

ákoue

Spring 2011, No. 64



2010–11 Students descend from the Great Meteora during the third trip of the Academic Program.

Photo: M.M. Miles

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ákoue!



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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ÁKOUE 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/>.

Farewell to Old Friends

The past year came to a close with no small measure of holiday cheer and a large dose of nostalgia. In mid-December Shari and I hosted 60 School members at our house for a holiday reception and Christmas carols — this after a lovely Hanukkah gathering the previous week that was organized by Whitehead Professor Nancy Felson and several students.

Soon after was the staff Christmas reception, where it has been the custom for many, many years for the Director and his wife to give small gifts to each employee of the School. That's a lot of gifts! We held the staff party in the afternoon, so that the maximum number could attend; it is one of the few times in the year when nearly all of us come together. It is also an occasion when we recognize the contributions of employees who are leaving us after many good years of service.

This past year we said goodbye to Associate Librarian Liz Gignoli (or as many of us still think of her, Liz Mitsou). It is difficult not to be emotional on this subject. I remember very well the kindnesses that Liz showed me when I first arrived at the School as a student in 1974. Later, in 1975, she helped me to bind the first books I ever purchased in Greece! Liz had been with us longer than any other employee, in fact for

37 years, and the Blegen Library will not be the same without her.

Earlier in the fall Andreas Sideris retired from duty in the Gennadius Library after 25 years of service as Assistant Librarian. For the time being he is still helping out in the library while Maria Georgopoulou is on leave this year. But the staff reception offered an appropriate occasion for us to recognize his contributions too.

After 36 years with the School, Maria Pilali also retired at the end of December. Maria was hired as the Director's secretary by Jim McCredie in 1975. Many of us recall her adept handling, already as a teenager (!), of the busy social and administrative calendar of the Director, as well as the invaluable assistance she gave to students and scholars seeking permits for research and excavations. Although the staff would have liked to pay tribute to Maria at a retirement party, Maria made it clear that she did not want any public ceremony. Nevertheless, many among the School community expressed their appreciation for her years of service and their good wishes for the future.

Jack L. Davis
Director, ASCSA



The staff Christmas party marked the retirement of long-time School staff members Andreas Sideris (left) and Elisavet Mitsou-Gignoli (second from right), here with School Director Jack Davis and wife Shari Stocker. Photo: M. Tourna

Corinth Excavations Yield Hellenistic Pottery, Byzantine Tiles

Excavation in 2010 continued south of the South Stoa where Professor Henry Robinson began excavations in 1965. We completed the excavation of the Byzantine house under investigation in 2008 and 2009, which has now been uncovered as far as its construction phase. Outside the house to the north was a significant fall of Byzantine roof tiles dating to the eleventh century. These have been mended up to give several complete profiles of cover (0.71 × 0.30 to 0.34 m) and pan tiles (0.53 × 0.15 to 0.17 m), the first of this period recovered at Corinth, which can now be compared with Late Roman and Frankish size modules. The construction of the house can now be placed sometime in the middle of the eleventh century. Finds from earlier seasons indicate that a number of activities took place during its occupation and that several modifications were made to its form over the course of the next 250 years. Some of the activities are purely domestic but others are commercial—for instance, catering, crafts, and sales—and some are certainly agricultural. All the old material recovered in the 1960s excavations has now been reexamined, drawn, described, and photographed and study of the new finds (such as bone, seed, and ceramics) is in an advanced state.

Part of the house reused cement and rubble walls of the Late Roman period. No plan for this phase can yet be restored, but a fragmentary *opus sectile* floor was reused in the Byzantine phase. This Late Roman building was probably built in the sixth century and relates to the later walls



Inscribed kantharos.

preserved in Room H and the neighboring baths in the South Stoa. The building was abandoned sometime in the seventh century, and parts of its walls were robbed in the eighth century. This late phase of activity is accompanied by the burial of an infant in an amphora found in 1965 and scraps of pottery found in 1963 to the west.

In places we excavated to the colluvium eroded off Acrocorinth, which, like the colluviums in the Panayia Field, contained quantities of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and Hellenistic pottery, thus dating this neogene geological phase to the third millennium B.C. A Hellenistic cellar dug into the colluviums contained a dumped fill of pottery dating to the early

third century B.C.E. and another fill, of the mid third century, contained sherds of a one-piece kantharos with four lines of an inscription inside. A preliminary reading identifies:

IA[...]
[M]HN[M]ΣKONT[...]
ΠΙΝΑ[K]ΑHPΩ[I][...]
ΛΙΒΑΝΟΝΕΡΣΕ[...]
[name of dedicant]
crescent-shaped [offering and]
plaque to the hero [and]
frankincense fresh

— Guy D.R. Sanders
Director, Corinth Excavations

New Appointments from Managing Committee

Staff appointments and ratification of new Managing Committee members headed the agenda at the annual January meeting of the ASCSA Managing Committee, held in January 2011 in San Antonio, Texas.

Actions taken at the meeting advanced the reappointment of John McK. Camp II as Director of the Agora Excavations for a five-year term beginning July 1, 2012. A unanimous recommendation for reappointment was received by the Managing Committee, approved at the January meeting, and ratified by institutional vote in February. In addition, the Managing Committee approved the appointments of Joseph Day (Wabash College) and Glenn A. Peers (Uni-

versity of Texas at Austin) as the Elizabeth A. Whitehead Professors for 2011–2012.

Also approved at the January meeting was the appointment of the following new Managing Committee members: Angelos Chaniotis (Institute for Advanced Study), as a voting member to replace Glen Bowersock and Heinrich von Staden, who are retiring; Erika Zimmerman Damer (Department of Classical Studies), as a third voting member from the University of Richmond; Fred K. Drogula (Department of History), as a second voting member from Providence College; Richard Fisher (Department of Modern Languages), replacing Louis Lombardi as the voting member from Lake

Forest College; Brenda Longfellow (School of Art and Art History), to replace Mary Depew as the voting member from the University of Iowa in its consortial membership along with the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana (Mary Depew will continue as a non-voting member of the Managing Committee); Brian Madigan (Department of Art and Art History), as the voting member from Wayne State University, replacing Sarah Bassett (who is now a voting member from Indiana University); Barbara Olsen (Department of Classics), to be the voting member representing Vassar College; and, as the three voting members

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Development News

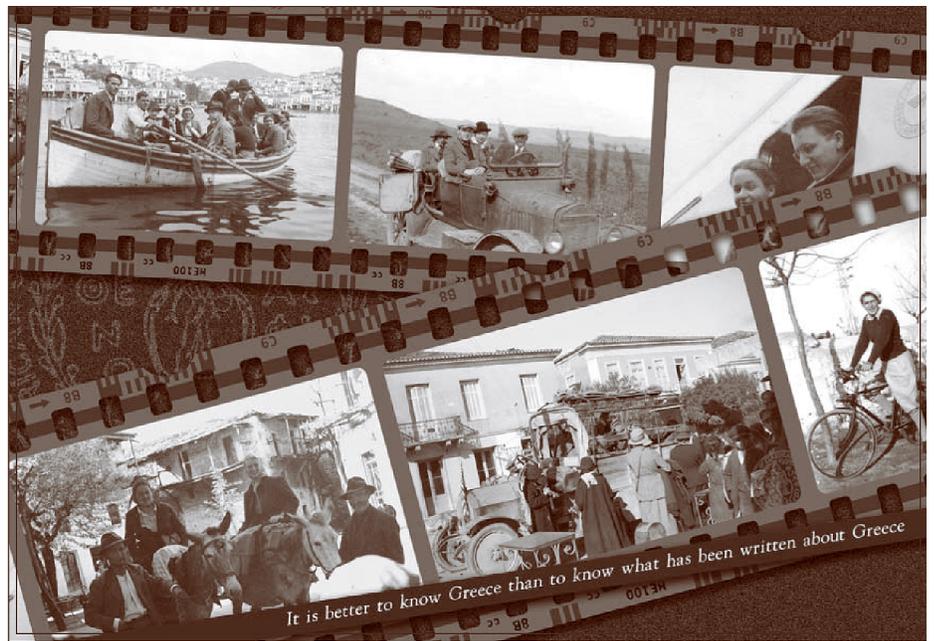
The ASCSA Capital Campaign has surpassed its halfway mark, having secured more than \$25 million of its \$50 million goal to date. Most notable in the past few months was a \$400,000 pledge from the Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation to be used for a capital project, and a major pledge from the Cohen family. These gifts have put the School closer to breaking ground for renovations to Loring Hall, identified as the most pressing project. Planned renovations to the residential facility, which will cost approximately \$4 million, would increase the number of beds available at the School and bring the facility's antiquated infrastructural systems up to date.



The NEH Challenge Grant for the renovations to the Gennadius and Blegen libraries was successfully matched 3-to-1 in year one of the grant, and now in year two we have raised the required \$600,000 match and exceeded it by over \$268,969. The overage will be carried over to year 3. Many School friends have given generously, and we hope the momentum builds for more major gifts so that we can reach our fundraising goal for this project. The estimated costs for the renovations of the Blegen Library are \$1.3 million, and those for Phase I of the Gennadius Library renovations are estimated at \$5.8 million. Most recently, Dorothy Dinsmoor has given a leadership gift for the William Bell Dinsmoor Architectural Archives, which will be located within the consolidated archives to be housed in the Gennadius Library.



In 2006 Lloyd Cotsen presented a challenge to the Gennadius Library Board to match his \$1 million gift for endowment over five years. The Gennadius Library Board has successfully met the match year after year, and, to date, has contributed over \$1.6 million for the Gennadius Library endowment. Members of the Gennadius Board of Overseers who gave generously in 2010–11 include Ted Athanassiades, Nicholas Bacopoulos, Alan Boegehold, Edmund Keeley, Anastasios Leventis, The McCabe Family, Nassos Michas, Irene Moscahlaidis, Andre Newburg, Helen Philon, Petros Sabatakis, Elias Stassinopoulos, Catherine Vanderpool, and Alexander Zagoreos.



The School has many events planned for its 130th anniversary in June, including an exhibition entitled “It is better to know Greece than to know what has been written about Greece,” curated by Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, and on view in the Gennadius Library.

Other Campaign pledges include two made by Trustee *Emeritus* James Ottaway last December. He very generously pledged funding over five years for the publication of the excavations at Lerna and Mt. Lykaion. In addition, Jim and Mary Ottaway made a five-year pledge to fund a School fellowship in honor of John L. Caskey, recognizing Caskey's service to the School and his important work at Corinth, Lerna, Kea, and Troy. Another fellowship, the Fowler Merle-Smith Fellowship, will be inaugurated in academic year 2011–12 to a Regular Member at the School. Annette C. Merle-Smith established the fellowship to honor her late husband Fowler (“Mike”), in recognition of his deep love of the ancient Greek world and imparting that interest to his students.

Annual Appeals

School supporters, cognizant of the difficult economic climate and its effect on the School's operating budget, have responded generously to the 2010–11 Annual Appeal to raise unrestricted funds for general operation. ASCSA Trustees, alumni, Managing Committee Members, and friends were inspired to contribute by several challenges. Several dozen donors responded

with multiple gifts. With the appeal effort drawing to a close, donations have slightly exceeded the \$250,000 goal at a time when every donation to the Annual Appeal is of crucial importance to the School's financial health. The Gennadius Library Annual Appeal, in its second year, has also raised nearly \$20,000 of unrestricted funds for the Gennadius. The School is grateful to all who have contributed! Donations to the 2010–11 Annual Appeal will be gladly accepted until June 30, 2011.

Anniversary Events in Greece

Plans are underway to celebrate the 130th Anniversary of the School with a series of activities from June 3 through 12. School Alumni, Managing Committee Members, Board members, School friends, and distinguished guests have been invited to join the festivities, including garden receptions; an exhibition, curated by Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, in the Basil Room on the history of the School's academic program; a tour of the Agora and of other parts of the School; a taverna dinner; and two trips, a day trip to Isthmia and Corinth and a six-day trip to Macedonia and Thrace. The centerpiece of the celebration will be the June 4 Award Ceremony in Cotsen Hall honoring four

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Blegen Library News

Eleni Sourligka joined the staff of the Blegen Library as Cataloguing Librarian in January 2011. She is responsible for descriptive and authority cataloguing and provides services to members and readers as well. Eleni received her degree in library science in 1996 and is currently pursuing a master's degree in cultural management from the Open University of Greece. She has also studied music, Greek palaeography, and art history. She has extensive professional experience in bibliographic services and has worked for organizations in both the public and private sectors including the "Lilian Voudouri" Music Library, Athens School of Fine Arts Library, Info-Quest S.A., and the Athens 2004 Organizing Committee. Eleni speaks Greek, English, French, and Italian and has a basic knowledge of Dutch.

Also joining the Blegen staff this year is Library Assistant Maria-Anastasia Gkoutidou, who provides support for several library operations such as acquisitions, binding, and cataloguing. She is responsible for the processing of materials and is always happy to assist members and visitors. Maria-Anastasia graduated in 2009 from the TEI in Thessaloniki with a degree in librarianship and information systems. In 2010, she completed her master's degree in management at the International Hellenic University, where her thesis concerned improving the organizational climate and skill level for Greek academic librarians. She has volunteered at the libraries of Anatolia College and at the archives of the Theagenio Hospital in Thessaloniki. She also did an internship in the UK at the University of Bath's library. In addition to Greek, she speaks English and a little French.

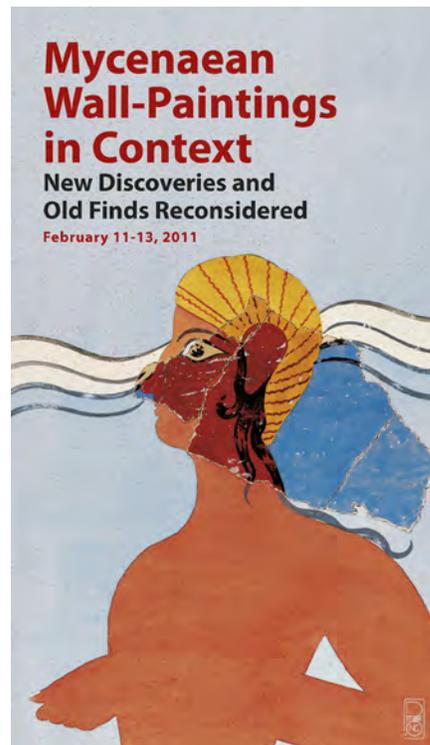
Associate Librarian Liz Mitsou-Gignoli retired at the end of 2010 after what she described as "37 wonderful and happy years" at the School. In celebration of Liz's long and productive career, her colleagues toasted her with champagne and presented her with a parting gift before the Christmas holiday. Director Jack Davis paid tribute to Liz at the gathering, and Head Librarian Karen Bohrer thanked her for her support and for contributions throughout her career that have helped to make the Blegen Library a model service-oriented research library. All of us in the School community wish Liz the very best of everything as she begins a new phase of her life. We will miss her! ❀

Groundbreaking Mycenaean Wall-Painting Conference at ASCSA

For most of the past 50 years the amazing wall-paintings covered by the eruption of the volcano at Santorini have overshadowed studies of the history of art of the prehistoric Aegean. More recently, the dramatic Minoan frescoes at Tel el-Daba'a in the Egyptian delta momentarily wrested the limelight from Thera. Not since Mabel Lang's publication of "frescoes" from the Palace of Nestor in 1966 has Mycenaean wall-painting enjoyed center stage.

Much, however, has happened since 1966! New excavations have produced exciting Mycenaean finds, and old Mycenaean excavations have yielded new surprises. Together, these discoveries have the power to change much about the way we conceptualize the world of the Late Bronze Age on the Greek mainland.

From February 11 through 13, the ASCSA, in collaboration with the Institute for Greek and Roman Antiquity (KERA), hosted the first conference on Mycenaean wall-paintings ever held in Greece. The organizers, ASCSA Director Jack Davis and



Sharon Stocker, together with Hariclia Brecoulaki of KERA, drew a mix of old and new audiences to sessions that included discoveries from Pylos, Tiryns, Mycenae, Orchomenos, and Thebes.

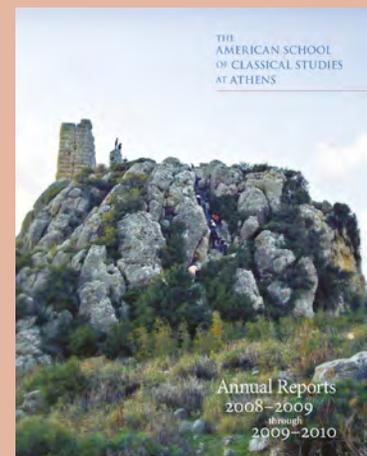
John Bennet of Sheffield University delivered an opening address in Cotsen Hall on Friday evening, suggesting an interpretive, contextual framework for the interpretation of Mycenaean wall-paintings. More than 200 attended that lecture and the subsequent paper sessions at KERA on Saturday

and Sunday. A final discussion was hosted on Sunday afternoon by the "Other Arcadia" art gallery in Kypseli.

The workshop was the first ever to be co-sponsored by the Greek National Institute and ASCSA. Paper sessions were chaired by distinguished Greek prehistorians, including Maria Vlazaki, Spyridon Iakovides, Maria Valakou, Effie Sakellarakis, Anna Michalidou, Vasilis Aravantinos, and Lena Papazoglou. ❀

Annual Report Now Available

The ASCSA is pleased to announce the publication of *Annual Reports 2008–2009 through 2009–2010*, summarizing the work and accomplishments of the American School during the two most recent academic years. Covering School activities from the perspective of teaching, fieldwork, research, publication, outreach, and administration and development, the illustrated report, presented for the first time in a full-color format, provides an informative account of the current status of the ASCSA. This publication was a joint effort, with contributions from every part of the School. We urge anyone who would like a copy to contact Jane Goble at jgoble@ascsa.org.



Publications News

It's been a busy winter in Princeton, and the Publications Office expects to produce eight books in 2011, five of which will be either at press or in print this summer:

Histories of Peirene: A Corinthian Fountain in Three Millennia (Ancient Art and Architecture in Context 2), by Betsey A. Robinson.

The Early Bronze Age Village on Tsoungiza Hill (Nemea Valley Archaeological Project I), by Daniel J. Pullen.

Exploring Greek Manuscripts from the Genadius Library (Gennadeion Monographs 6), edited by Maria Politi and Eleni Pappa.

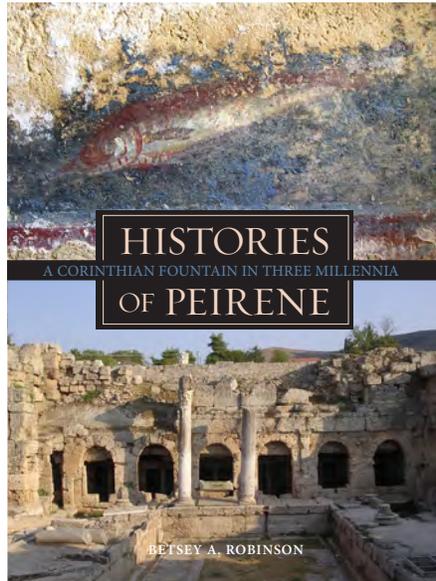
Inscriptions: The Dedicatory Monuments (Agora XVIII), by Daniel J. Geagan.

Land of Sikyon: Archaeology and History of a Greek City-State (Hesperia Supplement 39), by Yannis A. Lolos.

Work progresses with three other volumes, including *ΣΤΕΓΑ: The Archaeology of Houses and Households in Ancient Crete (Hesperia Supplement 44)*, edited by Kevin T. Glowacki and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan; *The Symposium in Context: Pottery from a Late Archaic House near the Athenian Agora*



Sarah George Figueira, Production Manager for Publications, celebrates her 30th year of service to the School in 2011. She is pictured here in 1977 in the School's garden with her husband, ManCom member **Tom Figueira**. Recalling her long history with the School, Sarah says: "it's afforded me the opportunity to stay connected to ancient history while having the flexibility to raise my three children. My colleagues have always been more than colleagues to me. They're another family."



Coming this summer: Betsey Robinson's *Histories of Peirene*, the second volume in the AAAC series.

(*Hesperia* Supplement 46), by Kathleen M. Lynch; and *Isthmia: The Roman and Byzantine Graves and Human Remains (Isthmia IX)*, by Joseph L. Rife.

Ian D. McPhee and Elizabeth G. Pemberton's *Corinth* volume (VII.6) on the Late Classical pottery from Drain 1971-1 in the Forum Southwest and Elizabeth C. Banks' *Lerna* volume (VI) on the architecture, settlement, and stratigraphy of Lerna IV should be available as proofs at the 2012 AIA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

Starting with *Hesperia* Supplement 46 (*The Symposium in Context: Pottery from a Late Archaic House near the Athenian Agora*, by Kathleen M. Lynch), expect a new look with completely redesigned, full-color covers. Designer Mary Jane Gavenda is currently mocking up several samples for Professor Lynch to review. All future *Hesperia* Supplements (nos. 46 and beyond) will each have a unique cover while maintaining the *Hesperia* branding.

On the digital front, the ASCSA has consolidated its relationship with JSTOR in order to offer the complete run of *Hesperia* in a single place via JSTOR's new Current Scholarship Program. Starting this summer, institutional and individual subscribers will be able to access current content as well as back issues in one central location and will be able to search across all 80 volumes of *Hesperia*. Subscribers may choose to read online and can also download and print PDF articles at no additional

charge for use on computers and handheld devices (e.g., iPads), even when not connected to the Internet. Print subscribers will continue to receive *Hesperia* in the mail and will also receive access to the online version via JSTOR.

Hesperia joins other archaeology and Classics publications such as the *American Journal of Archaeology* and *Classical Journal* on this platform. Details will be available soon on subscriptions and access for both institutions and individuals worldwide.



Hesperia issue 80.1 was published earlier this spring and featured articles on the ancient city walls of Athens (A. Theodoraki), excavations at Azoria (D. Haggis et al.), and Pylos and Thucydides (M. Sears).

Issue 80.2 will be in print this summer with articles on Mycenaean pottery from Tsoungiza (P. Thomas, with online supplemental material), the leasing of sacred land in 4th-century Athens (A. Williams), reminting Athenian silver coinage (Kroll), and a Corinthian Roman road (J. Herbst).

In other *Hesperia* news, editor Tracey Cullen was named recipient of the AIA's 2011–2012 Publication Preparation Grant for her manuscript *Funerary Ritual and Human Biology at Franchthi Cave*, to be part of the series *Excavations at Franchthi Cave, Greece* (Indiana University Press). She also received funding from the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust to support this work. To give her time to finish the project, the ASCSA granted her six months of research leave starting in late July. Mark Landon has been hired as Interim Editor of *Hesperia*. We are pleased with Dr. Cullen's awards, wish her a productive second half of 2011, and offer a warm welcome to Dr. Landon.

— Andrew Reinhard, Director of Publications



Hesperia Editor Tracey Cullen

ASCSA-Affiliated Projects Expand Archaeological Picture

Much varied and exciting research was carried out last year under permits granted by the Greek Ministry of Culture to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Following are summaries of the excavation and survey projects conducting fieldwork in 2010 under the auspices of the School.

EXCAVATIONS AT GOURNIA

L. VANCE WATROUS, SUNY-Buffalo

Of all sites in the Aegean, Gournia offers the clearest idea of what a town in Late Bronze Age Greece looked like. In 1901–1904 Harriet Boyd Hawes excavated the center of this Minoan town, revealing a system of cobbled streets, 47 houses, a central court, palace, and cemetery. Excavations under the aegis of the ASCSA, with a permit from the Greek Ministry of Culture, were restarted at Gournia in the summer of 2010 and will continue for two more seasons.

Excavations were carried out under the direction of L. Vance Watrous (SUNY-Buffalo), with Panagia Pantou acting as supervisor for the KD' Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. Activity was focused in four areas: Trench 1, Harriet Boyd's dump west of the palace; Trench 2, northeast of House Ea (the "North Trench"); Trench 3, immediately northwest of House Ea (Boyd's "early House Remains"); and d) Trench 4, ten meters northwest of House Ea (Boyd's "Pit House").

Trench 1 was started in order to find out what kind of materials Boyd had rejected. Since a turn-of-the-century photograph shows a sieve in use at her excavations at Gournia, it was anticipated that this trench might find little and would be closed after a week or so. Nevertheless, Trench 1 produced pot sherds (datable to MM II, LM I, and LM III) of all sizes, a small fragment of a rock crystal vase, stone tools, a fragment of a LM I palace style jar, a Knossian LM IB vase fragment, and a loom weight. The trench also produced pieces of painted wall plaster and mud brick.

Trench 2 was laid out so as to recover what was left of the well-known North Trench deposit. Published by Edith Hall in 1905 ("Early Painted Pottery from Gournia, Crete," *Transactions*, Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, I:iii, 1905, pp. 191–205), this deposit has defined the nature of the EM IIB – MM I ceramic sequence in Crete. This pottery

was deposited north of a 1.5-meter-wide rubble wall constructed in MM IB. Pottery from this trench consists of two phases: MM IA, handmade and decorated in white-on-dark designs (North Trench Deposit); and MM IB, mostly handmade with new dark-on-light decorations and shapes. Two small extensions were dug to recover the complete deposit. Finds consisted of bones, stone tools, a possible stone weight, loom weights, MM IA – IB vase fragments, a MC Melian jug, and an obsidian core.

Trench 3 was intended to investigate the "early house remains" recorded by Boyd. At a level 50 cm below the LM I house, the trench uncovered a slab-paved court leading into the doorway of a house. Probably constructed in MM II, the room of the house was entered by doors on the south and west. Excavation in the basement revealed a stone-lined pit sunk in the floor. The house appears to have been destroyed at the end of the Protopalatial period, in MM IIB. Finds include loom weights, a clay water channel, fragments of pithoi, cups, a basin, and stone tools.

Trench 4 was sunk next to a cyclopean wall south of the "Pit House" trench dug by Boyd in 1901 (see Vasso Fotou, *New Light on Gournia, Aegaeum* 9, Liege, 1993, p. 78 and fig. XXIII). This trench came down on a small square, two-roomed structure (4.7 × 4.7 m), probably constructed in LM IB and containing a storage space and work area on its ground floor basement. The structure was destroyed in LM IB. Debris from an upper floor included a large pipe (chimney?), a pithos, and several cups. The east room had one conical cup on its floor and a clay water channel. The west room had a floor and two pits. On the floor of the west room were an amphora, pithos, two large stirrup jars, several large jars, at least one cookpot, several conical and ogival cups, three stone querns (and two stone rubbers), and many limpet shells. Two fineware vases were a rhyton and tortoise shell ripple cup. On the floor of the west room a triton shell had been placed next to an ash deposit that contained a strip of bronze and a sheep/

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Archives News

The Archives of the American School embarked on two preservation projects in 2010. Thanks to funding from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Archives undertook and completed the digitization of five excavation diaries, including those of Troy and Mycenae, as well as 21 correspondence copybooks from Heinrich Schliemann's excavation years (1870–1890). The diaries are already available on the School's website, and the posting of the copybooks will follow soon.

Another preservation project involved the conservation of more than 100 architectural drawings of the Athenian Akropolis Propylaea made by William Bell Dinsmoor Sr. and Dinsmoor Jr. These drawings were used in the publication of *The Propylaea to the Athenian Akropolis, II: The Classical Building* by William Bell Dinsmoor and William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., and Anastasia Norre Dinsmoor (ed.). The conservation took place at the Conservation Department of the Benaki Museum and was made possible by a generous gift from Dorothy Dinsmoor.

In 2010, Douglas P. Warwick donated to the Archives of the American School a beautiful pencil drawing by his grandfather, architect Charles Frederick Owsley, of the house of Alice Walker Cosmopoulos

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William Bell Dinsmoor lecturing at the Akropolis in the 1950s.

Affiliated Excavations

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Gournia: Trench 4, showing Late Minoan 1B workshop

goat bone. The larger pit was filled with architectural debris, sherds, bones, and shells, including a mortar with a hole in its base. The smaller pit contained two conical cups. The building's assemblage suggests the production and storage of food and the storage and dispensing of liquid, probably wine. This small building is distinctive in several other respects: it is situated outside the urban center of the town; it is square in plan and smaller (comparable in size to the Quartier Mu ateliers) than the residential houses in the town; and it is on the way to the coastal vineyards and the harbor, on which it looks down. Drawing the evidence together, it could be suggested that the building in Trench 4 belonged to an oil or wine merchant.

Immediately to the north, the Pit House trench dug and backfilled by Boyd in 1901 was cleared. Cleaning revealed a series of walled casements running east-west and abutting the house in Trench 4 at a lower level. These casements were constructed, apparently in MM II, to create a level surface to the south.

Excavations will continue in 2011 with a focus on houses of the Middle Minoan and Late Minoan I and III periods (1700–1200 B.C.).

EXCAVATIONS AT ANCIENT NEMEA

KIM SHELTON, University of California, Berkeley

Under the direction of Kim Shelton (Director, Nemea Center for Classical Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley), the first of three field seasons of excavation was undertaken at Nemea in 2010.

Plans for the excavation project are to undertake a systematic excavation of targeted areas of the Sanctuary (such as E/F/G-19) that indicate a strong potential for prehistoric and early historic architecture and ceramics, in order to investigate the early historic and prehistoric levels of the site, as well as possible well-stratified Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic remains (D/E-11/12) that will aid in continuing study and publication of the material from these periods. Geophysical survey and subsurface investigation was also undertaken in order to determine potential for future excavation.

In Section F19, excavation in Trench 1, in the center north of square F19 east of the Herōon wall (partially excavated in 1979, 1980, and 1983), was intended to investigate early periods of use, as well as to clarify the stratigraphy of the Herōon itself. Initial evidence suggests three major phases in this trench so far: pre-Archaic

(Geometric?), Archaic (sixth century?), and Hellenistic-Roman.

Two semi-coarse vessels found just below the current surface date to the Hellenistic-Roman phase. The Archaic phase is represented by yellow soils with whole vessels, as found this season in G19 Trench 1, although few were found here. The Archaic wall of rounded stones associated with this phase lies in one course on top of a thin layer of fill and a mass of stone. Cut into the upper levels of the Archaic phase was a pit of amorphous hard reddish-yellow soil, large pieces of carbon, and hunks of burned clay/soil. The pattern of burning on some of the carbon suggests a textile, while post holes around the pit may suggest some type of small tent structure.

The pre-Archaic phase contained very little pottery, but more bone than elsewhere in the trench, clumps of yellow ochre, and a dump of burned stones without carbon. The bottom of this phase contained increasing amounts of pottery with an increasing proportion of Bronze Age and Neolithic pieces. In the western part of the trench, under the two later walls, was a wide swath of limestone “rubble” tightly packed with clean soil and clay. Based on the small number of sherds recovered so far, a Geometric date is suggested for this phase.

Trench 2 was opened towards the end of this season to further explore the stones, visible on the surface since the 1980 excavation, and their relationship with the stones in Trench 1 and the later enclosure walls. The exact function of this stone packing is still unclear, but it may have been intended to support a mound or to buttress against erosion. Also as yet unclear, due to the almost total absence of pottery, is the date of the feature.

Excavations in Section G19 investigated early periods of use and further exposed a wall uncovered in 1998. So far, three phases of use were recognized here: pre-Archaic, Archaic, and Late Archaic/Early Classical.

The latest phase is represented by a small amount of pottery consisting of mostly fineware fragments of kotylai and a number of whole pots. These vases were deposited whole together with the deposition of the clean soil matrix that surrounded them. This careful and systematic action can be characterized as ritual and repeated; one of the kotylai was found with carbon clearly inside of it, while two nearby stones likely had been placed inside other examples. The

Affiliated Excavations

continued from previous page



Nemea excavation team members cleaning the stone feature in F-19 Trenches 1 and 2.

Photo: K. Shelton

pottery from this phase dates primarily to the later Archaic period, with none later than the first half of the fifth century B.C.

Further exposure of the previously excavated wall yielded a preliminary interpretation of its function as a retaining wall. The layer on which it sits contained no diagnostic pottery, nor were any datable sherds found within the wall stones; the layers around and over the feature date to the Archaic period while the levels under the feature are of Geometric and prehistoric date.

The overall purpose of excavations in the area known as D/E-11/12 is to investigate the use of the area in different periods of the site's history, specifically if this is the location of the hippodrome. Trench E12, originally opened as a 5 × 7-m trench, was soon reduced to 2.5 × 3.5 m to enable an investigation of the thick and relatively clean layers at depth. At least two alluvial events were identified in the stratigraphy alternating with periods of human action, primarily cultivation, dating to the Early Christian and Hellenistic periods. The search for the hippodrome in this trench was inconclusive. Trench E11 was investigated to just below the surface layers and produced mixed Byzantine and Early Modern material.

A geophysical survey that employed several different techniques was conducted by the Laboratory of Geophysical-Remote Sensing and Archaeo-environment of the Institute for Mediterranean Studies (Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas – F.O.R.T.H.) under the guidance of Apostolos Sarris and Nikos Papadopoulos. The total area covered with at least one geophysical technique was 25,000 square meters and pinpointed a few regions that deserve more attention. The survey did not identify any specific leveling of the subsurface on the west side of the archaeological site where the hippodrome was expected; thus the different subsurface strata do not provide supporting evidence for the existence of the hippodrome in this area. The area around the temple, however, seems to have a number of anomalies that may be indicative of architectural remains.

In summary, site work in 2010 demonstrated, through excavation and geophysical survey, that within the sanctuary there remain areas for continuing investigation and indications (architectural and ceramic) of use in the pre-Archaic (early historic and prehistoric) periods. Both of these research avenues also provide strong indications that the hippodrome is unlikely to be located in the northwest part of the site.

MOCHLOS EXCAVATION PROJECT

(www.uncg.edu/arc/Mochlos/first.html)

JEFFREY SOLES,
University of North Carolina at Greensboro
COSTIS DAVARAS, Honorary Ephor of Antiquities,
University of Athens (*Emeritus*)

The main goal of the 2010 Greek-American excavation at Mochlos, co-directed by Costis Davaras and Jeffrey Soles, was to reveal earlier settlement remains, particularly Prepalatial remains lying beneath the Neopalatial remains on the site. In the course of this work, the project also uncovered a more complete plan of the LM IB town and excavated areas that had been incompletely excavated in the past. The project also attempted to complete the excavation of a Hellenistic building partially excavated in 2005.

The project excavated in four main areas and succeeded in uncovering closed deposits of five earlier pottery phases: EM IIB, MM II, MM IIIA, MM IIIB, and LM IA. The EM IIB deposits were widely scattered across the site. Several MM and LM IA deposits were located beneath the LM IB terrace that runs along the south façade of Building B.2, the ceremonial center of the Neopalatial town; most belonged to kitchens and contained hearths with a rich array of organic material, including short-lived floral remains that should produce a good sequence of C14 dates.

The most surprising of the early remains uncovered during the 2010 season was a building complex located along the eastern edge of the Prepalatial cemetery. It was used during the EM I, EM IIA, and EM IIB periods, which makes it the oldest building ever uncovered at Mochlos, and during this time it underwent several changes in design and apparently also in function. Initially it appears to have been occupied as a dwelling and used as an obsidian workshop. Part of its southwest room was actually excavated in 1989 and identified as part of Building E; the small Building N, also discovered in 1989 with over 10 kg. of obsidian cores, blades, burins, and retouched flakes, lies a short distance to its east and may have served as a depot for the workshop's production. Later in its history the building appears to have been used for a new purpose: several rooms were blocked, at least one burial was made in a small cist

continued on next page

Affiliated Excavations

continued from previous page

grave, and an area at its southeast appears to have been redesigned for offerings.

The project also continued exploring parts of the Neopalatial settlement. A large stone-vase workshop was discovered; it dates to the LM IB period and was remarkable for its size and the quality of its products, including a large stone lamp with four spouts and a low pedestal and a large unfinished vase of gypsum imported from Knossos. At the time of the LM IB destruction, one spout of the lamp was broken off with a hammer stone and thrown across the room.

Work also focused on excavation of the north end of the street that led up through the center of the settlement. This seems to have been the major street in the town, certainly the longest. It employed cobbles as pavement but more often used simple bedrock, and both surfaces were worn smooth from frequent traffic. It appears to have been heading toward a small cave located along the eastern side of the island. During the summer a freshwater spring was discovered below this cave lying about 2 meters below sea level, and it is thought that a natural spring may have been located in the cave above during the Late Bronze Age, providing a water source for the Neopalatial town. The project also continued the excavation of the house that lay along the east side of this street, the southwest corner of which was exposed in 2009. The house was constructed at the beginning of the MM IIIA period, when the town's street

system was laid out, and appears to have been occupied and remodeled through the whole course of the Neopalatial period.

The season's most spectacular discovery was made unexpectedly during efforts to complete the excavation of a Hellenistic building; the eastern part of this building was used as a kitchen and dining facility, and the excavation hoped to find the actual dining room. It may have done so, although very little was preserved in it, but digging beneath this room the excavation encountered a wall collapse of a LM IB building on top of which the Hellenistic building sat. The remains of an ivory pyxis and at least nine ivory hair pins lay inside this wall collapse. They originally sat on an upper floor near the eastern façade of the building, and when this wall collapsed at the time of the LM IB destruction, they fell with the wall into a basement room located beneath. They were broken in the collapse and the ivory pyxis also showed traces of burning, but many pieces survived. The pyxis was a rectangular box with its sides and lid made of elephant ivory and its base made of wood; its lid measures ca. 0.11 by 0.14 meters and was designed to be lifted on and off the box. The side panels were carved in low relief with a seascape while the lid was carved with a scene showing the epiphany of the Minoan Goddess. It is a well-known scene shown on many contemporary gold signet rings, including the Ring of Minos, where the goddess appears

twice, both descending from the sky and seated after her arrival. It resembles other depictions, including the fresco of crocus gatherers from Xeste 3 at Akrotiri, in that the scene is set on a stage supported by incurved altars. The goddess sits enthroned beneath a tree shrine on the left and a procession of four figures approaches her from the right, two men and two women. Unfortunately, the upper part of these figures was lost during the building's destruction, so it is unclear exactly what is happening. It appears, however, to be a presentation scene in which the first male figure, who is larger than the other figures, presents a male-female couple to the goddess, while a female attendant stands at the rear. Two necklaces of amethyst beads (80 beads in all) lay inside the pyxis together with a silver pendant in the shape of a bull's head and an assortment of carnelian, lapis, and glass paste beads.

MT. LYKAION EXCAVATION AND SURVEY PROJECT

(<http://lykaionexcavation.org>)

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

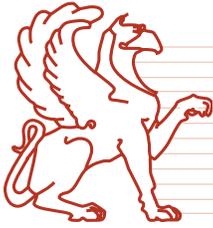
During the summer of 2010 excavation and survey work continued at the Sanctuary of Zeus at Mt. Lykaion, where investigations have been underway since 2004. The team included specialists and students from several universities, but primarily from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and the University of Arizona, in collaboration with the ΛΘ' Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Tripolis. The co-directors of the project are Michalis Petropoulos, Ephor of Antiquities of the ΛΘ' Ephoreia; David Gilman Romano of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; and Mary Voyatzis of the University of Arizona. In addition, Anastasia Panagiotopoulou, Director of the Archaeological Institute of Peloponnesian Studies in Tripolis, has been one of our collaborators from the outset of the project.

The 2010 investigations had numerous components, including continued scientific excavation, topographical and architectural



Mochlos: Ivory pyxis viewed from the side. Photo: C. Papanikolopoulos

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Gennadeion News

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

Exhibition, Lecture Explore Greek Cartography

Thanks to Margarita Samourka's initiative, numerous historical maps from her world-class map collection were displayed in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library from January 20, 2011 through the end of February. The exhibition, "Abraham Ortelius' Greece. Maps from Margarita Samourka's Collection," curated by George Toliás of the National Hellenic Research Foundation and designed by Constantinos Staikos, presented all the maps of the Greek world that were included in the magisterial works of Abraham Ortelius: the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1650–1598) and the *Parergon* (1579–1601).

The exhibition explored the cartographic resources on which Ortelius based his maps of Greece and its regions from



antiquity to his time, thus presenting a panorama of the first century of printed cartography of Greece, the sixteenth century. The exhibition followed the diffusion and further elaboration of Ortelius' Greek maps, as these were a nodal point in the history

of cartographic representations of Greece and its place in history for more than two centuries.

People flocked to the Library and Cotsen Hall to admire the maps and to hear an erudite lecture by George Toliás that marked the opening of the ex-

Lecturer and exhibition curator George Toliás presenting one of the Ortelius maps of Greece.

Photo: H. Akriviadis

hibition. Mr. Toliás explained that Ortelius sought to create a cartographic narration of ancient heritage, the "theater" of the christianized Greco-Roman world. Moreover, Ortelius emphasized the universal and cultural dimension of the diffusion of the Greek people and their culture through thematic maps that refer to migration and exploration.

The Gennadeion is indebted to Margarita Samourka for her generosity and her wish to establish a regular program of public lectures on cartography at the Gennadius Library. ❁

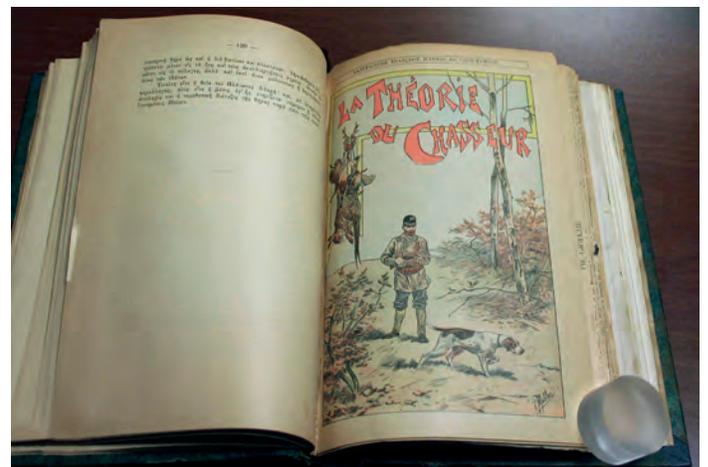
New Acquisitions Enrich Gennadeion Holdings

Materials acquired by purchase and by gift have added to the depth and diversity of material held by the Gennadius Library.

In April the Library obtained at auction a collection of offprints from the journal «Νέα Ημέρα» [Nea Hemera], bound with a number of pamphlets. The offprints form an essay on the art of hunting under the title 'Κυνηγασία' [Hunting], by Joannes Gennadius. The volume also includes a French pamphlet titled "La théorie du chasseur" with a number of color images and explanatory captions as well as several lithographic strips

with birds, dogs, and similar images, as well as other French and Greek texts on hunting. On the preface of the bound volume there appears a handwritten dedication by Joannes Gennadius to Stephanos Skouloudis; a two-page, handwritten letter from Gennadius to Skouloudis, dated March 8, 1910, is attached to it. The binding of the newly acquired volume is identical to the binding of one of the books that belongs to the Skouloudis papers at the Gennadius Library Archives, so there is strong evidence that one of the previous owners was Skouloudis himself.

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Offprints, bound with a letter from J. Gennadius to S. Skouloudis, acquired at auction.

Library Acquires Lost Musical Scores

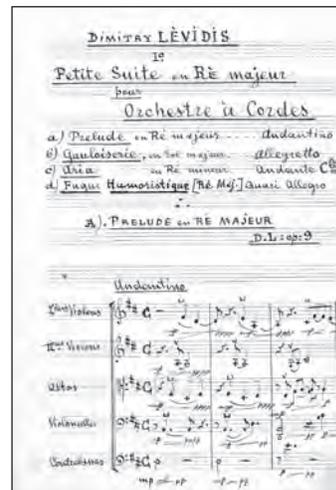
The musical scores of composer Dimitry Levidis (1886–1951) were recently added to the Archives of the Gennadius Library to supplement the other two important musical collections of the library, those of Dimitri Mitropoulos and Theodore Vavayannis. We are grateful to his sister-in-law, renowned pianist Rita Thompson Bouboulidi, for her decision to donate the Levidis papers to the Gennadius Library.

Born in Athens, Levidis spent the largest part of his life abroad, especially in France. By serving in the French army during WWI, Levidis acquired French citizenship. During his time in France his compositions were played widely. The famous conductor Serge Koussevitzky frequently included the works of Levidis in his so-called Concerts Koussevitzky, which he held in France

from 1921 to 1929. Levidis also experimented with Maurice Martenot's *Ondes musicales*, an early electronic musical instrument. In fact, Levidis' *Poème symphonique* was presented at the first public appearance of the instrument at the Paris Opera in 1928.

In 1932 Levidis, after many years abroad, decided to return to Greece. During his Greek years he produced music that can be characterized as Greek classical music, although always influenced by French Impressionism.

With a small part of his compositions deposited at the National Library of Greece, the rest of his work was, until recently, believed lost. The recently acquired works of Levidis at the Gennadius Library include *De profundis* (opus 46), *L'Illiade* (opus 62), *Le gars et la mort* (opus 64), *Stances symphoniques*



"Petite Suite" by Dimitry Levidis

(opus 49), *Berceuse pour un gendarme* (opus 65), *Petite suite*, *Aria* (opus 12), *Impromptu* (opus 32), *Éolienne* (opus 14), and others. ❀

Boura Donates Papers

Another recent addition to the Gennadius Archives came from Dr. Aikaterini Boura, who donated to the Gennadius Library the papers of her uncle, Konstantinos Bouras. The latter was executed by the Germans in 1943 for having participated in the resistance organization "Midas 614." Although it is a small collection of papers, it is fascinating because it records not only how Bouras was betrayed to the Germans, but also the trial of the two traitors in 1947.

News From the Library

The Gennadeion will soon be saying goodbye to a long-time Gennadius Library staff member with the retirement of Assistant Librarian Andreas Sideris in June 2011.

Andreas studied history and archaeology at Lomonosov Moscow State University and history of the peoples of South Eastern Europe at the Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales in Paris. He also has a diploma in Library Studies and Information Systems from the

Technological Educational Institute of Athens.

He joined the Gennadeion staff in 1984 and excelled in his position in the Reading Room as well as being responsible for the Library serials/periodicals. His personal contacts with scholars and institutions have brought to the Library an important number of Greek imprints. His continuous contribution to bibliographic searches, especially in Slavic languages, has been of great help to the Gennadeion. His devotion to the mission of the Gennadius Library, including providing orientation and reference services for patrons, will be greatly missed. Farewell, Andreas!



One of the two major projects of retrospective cataloguing at the Gennadeion, the electronic cataloguing of all Gennadius

Library periodicals, funded by a grant from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, has reached its end right on schedule. Cataloguer Asimina Rodi has been in charge of the journals at the Gennadeion, under the supervision of Head Librarian Irini Solomonidi. All discontinued and current publications—a total of 1,398 serial titles—have been fully catalogued in AMBROSIA, with full holdings information, since the project's launch in April 2008.



Scholars studying at the Gennadeion during the 2010–11 academic year shared their areas of research interest with the School and the wider academic community through the Library's Work-in-Progress Seminars. For his study of the nineteenth-century scholar and forger Constantinos Simonidis, this year's Cotsen

Traveling Fellow, Pasquale Massimo Pinto (Università degli Studi di Bari), explored the papers and typewritten book catalogs of Joannes Gennadius, who owned a set of Simonidis' books. He shared his findings in a presentation entitled "Disturbing Books: The Collection of K. Simonidis' Works in the Gennadius Library," held in the Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room in October. Frantz Fellow Krisztina Szilagyi (Princeton University), at work on her dissertation titled "After the Prophet's Death: The Body of Muhammad in Christian-Muslim Polemic," used the holdings of the Gennadeion to explore the religious exchanges between Christianity, Islam, and Judaism in the medieval Islamic milieu. She presented her research at a May seminar entitled "Byzantine Stories of Muhammad: Absurd Calumnies of the Greeks?" ❀

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

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

Acquisitions

(continued from G1)

Maria Andonatonou and Nena Karayianni, two of the artists who participated in the exhibition "Johannes Gennadius and his World," on display at the Library last summer, have donated their works of art to the Gennadius Library.

In Maria Andonatonou's *These Are Books*, books are handled as monuments, denuded, stripped of their matter, drained of their inks, worn, dyed white and painted over like old Cycladic houses: bundles of books "to the 'Bibliomanes,' Book-lovers, Book critics, Book thieves, Librarians, Library scientists, Book-robbers, Book readers, Book binders, Book connoisseurs, Bibliographers, Book publishers and Book sellers." They are also dedicated to all those who "have never opened a book... Parcels of books amongst the living as Bookends, but also to stave off the dangerous Book mite." The work is being exhibited among the books of the Library in the Reading Room.

Hommage by Nena Karayianni is an eloquent palimpsest tribute to the memory of various creative men and thinkers who left their mark on humankind. Notes of a human presence, imprinted with architectural and other achievements, which constitute a timeless global heritage, appear in Karayianni's piece as stippled but complementary traces of a continuous pictorialized script.

The Gennadius Library is grateful to these artists for their gifts. ❀



Work by artist Maria Andonatonou.

Gennadeion Events Fill Cotsen Hall

Lectures and events sponsored by the Gennadius Library drew diverse crowds to Cotsen Hall throughout the spring.

Among the highlights of the Gennadeion's lecture program was the 30th Annual Walton Lecture, delivered on March 29 by Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, Visiting Professor at King's College London and former Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Greece. Entitled "Kings, Princes and Powers: Venizelos and Dilemmas of National Revival," the lecture explored the relations between Eleftherios Venizelos and members of the Greek Royal Family: Prince George, King George I, and Crown Prince (and later King) Constantine. The well-attended presentation, which outlined political developments on Crete involving Venizelos and the Prince, as well as events in 1910 and 1914–15 when Venizelos rose in prominence in Greek politics, raised questions about the relationship of the Prime Minister and the Royal Family and analyzed the role of personality in politics.

On March 31 the Gennadius Library co-hosted with the record company IRIDA Classical



At the Walton Lecture: Gennadeion Overseer Margaret Samourkas with Mrs. Lena Rallis. Photo: H. Akriviadis

a musical event at Cotsen Hall to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Dimitri Mitropoulos' death in 1960. The event included brief presentations on the works of composers Dimitri Mitropoulos and Yorgo Sicilianos by concert pianist Charis Dimaras (who also teaches piano at Ithaca College) and musicologists Ioannis Fouliais and Valia Christopoulou, as well as a moving and entertaining speech by Mrs. Elli Sicilianou, who reminded the audience about the relationship of the two composers.



In related news, the Gennadius Library is happy to announce the publication of *Un morceau de concert* by the Hellenic Music Centre, in collaboration with the Gennadius Library. The publication has been edited by Yannis Sabrovalakis and prefaced by musicologist Ioannis Fouliais. The work *Un morceau de concert*, for violin and piano, holds a special place in the compositions of Dimitri Mitropoulos, as it is his oldest existing chamber music piece, composed in 1913. In 2010, the Hellenic Music Centre and the Gennadius Library also published Dimitri Mitropoulos' *Burial*. ❀

Leventis Grant to Fund Library Summer Sessions

The Gennadius Library received word in December 2010 of a generous grant from the A.G. Leventis Foundation to underwrite its 2011 and 2013 Byzantine Summer School program. The biennial summer program has been enthusiastically received since its introduction in 2005.

The grant will enable up to 12 qualified applicants to participate in the month-long program with scholarships that will provide free tuition and housing.

The objective is to familiarize students who have a sound foundation in Classical Greek with Medieval Greek language and philology—a subject rarely taught in American, European, or other international academic institutions—by exposing them to primary sources, different kinds of literary genres, paleography, and epigraphy as well as bibliographic and electronic tools, drawing on the resources of the Gennadius Library. The program also includes site and

museum visits. Leading the session in 2011 are Alexander Alexakis (University of Ioannina) and Eustratios Papaioannou (Brown University).

The ASCSA is grateful to the A.G. Leventis Foundation for its support in training young scholars and exposing them to the medieval monuments and relevant museum collections in Greece, and in stimulating interest in post-Classical Hellenic studies. ❀

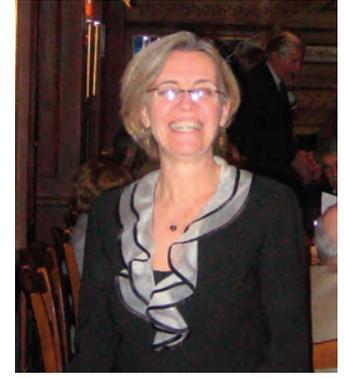
Clean Monday Celebrated in NYC

The Eleventh Annual Clean Monday (Καθαρά Δευτέρα) Benefit for the Gennadius Library took place March 7 at Molyvos restaurant in New York City, where guests enjoyed traditional Lenten culinary treats such as jumbo prawns, octopus pies, and cubed beet salad and danced to the music of Grigoris Maninakis and his ensemble.

Both the Gennadeion and the ASCSA were well represented at the event; in attendance were Chairman of the Gennadius Library Board of Overseers Alexander Zagoreos and his wife Marine, along with fellow board members Ted Athanassiades and his wife Elaine, Nick Bacopoulos and his wife Calypso Gounti, Edward Cohen and his wife Betsy, Nassos Michas and his wife April, and Leo Milonas and his wife Helen, as well as Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou and ASCSA Trustees Andrew Bridges, Mary Lefkowitz, Judith Thomson, and Charles Williams. Brief remarks

by Mr. Zagoreos, Ms. Georgopoulou, and Ambassador Aghi Balta, Consul General of Greece to New York, highlighted the continuing relevance of the Gennadeion to the cultural heritage of Greece.

The event, a major fundraiser for the Gennadeion, this year drew more than 100 Philhellenes and prominent Greek-Americans. Guests included film marker Maria Iliou, Lisa Ackerman of the World Monuments Fund, sculptor Lilia Ziamou, founder of Greek America Foundation Gregory Pappas, and a new generation of Gennadeion supporters, including the children of several of the Gennadius Library Overseers. Thanks to a great group of friends and supporters, nearly \$40,000 was raised for the Library. The funds from the benefit will match a National Endowment of the Humanities Challenge Grant that was awarded to the ASCSA in January 2010 for renovations to the Library. ❀



Enjoying the festivities (clockwise from top left): Ambassador Aghi Balta, Consul General of Greece; Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou; Chairman of the Gennadius Library Board of Overseers Alexander Zagoreos, Helen Milonas, ASCSA Board Chairman Charles K. Williams, II, and School Administrative Director Irene Romano. Photos: A. Reinhard



Philoi Board President Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangaridis and visiting members of the Philoi looking over some of the holdings of the Gennadeion Archives.

Photo: Ioanna Phoca

Philoi News

Lectures and performances, trips, and visits to significant cultural institutions in Athens kept members of the Association of the *Philoi* of the Gennadius Library busy during the first half of 2011.

The General Assembly of the *Philoi* met in February to elect the new Board. The current board consists of President Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangaridis, Vice President Michael Kotinis, General Secretary Ioanna Phoca, Treasurer Spyros Branis, and Members Evdokia Koranti and Athanasia Papanтониου. The traditional New Year's pita cutting followed the meeting.

March activities included a marvelous musical performance

organized by the *Philoi*, with well-known tenor Mario Zeffiri singing works by Richard Strauss and Franz Liszt. On the annual "Day in Memory of John Gennadius," historian Maria Christina Chatziioannou of the Institute for Neohellenic Research, National Research Foundation presented an inspiring lecture entitled "Joannes Gennadius (1844–1932), between Tradition and Modernity."

Cultural outings this year have included visits to the library of the Onassis Foundation, the house of Ioannis Metaxas, the Gennadius Library and its Archives, the Historical Archives of the National Bank of Greece and its excellent permanent

exhibitions, the Hellenic Literary and Historical Archive, the Byzantine and Christian Museum of Athens, and the Ancient Agora, where ASCSA staff gave the *Philoi* a tour of the excavations and conservation laboratory.

The Day of Florence/Anthi Gennadius was celebrated on May 19 with the fourth annual Bookfair, held in the gardens of the Gennadius Library. A trip to Macedonia, planned for early June, will take the *Philoi* to various important archaeological sites such as Dion and Vergina, as well as museums and libraries. ❀

— Iriini Mantzavinou

Affiliated Excavations

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Mt. Lykaion: Amy Plopper (University of Arizona) checking her notes in Trench HH, a trench dug to look for the hippodrome floor—a portion of which was found during the 2010 excavation season.

Photo: D.G. Romano

survey work, geological survey, faunal and floral analyses, chemical residue analyses, architectural documentation, planning for the heritage park, and museum and conservation activities. Two topographical survey teams, one at the summit of the mountain and the other in the lower mountain meadow, assisted with excavation recording. The topographical survey teams also worked closely with the architectural team, which continued to document all of the architectural blocks at the site. The architectural team worked on the documentation of the 67-meter-long stoa, the 39-meter-long series of seats to the north of the stoa, the nearby fountain house, the “corridor” in front of the “xenon” building, and the bath building. A team from the ΔΘ Ephoreia cleared a portion of the ancient Agno Fountain, halfway between the lower and the upper levels of the sanctuary.

Excavation from 2009 was continued in several trenches and several new trenches were begun. At the altar we continued Trench Z, extending the trench to the north

as well as expanding it to the east in several different areas. Stratigraphic sequences continue to reveal evidence for the earliest activity from the altar, dating from the prehistoric period and including pottery from the Late Neolithic, Early Helladic, Middle Helladic, and Late Helladic periods, most of it mixed with burnt animal bones. The Mycenaean material includes large numbers of kylikes, deep bowls, stemmed bowls, cups, askoi, human and animal figurines of terracotta, and other small finds. Above this level we continue to find Sub-Mycenaean and Dark Age material, and above that, Geometric, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic sherds, in what appears to be a continuous sequence. Bronze tripods, coins, metal objects, and miniature dedications were discovered. Trench ZZ, approximately 10 meters to the south of Trench Z, was extended toward the northeast. Finally, 50 meters below the altar, to the south of the southern summit, we initiated Trench KK, where there may have been a roadway or a dromos.

In the lower sanctuary Trench G was continued in the area to the north of the seats. Trench N was extended to the northeast of the “xenon,” exposing more of the sub-surface open-air corridor. Multiple trenches (DD, EE, FF, L, M, N, and O) and their extensions in the area of the 67-meter-long stoa revealed more of the front and interior foundations of the building as well as the western end. A new trench, GG, was dug in the vicinity of the statue bases to the east of Trench G. Trench JJ was excavated in the fountain house. In the area of the hippodrome we opened Trench HH and found a portion of the surface of the hippodrome floor.

On August 1, the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project hosted a workshop (ημερίδα) in the Cultural Center of Megalopolis, at which the proposal for the Parrhasian Heritage Park of the Peloponnese (<http://parrhasianheritagepark.org>) was presented and discussed. The park would serve to protect and unify the ancient cities and sanctuaries in the area of Western Arcadia, Northern Messenia, and Southern Elis. This conference was well attended by upwards of 200 individuals including representatives from the Tripolis Ephoreia and local and regional government leaders of Greece. The Mt. Lykaion project co-directors and other collaborators gave presentations at the event and engaged the

audience in a lively discussion, and broad and enthusiastic support was expressed for the establishment of such a park in the region. Finally, the project has leased an apotheke in Tripolis for the finds from the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project. We will undertake our study seasons for the next two summers at this site.

Our work was made possible through the continued generosity of individuals, foundations, and Greek-American supporters from the United States. The financial support of Nicholas and Athena Karabots of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, and Annette Merle-Smith of Princeton, New Jersey, continues to be instrumental in allowing the project to take place. Support from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation provided funding for one of our architectural students and our conservator, Terri Moreno of the Arizona State Museum; and a grant from the Institute of Aegean Prehistory provided partial support for our work at the altar.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF UNINVESTIGATED REMAINS OF AGRICULTURE (AROURA) AT GLA

MICHAEL F. LANE, University of Maryland Baltimore County

VASSILEIOS L. ARAVANTINOS, 9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities

Members of the 9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (IX EPCA, Thebes), University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC), and University of Michigan, in official collaboration (V.L. Aravantinos and M.F. Lane, Co-Directors), carried out geophysical and surface surveys of the plain immediately around the Late Helladic IIIB fortification of Gla in the northeastern Kopais, Boeotia, in the fall of 2010. They also undertook subsurface sampling of soils under the terms of a permit from the Institute for Geological and Mineralogical Exploration (IGME).

This work represents the first phase of a three-year project, known as Archaeological Reconnaissance of Uninvestigated Remains of Agriculture (AROURA), consisting of extensive geophysical survey of the Mycenaean polder (dry land claimed from marshes) immediately around the stronghold, accompanied by collection of small finds from the ground surface in selected areas.

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People & Places

γεγονός και γεγονότα



New faces at the School: In January, **Ioanna Damanaki** joined the School staff as Administrative Assistant to the Director, succeeding Maria Pilali, who retired in December. **Konstantinos Tzortzinis** came aboard as IT Assistant in Fall 2010.



Gennadius Library Director **Maria Georgopoulou** gave a lecture entitled “Venice and Byzantium after 1204” at the Consulate General of Greece in New York on May 12. At the reception, she stands here (at right) with School friend **Dorothy Dinsmoor**. Ohio institutions were well represented in the 2011–12 ASCSA student body; here, Student Associate Members **Emily Egan**, **Christian Cloke** (both from University of Cincinnati), and **Dallas DeForest** (Ohio State University) consult the School Archives. Photos: A. Reinhard, N. Vogeikoff-Brogan



School Members 2010–11, at Aigina on the last day-trip of the academic program.
Photo M. Campbell.



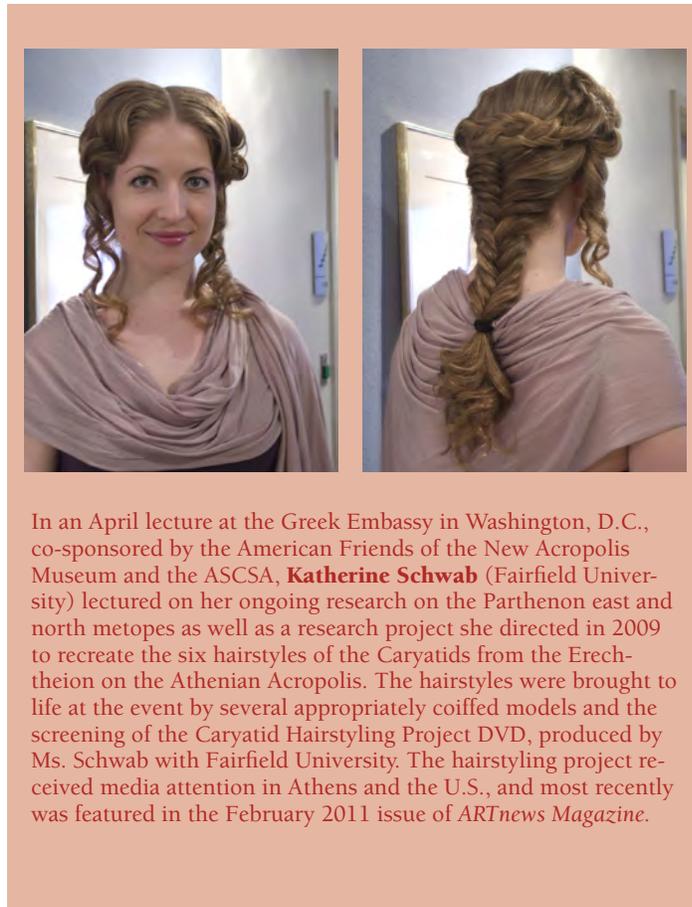
Multiple venues enabled a wide range of audiences to attend this year's **Open Meeting on the Work of the School**, held in Athens at the School's Cotsen Hall on March 11 and at Aristotle University in Thessaloniki on March 17. The event, which featured a summary of ASCSA accomplishments by School Director **Jack L. Davis** and a lecture on "The Goddess and the Ancestors at Mochlos, Crete" by Mochlos Excavation Project Co-Director **Jeffrey S. Soles** (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), was also available live via streaming video, and can still be viewed at www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/digital-library/lecture-archive.

Photo, top left: Jack Davis and Shari Stocker with some of the ASCSA students in attendance. Top right: Shari Stocker, Jeff Soles, Effie Sakellaraki, and Irimi Moscahlaidis. Left: Jack Davis summarizing the work of the School.

Photos: H. Akriviadis



Alumna **Kathleen Lynch** has recently completed the "ASCSA Alumni Cookbook," a collection of recipes and reminiscences from past and present members and staff of the School. It is available as a softcover book (<http://www.blurb.com/bookstore/detail/2107327>) for \$27.95 and also as a downloadable PDF for \$10 (see the Alumni Facebook page at http://www.facebook.com/home.php?sk=group_186784498018037&id=218077284888758 for details). Proceeds benefit the ASCSA Alumni Association.



In an April lecture at the Greek Embassy in Washington, D.C., co-sponsored by the American Friends of the New Acropolis Museum and the ASCSA, **Katherine Schwab** (Fairfield University) lectured on her ongoing research on the Parthenon east and north metopes as well as a research project she directed in 2009 to recreate the six hairstyles of the Caryatids from the Erechtheion on the Athenian Acropolis. The hairstyles were brought to life at the event by several appropriately coiffed models and the screening of the Caryatid Hairstyling Project DVD, produced by Ms. Schwab with Fairfield University. The hairstyling project received media attention in Athens and the U.S., and most recently was featured in the February 2011 issue of *ARTnews Magazine*.

Affiliated Excavations

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The principal aim of this fieldwork was to apply Co-Director Lane's model of a landscape under a system of extensive cultivation in the Late Helladic period, such as is indicated in Linear B texts from several archives, to an area where conditions of preservation of constituent features should be optimal for archaeological discovery. The plain within the Mycenaean polder around Gla was chosen for several reasons. Firstly, the establishment of the stronghold of Gla appears to be contemporary with the construction of the polder, the fortification then protecting massive stores of agricultural products and defending the surrounding territory from which these products surely came. Secondly, all previous historical and geomorphological accounts of the Kopaic Basin indicate that it has been an environment of net sediment deposition since the abandonment of Gla and the surrounding drainage works, around the end of the thirteenth century B.C., until the completion of the modern drainage works in the early twentieth



Gla: Survey team members Michael Lane and Wes Bittner taking soil core from Area H, just to west of polder dike.

century A.D. Finally, aerial photographs and satellite images exhibit a variety of distinct “field marks” (crop and soil marks) in and around the polder containing Gla, the great majority of which strongly suggest features of cultural origin preserved beneath the ground surface.

The AROURA project sampled 36 hectares of land all around Gla and its polder. The project achieved its five objectives for 2010: (1) to seek confirmation of the AROURA model of extensive agriculture by applying survey and sampling strategies that would render visible features of the size, dimensions, and orientation expected; (2) to strike a balance between sampling from areas containing field marks and previously identified Mycenaean drainage features and areas on every side of Gla, particularly between its four gates and the surrounding landscape; (3) to demonstrate the utility of geophysical techniques for investigating ancient agricultural practices and strategies, thereby laying the groundwork for specific methodologies; (4) to set up the fieldwork conditions and lay the interpretative foundation for confirmation of the nature geophysical results by independent means (“ground-truthing”) in this and future campaigns; and (5) to apply survey data to begin to answer questions left by previous investigators of the project area concerning the sequence of Mycenaean drainage structures and their demise.

The sole geophysical technology applied in 2010 was magnetometry. Magnetometry was selected because a magnetometer can detect features of all the types expected (built, excavated, or planted field partitions; drainage or irrigation ditches; scars in the subsoil from repeated plowing in one direction; pits for planting vines and crop trees; built or excavated traces of structures for storage, refuge, and crop processing) and can also distinguish between features of different type by the character of the magnetometric anomaly.

Magnetometric data objectively remain anomalies in the earth's magnetic field until their archaeological significance is decided by appropriate means. AROURA therefore undertook preliminary tests to determine the nature and character of anomalies detected by two means: (1) using a hand-driven soil auger to remove stratified soil cores from areas containing interesting magnetometric anomalies, as well as from

nearby comparatively “neutral” areas; and (2) pedestrian collection of objects from the ground surface in selected areas, to see whether the type, quality, or quantity of these correlated in any way with the presence of certain anomalies. The former method had the further aim of recovering cultural material that could be precisely dated by typology, or discovering organic material that could be subjected to radiocarbon dating. The latter proceeded along traverses 2 meters wide within grid squares 30 meters on a side, finds being collected and recorded by traverse and grid square.

The magnetometric data revealed mostly subtle positive and negative magnetometric anomalies across the area surveyed. There are several plausible hypotheses to explain the subtlety of most of the recorded anomalies. The simplest is that the uppermost part of any positive archaeological feature (often corresponding to a negative magnetometric anomaly) has been plowed away. Another possibility is that soils did not have sufficient time to develop distinct horizons in the century or so of functioning existence of Gla and its surrounding polder. Recent Greek government bulletins indicate that proper soils have not developed in Kopaic lake sediments since drainage was accomplished in the first half of the last century. Consequently, there may be little magnetic contrast between parent material and material removed and redeposited in the polder during Mycenaean times. In comparison, the strong magnetic contrast recorded in the area designated as Area H, which appears to lie outside the polder, may represent deposition of sediments from distant, magnetically contrasting sources. It is possible—but not proved—that the network pattern of anomalies outside the polder represents a “wet” mainly irrigated field system, whereas those inside the polder represent a “dry” mainly drained field system.

There is also evidence of running water and flooding in the area the LH IIIB polder comprised, particularly in Areas A and C. It must be emphasized that any such moving water, if that is what further evidence indicates, could date to before, during, or after the Mycenaean occupation of the land. Slight and inconclusive evidence of differential flooding is found in the magnetometrically quiet area immediately around

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Plakias Survey Makes Waves



Four views of a Palaeolithic quartz handaxe from the Plakias region in Crete.

The recent discovery of Palaeolithic stone tools on Crete by the Plakias Survey team, with its far-reaching implications for the history of seafaring, received a flurry of media attention in recent months. *Archaeology* magazine, in its January/February issue, cited the finding as one of the top ten archaeological discoveries of 2010, and a follow-up article in *Le Monde* examined the discovery's potential to rewrite the history of the conquest of the seas and of island populations.

Led by Eleni Panagopoulou (Ephoreaia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology, Southern Greece) and Thomas Strasser (Providence College) and operating under a permit granted to the ASCSA by the Greek Ministry of Culture, the Plakias Survey in southern Crete is the first to securely identify Lower Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains on the island, pushing the history

of Mediterranean seafaring back by well over 100,000 years. The official report on the Plakias Survey has generated much enthusiasm among archaeologists and historians since its June 2010 publication in the journal *Hesperia* (79.2).

The survey identified 28 sites associated with caves and rockshelters and collected a sample of just over 2,100 stone artifacts attributable to the Mesolithic and the Lower Palaeolithic periods. The Plakias project found the Stone Age artifacts in 2008; the 2009 season was devoted to conducting geological analyses to provide datable contexts, providing a *terminus ante quem* of more than 130,000 years B.P. for the Lower Palaeolithic artifacts. These artifacts represent the earliest indirect evidence of seafaring and open the door for a reevaluation of current assumptions about early hominin migrations. ❖

Wiener Laboratory News

With its twentieth anniversary on the horizon in June 2012, the Wiener Laboratory continued to reflect upon the past while looking toward the future of the lab, especially in light of the plans for the construction of a new Wiener Laboratory facility. The external review conducted in April 2010 by Melinda Zeder (Smithsonian Institution), Martin Jones (University of Cambridge), and Michael Galaty (Milsons College) resulted in a positive report, with recommendations for the future of the Wiener Laboratory. The Wiener Laboratory Committee, chaired by Nancy Wilkie, along with School Director Jack Davis and

Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox, contributed responses to the external review last summer that culminated in a Mission Statement and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), generated by ASCSA Trustee Jane Buikstra and Managing Committee Chair Mary Sturgeon on December 6, 2010. The MoU details 20 items, including a new postdoctoral fellowship for the Wiener Laboratory and a greater emphasis on teaching and training in the archaeological sciences for both the academic program and School excavations.

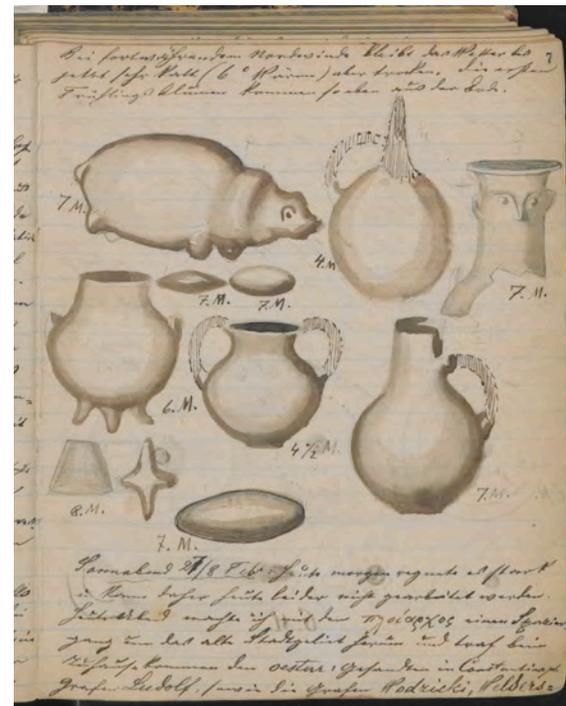
—Sherry Fox, Director, Wiener Laboratory

Archives

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in Old Corinth. The drawing was executed in 1924, when Owsley was visiting Greece and his friend Mrs. Cosmopoulos. According to his grandson, Owsley also attended the opening of the Tutankhamun tomb in 1922, by invitation of Howard Carter (also a good friend of Owsley). On the life and work of Charles Frederick Owsley, there is an M.A. thesis by William Joseph Palmer, entitled “To Raise the Standard of Architecture: The Work and Vision of Charles Henry and Charles Frederick Owsley in Youngstown, Ohio” (Youngstown State University, 2000).

In the Archives of the School there is a letter from Alice Walker Cosmopoulos to Bert Hodge Hill, dated November 12, 1925, where she mentions the condition of her house: “My house hasn't room enough and the cellar is dark and damp. Rats abound in my absence. Mr. Thompson [she refers to architect W. Stuart Thompson] seemed to expect it to fall down... It isn't suitable.” Apparently the Cosmopoulos house lasted for several more decades. According to John C. Lavezzi, who has published a brief biographical essay on Alice Walker Cosmopoulos (http://www.brown.edu/Research/Breaking_Ground/), her house was severely damaged in the earthquake of 1962 and was subsequently demolished. ❖



Schliemann's notebooks can now be found in the Archives area of the ASCSA website.

When Neanderthals Met Moderns

Paraskevi Elefanti (University of London), 2009–10 Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor, reports on her contributions to the School's academic program and advancements in her study of material from Lakonis Cave in the southern Peloponnese.

The 2009–2010 academic year was a blend of hard but exciting work! As Visiting Research Professor at the Wiener Laboratory, I led nine sessions on stone tool technology. These discussed the role of chipped and ground stone technology from the Paleolithic until modern times using archaeological and ethnographic examples from Greece and abroad. The aim of the series was to familiarize students with the typological and technological characteristics of stone artifacts, as well as theoretical issues related to their use as functional or symbolic objects, trading commodities, and indicators of the size of social networks and gender roles. The seminar also had a practical component during which students got hands-on experience of working with stone tool collections. This was nicely rounded off with the flint knapping demonstration presented by Nick Thompson at the end of the Wiener Lab's annual open house and workshop in March 2010. The participation of the students was enthusiastic throughout the seminar and their feedback very positive.

The year was also productive in terms of my research, which focuses on the transition from the Middle to Upper Paleolithic in Greece and, in particular, the apparent new behaviors and technologies that coincide with the arrival of modern humans and the demise of the Neanderthals. Recent evidence has suggested a complex patchwork of interaction and acculturation across Europe, with regional differentiation in the extent to which these novel approaches were adopted. In some areas the Upper Paleolithic is characterized by a completely new set of behavioral strategies, while in others there would appear to have been a significant degree of interaction between populations. Due to its position on the southeastern edge of Europe, Greece is likely to have been one of the routes taken by anatomically modern humans as they expanded westward from the Near East. This would have led to the two populations routinely encountering one another, probably over a relatively long period of time.

My case study is Lakonis Cave, which is located on the east coast of the Mani Peninsula, approximately 3 km from the city of Gytheion. Consisting of remnant cemented floor sediments and lacking a roof, the site



Paraskevi (Vicky) Elefanti (far right) looking at stone tools with her students.

Photo: S. Fox

is currently located on the coast and would previously have formed just one of a series of caves and shelters along this fossil shoreline. The sediments include Middle Paleolithic (MP) and Initial Upper Paleolithic (IUP) horizons, containing a rich assemblage of stone tools, animal bones, and features, including hearths. During my year as Wiener Visiting Professor, I completed the study of the tool assemblage from the critical IUP horizon, dated to around 42,000 years ago. The assemblage amounted to more than 1,200 pieces larger than 2 cm; these were recorded in terms of qualitative and quantitative attributes.

My analysis pointed to an IUP with continued MP characteristics, such as the Levallois technique and formal tools from this earlier phase. However, my work also identified a tendency toward smaller and narrower artifacts, despite the fact that the quality and type of raw materials employed on the site remained unchanged throughout its use. Comparison of the results of metric analysis from the MP and IUP layers suggests that this process of microlithization was gradual and therefore less likely to have been a result solely of the appearance of anatomically modern humans, generally associated with the Upper Paleolithic.

Overall, my analysis of the IUP assemblage suggests so far a significant degree of continuity in the way in which lithic production was organized at Lakonis dur-

ing the transitional phase, although new techniques and ideas seem to make their appearance. This could represent an experimentation phase of the Neanderthal inhabitants of Lakonis towards new flaking techniques after they have been in contact with Moderns.

Special thanks are due to Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox for making my stay so pleasant and productive and for her continuing support of Paleolithic research in Greece, and to all the users of the lab during the year with whom I shared stimulating conversations and delicious sweets from various places of the world. I am also grateful to ASCSA Director Jack Davis for his support of my work, as well as Mellon Professor Margie Miles for all the fascinating things that I learned during the winter field trips. ❄

Managing Committee

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of the Managing Committee from Denison University, a Cooperating Institution newly rejoining the American School: Timothy Paul Hofmeister, Garret A. Jacobsen, and Rebecca F. Kennedy (all from the Department of Classics).

Proclamations honoring recent staff retirees Maria Pilali, Elisavet Mitsou-Gignoli, and Andreas Sideris for service to the School were approved by acclamation. ❄

2010 Summer Sessions: Inspiration + Perspiration

Undaunted by the sometimes oppressive heat that typifies summer in Greece, two groups of graduate and undergraduate students and teachers were on hand last year for the School's two six-week Summer Sessions, led by Kirk Ormand (Summer Session I; Oberlin College) and Clayton M. Lehmann (Summer Session II; University of South Dakota). Although both sessions followed the overall itinerary of past Summer Sessions—extended trips to Crete, southern Greece, and central and northern Greece separated by sojourns in Athens and day trips within Attica—each session evolved into a unique experience as a result of its leader's itinerary adjustments and the interests of participants.

Participants in Summer Session I enjoyed several experiences that most previous summer sessions did not include, such as visits to Aptera and Eleutherna on Crete; a brief hike up the Parori gorge near Sparta; and a trip to Pthiotic Thebes near Volos. They also saw a modern Greek production at Epidaurus, which most students professed to enjoy, and spent a night in Makrynitsa on Pelion, which was universally considered a highlight and proved an ideal place to hold a group dinner. Summer Session II also included several sites not usually visited, notably Phalasarna in Crete and Meteora, and focus tended more toward the post-Classical periods. Participants in both sessions were delighted by the access they had to restricted areas, including the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheion, the temple at Bassae, and some areas of Mycenae.



Sarah Morris explaining the Funerary Monument of the Lacedaemonians to Summer Session II participants. Photo: C. Lehmann

Despite their slightly differing itineraries, Summer Sessions I and II had much in common. Each consisted of a talented and dedicated group of students with a wide range of interests and expertise, and each benefited from inspiring and informative guest speakers who generously volunteered their time and knowledge. And each was led by a Summer Session Director who acknowledged the value of incorporating unstructured time into their chock-full itinerary, providing students the opportunity

to explore and experience on their own as well as in a group.

By the end of the program, students came away with a solid understanding of the topography, built environment, and artistic, architectural, and political periods of Greek history. Individual participants may have been more engaged at some kinds of sites than at others, but ultimately each developed a strong interest in at least one area or period, and everyone benefited from the incomparable opportunity to experience so much during so little time. ✨

John Camp Honored

In February Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp II spoke at the annual conference of "Leadership 100," where he was also honored with the Archbishop Iakovos Leadership 100 Award for Achievement. Leadership 100 is an organization founded in 1984 to nurture and support programs that advance Greek Orthodoxy and Hellenism. More honors followed in Greece in March, when he was inducted into the Society of Athenians as its first non-Greek member, and presented with the Society's Medal of Honor in recognition of his philhellenism and his contributions to the study of the Ancient Athenian Agora.

John Camp with Elena Korke, Director of Documentation and Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Greek Ministry of Culture and Tourism.



In Memoriam

ARISTOMENES ARBERORES
1938–2011

Friend, mentor, and retired foreman of the Corinth Excavations, Aristomenes Arberores passed away on February 10, 2011 at the age of 73 after a prolonged illness. “Menes” began in 1963 as a pickman at the Corinth Excavations; in the early 1970s he acted as sub-foreman for the excavations in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, and eventually rose to the position of general foreman in 1981. He trained a generation of workmen and helped teach many student field excavators. He excavated at other sites: Porto Cheli and Nemea with Charles Williams, Phlious with William Biers, Agropidochori in Elis under John Coleman, Isthmia with both Betsy Gebhard and Tim Gregory, and Aigeira in Achaia with the Austrian School. In June of 2002, Menes retired after nearly 40 years of service to the School.

In paying tribute to Menes, Guy D.R. Sanders, Director of the Corinth Excavations, writes:

Aristomenes was named after his grandfather Aristides. As one of six Arberores siblings born soon before and during the years of the German occupation, he grew up in a period of extreme austerity which doubtless helped to shape his character. Their house was a traditional, stone, two-story village house with a stable for the livestock below and three small rooms. There was no plumbing and the windows had shutters but no glass. His father supported the family by cultivating his 80 stremmata with wheat, beans, vegetables, and maintained a couple of hundred olives and a vineyard planted with currant vines. They had one of the fifteen yokes of oxen in the village and, doubtless, these were put to use plowing the fields of his neighbors. In addition, they kept a horse, a donkey, three goats, about 50 sheep, 80 turkeys, and a number of chickens. One of Menes’ most vivid memories was trailing the sheep over the slopes of Acrocorinth.

Menes never turned his back on his past and was a mine of information about how things were done in the village before mechanization, plumbing, and electricity. In fact, he was an archive of how things had been done in Corinthian villages for generations. He knew about the transhumant shepherds who stopped in Ancient Corinth in their annual migrations between the Eastern Argolid and Arcadia. He knew what varieties of wheat



Menes (at right) with Photis Notis at Corinth in 1969.

Photo: C.K. Williams

sued which fields and all about the traditional emporopanayiris where animals and tools were sold rather than cheap plastic toys and fake handbags of today. He knew how to stun fish by tossing armfuls of euphorbia into the sea. He knew every family in the village and whether their roots were in Arachnaion, Sophiko, Athikia, Ayiannis, Angelokastro, or Limnes. He knew where the threshing floors of each of these relocated communities were in the village.

He also knew all the long-forgotten names of renamed villages and topoi. He could dance, sing, and play his pipes. He was an unrivalled raconteur and had an amazing sense of humor. He was the life and soul of any gathering, yet ate and drank in moderation, taking pride in both his figure and acuity of mind. He was kind, wise, gentle, and gave generously of his great knowledge. Last but not least, he was an accomplished archaeologist whose wisdom and skill contributed to the published work of Charles Williams, Nancy Bookidis, Ron Stroud, Betsy Gebhard, Tim Gregory, William and Jane Biers, among others, and scores of students who worked at Corinth and elsewhere — as well as my own. The huge turnout at his funeral bore witness to the love and respect in which he was held by the entire community of Ancient Corinth and even neighboring villages. He will be greatly missed but not forgotten.

WILLIAM F. WYATT, JR.

William F. Wyatt, Jr., Professor *Emeritus* of Classics at Brown University, died on March 25 at age 78. A dedicated classicist and committed educator whose fields of expertise included Homer as well as Greek and Latin linguistics, he was a 1997 recipient of Brown University’s Harriet W. Sheridan Award for Distinguished Contribution to Teaching and Learning.

Professor Wyatt had a long and deep-rooted connection to the American School. His mother, Natalie Gifford, attended the School in 1922–1923, and his father, William F. Wyatt, was a Managing Committee Member from 1947 through 1961. Following in the footsteps of both parents, he was himself a School Member (Harvard Fellow 1959–1960, Senior Research Fellow 1973–1974) and served as a Managing Committee representative from Brown University (1970–1999; *emeritus* member from 1999 until his death). He also served a term as Secretary of the Managing Committee (1975–1980), directed a Summer Session in 1969 and in 1973, and served on the Alumni Council (1972–1975).

Fellow Managing Committee Member Mary B. Moore (Hunter College, *emerita*) noted another of Professor Wyatt’s contributions to School history: “At the ASCSA in the library there is a volume of letters that his mother wrote home to the family during her time as a member. Bill edited out the personal family material and they make absolutely fascinating reading about what it was like to be in Greece in the early 1920s. One summer, I read them with great enthusiasm and I think they would interest many members today who haven’t a clue how rugged Greece was in the ‘good old days.’”

Ronald S. Stroud (University of California, Berkeley, *emeritus*), who also served with Professor Wyatt on the Managing Committee, offered the following recollections: “I had the pleasure of sailing to Greece with Bill and his then wife, Sandra, on the Queen Frederica in August of 1959 and remember Bill throughout the long voyage sitting happily in the sun in a deck chair reading the OCT of Homer. On our second School trip, as we climbed the acropolis of Eretria, Bill picked up a fragment of an ancient Greek inscription.

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In Memoriam

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He was instrumental in the Winter Term in persuading Mabel Lang, Fulbright Fellow, to meet with a small group of students each week to initiate us into the mysteries of Linear B. And, of course, from this he went on to a distinguished career as an interpreter of Bronze Age Greek. Bill had a wonderful droll sense of humor and after he introduced one of his School reports with the opening line, 'Dinsmoor and the Guide Bleu date this temple in the 4th century B.C.,' many of us copied this and contrived to work these two experts into our presentations. I will really miss his light touch and ironic take on the world."

KARL KILINSKI II 1946–2011

Karl Kilinski II, professor, archaeologist, and art historian, died January 6, 2011. At Southern Methodist University since 1975, he was a University Distinguished Teaching Professor, teaching classical art, Greek myth and art, and Egyptian art.

Karl Kilinski was an Associate Member of the School (Missouri Fellow) in 1973–1974 and a Senior Research Fellow in 1978–1979. He was the ASCSA Managing Committee representative from Southern Methodist University since 1975.

PHILIP N. LOCKHART 1928–2011

Philip N. Lockhart, retired Professor of Classics at Dickinson College, died Sunday, February 20, 2011. A remarkably inspirational teacher and an active participant in many professional classical organizations, he spent the bulk of his career (27 years) at Dickinson College, where he taught Latin and Ancient Greek and where held the Asbury J. Clarke Chair of Latin upon his retirement.

A Regular Member Fellowship in his name has been awarded by the School for many years with funding from the Arete Foundation. Memorial gifts to the American School for the Lockhart Fellowship have been requested by the family, in lieu of flowers.

ALIKI HALEPA BIKAKI

Aliki Halepa Bikaki passed away on Friday, January 21, 2011. She is remembered as a good friend to the ASCSA and to many in the archaeological community in Greece and America over a career that spanned some six decades, first as assistant to John Travlos in the Athenian Agora, then, in the 1950s, as a member of the School's excavations at Lerna. Following Jack Caskey from Lerna to Kea, she remained a member of the Ayia Irini excavations for the remainder of her life, publishing a volume in the Keos series, *Keos IV: Ayia Irini, The Potters' Marks*, in 1984.

The wife of Haris Bikakis, ASCSA lawyer for many years, Aliki Bikaki is survived by her son, Myron, a Classical archaeologist and jewelry designer living in New York City.

Development News

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great Philhellenes who have had a transformative impact on the School: Trustees Lloyd Cotsen, David Packard, Malcolm Wiener, and Charles Williams. In addition, Alan Boegehold will be presented with the first Distinguished Alumnus/a Award, called the Aristeia Award. He was chosen by a committee composed of staff, Managing Committee Members, and alumni and cited for "the breadth and depth of his scholarship, the generosity with which he has shared his knowledge and wisdom with the School community, and the many services he has performed for the School in capacities both official and unofficial." We hope many members of our extended ASCSA family will be able to celebrate with us and honor these five extraordinary members of the School community!

INSTAP Grant

A grant from INSTAP was approved in February 2011 for the treatment and digitization of the Schliemann papers in the School's Archives. This project, which began two years ago, is nearing completion, and Schliemann's archaeological diaries can now be viewed online at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/news/newsDetails/schliemanns-archaeological-diaries-available-at-ascsas-web-page/>. ❀

Affiliated Excavations

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Gla, particularly in the silty soils with high incidence of probable freshwater snail shells that form a band running through the west sector. The noted apparent magnetometric emptiness of the zone around Gla is itself curious, strongly suggesting that the area was deliberately kept free of permanent structures or even regular human occupation during the LH IIIB.

Conversely, the network pattern of anomalies appears to be restricted to the west, around the polder dike, or at least to the project area's periphery. It is possible that Gla had a demarcated outer defensive or symbolic perimeter, or both. In any case, the regularity of the overall pattern suggests advance planning or even a template, whether eventually proved to be of Mycenaean date or not.

Significantly, all but one or two soil cores taken from the sampling transects in 2010 revealed evidence of intact soils, as well as perhaps ancient fill or deliberate construction, below the modern plow zone. The presence of sherds of probable Mycenaean or Geometric pottery in the plow zone, particularly around extant LH IIIB features, strongly implies that similar material found in underlying strata is of the same age or older. Therefore, good reason exists to believe that intact Mycenaean features are to be found beneath the surface. ❀



130th Anniversary Tote Bags have arrived!

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News & Notes
ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΛΟΙΠΆ

The Association of American Universities, an organization comprising 61 U.S. and 2 Canadian research universities, announced that ASCSA Trustee **Hunter R. Rawlings, III** has accepted the position of president of the organization, effective June 1. A former higher education administrator who served as president of the University of Iowa and of Cornell University, he said his desire to foster a clearer understanding of the value of higher education and public universities among government policymakers and the general public was the driving force behind his decision to return to the world of academic administration.



ASCSA Trustee **Jane E. Buikstra** (Regents Professor of Bioarchaeology and Director of the Center for Bioarchaeological Research at Arizona State University) had a busy April in Minneapolis, Minnesota, site of



Christine Hanson (Director-at-Large, Paleopathology Association) and Jane Buikstra receiving her award.

Photo: S. Fox

the 2011 annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) and this year's annual North American meeting of the Paleopathology Association. She was guest speaker at the AAPA luncheon, discussing the challenges of bioarchaeology in the twenty-first century; and she was honored for her dedication and effective service to the Paleopathology Association as the fourth recipient of the prestigious Eve Cockburn Service Award, presented biennially since 2005. She is also inaugural editor of the recently launched *International Journal of Paleopathology*, a new journal published by Elsevier.



Managing Committee Member **Glenn R. Bugh**, Professor of History in the College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences (CLAHS), Virginia Polytechnic Institute,

has won the inaugural 2011 CLAHS International Initiatives Award. The award recognizes his extensive international connections and outstanding contributions to academic initiatives, as demonstrated by his involvement with the ASCSA; Virginia Tech's Center for European Studies and Architecture in Riva San Vitale, Switzerland, where he has been involved in study abroad programs since 1995; the American Research Center in Sofia (ARCS), Bulgaria; and the Smithsonian Institution, for which he has lectured on study trips to Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, Turkey, and the Black Sea.



ASCSA alumnus **Donald C. Haggis**, Nicholas A. Cassas Term Professor of Greek Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gave the lecture "Farming, Feasting, and the Foundations of the Early Greek City: Recent Excavations at the Site of Azoria, Crete," at the Embassy of Greece in Washington, D.C., in March. The lecture was the first in a series, "Health, Nutrition, and Fitness: From Ancient to Modern Times," offered by the Embassy.



ASCSA alumna **Dimitra Andrianou** received the Olga Tsakatika-Despotopoulou prize from the Academy of Athens in December 2010 for her book, *The Furniture and Furnishings of Ancient Greek Houses and Tombs* (Cambridge University Press, 2009). Much of the book, which is based on her Ph.D. dissertation from Bryn Mawr College, was written during her time as a Hirsch Fellow at the School (2004–2005).