

ákoue

Spring 2012, No. 66



Students look for Greek graffiti at Abu Simbel. The Academic Program took an optional trip to Egypt this spring. See related story on p. 9.

Photo M.M. Miles

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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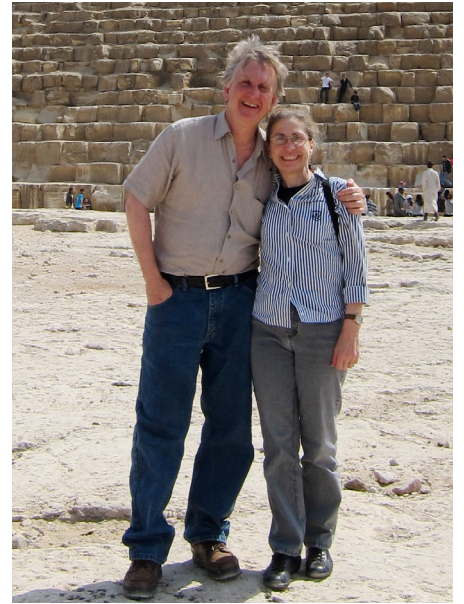
Davis Bids Farewell

It seems just yesterday that *ákoue* printed notice of my arrival in Athens and that an interview with me was posted on the School's web site (www.ascsa.edu.gr), then still new. I was thus reluctant to write a farewell for this issue, not least because the thought of leaving Souidias 54 saddens me. I will miss waking to the chatter of birds in the garden, smelling the wisteria and the bitter oranges in bloom, but above all the constant bustle of members and visitors coming and going, thousands each year. Many have become dear friends.

I can't believe how little I knew about ASCSA before assuming my post, or how much I now know about the academic, intellectual, and social communities in Greece in which we play such an important role. I console myself with the thought that I plan to remain an active member of the School after my term expires on June 30. Shari and I have taken an apartment in Pylos and plan to continue our work there; she, in fact, will later this year collaborate with the local directorate of antiquities in digging foundations for a new roof over the Palace of Nestor. In the United States, we also are both committed to support the activities of the School in any way that may seem useful to the Managing Committee and the Board of Trustees.

Any final remarks in *ákoue* might have offered me a good opportunity to reflect on what has been accomplished in Athens over the past five years, but, to be honest, I don't even know where to begin. So much has happened, so much has changed, so much has stayed the same. What I want to do instead is to encourage you to look at what ASCSA is *today* — especially if you have not recently spent a year with us in Athens. Take only an hour to cruise the News Archive and Events Archive at ascsa.edu.gr.

— Jack L. Davis, Director, ASCSA



Jack Davis and Shari Stocker in Egypt during the School's March trip.

[edu.gr](http://ascsa.edu.gr) and you will soon discover the rich programs and activities that our staff in Athens develop and maintain year-round, even when they are hobbled by the collapse of the global economy and Greece is facing near-bankruptcy. ASCSA is an extraordinary institution, indeed unique among American research centers abroad. It is our staff that makes it so, and I am proud that I have had the opportunity to lead them as director; I will miss them dearly, each and every one. Finally, I want to express my sincerest appreciation to my wife, Sharon Stocker. I am extremely grateful to Shari for her support, without which I could never have been successful in serving the School in the manner in which I wanted.



Jack's sense of humor will be missed at the School. Photo: C. Marconi

Wiener Laboratory Celebrates 20 Years, Announces New Facility

Happy Anniversary! June 2, 2012 marks 20 years since the Wiener Laboratory opened its cabinets of reference collections, fired up the fume hood, and set out on its never-ending mission to fill in the blanks in the archaeological record through science-based archaeology.

In its two decades, the Wiener Laboratory has facilitated the independent research of over 100 scholars representing more than a dozen countries. Its educational mission has recently expanded to include more involvement with the Regular Member curriculum, and its strong sense of community and collaboration has earned it a reputation among scientists for a welcoming environment that encourages open discussions and the sharing of ideas across research methodologies.

But 20 years of accumulation of comparative collections and journals, and increasing utilization by scientists, has left little elbow room in the main lab space and little to no storage space for future materials. Oolithic limestone samples from a quarry near Ancient Corinth, Pentelic marble, and animal bones from Nichoria have been relegated to a shipping container in the School's gardens. This season in the main lab, the preparation of Research Associate China Shelton's reference collection of seeds blended across the table to Eleni Nodarou's Cretan petrography work, while behind them human bones took up the length of one of the three tables as two researchers discussed whether they were looking at a right or left hand. The smell of coffee mingled with that of pork as Flint Dibble, a Regular Member at the School, converted the students' fall barbecue centerpiece into a reference skeleton in the wet lab around the corner.

It's time for more space for more science. The Wiener Laboratory is excited to announce plans to build a freestanding facility below the Blegen Library, expanding its research and study space from approximately 160 square meters in a basement to 1,000 square meters on three floors. Architectural plans for the new facility, currently being finalized, include multiple lab spaces for materials that require sterile conditions, chemicals, x-ray, or microscope work; a kitchen; seminar space to accommodate larger groups such as School workshops or lecture audiences; strewing space for analyzing large collections; and a full library and reading room. Scholars also look forward to additional storage space.



Eleanna Prevedorou studies her “old fellows” in the confines of the current main lab space. A new Wiener Laboratory facility, which will greatly expand research and study space, is in the planning stages. Photo: E. DeForest

“Storage is not just piling stuff up,” says Eleanna Prevedorou, surrounded for the moment by about 230 people who were buried 5,000 years ago near Marathon and who are now stacked floor to ceiling in boxes in a storage room beside the lab. Her research on Bronze Age burial practices involved the repatriation from Vienna of some of the remains from Tsepi, necessitating international permissions and underscoring the importance of adequate lab facilities. The space, she adds, must be climate-controlled, secure, and designed to careful specifications that respect international requirements for the curation of archaeological material.

The new facility will provide scholars with separate spaces for quiet study and reading, group discussion and consultations, strewing, collection preparation, and lunch, all of which currently occur in the approximately 50 square meters of the lab's main room.

More space “means that you can do more in terms of conservation of the material, cleaning, and preparation and curation of the material,” Prevedorou says. “Human bones do take a lot of space, but think of all the interesting stuff that they can tell us. So we can excuse the old fellows if you consider how much information we get from them.”

The Wiener Laboratory has of late considerably increased its efforts to share such information with the members of the

School. Three months after new members toured the laboratory and learned of the ongoing research, including Prevedorou's, she traveled with them on their annual trip to Marathon and Tsepi and contextualized the “old fellows” at their burial site itself. And last fall the lab initiated a seminar series for students in the Regular Program (*see related article, p. 17*).

This conscientious interaction among lab and literary researchers at the School is helping to create new generations of archaeologists who are more willing to explore beyond their own traditional research methodologies to better inform the world's understanding of past cultures. This collaboration, still a sensitive subject for many in the field, is slowly becoming more normative.

Susan Kirkpatrick Smith of Kennesaw State University was the first J. Lawrence Angel Fellow in 1992. She recalls that in starting her career, she didn't realize how much of a divide existed between classical archaeologists and anthropologists. It wasn't just that they didn't know what one another did, she recalls, but that sometimes, scholars studying the same time periods or concepts didn't even care how other methodologies addressed the same questions.

“One of the things that happened was, because the lab was new that year, the people that were at the school when I was

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Managing Committee Announces New Appointments

At the annual January meeting of the Managing Committee, held January 6 in Philadelphia, the Executive Committee presented its recommendation for the appointment of Jenifer Neils (Case Western Reserve University) and Barbara Tsakiris (Vanderbilt University) as, respectively, Chair and Vice Chair of the Managing Committee, to serve a four-year term beginning on June 1 (see *related article*, p. 5). Also presented was the Executive Committee's recommendation for the reappointment of Karen Bohrer as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library for a five-year term beginning July 1, 2013. This recommendation was subsequently ratified by a formal vote of the membership. The appointment of an Assistant Director to the twelve-month administrative position authorized by the ASCSA Board of Trustees for a three-year term beginning July 1, is still in progress.

Also at the January meeting, the Managing Committee approved the addition of the following representatives: Justin St.P.

Walsh (Assistant Professor of Art), as the voting representative for Chapman University, a new cooperating institution; Jane Francis (Associate Professor of Classics, Modern Languages and Linguistics) and George Harrison (Scholar-in-Residence in Classics, Modern Languages and Linguistics), as voting representatives for Concordia University; Mary Depew (Associate Professor of Classics) and Brenda Longfellow (Associate Professor of Art and Art History), to again be the voting representatives for the University of Iowa, a newly rejoined cooperating institution (following the ending of their consortial agreement with the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign); Geoffrey Bakewell (Professor of Greek and Roman Studies), as the second voting representative for Rhodes College; Harvey Yunis (Professor of Classics), replacing Caroline Quenemoen as the voting representative for Rice University; Kate Birney (Assistant Professor of Classics) and Eirene Visvardi (Assistant Professor of Classics),

as the voting representatives for Wesleyan University; Brendan Foley (Research Associate), as the voting representative for Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; Josephine Shaya (Assistant Professor and Chair of Classical Studies) and Monica Florence (Assistant Professor of Classical

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Thank You (But Not Goodbye) to Mary Sturgeon

Has it been five years? Ask Mary S., and she may tell you it felt like a lifetime. This spring Mary Sturgeon will be stepping down as Chair of the Managing Committee, a post she has held since 2007. We made sure to use last initials to distinguish between the two Marys who help to keep the School engines running: Mary Sturgeon and Mary Darlington. During her five years as Chair, Mary brought her long and diverse personal experience with the School to every issue. First as a student and now as an expert scholar, Mary views the School as many of us do, as a second family and home away from home. Her service as Chair allowed her to give back to the School for the many opportunities it afforded her throughout her career. We are all thankful for her dedication, willingness to serve, and wisdom, which comes from this long association with the School.

Mary led the Managing Committee during a fiscally challenging time, but the good news is the School is still standing, and our programs are flourishing. We especially appreciate the work Mary has done in guiding the School towards what we hope will be a firm financial future. She has done so with great sensitivity to the School's mission and

its many employees on both sides of the Atlantic. Mary's chairmanship also saw the implementation of a large fundraising campaign and planning for major renovations of the School properties. We will continue to reap the benefit of her hard work as these initiatives come to fruition. On more mundane matters, Mary also oversaw the revision or creation of Mission, Vision, and Philosophy statements for the School and an updating to the Managing Committee Regulations to reflect current practice. It is always good to remind ourselves what it is we are doing and why. To these tasks and many more, Mary brought a deep knowledge of the School, compassion, and wit. The latter certainly made five-hour Executive Committee meetings more tolerable.

While we say farewell to Chairperson Sturgeon, this is not goodbye to Professor Sturgeon. Perhaps, finally, Mary can devote herself fully to her own research, which, of course, means we will see her in Athens and Corinth. But first, Mary deserves a real vacation: one without e-mail or conference calls! ❀

— Kathleen Lynch
Secretary of the Managing Committee



Photo: M. Bodycomb

Mary Emerson Joins School's Princeton Staff

Mary Emerson has recently been appointed Executive Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, based in the U.S. office in Princeton, NJ. She succeeds Irene Bald Romano, who left the School in February for a prestigious position at the University of Arizona.

Ms. Emerson, who joined the School on March 5, has most recently been the Associate Director of Development at the Frick Collection in New York. She has previously been the Executive Director of the American Friends of Winchester College in England and has held positions at the Bruce Museum of Arts and Sciences in Greenwich, Connecticut; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the Hewitt School in New York. She holds an A.B. degree in Classics, *cum laude*, from Harvard University and has pursued graduate studies in ancient art and archaeology at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University. She attended an ASCSA Summer Session as an undergraduate, and has excavated at Halieis and Metapontum.

Neils Begins Tenure as Managing Committee Chair

Jenifer Neils, the Ruth Coulter Heede Professor of Art History and Classics at Case Western Reserve University, has been elected to a four-year term as Chair of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA), beginning June 2012.

Ms. Neils, whose research focuses on the art and archaeology of Greece and ancient Athens in particular, has had a long association with the American School. She first attended its Summer Session in 1970, and directed the Summer Session in 1994. In 1989 she was the Whitehead Visiting Professor at the School, and in 2009 she held an NEH grant under its auspices. She has participated in archaeological excavations in northern Greece and has written extensively on the Parthenon and its sculptures.

Two major international exhibitions on Greek art were organized by Ms. Neils: *Goddess and Polis: The Panathenaic Festival in Ancient Athens* (1992) and, with John Oakley, *Coming of Age in Ancient Greece: Images of Childhood from the Classical Past* (2003). She has recently published two books for the British Museum: *The British Museum Concise Introduction to Ancient Greece* (2008) and *Women in the Ancient World* (2011).

The selection committee noted her qualifications for the position: "Those we consulted know her as a very capable, deft and experienced administrator, well acquainted with the School's administration and a pro-

ductive scholar." Ms. Neils has previously served on several Managing Committee committees.

An alumna of Bryn Mawr College, where she majored in Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, Ms. Neils earned an M.A. in archaeology from Sydney University and a Ph.D. from Princeton. She served as chair of the Art Department at Case Western from 1986 to 1998, and is a trustee of the Cleveland Archaeological Society. For four years (2007–11) she was the Vice-president for Publications of the Archaeological Institute of America. This year she has traveled widely across the United States as the Martha Sharpe Joukowsky Lecturer of the AIA.

Serving as Ms. Neils' vice chair is Barbara Tsakirgis, chair of Vanderbilt University's Department of Classical Studies. Ms. Tsakirgis brings to the position extensive experience on Managing Committee committees, having served on and chaired several standing committees and having served two terms on the Executive Committee. She has also been appointed to a number of ad hoc committees, including the Master Planning Committee of the Trustees. Ms. Tsakirgis was a Whitehead Visiting Professor at the School in 1996–97 and is publishing material from the Agora Excavations, where she has conducted study seasons since 1993. She is a graduate of Yale University (B.A., Classics) and holds an M.A. and Ph.D. from Princeton University. ✱

Blegen Library News

Making space

This spring, the Blegen Library undertakes the huge project of moving some of its collection—now comprising almost 100,000 volumes—into compact shelving units that have been installed in half of the sub-basement reading room. Library staff have been preparing for the move for months, measuring, taking inventories, and relocating some materials already in the basement. They've been assisted by the School's maintenance staff and by a contingent of volunteers from the College Year in Athens program.

Head Librarian Karen Bohrer expects the project to continue into the summer because after volumes are moved into the compact shelving, the collection in the rest of the building will be shifted into the emptied shelves. "We finally ran out of space for our ever-growing collection," she explained, "so the compact shelving is a practical and timely solution. We're transferring older volumes of journals there, many of which are available in digital format already. In any case, we are very fortunate not to have to resort to off-site storage like so many research libraries have had to do. Library users will have to become used to the new arrangement of the collection throughout the Blegen Library, but that will also be an opportunity to discover its amazing resources anew."

Continuing collaboration among the libraries

The Blegen Library and the Gennadius Library recently collaborated on a project funded by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation to catalog the journal holdings of both libraries into the online catalog, AMBROSIA. Now, the Wiener Laboratory's journals are being added, albeit without the help of grant funding. Blegen Library staff are working with Wiener Laboratory staff so that the complete journal holdings of the Lab will be included in the online catalog. The Lab's monographs are also being added to AMBROSIA and Blegen librarians will continue to be responsible for the cataloging and the technical aspects of maintaining the Wiener Lab library. Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox commented that she "is greatly appreciative of the expertise and assistance from Blegen



Jenifer Neils teaching during 2011 Summer Session in the Parthenon Gallery of the Acropolis Museum. Photo: M. Munn

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Publications News



Author Joseph Rife

We begin 2012 with a new monograph. Joseph Rife's *The Roman and Byzantine Graves and Human Remains (Isthmia IX)* is at press as of this writing and will be available for purchase in print and as an eBook (or as a print/electronic bundle) later this summer. Rife's is the first *Isthmia* volume to be published since 1999. The material covered provides important evidence for both death and life in the Greek countryside during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine transitional era. Examination of burial within the local settlement, comparative study of mortuary behavior, and analysis of skeletal morphology, ancient demography, oral health, and paleopathology all contribute to a picture of the rural Corinthians during this period as resilient and innovative.



Designer Mary Jane Gavenda, Editor Timothy Wardell, and Publications Director Andrew Reinhard with their PROSE award for *Histories of Peirene*.

Three other monographs are currently in production: *Late Classical Pottery from Ancient Corinth: Drain 1971-1 in the Forum Southwest (Corinth VII.6)*, by Ian McPhee and Elizabeth Pemberton; *The Architecture, Settlements, and Stratigraphy of Lerna IV (Lerna VI)*, by Elizabeth Banks; and *Hunters, Heroes, Kings: The Frieze of Tomb II at Vergina (Ancient Art and Architecture in Context 3)*, by Hallie Franks.



The ASCSA published seven monographs in 2011. If your library had a standing order with the David Brown Book Company for ASCSA titles, your institution would have received these new books in one or more ASCSA series automatically and at a 20% discount. Ask your librarian if your institution already receives new ASCSA books via services such as EBSCO or Yankee Book Peddler. If not, consider placing a standing order for one or more (or all) ASCSA monograph series directly with the David Brown Book Company at 800-791-9354 (tel.) or 860-945-9468 (fax), or by writing to queries@dbbconline.com. Individuals can also benefit from personal standing orders at a 20% discount.



Histories of Peirene: A Corinthian Fountain in Three Millennia (Ancient Art and Architecture in Context 2), by Betsey Robinson, was awarded the PROSE Award from the Professional and Scholarly Publishing (PSP) division of the Association of American Publishers. The award recognized *Histories of Peirene* as the best book in the category of archaeology and anthropology for 2011. This is the first ASCSA monograph to win this honor since 2004 (*The Propylaea to the Athenian Akropolis II: The Classical Building*, by William Dinsmoor and William Dinsmoor Jr., edited by Anastasia Dinsmoor). *Hesperia* won the award for best journal design in print in 2007.



eBooks of new and recent ASCSA titles will soon be available for purchase online in both PDF and EPub formats from our distributor, the David Brown Book Company; its UK counterpart, Oxbow Books; and their

parent company, Casemate Publishing. eBooks will be priced at 50% of the retail value of the print editions. Print+electronic bundles will also be available for 20% more than the print edition. News of eBook availability will be posted online soon.

Out-of-print ASCSA titles will soon be revived via print-on-demand (POD). The ASCSA will begin offering a small selection of frequently requested OP books and then expand into its backlist. We will also begin producing POD collections of themed articles from *Hesperia* (e.g., articles reporting on work from a single site or time period, or relating to a broader theme, such as the archaeology of democracy). Books and *Hesperia* collections available via POD will have a "Buy POD" link on their respective homepages on the ASCSA website.

In anticipation of making POD titles available, the Publications Office kindly requests your input on which of its OP books are made available first. We will start with five titles in 2012. E-mail your suggestions to Andrew Reinhard, Director of Publications, at areinhard@ascsa.org.



Hesperia editor Tracey Cullen has returned from her six-month research leave and is back at the helm of the journal. The Publications Office warmly welcomed her (and dog, Hector) back in January, and bid a fond and heartfelt farewell to interim editor Mark Landon, who lived up to his promise of "not driving *Hesperia* into a ditch" during his two-issue tenure. The ASCSA thanks Mark for his service and his outstanding work on the journal.

Hesperia entered its 81st year with articles on feasting and the king at Mycenaean Pylos, by Dimitri Nakassis; the reconstruction of a monumental Archaic roof for the Temple of Hera at Mon Repos, Corfu, by Philip Sapirstein; the urban scheme of Plataiai in Boiotia (a report on a recent geophysical survey), by Andreas Konecny and colleagues; and distinctive *chlamydeus* portraits from Late Antique Corinth and their implications for our understanding of public life, by Amelia Brown. The articles on Mon Repos and Plataiai both include spectacular color images.

— Andrew Reinhard
Director of Publications

Animals in the Agora: 9,000 Years of Evidence

Michael MacKinnon (University of Winnipeg), Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor at the School in 2010–11, reports here on what we can learn from the animal remains uncovered in eight decades of excavations in the Athenian Agora. His detailed report on the zooarchaeological remains from the Agora has been submitted to Hesperia.

Using zooarchaeological materials to assess the role of animals in the cultural life of Athens across the range of temporal phases represented at the Athenian Agora (from the Neolithic period until modern times) formed the basis of my research during the 2010–11 academic year. I am extremely grateful to the individuals and agencies who funded and facilitated this project.

Summarized here are several key findings and general patterns regarding the contribution of the principal domestic taxa to the diet and economy of Athens across the ages. Overall, I catalogued more than 27,000 bones and bone fragments (over 365 kg of material) in my analysis.

Materials from Neolithic contexts at the Athenian Agora derive chiefly from fills in wells along the northwest slope of the Acropolis. Domesticates (sheep, goats, cattle, pigs) comprise 95% of this sample. The system is largely reminiscent of small-scale, mixed farming strategies that typically characterize most Neolithic faunal assemblages from Greece. Moving from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, zooarchaeological patterns remain fairly similar.

Available data for the Mycenaean period show a pattern that indicates a concentration on meat production. That cattle are now only represented by adults perhaps signifies less reliance on them for meat and, instead, use for plough and traction purposes. Similar hints of traction oxen are noted across other archaeological sites in Greece during this period as well.

In moving from Mycenaean to Geometric times, available faunal data suggest some increase in the scale and intensity of pastoral operations in Athens and Attica, with a larger concentration on sheep and goat herding. Moreover, a sharp decline in the frequency of wild animals suggests landscape change, possibly episodes of drought and environmental degradation.

Abundant faunal evidence exists for the Late Archaic phase, most of which relates to debris thrown into wells during the Persian invasion of Athens in 480/479 B.C. Among the catalogued material, sheep and goats are exploited for both primary and secondary resources, pigs for meat, and cattle chiefly as traction and plough animals. Nevertheless, the presence of younger animals across all livestock taxa suggests a fairly burgeon-

ing animal market in Athens at this time.

Animal bones from the Classical period are plentiful, accounting for over 25% of the total amount assessed in this report. The bulk derives from infill deposits in various wells. Representation of livestock taxa for this period remains relatively similar to Late Archaic times; wild animals are insignificant. Deposits are variable, with a range of activities noted, including horn and hide processing, slaughter and butchery, food preparation, and bone-working.

Hellenistic times display many of the same patterns as noted in the Classical period. Sheep and goats continue to dominate; age parameters accord with generalized exploitation for meat, milk, and wool. An apparent trend for goats over sheep, which was growing in Classical times, continues during the Hellenistic period, perhaps further indication of landscape degradation.

Many Roman and Late Antique faunal deposits from excavations in the Agora are skewed by assemblages related to bone-working debris. Adjusted figures for Roman and Late Antique contexts show an elevated frequency of pigs, while Late Antique and Early Byzantine contexts record

much more domestic fowl bones than earlier times.

Byzantine, Turkish, and Ottoman assemblages of animal bones from the Athenian Agora come principally from excavations of wells and surfaces associated with houses and dwellings from these time frames. The frequency of pigs declines into this period. Sheep and goats dominate, with goats increasingly more common, indicative of enhanced pastoral operations.

In sum, evidence from the Athenian Agora supports the hypothesis that specialized husbandry and dietary schemes focusing on domestic sheep, goats, and cattle began in Neolithic times, with some hunted game in that phase as well. Subsequent periods build upon this, culminating in extensive deposits of butchery, horn and bone processing, and dietary waste within Classical levels. Patterns shift with Roman and Late Antique influence to slightly augmented pork consumption and even more systematic butchery patterns, before shifting back again to higher frequencies of goat pastoralism during Byzantine times, likely in response to changing cultural and environmental conditions. ✱

Stoa of Attalos Prepares for Reopening



Agora staff Jan Jordan and Pia Kvarstrom organize the notebooks to scan under the EEA Project.

The eagerly awaited public reopening of the Agora's first floor of the Stoa of Attalos is expected to take place mid-2012. The project, "Reviving the Ancient Agora: The Cradle of Democracy" was undertaken by ASCSA and the Ministry of Culture with 50% funding by the European Economic Area (EEA), another 50% by the Hellenic Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping, and additional support by the Delmas Foundation. The Upper Colonnade exhibition is being

reorganized to display 56 sculptures, some of which are presented for the first time, and includes a significant collection of portraits of the Roman period. Another component to the project has been the digitization and annotation of nearly all of the archaeological records. Soon, photographs, architectural drawings, notebooks and other material related to the excavations will be freely accessible to scholars, students and the general public via www.agathe.gr with 3D presentations of selected objects.

Academic Program members on a School trip to Eleutherai in March.
Photo: M.M. Miles



Managing Committee Chair **Mary C. Sturgeon** (right) presented outgoing School Administrative Director **Irene Bald Romano** with a thank-you gift on behalf of the committee at the January Managing Committee meeting in Philadelphia. Irene left the School in February to become Deputy Director of the Arizona State Museum and a faculty member at the University of Arizona in anthropology and art history.

Photo: P. Panos



A March lecture and reception in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the ASCSA and the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage, featured ASCSA Trustee **Emeritus** and Gennadius Library Overseer **Edward E. Cohen**, who gave a talk entitled "Financial Crisis! Economic Lessons from Ancient Athens." About 100 people attended the event, which was presented under the auspices of the Embassy of Greece.



In January, School Director **Jack Davis** (right) accepted for the ASCSA an award (an engraved flouri) "For Excellence in Education" presented by **Theodoros Pangalos**, Vice-President of Greece. Mr. Pangalos presented the award on behalf of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, at the chamber's annual New Year's Reception on the occasion of its 80th anniversary (1932–2012). The ASCSA was one of four institutions so honored and stood with the American Farm School, Ful-

bright Foundation, and Corallia Hellenic Technology Clusters Initiative. It was a proud moment for the School, with the U.S. Ambassador and Cultural Attache and hundreds of prominent businesspeople in attendance.

To Egypt!

After the ASCSA's Open Meeting in March, traditionally the School has Optional Trips outside Greece; this year, one destination was Egypt, perhaps the first official School trip there. Our group of 31 students, professors, spouses, and children landed in Cairo and took a second flight to Luxor, where we boarded the *TUYA* (named for the Queen Mother of Ramses II), our home for the next five days as we explored Thebes, the Karnak and Luxor temples, the Valleys of the Kings and Queens, and the Colossi of Memnon. The size of the columns at Karnak, the statuary, and the colorful reliefs impressed everyone—now we've experienced first-hand the inspiration for colossal statues and monumentality here in Greece!

We were able to see briefly ongoing excavations that included unusual finds, such as a large sphinx with a crocodile's tail. At Karnak, we visited the conservation efforts in the Temple of Khonsu led by a team from the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE). We walked by amazing block-fields, and as one member commented, here everything is inscribed; you don't have to look for inscriptions. Some members had organized a study group for hieroglyphs well ahead of the trip, and they were able to decipher admirably as we went from site to site.

Everyone had prepared a short report (this was a School trip!), and we heard from all participants, sometimes on site and at times on the upper deck of the boat, over tea, while slowly cruising past palm trees and grazing water buffalo. The Nile banks south of Luxor gave the impression we might have seen these same scenes 5,000 years ago. At the Temple of Horus at Edfu, we relished seeing an early inscribed "card catalog," a list of sacred books inside the Ptolemaic temple. The Ptolemaic impact was also evident at Kom Ombo, where we saw an inscribed 365-day calendar and several generations of Ptolemies (and the Roman emperor Trajan) depicted hieratically in Egyptian mode, as well as a brand-new Crocodile Museum.

In Aswan we sailed around Elephantine Island in a felucca, seeing hieroglyphic inscriptions and a nilometer on the way, and we visited the Unfinished Obelisk in a granite quarry. From Aswan we motored in a small boat to the Temple of Isis at Philae, the final outpost of adherents of traditional ancient religion. The temple complex had been moved to save it from being submerged by the creation of Lake Nasser. There we



School Members Sara Franck and Leigh Lieberman inspect Hatshepsut's fallen obelisk.

Photo: M.M. Miles

saw the last known hieroglyphic inscription, carved in 394 A.C. All were dazzled by Abu Simbel, the southernmost point of our trip. We had a report on the graffiti left by Greek mercenaries (hired in 591 B.C.) on the left leg of Ramses II, and there we could read them in person, as well as see the spectacular interiors of the two temples.

We flew to Cairo for visits to the Pyramids, the Solar Boat, and the Sphinx, and most of us could not resist a camel ride. A day trip took us to Dashur, Memphis, and Saqqara, where we got good views of the desert and saw wonderful carved tomb-reliefs that showed daily life on the Nile, replete with pigs, cattle, fish, hippopotami, and crocodiles. At Djoser's complex we could appreciate the very beginnings of monumental stone architecture, and the extensive use of plants as symbolic forms. In Cairo we were hosted at a reception for us by Director of ARCE Gerry Scott at their headquarters near Tahir Square. There we enjoyed meeting current fellows and staff, and saw their library; several of the group would like to return for a longer stay.

Finally our trip culminated in a visit to Alexandria. We had a tour of the new Library, with a beautiful reading room and a series of small museums inside. We visited the fortress built on top of the Pharos and the Roman catacombs of Kom el Shoqafa, where there Egyptian imagery was used in Roman guise: we saw Anubis in Roman

armor. Pompey's Pillar (actually set up for Diocletian) was a surprise in its scale, an extraordinary monolith of Aswan granite, and also remarkable were the remains of the surrounding Serapeum, complete with a nilometer.

Our last site of the trip was Cavafy's house! On Cavafy Street near the center of the city, the apartment has Cavafy's furniture and a splendid display of his books of poetry in many different languages. We were able to converse in Greek with two people working there, and this made us a bit homesick for Greece. It was a fabulous and eye-opening trip! Yet we were all pleased to see our regular bus driver Spiro waiting for us in the Athens airport.

— Margaret M. Miles, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies

ManCom Appointments

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Studies), as the voting representatives for the College of Wooster; David Gilman Romano (Karabots Professor of Greek Archaeology, School of Anthropology), as the second voting representative for the University of Arizona; and Jeremy Hartnett (Associate Professor of Classics) and Matthew Sears (Visiting Assistant Professor of Classics), as the voting representatives for Wabash College. ❀

Fieldwork at Sounion

The white marble Temple of Poseidon at Sounion is one of the more famous in Greece, thanks to Lord Byron's poetry and a steady stream of enthusiastic visitors. Less known is its Archaic limestone predecessor, initially noticed by W. Dörpfeld in 1883 and uncovered further by B. Staïs at the turn of the twentieth century. Because it has been little known and poorly understood, we thought it would be worthwhile to investigate further. After receiving permission for the fieldwork, we were able to measure and draw some 90 blocks of the superstructure, most of them built into a terrace that surrounds the Classical marble temple. We made multiple trips out to Sounion from Athens, dodged tourists around the temple, and were able to carry out the fieldwork in good summer weather, although it was often quite windy.

We found that the platform of the famous marble temple was constructed like an outer skin around the foundations and steps of the Archaic limestone temple, after the builders removed the columns and entablature of the older temple and trimmed back the steps. The marble temple has the same plan as its predecessor (6 × 13 columns) and very close dimensions. The Archaic temple was among the earliest to have

this plan, one that would be chosen often by architects in the later fifth century B.C.

We agree with the date (ca. 490 B.C.) first posited by Dörpfeld. It seems very likely that the Archaic temple was begun soon after the Battle of Marathon but was destroyed while still under scaffolding during the subsequent invasion of Attica by the Persians in 480/479 B.C. Then its blocks and foundations were reused and incorporated into its marble successor. A few blocks, including two Doric capitals, were taken across the low valley behind the Sanctuary of Poseidon to the terrace of the Temple of Athena Sounias, where they were reused as supports for something cylindrical, perhaps flags or wooden posts. The Archaic Temple of Poseidon attests to the high respect of the Athenians for Poseidon; perhaps they were grateful that when the Persians sailed from Marathon to Phaleron, they did not actually attempt another invasion, but crossed the sea by Sounion to head home. This temple was the first peripteral temple to be built in Attica, outside the city center of Athens.

This past summer, with the permission of Ephor Eleni Banou, we undertook laser scanning at Sounion. We were fortunate to have the help of Katie Simon of the Center

for Advanced Spatial Technologies at the University of Arkansas in scanning our blocks and the foundations of the temple. We were assisted also by Laura Tapini of Diadrasis, a center in Greece that is providing scanning instruction and new computer techniques for archaeological fieldwork. The laser scanning permits 3-D imaging that is highly accurate and very helpful for our reconstructions.

— Jessica Paga (Princeton University),
2009–10 Bert Hodge Hill Fellow, 2010–11
Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow, and
Margaret M. Miles, Andrew W. Mellon
Professor of Classical Studies

Blegen Library News

continued from page 5

Library staff. In keeping with the American School tradition of excellent libraries, the Wiener Laboratory possesses one of the best archaeological science libraries for the eastern Mediterranean."

Keeping up to date

In February, Cataloging Librarian Eleni Sourligka attended a workshop at the University of Patras that covered new cataloging standards (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, Resource Description and Access) and linked open data. Collection Development Librarian Jeremy Ott and Head Librarian Karen Bohrer heard two presentations on e-books and libraries from American and German perspectives. The presentations were given at the National Library of Greece under the auspices of the Committee for the Support of Libraries. Jeremy and Karen, together with the Gennadius Library's Senior Librarian Irini Solomonidi, represented the ASCSA at a meeting of the librarians of both the foreign archaeological schools and Greek institutions held at the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) in Athens in April. The group intends to continue to meet periodically to exchange ideas. Also in April, Karen attended the Fiesole Collection Development Retreat held at the European University Institute. The retreat, which brought together research librarians, publishers, and information industry representatives, addressed the topic of "Advancing Global Scholarship in STM and the Humanities." ❀



Katie Simon and Laura Tapini work on scanning the blocks of the Archaic temple at Sounion. Photo: M.M. Miles



Gennadeion News

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

Niarchos Grant to Showcase Gennadeion Treasures

The Niarchos Foundation awarded the Gennadius Library a new grant to create online presentations of thirty of its most iconic holdings. Among these treasures are a manuscript *isolario* by Cristoforo Buondelmonti of c. 1420, the paintings illustrating General Makrygiannis's Memoirs, the great Charta of Greece of Rigas Pheraios, and Rumpf's collection of costume drawings.

The digitized materials will be presented as books that can be browsed online along with



The islands of Lesbos and Tenedos in the manuscript isolario by C. Buondelmonti.

historical commentary. Three separate large touch-screen computers will be available for browsing. The software to be used is the award-winning Turning-the-Pages developed for the British Library and the effort will be completed in June 2013. Historian Anna Tsokani is working on the documentation of the materials. ❀

FROM THE ARCHIVES

“Z” Author Donates Papers

Thanks to the initiative and encouragement of newly elected Gennadius Library Board Member Alexandra Vovolini, author Vasilis Vasilikos donated his personal papers to the Archives of the Gennadius Library. The Vasilikos papers had

been deposited at the Vovolinis Archives in 2003.

Born in Kavala in 1935, novelist Vasilis Vasilikos gained international fame when his novel “Z” became a successful film in 1969, directed by Costas Gavras. “Z” was also translated into 32 languages. Vasilikos has written more than 90 books (novels, short stories, theater) and also served as Greece's Ambassador to UNESCO (1996–2004). His early papers have been deposited at the Mugar Library of Boston University.

The Vasilikos Papers at the Gennadius Library contain correspondence (about 2,000 incoming letters from such important figures as Mikis Theodorakis, Manos Hatzidakis, Marguerite Duras, Mario Vitti, and James Merrill); manuscripts

and proofs with corrections by the author; translations; newspaper clippings about the work and life of the author; personal photographs (about 3,000); and audiovisual material.

The American School is most thankful to Vasilis Vasilikos for his generous gift.

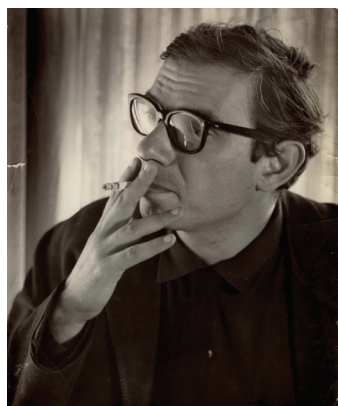
Xavier Bordes Papers Acquired

Xavier Bordes, French poet and translator, made an important gift to the Archives of the Gennadius Library in December 2011.

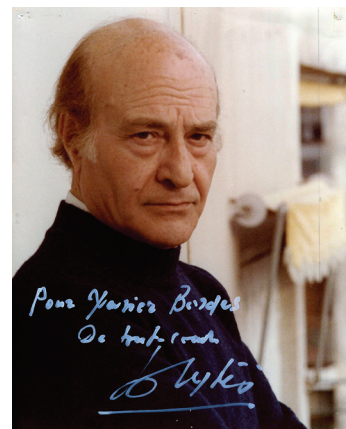
In 1979 Bordes undertook the translation of Odysseus Elytis's poetry in collaboration with R. Longueville. Educated in music and classics, Bordes had a career as a teacher and literary critic. He also collaborated with Gallimard and other major publishing houses in France. The first translated work to be published

was *Marie de Brumes* in 1982, “a true tour de force,” in Elytis's own words.

In addition to extensive correspondence between Elytis and Bordes (1981–1995), the collection also contains photographs of Elytis, audiotapes, and some press clippings. ❀



Vasilis Vasilikos in the 1960s



Poet Odysseus Elytis with handwritten dedication to Xavier Bordes

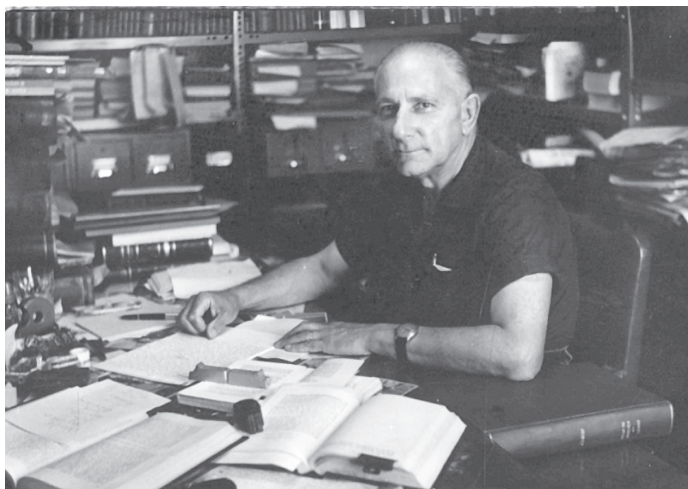
FROM THE ARCHIVES

Alexandra Vovolini Donates Father's Papers

The American School is most grateful to Alexandra Vovolini for her generous decision to donate her father's papers to the Archives of the Gennadius Library.

Journalist and politician Constantine A. Vovolinis (1913–1970) was the creator of the *Great Greek Biographical Dictionary*. The 2,656 files of the archive contain data that Vovolinis collected with the intention to write biographical essays on people active in Greek public life in the late nineteenth and the majority of the twentieth century. *The Great Greek Biographical Dictionary* was published in five volumes from 1958 to 1962. Vovolinis continued, however, to collect material until his death; this last part was never published.

In 1997, Margarita Dritsa, with the collaboration of Georgia M. Panselina, published the first volume of the Biographi-



Constantine Vovolinis (1913–1970)

cal Dictionary's catalogue (To Αρχείο Κωνσταντίνου Αντ. Βοβολίνη, Athens 1997). The full catalogue of the Archive (processed and catalogued by G. Panselina), with more than 10,000 entries, is currently available at the School's web site

(<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/archives/konstantinos-vovolinis-catalogue>) and the site of Economia Publishing. Researchers who have already used the archive assert that it is "an invaluable tool for historical research." ❖

Vovolini Joins Overseers

In February 2012 the Board of Overseers elected Alexandra C. Vovolini, a lawyer and a publisher, to its ranks. Trained as a lawyer at the University of Athens and University College London (LL.M.), Ms. Vovolini is currently CEO of Kerkyra Publications and the Economia Group. In addition to publishing books on economics, business history, and culture, the Economia Group produces the periodical *Οικονομική Επιθεώρηση* (*Economic Review*, first published in 1934 by Spyros Vovolinis as *Βιομηχανική Επιθεώρηση*), and the English-language *Business File*. It also organizes conferences, seminars, and a variety of events relating to the economy of Greece and beyond.

Ms. Vovolini is a member of the Executive Committee of the European Business Press, and is active in various commercial, environmental, and cultural organizations in Greece and internationally. ❖

News From The Library

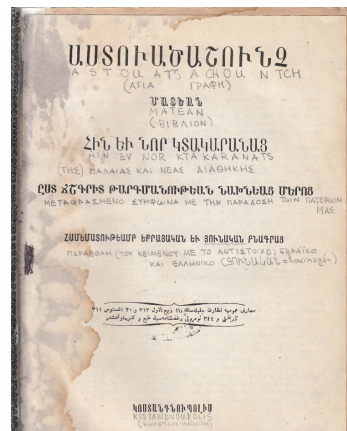
New Acquisitions

Several new rare and early titles were recently added to the Gennadius Library collection. Among the additions was a book, bought in January, on the history of the American navy containing an account on the battle of Navarino: *A general view of the rise, progress, and brilliant achievements of the American navy, down to the present time: Illustrated by biographical sketches, official reports, and interesting views of American commerce, to which is affixed a succinct account of the origin and progress of the Greek revolution, terminating with the glorious victory of Navarino, October 20, 1827.*

Three books were won at auction: a seventeenth-century Venetian book on the Peloponnese, *L'origine della Morea, dove si descrivono tutte le Provincie, l'Origine d'essa, le Citta, il Sito, i Costumi di quei Popoli, & altre bellissime curiosità, con tutti gli Acquisti fatti di tempo in tempo dalla Serenissima Repubblica di Venetia dall' Anno 1684 sino per tutto l' anno 1686, divisa in due parti...*, printed in Venice by Marc' Antonio Pandolfo Malatesta in 1686; a nineteenth-century children's geography book in Greek (*Των παιδων η Γεωγραφία: με επτά γεωγραφικούς πίνακας και εβδομήκοντα τρεις εικονογραφίας*), printed by the American Typography in 1832 in Malta, where

Joannes Gennadius went to school some twenty years later; and a 1932 book recounting the life and adventures of Konstantinos Gerakis (1647–1688), an adventurer from Cephalonia, who achieved the position of governor of Siam in the seventeenth century.

Two recent gifts highlight the significant role of diaspora communities in publishing. Georges Kiourtzian of the Byzantine Library of the Collège de France offered the Gennadius Library an Armenian Bible printed in Istanbul in 1895. The bible, a testament to the cultural presence of the Armenian community of Istanbul in the late nineteenth century, was bought in Yerevan in 1996. Historian Thanos Veremis donated six volumes of the Greek philological journal *Γράμ-*



Armenian Bible printed in Istanbul, 1895.

ματα, published in Alexandria by Stephanos Pargas (1911–1921). The journal brought together an active group of intellectuals

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Lecture Series Attracts Large Crowds In Cotsen Hall

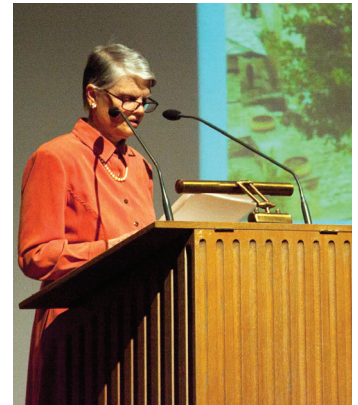
The Cotsen lecture series continued for its sixth year thanks to the generosity of Lloyd and Margit Cotsen. On November 29, author Vasilis Vassilikos reflected on technology and literature during a lively presentation. He demonstrated that the advent of digital technology has changed radically the very reality of life and creation for the litterateur; it remains to be proven whether this is for better or for worse.

On February 14, Alice-Mary Talbot of Dumbarton Oaks

shared her research on the archives of Mt. Athos that offer valuable information on women's legal and economic status.

Working closely from archival sources and court documents, Stathis Kalyvas of the Political Science Department at Yale University explored in a March 13 lecture aspects of the relationship of resistance and civil war in the 1940s. His lecture emphasized the choices and experiences of ordinary people as demonstrated through archival material.

On April 3, an expert on medieval ceramics from the Eastern Mediterranean, Joanita Vroom of Leiden University, described the wining and dining habits at the Ottoman court in Constantinople/Istanbul as seen through the eyes of Dutch ambassador Cornelis Calkoen (1696–1764). Special emphasis was placed on the kitchen utensils and dining equipment used in the imperial kitchens of the Topkapi Palace. ❀



Alice-Mary Talbot during her lecture. Photo: G. Meleti

Library News

(continued from previous page)

and literary figures including C. P. Cavafy, and demonstrates the significance of the Greek diaspora on the formation of modern Greek thought.



Bookbinding Seminar

The Gennadius participated in the European Program STUDITE, which focuses on Byzantine and post-Byzantine bookbindings and promotes intercultural dialogue within Europe. The seminar was organized by the Institute for Byzantine Research of the National Hellenic Research Foundation in cooperation with the Centre de Conservation du Livre (France), Biblioteca Academiei Române (Romania), EURElations GEIE (Italy), International Academic Projects LTD (United Kingdom), and the Laterna Magica Cultural Deposit Company (Hungary). On January 27 a group of distinguished paleographers and manuscript specialists, including François Vinourd and Monseigneur Paul Canart, were shown some of the most significant early Byzantine manuscripts and bookbindings from the Gennadeion collections and had the

chance to work on them closely. The seminar was put together with the help of book historian and bookbinder Vangelio Tzanetatos. The main objective was to improve European citizens' access to a substantial part of their culture, enriching technical and historical knowledge of the Byzantine manuscripts as well as their dissemination in Europe.



Fellows at the Gennadeion

Two new fellows arrived in Athens in the spring. Byzantinist Alexandra Trifonova, a fellow from the American Research Center in Sofia, Bulgaria, has made good use of the resources of the Library for her work on the wall paintings of fourteenth-century Kastoria. James Adam Rodriguez, a Ph.D. candidate from Yale University, is working on bilateral icons in Palaiologan Byzantium.



Work-In-Progress Seminars

Dr. Dimitris Drakoulis of the Center for Byzantine Research at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, who was a Coulson &

Cross Aegean Exchange Program Fellow, presented his work on "The Functional Organization of Early Byzantine Constantinople, according to the *Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitanae*" (January 12, 2012).

Dr. Edna J. Stern, Archaeologist and Medieval Ceramic Specialist from the Israel Antiquities Authority, spoke on "Crusader-Period Pottery from Acre in the Wider Context of Ceramic Trade and Distribution in the Medieval Mediterranean" (February 2, 2012).

Dr. Haris Kalligas, former Director of the Gennadius Library, presented her recent architectural study for the restoration of the church of Agia Sophia in Monemvasia (March 29, 2012).



Whitehead Seminar Students "Exhibit Byzantium" in Basil Room

Whitehead Professor Glenn Peers, a Byzantinist from the University of Texas at Austin and a former Frantz Fellow, made ample use of the Gennadeion and its facilities for his Whitehead Seminar during the Winter Term. The seminar examined practice and theory of museums

in Greece in the last two centuries. Along with his students, he mounted the exhibition *Exhibiting Byzantium* in the Basil Room, featuring icons and manuscripts from the collections of the Gennadius and archival materials from the British and American Schools' Archives, including the small icon collection of Carl Bleken. The exhibition was on view March 8–16, 2012.



Lear Exhibition in Corfu

Thirty watercolors of Edward Lear will travel to the Museum of Asian Art of Corfu for an exhibition entitled *Edward Lear and the Ionian Islands*. The exhibition, which is made possible thanks to the support of the A.G. Leventis, Bodossaki, and J. F. Costopoulos Foundations, will be on view from May 25 to August 31, 2012. ❀

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

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

Another Busy Year for the Philoi

Lectures, trips, and visits to various significant cultural institutions in Athens filled the calendar of the Association of the *Philoi* of the Gennadius Library. Part of the funds the *Philoi* raised from their activities (2,500 Euros) covered the digitization of the “Akolouthies” project of the Library.

Historian Andreas Koukos delivered a lecture on the role of Ioannis Kapodistrias in the Greek War of Independence and the foundation of the Modern Greek State, on the occasion of the 180th anniversary of Kapodistrias's assassination (October 9, 1831). The highlight of this

year's lecture program was the inspiring lecture that historian Alexis Malliaris gave on the Day of Joannes Gennadius (March 7, 2012). Dr. Malliaris, who reorganized the personal archive of the founder of the Library thanks to the generosity of the *Philoi* last year, explored several aspects of the personal correspondence of Joannes Gennadius.

Visits to the National Observatory of Athens, the Presidential Guard Regiment, the Academy of Athens, the Museum of Islamic Art, and the Museum of the Bank of Greece complemented this year's program. The Day of Florence/Anthi Genna-



March visit to the Academy of Athens

dus, on May 17, is celebrated with the fifth annual Bookfair, in the gardens of the Gennadius Library. In January, the General

Assembly was followed by the traditional cutting of the pita. A trip to Ipiros is planned for May. ❁

Second Annual Margarita Samourkas Lecture Held



Library Director Maria Georgopoulou with Ambassador Christos Zacharakis and Gennadius Library Overseer Margarita Samourkas.

Ambassador Christos Zacharakis delivered a lively lecture on “Sacred Cartography and Greek Lands” on February 22. The presentation was made possible thanks to the generosity of Gennadius Overseer Margarita Samourkas, who also curated a small exhibition of maps of her collection in the lobby of Cotsen Hall. The Samourkas Map Collection is the largest and most complete collection of Greek cartography in the world.

Ambassador Zacharakis discussed the different types of religious maps. He presented maps illustrating Jewish history and geography in early sixteenth-century bibles. He showed religious maps of Greek interest and maps of the Middle East, Cyprus, and the Eastern Mediterranean, as well as those of the missionary journeys of Saint Paul the Apostle. He also explored the diachronic evolution of religious maps, the various versions, and the geographical and artistic aspect of sacred maps. ❁

Clean Monday Celebrated in New York City

About 130 supporters and friends of the Gennadius Library came together to celebrate Clean Monday (Καθαρά Δευτέρα) at Kellari Taverna in New York City on February 27. Kellari Taverna was this year's new venue for this annual ASCSA event. Amidst the wine, bountiful food, fine music, and camaraderie of the evening, much-needed funds were raised for the operating budget of the Gennadius Library.

Executive Chef Gregory Zapantis outdid himself with a multi-course offering of traditional Greek Lenten specialties, while the poetry of Elytis, set to music by Yannis Markopoulos and Mikis Theodorakis and performed by Gregory Maninakis and the Mikrokosmos Ensemble, set the mood for the evening. During dessert, Suzanne Perrault of PBS-TV's *Antiques Roadshow* took the stage to start a lively auction that included art, travel opportunities, and a chef-prepared dinner.



Businessman and philanthropist Michael Jaharis with Gennadius Library Overseer Leo Milonas at the event.

Affiliated Excavations Break New Ground

Both new and ongoing excavation and survey work by ASCSA-affiliated institutions was carried out in 2011 under permits granted by the Greek Ministry of Culture to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, as summarized here.

THE DAMNONI EXCAVATION

THOMAS F. STRASSER, PROVIDENCE COLLEGE

The Damnioni Project is the first excavation of a Mesolithic site on Crete. A single season of excavation took place in 2011, directed by Thomas Strasser (Providence College) in *synergasia* with Eleni Panagopoulou of the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece.

Damnioni is located on the southwest side of the island, in the Rethymnon nomos. It was discovered by the Plakias Mesolithic Survey in 2008; thus, 2011 was the first time the site was excavated.

The talus area in front of the cave was excavated in 1 × 1-m squares. There were thirty-five 1 × 1-m. trenches checkerboarding the site to get an idea of its extent. All soils were either dry sieved or floated. The most important discovery of the excavation was stratified Mesolithic.

Three distinct strata were identified. Stratum 1 consists of sandy-silt topsoil that is rich in organic matter, of varying depth of 5–15 cm. Stratum 2, 5 to 20 cm in thickness, is a clay-rich sandy layer that is the result of wind-blown sediments. This stratum contains the majority of Mesolithic artifacts. Stratum 3 is a light red, rocky paleosol and varies in thickness from a few centimeters to a meter. Mesolithic artifacts were found in its top 4 centimeters. Below that, the stratum quickly became sterile of artifacts. In one trench we excavated another meter, sieving all soil, and found no artifacts. The top of stratum 3 is the lowest Mesolithic activity surface.

Near the end of the excavation we connected many of the squares to get a cross-section along cardinal points to better understand the nature of the strata as cultural lenses. The site does give us an initial estimate of the size of Cretan Mesolithic sites: about 25 × 25 meters, which broadly matches other open-air Mesolithic sites in the Aegean.

The excavation recovered nearly 6000 lithic fragments. The primary raw material is quartz, most of which is of a high-quality, milky-white composition. A small percentage of the assemblage is made on local red, black, and green chert. The acquisition of this material was local, as rounded



Excavation at Damnioni. Inset: Mesolithic chert and quartz tools from the excavations.

cobbles of the quartz are plentiful along the shores of the surrounding beaches. The assemblage is a typical Mesolithic microlithic industry. Subsequent analysis of the lithic assemblage from Damnioni will evaluate the nature of the site itself and place it within its wider context of the Greek Mesolithic.

One of the goals of the 2011 season was to obtain carbon-14 dates for absolute dating. The soil, however, is far too alkaline to preserve any organic remains. Consequently, the project is using Optical Stimulated Luminescence dating. Dr. Zacharias of the Archaeometry Lab of Kalamata University and the Demokritos Lab in Athens is conducting this. Dr. Karkanis of the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece is conducting micromorphological analysis. These studies will provide us with dates and depositional history to further refine our understanding of the contexts of the Mesolithic tool. Further excavation will shed light on the nature of this earliest stratified cultural layer on Crete.

EXCAVATIONS AT THEBES

KEVIN DALY AND STEPHANIE LARSON,
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

Summer 2011 marked the inception of preliminary investigations in Thebes, in *synergasia* with the then Proistamenos of the 9th Ephoreia, Vasillis Aravantinos, teaming with Kevin Daly and Stephanie Larson of Bucknell University to investigate the Ismenion Hill and its immediate environs.

Dr. Aravantinos has in recent years made important discoveries in the area identified as the Herakleion, and this new project aims in part to put these discoveries in a larger context. The Ismenion Hill itself, of course, was the site of a Byzantine cemetery, a multi-phased temple of Apollo Ismenios, and numerous Mycenaean tombs.

Major funding comes from Greek sources, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, and the Gladys Delmas Foundation, as well as contributions from Bucknell University, the Loeb Library Fund, Randolph-Macon College, and small private donations.

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Affiliated Excavations

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Byzantine bothros at Thebes.

The team looked not only at the hill itself but also at the vacant lot immediately to its northwest, which stretches toward the ancient Strophia riverbed, the Herakleion, and the Electra Gates beyond. Exploration began with geophysics, including microtopography, magnetometry, and electromagnetic surveys. On the hill itself, resultant data suggested a line of anomalies some meters east of and parallel to the eastern temple façade as restored by Keramopoulos in the 1910s. Excavation at the northern end revealed a series of Byzantine graves.

Two graves were dug. Each contained multiple internments, with as many as eight individuals per grave. Notable finds among the grave fill include coins, jewelry, and a very fragmentary inscription. Initial field analysis of both graves showed no evidence of skulls or long bones, a fact that probably points to a mortuary practice of re-internment in a charnel or ossuary. Indeed, these graves were dug directly into the bedrock, so grave space in this period may have been at a premium. Weiner Laboratory Director Sherry Fox was on hand for the excavation, and her lab is currently studying the skeletal remains. By comparing results of these explorations with present and future geophysical survey, the team hopes to generate a map of this late cemetery.

Not to be overlooked in this summary of the findings from the hill is the work on the temple itself. Dinsmoor had pointed to the last phase of the temple of Apollo as the first major temple exhibiting a fourth-century trend toward a reduced opisthodomos. Excavation architect David Scahill made a new digital plan of the temple, and it is hoped that next season's excavation will

determine how probable Dinsmoor's observation is as progress is made toward reconsidering the temple phasing.

In the lot below, three cuts yielded modest domestic architecture of the Byzantine period. Most important is a bothros just at the foot of the hill. Nearly 2 m deep and found amid neighboring walls, this bothros yielded much pottery. While no intact vessel was recovered, several complete pots appear preserved, and certain profiles of around ten shapes will be possible.

Seven coins were also found within, one with Latin characters. These are currently being cleaned by our colleagues at the 23rd Ephorate. Thus we have the potential for a very well dated closed deposit. Comparison of what is going on here with what was found in bothroi on the Kadmeia will contribute much toward formulating a clearer picture of pre-Ottoman Thebes.



EXCAVATIONS AT ANCIENT NEMEA

KIM S. SHELTON, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

The second of three field seasons at Ancient Nemea was conducted from June 26 to August 5 by the Nemea Center for Classical Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, under the direction of Kim S. Shelton, under a permit granted by the Greek Ministry of Culture to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Systematic excavation in the Sanctuary of Zeus focused primarily on the Heroön and the surrounding area, in grid squares E19, F19, and G19, the area granted in our permit. Our primary goals were to investigate the prehistoric or early historic activity in the area while gaining a better understanding of the mound and wall construction in the Archaic-Classical-Hellenistic phases, and to better understand the area immediately west of the Heroön.

Work within trench 1 (F19), excavated to early Archaic levels in 2010, revealed signs of possible tool making, including chert debitage, quartz crystal, possible stone lids, and a pounding stone. The stem and foot of a Late Helladic IIIB krateriskos provides their date. Other nearby contexts revealed further evidence of prehistoric activity, in the form of two whole LH III pots: a rosette deep bowl and kitchenware jug/jar of early IIIC date.

Also in area F19, excavation in trenches 2, 4, and 5 focused on defining the western boundary wall of the Heroön, both its phases and how it relates to a massive stone packing that lies underneath. Found were alternating layers of soil and stones that were built up against the slope of the hill or mound to the east and possibly functioned as an embankment, perhaps to redirect the river or control flooding.

Trench 4 (F19 and E19) is located west of the Archaic and Hellenistic walls of the Heroön, the former of which was found to rest directly upon a layer of tightly packed large stones that extends sloping downward to the western limit of the trench. The feature is clearly related to the stone packing east of the Heroön enclosure and is made of several construction phases. Noteworthy finds from the Archaic phase include a bronze omphalos phiale, deposited along with the large stones, and fragments of an Attic black-figure vessel.

Excavation in area G19, trench 1, continued work from 2010 and revealed two main phases of activity, both Archaic. The earlier consisted of a number of soil fills that contained a number of whole pots deposited along with the mound layers, as seen in previous excavation seasons. An earlier phase was uncovered in the southern half of the trench consisting of a deep east-west channel cut through prehistoric levels. Due to the location, and the type of sandy soil that had filled the cut, its pur-

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Nemea: Bronze phiale found in F19 trench 4.

Mt. Lykaion Team Hikes Parrhasian Park Trail

Having concluded active excavation in 2010 after five continuous seasons, the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project, a synergasia project between the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, the University of Arizona, and the ΛΘ' Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in Tripolis, working under the auspices of the ASCSA, saw one of its goals come to fruition last summer with the opening of the first trail in the Parrhasian Heritage Park.

The trail opening coincided with the end of the Mt. Lykaion team's first study season, conducted under the direction of project co-directors Anna Karapanagiotou (Director of the 39th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities), Michalis Petropoulos (former Director of the 39th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities), Mary E. Voyatzis (University of Arizona), and David Gilman Romano (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology). The project's

synergates is Anastasia Panagiotopoulou, former Director of the Archaeological Institute for Peloponnesian Studies in Tripolis. The Polistikos Syllogos of Ano Karyes and its President, Mr. Christos Koumoundouros, have continued to support all of the project team's efforts in Arcadia, including the first Parrhasian Heritage Park Field School, which was run during the last two weeks of July.

On July 30, following conclusion of the field school, community leaders as well as local political dignitaries took part in the official opening of the first park trail, the Trail of Pan, which extends from the village of Ano Karyes to the village of Neda. Hikers assembled at both villages at 10 a.m. and walked the nearly 6-km trail, meeting near the border between Arcadia and Messenia, where the inauguration ceremony took place and from which the Sanctuary of Pan could be seen. Participants included the Governor of Arcadia, Mr. Evangelos Giannakouras; the Mayor of Megalopolis, Dr.

Takis Bouras; and the Director of the 39th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in Tripolis, Dr. Anna Karapanagiotou, together with local village and civic leaders and 35 residents of villages within the park boundary. The Parrhasian Park planning team, together with the student participants of the field school, were also in attendance.

Following the trail opening, the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project, together with the 39th Ephoreia, were tapped by the newly formed Parrhasian Heritage Park Alliance to lead the Park Planning Committee. The team looks forward to bringing the alliance's plans for the park, envisioned as a network of trails that will link the modern villages with the many ancient cities and sanctuaries found within the area, to fruition.

Further information can be found at <http://parrhasianheritagepark.org> and <http://lykaionexcavation.org>. ❀

Affiliated Excavations

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pose was most likely a water channel, to help divert or control the flow of water of the Nemea River itself, or its floodplain. The channel was in part artificially filled with debris that contained Archaic pottery and other objects.

Excavation of trenches 1, 2, and 3 in area E19 revealed the NE-SW extent of E19 wall ii, its full extant height including its foundation course, and also its corner and the beginning of a cross wall at the south end. The eastern face consists of two or three courses of medium to very large cut limestone blocks set in a quasi-polygonal fashion, all likely reused. The foundations of the wall rest on a level of large stones, revealed at both the northern and southern ends. The southernmost stones of this feature abut (and perhaps partially fill) a cutting into virgin clay soil, similar to the channel described above G19. On the basis of related pottery, the cutting and the stone feature both date to the Archaic period. Since it sits atop this feature, Wall E19 ii must be either contemporary or later in date.

Thirteen phases of the road initially encountered during excavation east of Wall E19 ii during the 1983 season were excavated in trench 1.

We demonstrated this season that within the sanctuary there remain areas

for continuing investigation and indications (architectural and ceramic) of use in the Archaic and pre-Archaic (early historic and prehistoric) periods. The recovery of Mycenaean domestic fineware and kitchenware vessels in association with a possible tool-making context provides evidence of Bronze Age occupation under the later Heroön. The extensive constructions in the Archaic period indicate a major investment in site formation, much more so than had previously been suspected.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF UNINVESTIGATED REMAINS OF AGRICULTURE (AROURA)

MICHAEL F. LANE,
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY
VASSILEIOS L. ARAVANTINOS,
9TH EPHORATE OF PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL
ANTIQUITIES, THEBES

Archaeological Reconnaissance of Unexplored Remains of Agriculture (AROURA), co-directed by Michael Lane and Vassileios Aravantinos, successfully completed a second fieldwork campaign between October 3 and November 13, 2011. The principal



AROURA: Co-Director Michael Lane uses a soil auger to explore sediment deposition at the mouth of the Vrystica Katavothra sinkhole.

aim of AROURA is to detect traces of land use, especially extensive cultivation, in the Late Helladic polder (land claimed from water) around the contemporaneous for-

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Affiliated Excavations

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treess of Glas in the Kopaic Basin, northern Viotia. Senior staff included Timothy Horsley, Geophysicist (Univ. of Michigan, Yale), Allison Cuneo, Assistant Geophysicist (Boston Univ.), and Weston Bittner, GIS Specialist (UMBC). Evi Margaritis of the British School at Athens is analyzing and interpreting recovered archaeobotanical remains at the time of writing.

In 2011, AROURA subjected about 15 hectares in all quarters of the polder to magnetometry, sampling every 0.125 m on traverses 1.0 m wide, in addition to the 36 hectares sampled likewise in 2010. It thereby clarified the extent and details of the reticulate pattern of geophysical anomalies detected in 2010 beside the polder dike, as well as of those that connect this pattern with Glas. It tested the further geological and sedimentological nature and character of these anomalies by augering and describing cores of soil, and by cleaning and profiling sections of modern irrigation ditches. Both methods showed that the magnetically negative element of linear anomalies correspond to a layer or lens of white to grayish sediment, apparently redeposited subsoil, whereas the parallel magnetically positive linear element corresponds to a dark grayish-brown fill, possibly the fill of an adjoining ditch. The whole resembles a layout of cultivated fields.

The soil auger was also employed to explore sediment deposition at the mouth of the Vrystika Katavothra, one of the karstic sinkholes that drained the polder after excavation in the Mycenaean era. Boundary features in soil horizons consisting of sub-round gravel and possibly sesquioxides (iron and aluminum compounds leached out of topsoil) were discovered, both of which are likely indicators of occasional flooding or desiccation of the Kopaic wetlands. Soil cores taken in 2010 were divided into their constituent horizons, and a selection of these horizons underwent flotation and wet-sieving for the collection of macroscopic plant remains and small fragments of organic and inorganic matter (e.g., shell, bone fragments, pottery sherds). Radiocarbon dates are expected from sediment sampled from cores of all types.

Lastly, AROURA carried out intensive collection of finds from the surface of the settlement site of Aghia Marina Pyrgos (AMP), which lies on a steep hill about 1.5 kilometers from Glas. AMP is a multicomponent site, with a cyclopean circuit wall into which a medieval watchtower is



Gournia: Cult deposit of over 700 conical cups and bowls uncovered in southwest corner of Minoan palace.

built. Pottery sherds from the Neolithic through Geometric period have also been reported there. It is presumed that AMP was a settlement that coexisted with Glas and Mycenaean maintenance of the polder and that it fell within the former's administrative purview and participated in the latter's exploitation. Investigation in 2011 revealed the medieval fort to be larger than previously mapped and discovered pottery sherds dated provisionally to the LH IIIB2–C, putting inhabitation of the site in the period of Glas' final destruction and the decades thereafter.

In 2012, AROURA intends to continue magnetometry and testing of geophysical anomalies, and, at least as importantly, to deploy an array of scientific tests to the discoveries, including further flotation and wet-sieving for archaeobotany and molluscan analysis, pollen stratigraphy, and optically stimulated luminescence dating of features discovered. Weston Bittner is furthermore undertaking a statistical reclassification of multispectral satellite data from the project area, in order to discover whether there are spectral correlates with magnetic anomalies and features, which would make it possible to trace their patterns throughout the landscape and to predict their location.



EXCAVATIONS AT GOURNIA

L. VANCE WATROUS, SUNY-BUFFALO

In 2011, our second season of this three-year excavation project, we focused on investigating the Protopalatial history of Gournia. To this end we concentrated on two areas of the site: in the palace and along the north edge of the LM I town. In the first area we excavated Room 13 in the southwest corner of the LM IB palace, and also in Room 18 under the palace. Room 13 was part of the LM I extension of the palace. Prior to that, the exterior southwest corner of the palace was marked by an upright stone or baetyl. This area, later enclosed by the south and west walls of Room 13, produced a large cult deposit consisting of over 700 conical cups and bowls. These offerings, placed outside the palace next to the baetyl up against the south wall of the palace, were apparently associated with the original construction of the palace in MM IIIA. The upper levels of this deposit contained hundreds of LM IB cups filled with pumice and mixed with ash, a reaction probably to the Thera eruption.

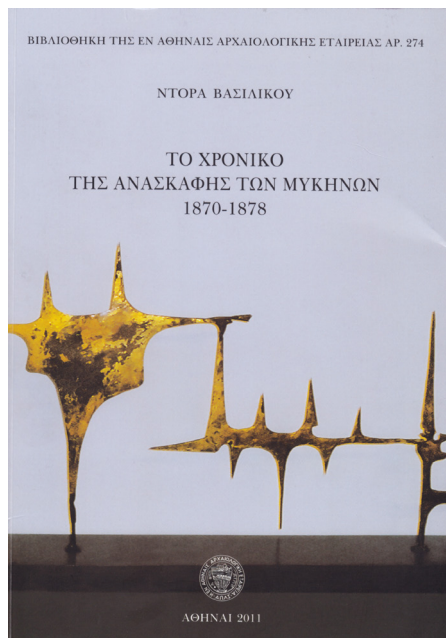
In Room 18 inside the palace, a sounding revealed the existence of a large Protopalatial building under the Neopalatial

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Schliemann vs. Stamatakis: Chronicle of a Rivalry

The above could have been the subtitle for Dora Vasilikou's latest book, *To χρονικό της ανασκαφής των Μυκηνών, 1870–1878*, published by the Athens Archaeological Society in 2011. Using unpublished material from the Archives of the Archaeological Society, together with information from the Heinrich Schliemann Papers at the Archives of the Gennadius Library, Vasilikou chronicles Schliemann's excavations in Mycenae in the 1870s. Although other scholars have written extensively about them, the novelty here is that Vasilikou has added another protagonist in the Mycenae saga; his name: Panayotis Stamatakis. To be fair, the latter is often mentioned in publications about the early excavations at Mycenae, but always in the shadow of Heinrich Schliemann. Vasilikou, however, brings forward evidence showing that without Stamatakis, important data and finds would have been lost due to Schliemann's careless way of digging. Mighty and flamboyant Schliemann found his match in the diligent and indefatigable Stamatakis.

Appointed by the Archaeological Society as its representative to supervise the excavations that Schliemann began at Mycenae in 1876, Stamatakis did not hesitate to denounce Schliemann's unscientific digging methods and sloppy reports. From the beginning of the excavation Schliemann proceeded to violate every term of the excavation permit. He hired more workmen than he was allowed, dumped soil outside the acropolis, and opened trenches outside the limits of the permit. Although the permit restricted Schliemann to no more than 60 workmen, he had already hired 90 people on the first days of the excavations. With three large trenches and a superfluous number of workmen, Stamatakis worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the site, and he had a difficult time supervising the excavation carefully. To make matters worse, Schliemann paid his workmen by the cubic meter of dirt (εργολαβικώς), so the more soil they removed the more they were paid. "I am not here just to receive the finds, but also to supervise the excavation," wrote Stamatakis (August 15, 1876; my translation); however, this view was not what Schliemann thought of Stamatakis's role in the dig. On several occasions, Stamatakis confronted Schliemann for his decisions to destroy evidence from later phases as he aimed to reach the prehistoric levels as fast as possible. "Mr. Schliemann is inclined to destroy every building that is



Greek or Roman, against my opinion....," wrote Stamatakis in the same report. Another point of contention between the two men was the removal of the funerary stelai of Grave Circle A. Schliemann wanted to extract them fast before uncovering their base.

After reading Stamatakis's reports, Panayotis Efstratiadis, the General Ephor of Antiquities, ordered the suspension of the excavations. The temporary suspension, however, did not discourage Schliemann, who instead increased the number of trenches (from three to seven) and workmen (from 90 to 130). Stamatakis and Schliemann attacked each other verbally on a daily basis. To Schliemann and his wife Sophia, Stamatakis was an illiterate deserving their contempt, only "άξιος να οδηγεί ζώα και ουχί αρχαιολογικάς εργασίας." It is suspected that Stamatakis was very close to suffering from a nervous breakdown; twice he asked to be recalled. According to Stamatakis, the source of all their problems and misunderstandings was the absence of a signed agreement between the Society and Schliemann laying out the obligations of each party.

Organized in eight chapters, the book reads like a suspense novel aimed at a wide audience. The author, however, does not neglect the specialist, providing rich annotations, as well as an appendix that publishes, for the first time, the full text of Stamatakis's reports. The aim of this book is not to deconstruct Schliemann and his archaeology (which has already been

done by other authors) but to shed light on Stamatakis's elusive personality and his contribution to the accurate recording of the excavations at Mycenae and his efforts at the site after Schliemann abandoned it at the end of 1876.

Stamatakis is to be blamed for one thing: he did not publish his excavation diaries despite the Society's offer in 1878. Beset with health problems, as well as with a degree of counterproductive perfectionism, Stamatakis declined the Society's offer because he was not ready. His premature death from malaria in 1885, however, led to the loss of many of his diaries and notes. Whatever has been saved resides in three different locations today, one of which is the Archives of the Archaeological Society; the other two archives are not named by the author, who must not have had access to them. Her wish, however, is that the full κατάλοιπα of Stamatakis's archive be published one day so that we can gather a better picture of the early excavations at Mycenae.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

Affiliated Excavations

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palace. From this building we have so far managed to uncover one room, which was provided with a neat pebble floor and bench.

To the north of the LM I town we found a Protopalatial street lined with buildings on each side. The two rooms on the west side yielded evidence of MM II pottery production. A small platform at the east edge of the street seems to have been a Neopalatial shrine. Votive offerings were placed on and around it, including pots filled with limpet shells and with pumice along with many cups, cooking pots, animal bones, teeth, and chunks of pumice.

A second building north of the town also produced signs of Protopalatial pottery making, including a pit for the preparation of clay and clay pivots for a potter's wheel.

What may be most significant find is the fact that rooms in all three areas excavated along the north edge of the town have yielded Linear A inscriptions, evidence, we think, that the industrial settlement at Gournia during the MM II – LM I period was predominantly literate. ❀

New Reference Collections at Wiener Laboratory

Comparative Seed Collection Takes Root

CHINA SHELTON

2012 WIENER LABORATORY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
FRAMINGHAM STATE COLLEGE

As part of the collaborative effort to expand the Wiener Laboratory Archaeobotanical Comparative Collection, I spent March and April of this year in the Wiener Lab building on the recent efforts of Evi Margaritis to make a significant addition to the extant collection of seed specimens. *[Editor's note: With the encouragement and assistance of Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox, Ms. Margaritis (Leventis Fellow at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens), who has twice held Wiener Laboratory Fellowships in Environmental Studies, recently created a modern seed reference collection at the Wiener Laboratory. The collection is based mainly on collection from the wild by Ms. Margaritis, made possible by a grant from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, and exchange with other research institutions.]* With Ms. Margaritis already having created a strong base of comparative material, my goal was to further develop this collection, placing the Wiener Laboratory well on the way to becoming a truly excellent resource for archaeobotanical research in Greece.

I augmented the extant collection with my personal seed collection, which consists of ca. 350 specimens. I sub-sampled each

item in my collection, making half of each available for research and educational purposes for visitors and fellows of the Laboratory. This contribution approximately triples the size of the collection. The Wiener Laboratory is an especially appropriate repository for the botanical material in my possession because much of it derives from material collected by Julie Hansen (Professor *Emerita*, Boston University Department of Archaeology) that I was generously permitted to sub-sample during my tenure as a graduate student at Boston University. Professor Hansen collected much of this material personally during years of fieldwork and travel in Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, and the Near East. It also includes material that she herself was permitted to sub-sample from other collections, and is thus extremely comprehensive. It contains many rare or unusual grains and fruits, both wild and domesticated, as well as more typical examples of crop taxa. It also includes a wide array of local legumes and weed-species encountered in crop-fields, vineyards, and olive groves.

In addition to the material collected by Professor Hansen in Greece and the eastern Mediterranean, the collection includes several examples of taxa that were experimentally carbonized in a reducing oven at Boston University and that provide a good basis for comparison with and identification of carbonized materials from archaeological contexts. Further, I have substantially expanded the weed-species component of the collection by writing to various botanical gardens in the United States and Europe. Finally, the collection also includes a significant number of new-world species that, while not present in the ancient world, might occur in post-contact period levels and are useful in any case for educational and comparative purposes.

Part of my effort includes creating a comprehensive searchable catalog that lists each specimen in the collection by family, genus, and species and includes information on the origin of each item. Accompanied by microscopic photographs of each specimen, taken at standard magnifications (10× for seeds over 2 mm in size, 20× for seeds under 2 mm), the catalog will enable researchers to look up a taxon, get a general sense of what the specimen looks like, and then decide whether or not to proceed with removing it from the collection for closer perusal. This should be a great convenience and a useful time-saving mechanism while working in the lab.

The creation of this catalog and the implementation of a systematic organization system will make it easier to expand the collection in the future. In this way, the collection may continue to grow and become increasingly useful for research purposes. Meanwhile, this comparative collection will comprise a considerable resource for researchers who wish to pursue materials-based studies of human-environment interaction in association with the ASCSA.



Tooth Fairy Visits Wiener Laboratory

ELEANNA PREVEDOROU

2011–12 WIENER LABORATORY J. LAWRENCE
ANGEL FELLOW IN SKELETAL STUDIES
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Modern and archaeological comparative collections are a signature feature of the Wiener Laboratory. Use of reference collections is essential to studies of archaeological materials, such as human and animal bones and teeth, archaeobotanical remains, and lithic tools. Among the Wiener Laboratory collections are a human osteological collection, a modern faunal collection, a shell collection, a lithic collection, and a botanical collection. Under my J. Lawrence Angel Fellowship during the 2011–12 academic year, I have been creating a modern human dental comparative collection as a contribution to the Wiener Laboratory.

Teeth are a particularly important archaeological material. They are most commonly recovered in archaeological contexts, and due to their structure they are usually preserved better than bone. Moreover, they convey a wealth of biological information and, thus, are invaluable to a variety of bioarchaeological studies, including identification of minimum number of individuals, dental age, metric and morphological observations in biodistance studies, wear and microwear analyses, paleodietary reconstruction, and sampling for biochemical analyses.

Since August 2011, I have been collecting teeth that were extracted for various reasons (impaction, caries, calculus, periodontal disease, orthodontia, etc.). For this purpose, I have established a collaboration with the Dental Clinic of the School of

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China Shelton at work on the expansion of the Lab's comparative seed collection.

Photo: S. Fox

Wiener Laboratory Seminars Broaden Scholars' Horizons

Introduced this academic year, the Wiener Laboratory's seminar series is designed to introduce Regular Members to how science-based archaeology can help contextualize their research and inform their conclusions, whether they be classicists, philologists, archaeologists, or art historians.

This year's five thematic workshops and seminars delved into the scientific analysis of pots, food, bones, color, and stones. The 17 Regular Members learned clay pot-building techniques and how analysis of the clay in a single pot can help explain not just cooking strategies, but also environmental changes and the scope of industry and trade. The food workshop included seed analysis and how food-related diseases can be identified in human remains, while the bone workshop explained how the proliferation of certain types of shells can indicate environmental changes. The color workshop opened with a discussion of color and painting treatises by Aristotle, Plato, and Vitruvius, tying the scientific analysis of the stones and powders on the table in with the literary resources so many School Members study. The final seminar, on stones, brought Regular Members into the lab, where they considered the imprecision of the descriptive term "porous" and



Hariclia Brecolaki (KERA), a former Wiener Laboratory Geoarchaeology Fellow, Advanced Fellow of the School, and Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor, presents pigments in the Wiener Lab's Color workshop. Photo: E. DeForest

learned about research projects conducted by seminar presenter Scott Pike.

"It's important to look at the whole picture when you're trying to understand," says Regular Member Sharada Price of the

University of Iowa, who is researching courtesans in the Second Sophistic. "Food and bones, they tell us the daily details that nobody thought to write down." ❀

Wiener Lab Anniversary

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there sort of grew up intellectually with the idea that anthropologists were working on an equal footing with them," she says. "Any student who is at the School benefits so much from being able to talk to other students and other scholars, in areas that are close to them and areas that are removed, to give them a new way to think about the problem. I think that it was really exciting to see that as one of the first Fellows of the lab."

Scott Pike of Willamette University is chair of the Wiener Laboratory Committee through May and a former acting director of the lab. Having started his work there as a Geoarchaeology Fellow in 1993, he, too, has seen changes in the interactions at the School and in the field.

"I think over the years, scientific archaeology is a more critical component of the excavations. Science is used. And the excavators find and add to the team specialists — ceramic petrologists or bone

specialists. They're now a necessary part of the excavation team and not an afterthought," Pike says.

And the changes are individual, too, partly due to the camaraderie of the laboratory and its strong sense of community. Researchers frequently approach one another, leaning across the tables to brainstorm and discuss theories. "When I was down there I was always learning. Not just on the material I was collecting, but on my own skills," Pike says.

Prevedorou, now a doctoral candidate at Arizona State University under supervision by ASCSA Trustee Jane Buikstra, says that camaraderie and openness has made her the scientist she is today. After walking into the laboratory in 2004 to find a journal that, in Greece, is available only from the Wiener Laboratory, she struck up a conversation with Sherry Fox, director of the lab and one of the foremost scholars in biological anthropology. Unable to

study human bones because it wasn't part of the curriculum at her Greek university, she ended up working with Fox on several ongoing projects and enrolling at Arizona State University at Fox's encouragement.

"Look at me now," Prevedorou says, surrounded by her 230-odd old fellows, a colleague waiting outside the door to solicit her expertise. "I'm going to be getting a Ph.D. from one of the best programs in the United States. The Wiener Laboratory completely changed my life."

— Elizabeth DeForest

[Ms. DeForest, spending the academic year in Athens as a trailing spouse (she is married to Student Associate Member Dallas DeForest), has been volunteering this spring in the Wiener Lab, where Director Sherry Fox has greatly appreciated her expertise and assistance.]

In Memoriam

EMMETT L. BENNETT, JR.
1918–2011

Renowned Classics scholar and epigraphical specialist Emmett L. Bennett, Jr. passed away on December 15. Regarded as the founding father of the study of Mycenaean scripts, Professor Bennett undertook seminal studies of Linear B script that contributed enormously to their decipherment by Michael Ventris in 1952; his work on the Minoan fractional system, published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* in 1950, is considered an authoritative work to this day.

Professor Bennett was a Managing Committee representative from the University of Wisconsin, Madison from 1964 until his retirement in 1988, and remained an *emeritus* member until his death. He was a Regular Member of the ASCSA (Fulbright Research Fellow) in 1953–54.

Born in Minnesota in 1918, Professor Bennett attended the University of Cincinnati's McMicken College of Arts and Sciences, earning his bachelor's degree in Classics in 1939, followed by his master's degree in 1941 and (after serving as a cryptanalyst in Washington, D.C. during WWII) his Ph.D. in 1947. While pursuing his Ph.D., he worked with Carl Blegen, whose 1939 discovery of hundreds of Linear B tablets in Pylos, Greece, determined the focus of Bennett's life work.

Besides his publication on the Minoan fractional system, Professor Bennett authored more than 60 works, including 10 books. Of particular note are his 1959 examination of the handwriting styles and writing characteristics of the Pylos scribes, and the publication of the Pylos texts in standardized and textual transcriptions. He founded the publication *Nestor* in 1957, an international bibliography of Aegean studies, Homeric society, Indo-European linguistics, and related fields that he ran on his own for 20 years. *Nestor*, published now at Bennett's *alma mater*, is still the primary way of locating works of scholarship in Aegean prehistory. Bennett also served on the editorial board of *Kadmos*.

Professor Bennett taught at Yale and at the University of Texas before joining the faculty of the University of Wisconsin's Department of Classics as a permanent fellow of the Institute for Research in the Humanities in 1959. He held the Moses

Slaughter Professorship from 1978 until his retirement. His many honors and awards included numerous scholarships, two Fulbright Fellowships, and a Guggenheim Fellowship. He was an honorary member and honorary councilor of the Archaeological Society of Athens, one of only a dozen foreign scholars to receive this honor. In 1991, Professor Bennett received the Gold Cross of the Order of Honor, the highest award that the Greek government can present to a foreigner. In 2001 he received the Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement from the Archaeological Institute of America, in 2003 an honorary doctorate from the University of Athens, and in 2006 the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory.

An avid player of σταυρόλεξα (*stauroléxa*), Professor Bennett's three other passions were classical music, Cincinnati, and Greece. The ASCSA was a home for his heart and soul.

With thanks to Managing Committee Member Professor Thomas G. Palaima from the University of Texas, Austin, for assisting us in writing this memorial.

EDWARD BODNAR
1920–2011

Fr. Edward W. Bodnar SJ passed away on November 29 at the age of 91. He was the Gennadeion Fellow at the American School in 1963–64 and a member of the Managing Committee from Georgetown University from 1967 through his retirement in 1991.

Born in 1920 in West Point, New York (where his father played in the post band before moving his family to Washington, D.C. to join the US Marine Band), Edward Bodnar graduated from Gonzaga College High School and entered Georgetown as an undergraduate, but left after two years to enter the Jesuit novitiate. He was ordained in June 1952. He received his Ph.D. in Classics from Princeton in 1958, where A.E. Raubitschek was his dissertation advisor. Both his dissertation and his later scholarship concentrated on the work of Cyriac of Ancona, a merchant traveler from Italy in the 15th century who studied Greek inscriptions in Athens during the last years before the Turkish conquest of Constantinople. His publications include *Cyriacus*

of Ancona and Athens [Collection Latomus 43] (Brussels/Berchem 1960) and, most recently, *Cyriac of Ancona: Later Travels*, edited and translated with Clive Foss [I Tatti Renaissance Library 10] (Cambridge, Mass. 2003).

Fr. Bodnar came to Georgetown in 1967 and remained as professor of classics until his retirement. Since his retirement he has been commemorated at Georgetown through the annual Bodnar lecture in the Department of Classics.

STEPHEN C. GLOVER
1950–2011

Stephen C. Glover, until recently an instructor in Eastern Kentucky University's Department of Art and Design, died December 14 at his home in Lexington, Kentucky following a months-long battle with pancreatic cancer.

Stephen Glover was born Jan. 17, 1950, in Dayton, Ohio, and received his undergraduate degree in history at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, in 1972. At Miami, he worked periodic stints as a freelance photographer for the Dayton Daily News. He received a master's degree in art history and archaeology from the University of Missouri in 1978. He then did further work on the topic of the cult of Apollo in Cyprus and studied at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1979 to 1981 and at CAARI during the same period. From 1991 to 1995, he worked as an expert in ancient coins for Jonathon Kern Company in Lexington. His article "The Cults of Apollo in Cyprus: A Preliminary Study" (in J.C. Biers and D. Soren, eds., *Studies in Cypriote Archaeology* [Los Angeles], 145–51) is still cited.

He taught a wide range of art history classes at EKU, dating back to 1999. His areas of specialization included Roman and Greek and Cypriote art/archaeology, late Roman and early Byzantine art/archaeology, and ancient numismatics.

With thanks to Managing Committee Member Professor Thomas G. Palaima from the University of Texas, Austin, for assisting us in writing this memorial.

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In Memoriam

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HELEN F. NORTH 1921–2012

Helen F. North, the Centennial Professor *Emerita* of Classics, Swarthmore College, died on January 21 in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Professor North was a long-time member of the ASCSA Managing Committee, representing Swarthmore College from 1973 until her retirement in 1993. She served on the Committee on Committees, Committee on Publications, Admissions and Fellowships Committee, and the Executive Committee during the 20 years of her active membership, and was a Managing Committee Member *Emerita* until her passing.

As the Visiting Professor at the School during the fall term of 1975, she lectured on the “Political and Individual Values in Archaic Greek Poetry.” She returned in 1987–88 as Elizabeth A. Whitehead Professor, presenting a seminar on “Rhetoric and Oratory in Plato’s Dialogues.”

A native of Utica, New York, Professor North earned a bachelor’s degree in 1942, a master’s in 1943, and a doctorate in Classics in 1945, all from Cornell University. She joined the faculty of Swarthmore in 1948. During her long academic career, she was also Classicist in Residence at the American Academy in Rome and held visiting teaching appointments at Barnard College, Columbia University, Vassar College, and Cornell. She is the author of *From Myth to Icon: Reflections of Greek Ethical Doctrine in Greek Literature and Art* (1979), in addition to dozens of articles and reports in classical and professional publications. She also edited and translated several classical volumes and college texts and co-wrote (with her sister Mary North) two guidebooks to Ireland’s earliest art and archaeology.

DIRK HELD 1939–2012

Dirk tom Dieck Held, Elizabeth S. Kruidenier ’48 Professor of Classics at Connecticut College, passed away on March 19 in Connecticut.

Professor Held was the representative from Connecticut College to the ASCSA Managing Committee from 1981 to 2010.

He and his wife, Elizabeth, were members of the 1964 Summer Session at the School, led by Professor Alan Boegehold.

With an A.B. and Ph.D. in Classics from Brown University, Dirk Held joined the faculty of Connecticut College in 1971, where he served until his death. He was Chair of the Classics Department for thirty-two years. Widely known and respected for the quality of his scholarship and his dedication to the field, he was awarded the Helen B. Regan Faculty Leadership Award in 2007.

FREDERICK E. WINTER 1922–2011

Frederick E. Winter, Professor *Emeritus* at the University of Toronto, passed away on September 17 of last year.

Born in Barbados in 1922, he won the Barbados Scholarship in Classics at the Lodge School, followed by the Gold Medal in Classics at McGill in 1945. He earned his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto in 1957, writing his doctoral dissertation on Greek fortifications. For many years he held a tenured position in the Department of Art and Archaeology (later Art History) at the University of Toronto; early in his career he taught in the Departments of Classics at University and Trinity Colleges. Although retired for many years, he continued to be actively involved in fostering classical academic research, serving on the Board of the Canadian Institute in Greece.

Professor Winter was an ASCSA Member in 1949–50, a Visiting Professor at the School in 1977–78, and a Senior Associate Member in 1983–84. He was a Managing Committee representative from the University of Toronto from 1968 to 1990. His publications include *Greek Fortifications* (1971) and *Studies in Hellenistic Architecture* (2006).

The Canadian Institute in Greece, which had been organizing a colloquium to honor Professor Winter and his research on Greek architecture, will instead hold the colloquium as a memorial, to take place in Athens in June. ❀

Wiener Lab Collections

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Eleanna Prevedorou shows off some of the Wiener Lab’s modern human dental collection. Photo: S. Fox

Dentistry at the National and Kapodistrian University at Athens, as well as with a number of private dentists in Attica, Tripolis (Peloponnese), and Corfu. In addition, I have collected numerous deciduous and permanent teeth from different individuals. To date, approximately 200 specimens have been collected, and collection is still in progress. This collection will be available to scholars at the Wiener Laboratory; specimen numbers will be assigned to each tooth and all the associated information will be inserted into a digital database.

The use of this collection is multifold. First, it will help with the identification of loose and fragmentary teeth, both permanent and deciduous, from archaeological assemblages. Second, it can be used for educational purposes during seminars and workshops on dental anthropology at the Wiener Laboratory. Third, specimens can be used for training in casting and sampling for chemical analyses. Finally, in the future, this collection can be used to carry out studies on dental morphology, variation, and sexual dimorphism.

So, we accept tooth donations. Next time you have a toothache and you have to visit your dentist, don’t be afraid! When your kids lose their baby teeth, don’t make them into a necklace! Donate the teeth to the Wiener Laboratory in exchange for a coffee and physically contribute to archaeological science! ❀



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News & Notes και τα λοιπά

The Azoria Project's continuing efforts toward site conservation were rewarded with the 2012 Best Practices in Site Preservation Award from the Archaeological Institute of America. The award, established by the AIA Site Preservation Committee to identify and promote best practices in the interdisciplinary field of site preservation, was presented to Azoria Excavation co-directors **Donald C. Haggis** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and **Margaret S. Mook** (Iowa State University; Managing Committee Member) at the AIA's 113th Annual Meeting, held in January in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Michael MacKinnon (University of Winnipeg), Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor at the School in 2010–11, has been selected by the Archaeological Institute of America to be a national lecturer for 2012–13.



The School's second annual Aristeia Award was presented to ASCSA Trustee **James R. McCredie** in recognition of his decades of dedicated and varied service to the School. The award, which was presented at the ASCSA Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association in January, was established to honor alumni/ae who have provided exceptional service to the School and have contributed in extraordinary ways to the School's mission.



In February, The Hellenic University Club of Philadelphia presented outgoing School Administrative Director **Irene B. Romano** and husband **David G. Romano**, Co-Director of the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project and Managing Committee Member (now representing University of Arizona, where he has been named the Karabots Professor of Greek Archaeology), with its 2012 *Paideia* Award, which recognizes excellence and achievement in the name of Hellenism.



Former School Director **Stephen V. Tracy** (Ohio State University) is the editor (with Voula Bardani) of a fascicle of the Attic corpus of Greek inscriptions (*Fasc. 5: Leges et decreta annorum 229/8–168/7*) to be published in June by De Gruyter (Berlin), part of the multi-volume *Inscriptiones Graecae*. Copies donated to the School by Mr. Tracy will reside in the Blegen and Agora libraries.



A January lecture and reception in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the ASCSA and the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage, featured Corinth Excavation Director **Guy D.R. Sanders**, who spoke about everyday life in Corinth and the Corinthia at the time of the Greek War of Independence. About 100 people attended the event, which was presented under the auspices of the Embassy of Greece.



"The Caryatid Hairstyling Project," a DVD produced by Managing Committee Member **Katherine A. Schwab** (Fairfield University), is scheduled for screening on May 7 at the AGON 2012 9th International Meeting of Archaeological Films in Athens, and was also presented, as part of a larger program, at the Kouros Gallery in New York City on April 17. The project was also among the subjects of a recent radio interview with Ms. Schwab that aired on COSMOS.FM.