thomas Strasser (Providence College) under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Greece, identified 29 sites associated with caves and rockshelters and collected a sample of just over 2,000 stone artifacts attributable to the Mesolithic and the Lower Palaeolithic periods. Since Crete has been an island for five million years, these findings have significant implications for the history of seafaring in the Mediterranean. The Plakias team presented these findings at the Archaeological Institute of America's Annual Meeting in Anaheim, California, in early January.

The Plakias project found the Stone Age artifacts in 2008; the 2009 season was de-

voted to conducting geological analyses to provide datable contexts and providing a *terminus ante quem* more than one hundred and thirty thousand years B.P. for the Lower Palaeolithic artifacts. A Mesolithic site-location model was used to identify regions on Crete likely to have early Holocene sites. The team considered that if Mesolithic foragers found smaller islands attractive for subsistence, Crete must also have been a desirable habitat; and so they searched for habitats that were preferred by foragers and that also have the appropriate environmental features to preserve their sites or activity areas. The coastal area around Plakias has limestone caves and rockshelters, proximity to coastal wetlands, and a steep bathymetric drop-off that both attracted foragers and preserved their cultural remains. Upon examining all caves and rockshelters near the mouths of freshwater perennial streams and rivers emptying into the Libyan Sea, the survey team discovered lithic artifacts on the slopes directly below the openings. The geological context at five of the sites allowed an approximate date to be assigned of 130,000 years, although the artifacts may, in fact, be much older.

The principal raw materials found were quartz and, to a lesser extent, various types of chert; both were used for manufacturing the majority of Mesolithic and Palaeolithic artifacts. Mesolithic-period tools include end scrapers, notches, denticulates, truncations, spines, and combination tools. The absence of polished stone axes, ground stone querns, clay or stone spindle whorls, and characteristic ceramic wares of Neolithic or later type strongly argues against a post-Mesolithic age for the Plakias industry.

Lower Palaeolithic lithic artifacts were

collected from nine sites. The Palaeolithic artifacts are distinguishable from the Mesolithic ones by their larger size as well as by technological and typological criteria. The tools include bifaces (handaxes), cleavers, scrapers, and other forms. The geological contexts at five of the sites, including associations with raised marine terraces and fossil soils, suggest an approximate age of 130,000 B.P. for the oldest artifacts, and they are probably much older. The presence of Lower Palaeolithic sites is strong evidence for an early period of seafaring in the Mediterranean, with implications that the colonization of Europe by early African hominins was not exclusively land-based.

An in-depth article on the survey findings will be published in an upcoming issue of *Hesperia* (79.2), available in June 2010.



EXCAVATIONS AT ANCIENT NEMEA

KIM SHELTON, University of California, Berkeley

The forthcoming project "Excavations at Ancient Nemea, 2010–2012" will investigate the process of transition in the area of the later Sanctuary of Zeus from border region, or hinterland, between emerging political powers to a ritual center that became a focus for pan-Hellenic national and ethnic identity; a change that the area exhibits as it moves from the prehistoric period into the early historical one. The site is well positioned for the examination of this process as it sits at the crossroads of routes that run from Mycenae to the Corinthian Gulf and from the central Arcadian heartland to the Argive plain. It also acts as a liminal zone that stimulates interaction between three regions and their emerging poleis (Phlious, Kleonai, Argos). Thus, the Nemea Excavation Project has the ability to be able to explore and define boundaries and transitions both diachronically and synchronically; between Bronze Age centers, among poleis, and from habitation to ritual use.

Indeed, although the development of ritual centers and their relationship to earlier Mycenaean sites are subjects discussed individually at other sites, it has been until now difficult or impossible to bring Nemea into these dialogues, despite its being able to exhibit evidence for both issues. We hope that this project will make a significant contribution to our knowledge of Aegean prehistory, Iron Age regional transition, and studies of the development of organized ritual spaces. ❄



Plakias survey, left: the Preveli Gorge. Right: Hand axe found at its west flank.

ASCSA Summer Session 2009: A Multimedia Experience

Summer Session I began on a wonderfully clear, windy afternoon on Lykavitos with some excellent views of the monuments and mountains around the city of Athens. That afternoon proved a harbinger of good fortune, and τύχη stayed with us throughout the program. We were grateful to have her along as our apparent protectress. The schedule was demanding, but we had 20 superb students (9 undergraduates; 6 graduates; 4 high school teachers, recipients of a Fulbright fellowship; and an associate

professor of English from DePauw University) who stayed the course.

At the end of it, we were tired but in the best possible way, worn out with the pleasure of having accomplished a physically and intellectually demanding program of visits to well over 100 sites and museums and coordination with over 60 American, Greek, German, French, and Danish archaeologists. These individuals took precious time from their research agendas to discuss everything from the shapes of architectural moldings to the poetry of Kavafis, with stops along the way at Schliemann's notebooks, Michael Ventris' letters, processions in the palace at Tiryns, and many other places too numerous to mention.

The opportunity for two professors to lead the session (co-directorship), introduced in recent years, proved advantageous to the students, who benefit from the depth of knowledge that two directors with complementary interests can bring to the program, and from the combined larger network of speakers that both directors could recruit. Student comments (see sidebar) attest to the benefits of this arrangement and to the overall program.

The effects of Summer Sessions are far-reaching. Art educator Joel Cook has already put into practice his knowledge and created a list of bibliographic sources for AP Art History teachers (www.amazon.com/AP-Art-History-Bronze-Age-through-Alexander-Greece/lm/R1Y9NOUC2CFZ6/ref=cm_lm_byauthor_title_full). Richard Davis, another teacher who participated in the session, tracked our visits to every site on a Google Map page. His blog (www.hotchkissmedia.org/rdavis/2009/06/) was invaluable for the students, and it was enjoyed by families in the States. Secondary school teacher Jennifer Carinci (currently a Ph.D. candidate in Education at Johns Hopkins University) kept an amazingly illustrated scrapbook, capturing places, people, and monuments. Both students and directors now have a rich photographic archive which they turn to for classes, research, and education outreach to our communities.

In sum, the ASCSA Summer Session offers something profoundly important. All participants acquire an appreciation of culture in a context rather than in a textbook. They learn what challenges face a country with such a rich heritage trying to progress in contemporary society. All participants also gain that 3-D understanding of the ancient world. Without having to



Summer session students at Eleutherai.

Photo: T. Winters

navigate the mountains and seas of Greece, it is difficult to understand how important a factor geography is for ancient history. Those who continue in Classics often come back, apply to the Academic Year Program, finish their dissertations at the ASCSA, and may even ultimately decide to lead a Summer Session.

Finally we must thank our students, who endured some extremely long days punctuated by double-barreled lectures. There were certainly times when, in the midst of the kilns and inscriptions, they must have wondered what hit them. We can only hope that they have recovered and are still committed to pursuing the profession that provided us with the opportunity to be a part of their education. It is an honor to be associated with the American School of Classical Studies and we hope to see them all back on Souidias soon.

— Eleni Hasaki (University of Arizona)
and Timothy F. Winters
(Austin Peay State University)
Co-Directors, Summer Session I

For a Google map: “Where is the Summer Session?” by Richard Davis, and more text and photos of the summer session, see <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/spiffs/summersession09>.

What our students say...

“Summer Session I benefited enormously from having co-leaders who were different in many ways. Their academic interests and leadership styles, though dissimilar, were complementary, and both leaders demonstrated a sincere love for Greece, both ancient and modern. This affection was contagious, and for me, the experience brought to life images I had only ever seen in books. It was particularly wonderful to have one session leader who is a frequent visitor to Greece, and another who is a native of the country, as they both made the warm, welcoming, and vibrant culture of Greece—not just its art and architecture—tangible to all.”

ELIZABETH BAUDOIN, Ph.D. candidate in Art History, Duke University

“To say that attending the ASCSA Summer Session was life-changing would be an understatement. As a teacher of Art History, I was blown away at the breadth and quality of the program. Under the direction of Drs. Hasaki and Winters, I was able to gain perspective on Greek history that I had lacked to that point. . . . I thoroughly enjoyed them both, along with the different attitudes and knowledge bases they had. I think it was a definite strength of the program, and to be offered (sometimes) different perspectives/opinions on the same subject was good. It forced me to think, isolate, and draw conclusions, which, in my opinion, is what any good educator allows their student to do. History has never been a one-sided story, and it was only fitting to have two professors leading this experience.”

JOEL COOK, Reagan High School, Houston, Texas

Kress Fellow Examines Agora's Funerary Monuments

In the 2008–09 academic year, thanks to funding from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the School awarded three fellowships aimed at supporting scholars who are publishing materials from the excavations at Ancient Corinth or the Athenian Agora. Kress Publications Fellow Janet Burnett Grossman (The J. Paul Getty Museum, retired) provided the following report on her progress during her fellowship.

My goal in spending three months in Athens was to make significant advances on the manuscript of the catalogue of the sculpted funerary monuments from the Athenian Agora. While in Athens the thrust of my efforts were twofold: utilization of the Blegen Library to check all bibliographic references and to gather current information on literature pertinent to gravestones; and examination, and in some cases reexamination, of sculptures in the Agora store-rooms.

I examined and made notes on seventy-one sculptures that were on a list of uncertain reliefs that Carol Lawton had compiled. Carol is working on the votive reliefs from the Agora, but has also performed the invaluable task of shelf reading, with the assistance of one of her students, all the sculptures in the inventory to ensure that every possible fragment of a relief was identified so that if one of us could make a reasonable case for its being either of votive or funerary origin, it would be included in one or the other of our respective volumes. Of those fragments of uncertain reliefs, I determined that twenty-nine had enough characteristics to consider them

fragments of grave monuments, and they will be added to my catalogue, bringing the total number of sculptures in the manuscript to 395. In addition to examining the sculptures on the uncertain list, I looked at an additional fifty-four stones about which I had lingering questions. All of this direct contact with the stones is work that could be accomplished only in Athens and for that reason alone it was essential that I was there.

In the library, I was able to check the last ten years of periodical literature in an organized and methodical manner owing to the open access of journals that is still the practice of the Blegen Library. I searched both JSTOR and Dyabola databases on relevant keywords, and I also discovered much useful information on certain niche topics relevant to the interpretation and iconography of various stones.

In summary, I accomplished my original goals and more during my three months at the School, and am continuing my work on the manuscript as I prepare it for internal review later this year. The 395 fragments of funerary monuments that have been unearthed to date in the excavations

of the Athenian Agora are weathered and degraded, but they have the advantage of a known provenance and are worthy of study. Some exhibit carving of the highest quality so that they can still be enjoyed aesthetically, while others contain rare or unique iconography. All of them are of interest for the development of funerary sculpture.

The monuments to which these fragments belonged stood originally in the cemeteries located outside the city gates. Most of these sculptures were brought in as building stones, and some probably were re-used several times for this purpose. The most exciting discovery among the reliefs is a fragment depicting a priestess of Athena (S1060). New examples of rare scenes or monument types include the fragment of a stele with a kneeling attendant figure, three fragments of monuments featuring Hermes *Psychopompos*, a funerary altar with Bacchic motifs, and a triangular monument with the relief of a butterfly. Fragments from six East Greek monuments were a surprising discovery, suggesting that some members of the Metic population of Athens commissioned gravestones from their home cities. ✽

Dissertations Advance Thanks to Solow Fellowships

In 2008–09, funding from the Solow Art & Architecture Foundation enabled two advanced Ph.D. candidates to spend two months on dissertation research requiring access to archaeological sites and collections in Greece and the use of the resources of the American School.

Katherine Swinford (University of Cincinnati) was able to complete the initial assessment of the archaeological remains from the archaic settlement at Toumba-Thessaloniki, which forms the basis for her dissertation. Her project includes a detailed study of the archaeological remains from Toumba in order to create a comprehensive stratigraphy of the archaic settlement, along with the study of survey finds from the nearby Langadas Basin, which will provide comparanda for the material culture of Toumba and will locate the settlement in a broader regional context. Her time in Greece yielded data that will comprise

the primary body of evidence for her dissertation and provided the foundation for preliminary analysis performed during the remainder of the year.

Along with Dr. Stelios Andreou, the director of excavations at Toumba, and two colleagues, Ms. Swinford prepared a submission for presentation of the preliminary results of the recent excavations at Toumba at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America. Their submission was accepted, and *New Excavations at Thessaloniki Toumba: Continuity and Communitarity in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages* was presented in Philadelphia in January 2009.

Angela Ziskowski (Bryn Mawr College), whose dissertation deals with the formation of Corinthian identity during the Archaic period, worked toward finalizing research in the Corinth Museum and engaging in a

continued on next page



Katherine Swinford studies a Geometric skyphos in the excavation laboratory, Thessaloniki, Greece.

J. Montgomery Sears: Brief Life, Long Legacy

A contributor to various historical newsletters, Nancy B. Wilson came across a long-ago ASCSA connection while researching a historically prominent Boston family. Pursuing this lead, she discovered—and shares here—a window on the life and times of a School alumnus and the lasting impression the ASCSA made on him and his family.

Among the ASCSA's most dedicated supporters in its early years were Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston. Sears had inherited a large fortune from his father and pursued a career in Boston real estate, but he also had many personal interests, particularly music and archaeology. His first contribution to archaeology, in 1896, was purchasing the library of the late archaeologist Ernest Curtius (noted for the original excavation of Olympia), which he donated to the library at Yale, his alma mater. In 1898, about the time of the inception of the ASCSA's Corinth Excavations, Sears and his wife donated \$1,000 to the School.

From 1896 to 1900 their son J. Montgomery Sears Jr. ("Monty") was a student at Harvard. He had studied the Greek language for five years, as many did at that time. His record in Greek (as in nearly all his other classes) was poor, which must have been of much concern to his parents. He took some months from his studies at Harvard to study in Athens at the ASCSA, and after graduating from Harvard, he spent the next academic year at the School.

The School had 16 students at this time, considered a "happy condition." In Athens Monty evidently put up at the Hotel Grande Bretagne, still a five-star hotel on Constitution Square. However, he spent much of his time at excavations at Oeniadae and Corinth. He evidently did apply himself and became much involved in the work. It appears that his parents financed the specific projects, as a report at the time said the Oeniadae work was "carried out at the expense of two members of the school, Dr. L.L. Forman and J. Montgomery Sears Jr."

In November 1900 Monty wrote home describing a trip from Athens to Arcadia with two companions, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Richardson (of the faculty), which took several days. Travel was by horse and mule, with two muleteers. The party stayed in primitive villages along the way, untouched by the refinements of civilization. They returned to Athens, much more quickly, by train.

Monty returned home in 1901 and began at Harvard Law, where he applied himself somewhat better than as an undergraduate, and graduated in 1904. In 1902 and 1904 he found time to complete two articles about the excavations in Greece. The first



Photo: Courtesy Sarah C. Sears Archive

was "The Lechaem Road and the Propylaea at Corinth," published in *The Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America*, and the second was "Oeniadae: VI. The Ship-Sheds," published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. After graduation he entered the law firm of his uncle, Charles F. Choate, Jr., in Boston.

Monty's father died in 1905, and Monty began to forge his own path into new interests, notably politics. An active member of the Democratic party in Boston, he attended a statewide convention at Faneuil Hall in 1907, declared his candidacy for alderman (but then withdrew in favor of a blacksmith named Daniel Donnelly), and had his name put forward for State Senate. But the world would not see how this burgeoning political career might have evolved.

In August 1908 Monty left his office early one afternoon and headed into Rhode Island in his new "high powered roadster." At Providence he checked into a hotel, then picked up a friend, George Saunders, nearby. Although it was quite late, they headed south to visit another friend.

At about 1 a.m. they were sighted driving very fast toward a poorly marked bend in the road. Sears missed the turn. The car flew over an embankment, crashed, and somersaulted, and both men were thrown

out, suffering grave injuries. Other motorists who had seen them pass and feared the worst returned to the site, and quickly phoned for aid.

Monty Sears' injuries were extensive, and he died at Providence Hospital the following morning. He was 28 years old.

In later years Monty's mother Sarah made many contributions as memorials to her son, including some to the ASCSA. From 1910 through 1916 (when the School suspended due to World War I), she made annual gifts of \$1,500. In 1920 she was a major donor toward a new Mason and Hamlin grand piano for the School's social rooms. From 1924 to 1927 she served as an ASCSA Trustee. In 1925 she donated "a new Ford car" to the dig in progress at that time. Sears' influence also found its way into a 1936 town cookbook edited by his sister Helen, who contributed "A Greek Recipe for Orange Compote," which her brother had brought home from Greece. ❀

For a first-person account of J. Montgomery Sears' experiences in Greece, visit <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/spiffs/montgomerysears> to read his letter home, dated Nov. 21, 1900, courtesy of the Sarah C. Sears Archive.

Solow Fellowships

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number of topographical studies. She also had the opportunity to participate in the Sikyon Survey Project, under the direction of Yannis Lolos, which greatly enhanced her understanding of an important regional neighbor of the Corinthians.

Thanks to her presence in Corinth, Ms. Ziskowski was able to research a number of objects in the Corinth Museum that were critical to her dissertation work, and to obtain photographs of all the objects to be included in her dissertation. She also made substantial progress on her topographic study of the area, engaging with the terrain on foot in order to inform her understanding of what would have logically been considered part of Corinthian territory, a key aspect in her dissertation chapter on topography and boundaries. ❀

Greece in 1963

ASCSA Managing Committee Member Diskin Clay has experienced the School from many perspectives: as a Trustee of the Gennadius Library, a Whitehead Professor, an excavator, and a student. Here, he shares some recollections of his first exposure to the School, as a Regular Member in 1963–64.

Guided by what the pagan Greeks used to call an *agathos daimon*, we [Clay and his wife, Jenny Strauss Clay, also a Regular Member that year] decided not to live in Loring Hall. By great good luck we rented a part of Lia Londou's apartment at 64 Odos Skoufa in Kolonaki. It was on the fifth floor and from the opening of a small street named Staikou we had a clear view of the acropolis and Parthenon. The Parthenon and Propylaia were very dramatic as their Pentelic marble was illuminated by lightning.

In 1963 Greek kitchens still had iceboxes. The iceman delivered every Thursday and perhaps more often. If we overslept the block of ice would become a puddle in the bucket outside our door. From our balcony we could look down on moving baskets laden with fish and hear a voice crying "the fisherman, the fisherman." There was also the cry of the itinerant peddler. All of this has long disappeared from Odos Skoufa, as have the great scruffy restaurants to the east of the Greek Agora—the Jannina and now the Epeiros. They have been devoured by the excavations of the Agora.

Almost every Sunday we would take out our car from parking on the dangerous Odos Skoufa and travel up Mt. Hymettos to the monastery at Kaisariane. The reason for our trip was the divine Olympia. She was a donkey worthy of Giotto of the Arena Chapel. We would feed her apples and carrots and drink pure water from the cisterns of the monastery. There are no donkeys in Greece of 2009, the date of my last visit.

We were very lucky to have gotten to know Lia Londou. Sometimes when we returned to Greece in later years we would stay in her apartment. She was the sister of Andreas Londos, whose first wife was Maro Seferis. She arranged for me to meet Seferis and his wife and in 1971 I spent a long afternoon with them. It was a truly unforgettable experience. I recorded my memories of that afternoon and our conversation in *The New Griffon* NS 2 (1997) 39–47.

In 1963 Henry Robinson was Director of the American School and during our many trips to Corinth he directed us to every well there. He was a somewhat austere man and posted a notice in the School at the mail boxes warning the women students to dress modestly so not to offend the Greek

women dressed in black. Eugene Vanderpool was Professor of Archaeology and was long an advisor after we left the School to return to the University of Washington. Charles Williams was the director of the excavations in Corinth and he enlisted my classmate Nancy Bookidis to collaborate in the Corinth Excavations; she began her long career on the slope of the mountain in 1964. Our trips took us to many sites in Greece but not to northern Greece: we traveled to Crete on the ill-fated Myrtidiotissa, to Corinth (of course), Boeotia and the sanctuary of Apollo on Mt. Ptoon, to Brauron and the east coast of Attica down to Sounion, Bassae and Mount Lykaion, Megalopolis, and Delphi (twice). As we climbed up to the Corycian Cave by the back route up from the Stadium we looked down to the Gulf of Corinth and sighted the yacht of Aristotle Onassis. We were told that the Kennedys were aboard.

The trip that made the greatest impression on me took us up to Bassae, the old Bassae Hotel, and Mount Lykaion. It was already getting cold in mid-October and our iron beds made it seem even colder. We climbed Mount Lykaion but beyond the precinct wall known to Pausanias we strangely continued to see our shadows. Vanderpool, whose Greek was perfect, told us a story of an earlier visit. Thinking of Pausanias' shadow he asked a local if he could still see his shadow halfway up the mountain. The local looked at him incredulously and said: "You've got to be a stranger to these parts."

Coming down from the mountain on November 22 we met a Greek who asked us if we were German. When I said that we were Americans he replied "Kennedy καλός άνθρωπος." I did not quite understand the response then, but I did the next day down in Megalopolis. I had left the hotel where we were staying for some coffee and instead of bazouki music they were playing Beethoven's third symphony, the *Heroica*. When I returned to the hotel I stopped in the lounge to listen to the 8:00 AM news on the radio. Then I understood. The sympathy of the Greeks for us was enormous and touching.

It was a tragic and wonderful time to live in Greece. When we arrived in Pylos I bought a paper (was it *To Bema*?) and read

the headline: *Communist Agent Assassinate President Kennedy*. The next day on our way back to Athens I bought another paper with the headline: *The Murderer is Murdered*. It showed a picture of Jack Ruby killing Lee Harvey Oswald. It was a grim Thanksgiving for Americans as we sat at table with Henry Robinson at its head.

In the spring of 1964 we did not excavate in Corinth but traveled to Sicily, Rome, and Paris. We sold our car. We would not return to Greece until the summer of 1968. ❄

Managing Committee

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Department), representing Gonzaga University, a new Cooperating Institution; Ioannis Mylonopoulos (Department of Art History and Archaeology), as a third voting representative from Columbia University; Kristen Seaman (Department of Visual Arts), as a second representative from Kennesaw State University; Christopher Stackowicz (Department of Visual Art), representing Bethel College, a new Cooperating Institution; David Voros (Art Department), representing the University of South Carolina, a new Cooperating Institution; Charles T. Watkinson (Director, Purdue University Press), as a second representative from Purdue University; and Justin Walsh (Art History), as a representative from Louisiana State University.

Also at the meeting, Managing Committee Chair Mary C. Sturgeon confirmed the appointment of Richard Anderson as Architect *Emeritus* of the Agora Excavations. His appointment was recommended by Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp in recognition of loyal service. Mr. Anderson has served as Architect at the Agora Excavations since 1989.

In other Managing Committee business, a proposal to form a new standing committee of the Managing Committee, a Committee on Information Technology, was recently approved by institutional vote. The proposal had been approved by the Managing Committee's Executive Committee at the January meeting. A ballot, sent to the Managing Committee as a matter of substance in February, was finalized March 5. ❄

2009–10 Members: Inquiring Minds

The stimulating intellectual community at the School this year was enriched by scholars pursuing research on topics both tangible (e.g., pottery, monuments, buildings) and conceptual (e.g., poetry, identity, space). Members for 2009–10 are listed below, along with research interests and fellowships held.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Kristen Nicole Baxter

Rutgers, The State University
Martin Ostwald Fellow

Archaic Greek poetry, specifically choral lyric. Dissertation examining the religious significance of the epinician poetry of Pindar and Bacchylides

Johanna Best

Bryn Mawr College

James H. and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow
Greek archaeology in the Classical and Hellenistic periods, Greek religion, architecture and landscape. Public green spaces

Christian F. Cloke

University of Cincinnati

The Archaic to Roman period in the Nemea Valley

Emily Catherine Egan

University of Cincinnati

Emily Townsend Vermeule Fellow
Nestor's Megaron: Contextualizing a Mycenaean institution at Pylos

Dominic Paul Galante

University of Pennsylvania

Archaic and Classical Greek history

Joseph Viguers Groves

University of Michigan

Philip Lockhart Fellow
Roman conquest in Augustan authors

Paul Joseph Kosmin

Harvard University

Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
Seleucid Space: Spatial dynamics and ideology of the Seleucid Empire

Karen Anne Laurence

University of Michigan

Heinrich Schliemann Fellow
The Administration of Cult: Archaeological Evidence for the Infrastructure of Greek Sanctuaries

Katherine E. Lu

University of Michigan

Michael Jameson Fellow
The afterlife of drama in the Second Sophistic

Charlotte Elizabeth Maxwell-Jones

University of Michigan

The Hellenistic East and interactions of the Greek population with natives and non-natives, particularly in Hellenistic Bactria

Lincoln Thomas Nemetz-Carlson

Ohio State University

Perceptions of the past and depictions of the present in Athenian monumental art of the 5th century

Robert Joseph Nichols

Indiana University

Virginia Grace Fellow

Language of $\tau\eta\omega\pi\lambda\alpha$ in Lysias and Demosthenes

Jessica Paga

Princeton University

Bert Hodge Hill Fellow

Architectural agency and the construction of Athenian democracy, symbiotic relationship between the urban landscape of Athens and the formation of democracy 510 to 480 B.C.E.

Cameron Glaser Pearson

City University of New York

Poetical and historical context in which martial elegy was developed

Mark Felix Piskorowski

Michigan State University

Archaic Athens and roles played by the Peisistratids that helped to form the developing polis

Kelcy Sagstetter

University of Pennsylvania

John Williams White Fellow

Documentation and epigraphical analysis of ancient Greek inscriptions via 3-D laser scanning

Sarit Stern

Johns Hopkins University

Apollo and Artemis together

Christina Marie Trego

Florida State University

Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow

Construction and employment of fortifications in the Argolid and Corinthia at both palatial and non-palatial sites during LHIIIB

John Anthony Tully

Princeton University

James Rignall Wheeler Fellow

Classical and Hellenistic Greek history: notions of identity in ancient Greece and on the Hellenistic Achaean League

Charles Umiker

Pennington School

Greek history, art history, language technology

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Natalie Abell

University of Cincinnati

Fulbright Fellow

Reconsidering a cultural crossroads: Diachronic analysis of island identity and Aegean connectivity in Bronze Age Kea

Matthew J. Baumann

Ohio State University

The imagery of poet cults in Ancient Greece

Alexis Marie Belis

Princeton University

Fire on the Mountain: Ash altars and mountaintop sanctuaries in Ancient Greece

Heidi F. Broome-Raines

Brown University

M. Alison Frantz Fellow

Reception of Classical Greek drama in early and middle Byzantium

Miriam Galadriel Clinton

University of Pennsylvania

Fulbright Fellow

Minoan neopalatial domestic architecture: a contextual analysis of the ordinary house

Tzoulia Dimitriou

Boston University

Attic old comedy

Jamieson Donati

NYU, Institute of Fine Arts

Toward an Agora: The spatial and architectural development of Greek civic space in the Peloponnese

Yuki Furuya

University of Cincinnati

Jacob Hirsch Fellow

Diachronic trends of Late Minoan jewelry motifs: reflection of social changes during the Neopalatial and the Final Palatial periods

Scott Charles Gallimore

University at Buffalo

Edward Capps Fellow

Roman Ierapytna: A Cretan port city and its role in the pan-Mediterranean Roman economy

Mark David Hammond

University of Missouri – Columbia

Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow

Roman and Late Roman pottery from Corinth and its environs (1st to 8th centuries A.D.)

2009–10 Members

continued from previous page

Jason R. Harris

University of Southern California
Eugene Vanderpool Fellow
Mobility and identity among Greeks in Magna Graecia during the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods

Kristine Marie Hess

University of Chicago
Mount Sinai and the Monastery of Saint Catherine: depicting “place” and “space” in pilgrimage art

Seth Jaffe

University of Toronto
Thucydidean moral psychology: Fear, honor, profit and the nature of political order

Styliani Kalle

Coulson/Cross Fellow in Turkey

Lauren Murray Kinnee

NYU, Institute of Fine Arts
Solow Dissertation Fellow
The Roman trophy: From battlefield marker to emblem of power

Kristian Lorenzo

University of Wisconsin – Madison
Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow
Greek and Roman naval victory monuments: from Megara to Rome

Sarah Elizabeth Madole

NYU, Institute of Fine Arts
Sarcophagus imagery and the construction of identity in Roman Asia Minor

Jerolyn Elizabeth Morrison

Leicester University
Cooking pots and cooking practices

Ayşe Ozil

University of London
Cotsen Traveling Fellow
Changes in Orthodox communal buildings in Asia Minor during the nineteenth century

Ann Patnaude

University of Chicago
Locating identity: Word and image in Archaic Greek pottery, ca. 675–480 B.C.E.

Catherine W. Person

Bryn Mawr College
Kress Art and Architecture in Antiquity Fellow
Domestic shrines in houses of Roman Greece: A comparative study with Asia Minor and Italy

Benjamin M. Sullivan

University of California at Irvine
Ione Mylonas Shear Fellow
Aspects of Archaic Greek land warfare

Laura Surtees

Bryn Mawr College
Solow Dissertation Fellow
A Thessalian city: The urban survey of Kastro Kallitheia

Martin Gregory Wells

University of Minnesota
Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow
A cosmopolitan village: The Hellenistic settlement at Gordion

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Elizabeth Angelicoussis

Roman art in private British collections

Elizabeth C. Banks

University of Kansas
Publication of Lerna small finds - Neolithic through Bronze Age, architecture and stratigraphy of Lerna I and II

Iulian Trifon Birzescu

Mellon East European Research Fellow
Attic fine pottery of the Archaic period in Istros/Histria: Context and chronology

Thomas M. Brogan

INSTAP Study Center, East Crete
The production of perfumed oils at Mochlos, oil and wine at Papadiokambos and colored textiles in Pacheia Ammos. New light on the Minoan economy.

Mihalis Catapotis

NCSR Demokritos
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Technological study of metallurgical ceramics from the FN-MBA site of Mikro Vouni on Samothrace

Melissa Eaby

INSTAP Study Center, East Crete
Mortuary variability in Early Iron Age Cretan burials

Sireen El Zaatari

Max Planck Institute
Wiener Laboratory Angel Fellow in Skeletal Studies for Evolutionary Anthropology
The prehistoric Mediterranean diet: Evidence from microwear texture analysis of pre-Neolithic Greece

Edward M. Harris

Durham University

Nigel Martin Kennell

College Year in Athens
Greek citizen training in Hellenistic and Roman period and history of Archaic and Classical Sparta and archaeology of Laconia and Spartan women in the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Luisa Sonia Klinger

University of Haifa
Kress Publications Fellow

Robert D. Lamberton

Washington University - St. Louis
Education in antiquity

Elizabeth Langridge-Noti

American College of Greece
Greek pottery, Laconia

Carol L. Lawton

Lawrence University
Kress Publications Fellow

Sarah Lepinski

Bryn Mawr College
Kress Publications Fellow
Roman wall paintings from the Panagia field at Corinth

Maria Anne Liston

University of Waterloo
Burials in wells from the Agora

Richard D. McKirahan

Pomona College
Book on Philolaos

James D. Muhly

University of Pennsylvania (emeritus)
Cretan Bronze and Iron Age; copper and bronze metallurgy

Polymnia Muhly

Excavations at Kato Symi

Jennifer Lynne Palinkas

Arcadia University
Greek sacred architecture; roads, gates, processions

Mary B. Richardson

Greek epigraphy

David Kawalko Roselli

Scripps College
NEH Fellow
Athens at work: the representation of labor and laborers in Athenian art and drama

Susan I. Rotroff

Washington University - St. Louis
NEH Fellow
Industrial religion: ritual pyres at Athens

Deborah Ruscillo Cosmopoulos

University of Missouri, St. Louis
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Sexual dimorphism in mammalian skeletons

Jacek Rzepka

Warsaw University
Mellon East European Fellow
Stratocles of Diomeia: Civil strife and the nature of political leadership in Early Hellenistic Athens

Jan Motyka Sanders
Arcadia University
Urban development of post-independence Athens

Julia Louise Shear
Athenians' memory of the past, their identity, and ritual

Carolyn S. Snively
Gettysburg College
Excavations at Konjuh; Early Byzantine monasticism in the southern Balkan peninsula

Anne Stewart

Sharon Rae Stocker
University of Cincinnati
Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project (Albania); Blegen's unpublished work at Pylos

Gregory Stournaras
Coulson/Cross Fellow in Turkey

Sara Strack
Iron Age wells in the Agora

Anastasia Tatiana Theodoropoulou
Université de Paris I; Panthéon Sorbonne
Wiener Laboratory Faunal Fellow
Fishing by the lake: Fish and fishing activities at the lakeside settlement of Dispilio, Lake Kastoria, Greece

Leslie L Threatte
University of California, Berkeley
Greek epigraphy & linguistics

E. Loeta Tyree
The Skoteino cave

Chavdar S. Tzochew
St. Kliment Ohridski
Mellon East European Fellow
Trade and consumption in the Hellenistic city of Kabyle: A transport amphora study

Efrossini Vika
Bournemouth University
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Investigating fish consumption in Greek antiquity using delta 13C and delta 15N analysis from fish bone collagen

Bronwen Wickkiser
Vanderbilt University
NEH Fellow
New approaches to Asklepios

Loring Hall

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to build both the Gennadius building and the Hostel at the same time, if as seems possible we are to get gifts to cover each of them." The Athens Hostel had re-entered Capps' agenda for another reason: after the Asia Minor destruction, which led to the sudden influx of one million refugees to Greece, the problem of lodging, female or not, was real for the School. To solve the problem temporarily, the School rented Prince George's Palace on Academias Street from 1923 to 1929.

The School's acute lodging problems clearly mobilized negotiations between the School and the Women's Hostel Committee (WHC); there is extensive reference to it in the Minutes of the May Meeting of the Managing Committee in 1924, including a five-page supplement describing the terms of an agreement between the ASCSA and the Women's Committee on a Hostel for Women Students at Athens. The agreement is a very interesting and surprising document because it gives full power to the WHC concerning the administration and management of the Women's Hostel, which was to be "reserved exclusively for the accommodation of women students of the American School and of such other women, as it may be wise to admit."

However, the WHC's grant application to the Laura Spellman Rockefeller fund was turned down because the Rockefeller Foundation expressed doubts whether there "would ever be, or often be, 20 qualified women students available," and whether the building should be restricted solely to women. After this initial rejection letter, both Capps and Thomas began reconsidering the idea of an exclusively female hostel, formulating one that would accommodate both sexes. The change in the plans for the Women's Hostel in Athens did not have everybody's approval: Hetty Goldman and Alice Walker Cosmopoulos, who had contributed generously toward the purchase of the land in 1916, refused to consent to a hostel that allowed both sexes.

In December 1926, the School sent a revised application to the Rockefeller Foundation, to increase the School's endowment, build a residential hall, and support its publication program. Oddly, on March 4, 1927, the WHC submitted to the Foundation a *second* application for a women's hostel, which would, however, allow for men "whenever there are not enough women students to fill the bedrooms." In May

1927 the Rockefeller Foundation awarded \$500,000 to the School's programs; of the \$500,000, \$133,000 was allotted to the construction of a hostel, toward which the School was obliged to raise an additional \$66,000. A major dispute quickly erupted between Capps and Thomas (who was representing the Women's Hostel Committee), with Thomas claiming that the grant should fund the Women's Hostel on the basis of the March 1927 application. The School was too embarrassed to ask the Rockefeller Foundation what kind of a hostel it had funded, although the wording of the grant referred to a residential hall for "students and workers." Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the grant was made to the School. The conflict between Capps and Thomas, which lasted more than a year, was referred to Judge William Caleb Loring, the President of the School's Trustees, who became the key figure in resolving the hostel problem.

At a special meeting held in February 1928, a Special Trustees' Committee decided that the complete responsibility for the use of the building "for students and workers" rested exclusively with the Trustees, and not with the WHC. In March 1928 the WHC communicated to the Trustees a resolution announcing its dissolution. The dissolution of the WHC took place without the presence of M.C. Thomas, who was traveling abroad. Grace Macurdy, who participated in the dissolution meeting, wrote: "I think there was nothing else for us to do. None of us except Miss Thomas had ever been so very keen for a large Women's Hostel, no money had been subscribed for it and Miss Thomas never indicated that she would build it herself... Judge L[oring] is very optimistic when he thinks that in two months time or less the sum of 250,000 can be raised... Where it will all come from I do not know, but I can pretty surely say not from women's colleges. I think that Miss Thomas has perhaps accomplished this much, that the dormitory will be built both for men and women." The School soon managed to raise the \$66,000 needed for the residential hall, and construction began in the fall of 1928. The building was named after Judge Loring, honoring his courtesy, patience, firmness, and diplomatic astuteness. Stuart Thompson and John Van Pelt were the architects.

continued on next page

Wiener Lab Report

The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Bone Tools from Kryoneri, Lower Strymon Valley

ROZALIA CHRISTIDOU
PARIS X-NANTERRE UNIVERSITY
2008–09 WIENER LABORATORY FELLOW
IN FAUNAL STUDIES

My study of the bone tool assemblage of Kryoneri in northern Greece provides information about the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sequences of the site and addresses issues surrounding bone tool manufacture, use, and discard in the settlement. This study makes possible comparisons with other sites that provide information about technological traditions and the contexts of their use.

Study of the collection included recording of the manufacturing and use marks and of the natural alterations observed on the bone artifacts by naked eye and at low and high magnifications by means of a stereoscope and a metallographic microscope. The anatomical, morphological, and metric traits and the sequence of manufacture of each piece were also studied. The microscopic equipment and the skeletal reference collection of the Wiener Laboratory were used in the analysis.

A total of 143 bone pieces underwent examination. Manufacturing and use wear-and-tear have been securely identified on 110 out of 143. The Neolithic bone objects were made from deer antler, long bones,

ribs, scapulas, and tali (28, 43, 9, 3, and 2 specimens, respectively) and the Early Bronze Age ones from deer antler, long bones, ribs, and canines of *Sus* (3, 9, 1, and 2 specimens). The anatomical origin of nine artifacts has not been identified.

Included in the study was an examination of the stratigraphic distribution of the artifacts. The Neolithic material (dated, with the exception of one fragment, to the later Late Neolithic and the beginning of the Final Neolithic) was recovered from discard zones at the periphery of the settlement and the Early Bronze Age pieces from habitation areas.

Overall, the material from the dump zones of Kryoneri contrasts with other sites of this period, where constructed areas have mainly been explored. The Kryoneri bone tool assemblage exhibits a considerable morphological diversity; lack of significant numbers of typologically and technologically homogenous tools; limited evidence for tool maintenance; an appreciable amount of rejected deer antler; and frequent animal damage of the objects after their discard. An unusual variety of pointed implements has been recorded. These artifacts include rare finds such as a bone pin and bipoints, as well as a head of harpoon, unique for the region. As a rule, the pointed objects were carefully worked using scraping and/or grinding, and the shaping methods employed are comparable to those known from other Neolithic sites of northern Greece. But contrary to these sites, complex debitage methods are virtually absent from Kryoneri. Selectivity of raw materials becomes apparent from the types and size of the long bone splinters used as tool blanks. Edged tools are less frequent and less varied both technologically and typologically than the points, and this also contrasts with other Neolithic sites of northern Greece. Finally, fragments of spoons, a unique head of a humerus of large cattle used as tool, and a spherical bowl made from the head of a femur of large mammal, similar to those found in the Middle Chalcolithic of Cappadocia, Central Anatolia (personal observation), were also found.

Fragmentation and small sample size made investigation of the typological and technological variability in the bone tools of the Early Bronze Age unfeasible, although the simple character of the production would be in agreement with data available from advanced Final Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in northern Greece and environs. The Early Bronze Age sample includes, apart from a toothed tool and a

tubular object, fragments of awls and edged tools made from shattered long bones and a split rib. Raw materials and techniques do not show differences between this period and the Neolithic. Most of the tools are extensively scraped and/or ground and carefully finished. While traces from use of the Early Bronze Age tools on animal and vegetal materials are well formed, resharpening traces have not been recognized. However, this may be due to the small sample size. Finally, this study reveals the sparse character of bone artifacts in the constructed area of the Early Bronze Age, when compared to the Neolithic contexts. ✂

Loring Hall

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“Although the old Hostel idea has been scrapped, we [have] nevertheless inherit[ed] some of the responsibilities that come from the organization which sponsored the Hostel. We are not likely to go anything like so far in throwing open LH to occupants as Miss Thomas and her Committee planned, and yet probably we ought to adopt a fairly broad academic principle. . . . There is also the further consideration that we have built a building of considerably greater capacity than our present needs and can easily suffer a staggering loss each year unless we make a definite effort to keep our rooms filled.” Of course, this letter from Capps to Rhys Carpenter in September 1929, a few months before Loring Hall’s official opening, could not anticipate that 80 years later the School would need more residential space.

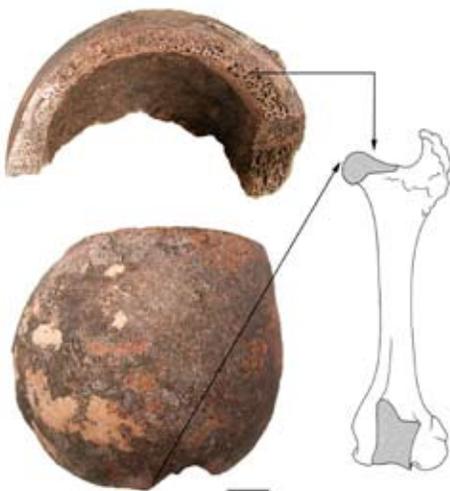
— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

Fellowships

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My year as a Regular Member at the ASCSA was an invaluable experience. My education was enhanced not only through the visits to the archaeological sites and museums but also through the interaction and communication with colleagues and scholars within the archaeological community. I believe that the year at the school provided me with an interactive course of study that will help in my current research as well as enhance my future teaching experience. It has been a privilege to hold the Emily Townsend Vermeule Fellowship.

STELLA DIAKOU
Bryn Mawr College
2008–09 Emily Townsend Vermeule Fellow



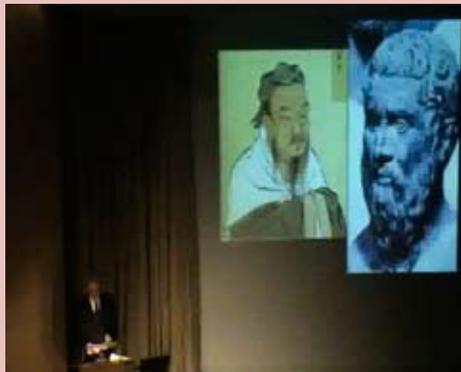
Spherical bowl from head of femur.

School Lecture Series Online

The School has posted videocasts of its popular Lecture Series on the website. The last two years of lectures are available for viewing to all alumni, Managing Committee members, Members, and staff of the School under those four navigational headings (password needed).

In addition, the School's Open Meeting is available to the general public at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/News/newsDetails/lecture-open-meeting-of-the-work-of-the-school/>.

The ASCSA thanks the Canellopoulos Foundation and the U.S. Department of Education for their generous support of the Director's Lecture Series, and also thanks Lloyd E. Cotsen for the Gennadius Lecture Series.



Ian Morris (Stanford University) giving the Trustees Lecture at the School in December.

History at the University of Pennsylvania while continuing his undergraduate teaching duties at Swarthmore. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, he was an editor of the *Cambridge Ancient History* from 1976 to 1992.

Mr. Ostwald was a Member of the School (Fulbright Fellow) in 1961–1962. He served as a representative to the Managing Committee from Swarthmore College from May 1968 until his retirement, when he became a Managing Committee Member *Emeritus*. ❦

Student Report

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fill of the various rooms and floors of the houses. Since the animals identified are not burrowing animals (like the moles, for example), the bones represent the actual animals that coexisted with humans in and around the settlement during the phases of occupation or a little later. So, they possibly ended up in the assemblage either due to their natural death, or due to predation activity. The possibility of the translocation of bones from upper stories or upper terraces of the island is also strong, due to soil erosion. Finally, since the study of the stratigraphy of the houses is not yet complete, information regarding most of the contexts as well as the use of certain rooms and spaces is still lacking; thus, I cannot comment on the presence of rodents in the storage rooms and in the magazines of the houses, and what this could mean for the everyday life of the inhabitants.

In summation, the Mochlos material offers new data to help illuminate the micro-mammalian history of Cretan fauna, which is a big puzzle for both zooarchaeologists and paleontologists. The presence of both commensal rodents (house mice) and wild rodents and insectivores (spiny mice, wood mice, shrews), which yield information about the microhabitats, helps in the reconstruction of the environment around the site and in the recreation of the everyday life of the inhabitants.

This project would not have taken place without an Advanced Fellowship from the ASCSA, for which I am extremely grateful. Further gratitude goes to Jeffrey Soles and Kostis Davaras, directors of the Mochlos excavations, whose permit was mandatory for the undertaking of the project; to INSTAP Study Center Director Thomas Brogan and his skillful staff; and to Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox, who provided me with space in the lab, support, and enthusiasm. ❦

In Memoriam

REBECCA C. ROBINSON
1924–2009

Rebecca Cooper Wood Robinson, wife of the late Henry S. Robinson, Director of the School and Director of the Corinth Excavations from 1959–1969, died on December 7, 2009 at Medford Leas Retirement Community in Medford, NJ.

Rebecca C. Robinson earned an A.B. (cum laude) in archaeology from Bryn Mawr College in 1945 and an M.A. in 1950. She was a School Member in 1950–51 (Ella Riegel Fellow of Bryn Mawr College), working at the Agora excavations during the spring and at the University of Pennsylvania excavations at Gordion that summer. She was a Special School Fellow in 1951–1952, when Henry S. Robinson was a Fulbright Research Scholar at the School. They married in December 1953. During the years when Henry Robinson was Director of the School, she presented lectures and teaching sessions for the students and spent summers at the Corinth Excavations. She returned to the School from 1978 to 1979 as a Senior Associate Member. She published “Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora” in *Hesperia*, 1985.

SAVE THE DATE

The American School will celebrate its 130th anniversary in 2011 with events in the U.S. and in Greece. Please look for announcements in the coming year!

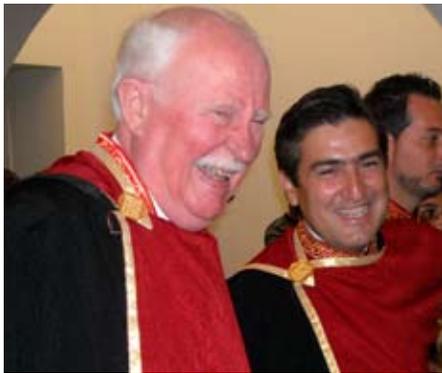
SIR HUGH LLOYD-JONES
1922–2009

Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones, former Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University and a Classical scholar of great renown and prodigious output, died on October 5, 2009 at age 87. Known as an enthusiastic lecturer and a colorful scholar, he taught at Oxford from 1954 to 1989; his retirement was recognized with a knighthood that same year. His published works covered a wide range of fields, including Greek epic, lyric, tragedy, comedy, Hellenistic literature, religion, and intellectual history. Deepest sympathies go to his wife, ASCSA Trustee Mary Lefkowitz, and to his family.

MARTIN OSTWALD
1922–2010

Martin Ostwald, William R. Kenan Jr. Professor *Emeritus* at Swarthmore College, died April 10 in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Born in Dortmund, Germany, in 1922, Mr. Ostwald held degrees in Classics from the University of Toronto (B.A., 1946), the University of Chicago (A.M., 1948), and Columbia University (Ph.D., 1952). After receiving his doctorate, he taught at Wesleyan University and at Columbia before joining the Classics Department at Swarthmore College in 1958. From 1968 until his 1992 retirement, he taught graduate programs in Classical Studies and Ancient



Jim Muhly and George Papasavvas.

Photo: S. Fox

In October former ASCSA Director **James D. Muhly** received an honorary doctorate from the University of Cyprus, in recognition of his contributions to the archaeology and history of Cyprus. In his honor, the university also hosted a two-day conference, “Eastern Mediterranean Metallurgy in the Second Millennium B.C.,” organized by Lina Kassianidou and George Papasavvas of the university’s Archaeological Research Unit.



An exhibit of research drawings of Athens’ ancient Parthenon by Fairfield University art historian and archaeologist and ASCSA Managing Committee Member **Katherine Schwab** was on display last fall at Fairfield University’s Lukacs Gallery. Ms. Schwab was honored last summer when gray-scale images scanned from 26 of her original research drawings of the Parthenon’s east and north metopes became part of the permanent installation in the Parthenon Gallery of the new Acropolis Museum in Athens.

Wiener Laboratory Hosts Max Planck Institute Workshop

The Wiener Laboratory hosted a Max Planck Institute for Demographic Workshop (Rostock) on March 15–17, 2010 entitled “Sex, death and bones: Paleodemography and gender differentials in the Mediterranean World.” The workshop drew 25 participants from various parts of the globe—Russia, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Canada, and the United States—six of whom have been affiliated with the Wiener Laboratory (Sherry Fox, Chryssa Bourbou, Maria Liston, Michael MacKinnon, Anastasia Papathanasiou, and Sevi Triantaphyllou). Papers included “Sex differences in prehistoric Greece: The human osteological record” (A. Papathanasiou); “Engendering the people of the Argolid in the Middle Helladic period: A comparative view of Lerna, Argos and Mycenae” (S. Triantaphyllou); and “The question of infant death in Greco-Roman antiquity: Infanticide, natural causes, or all of the above.”



Participants in the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Workshop.