

ákoue

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Photo: J. W. I. Lee

Meritt Fellow Tom Garvey on the fortification tower of Herakleia during the members trip to Turkey. See related story on page 8.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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



Photo: T. Garvey

ASCSA Members in the wooden Trojan horse at Troy, Spring 2009.

Reflections on the Academic Year

This has been a wonderful year for me, revisiting so many sites in Greece with a superb group of graduate students. It's been a constant pleasure also to recall my own fellow students and the year I was a Regular Member with Mellon Professor Colin Edmonson (1976-77). The program today has similar trajectories, but includes far more sites, since many more have been excavated. The roads have improved greatly, allowing us to move around more quickly.

For the Winter Term, the expansion in what we now expect of students reflects the changes during three decades. Today, there is far more for students to read on every aspect of antiquity and far more for them to absorb as a part of our field, from the scientific approaches to archaeology taught by the Wiener Lab's staff to the history and archaeology of post-antique periods, the reception of antiquity, and modern contemporary Greece. Our program is packed.

There are now 17 foreign schools of archaeology, and the calendar of lectures and events is also packed. Greek archaeologists have a much more prominent role than they did decades ago, and we have been fortunate to have many as guest speakers on our trips and visits to sites around Athens. The numerous restoration and conservation efforts are another notable change—it seems as though soon every ancient theater in Greece will be useable again!

Life in Athens is much easier, I think, because so much is readily available that wasn't here when I was a student: the internet and Skype make connections home and reading the *New York Times* easy and free, and I can find peanut butter and tabasco

sauce at the store half a block beyond our local periptero, and there's the Metro. This past fall the newspaper *To Bema* offered dozens of free CDs of American jazz from the 1920s, '30s, '40s for many weeks! Then there are the enduring Athenian pleasures, such as the laiki on Fridays (when we're in town), and the views from Mt. Lykavettos.

Highlights of our program this year included the Thracian (and Samothracian!) part of our first fall trip, going as far north as Didymoteicho, where we visited an unusually well preserved Byzantine fortress that looks out across the Evros River to Turkey, and seeing usually inaccessible parts of the Akropolis and Parthenon, where we went up the spiral staircase in the Frankish tower. During the winter we had a variety of conditions that made an impression: the fortress at Phyle was covered with snow under a bright sun, but we saw Eleusis under a lashing rainstorm. The site of Koroni—visited on a sparkling day—brought home the realities of Macedonian encampments, as did the Dekeleia wall (around modern royal tombs) for Spartan presence in Attica. Boeotia offers many beautiful and interesting sites, and I hope we will spend more time there in the future.

The Director and staff of the School have pitched in and helped a lot with the academic program, and Athens feels like home already. Above all, I feel especially fortunate to have had such a great group of students my first year: very smart, hard-working, and fun to be with.

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

Capital Campaign, Annual Appeals Make Headway

The School has raised over \$21 million in gifts and pledges in the “quiet phase” of the comprehensive Capital Campaign toward a goal of at least \$50 million to increase endowment and to support needed capital projects at the School. Approximately \$3 million has been raised for the Gennadius Library, with the Gennadius Library Trustees contributing \$200,000 for the second year to match Trustee Lloyd Cotsen’s generous \$1 million 5-year challenge for endowment for the Library. Other gifts are for endowment for fellowships and the academic program and for the Wiener Lab, as well as for specific building renovations and new construction projects.

In spite of the economic climate and the impact to foundations, corporations, and individuals, the School has been extremely fortunate in its fundraising efforts over the last six months, receiving generous contributions both from long-time supporters and from new donors.

The 2008–09 Annual Appeal was very successful, with more donors than ever before: 385 gifts totaling \$258,265 exceeded the goal of \$250,000 that was built into the year’s budget for general operating costs. We are especially grateful to The Goldsmith Foundation and to Stathis Andris for \$25,000 gifts each. Annual Appeal proceeds from last year, this year, and next year are being counted toward the Capital Campaign goal, with Appeal donors recognized in the campaign lists.

The School also launched an Annual Appeal for the Gennadius Library, with a mailing in April 2009 to approximately 1,000 potential donors in the U.S. The over \$35,000 raised through this appeal will be used for annual operating support for the Library and will be counted toward the over-

all Capital Campaign goal. We encourage all donors who would like to contribute in Greece to contact Irimi Mantzavinou (irimian@ascsa.edu.gr) or the Business Office of the School. In the U.S., the Princeton office would be happy to handle any donations.



Capps Society to Recognize Key Donors

The ASCSA recently established The Edward Capps Society to recognize and honor, during their lifetimes, those individuals who have provided for the future of the School or any of its programs by making a gift commitment in the planning of their estates or through a significant outright gift to the School’s permanent endowment fund.

The Society is named in memory of Edward Capps, who, at the time of his death in 1950, was lauded by the *New York Times* as “the best-loved foreigner in Greece.” Capps was decorated twice by the Greek government for his leadership in support of relief efforts during and after the world wars that ravished Europe. A committed Philhellene, he campaigned vigorously for Greek causes in the United States through his advocacy group, The American Friends of Greece. Edward Capps served for more than twenty years (1918–1939) as chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School, through his genius rescuing the School from the penury into which it had fallen during World War I. He spearheaded fundraising campaigns that resulted in the establishment of the endowment that supports the School today, while masterminding its world-famous archaeological excavations in the Athenian



Photo: ASCSA Archives

Edward Capps (at right), with T. Leslie Shear, posing with the statue of Hadrian at the Agora Excavations, 1932.

Agora and presiding over the gift to the School of the magnificent library of John Gennadius and the opening of the Gennadeion in 1926. He rightly deserves to be recognized as the “Second Founder of the American School.”

More information about planned giving will be mailed in the fall.



Meritt, Larson Bequests Benefit School

The School recently received the final disbursement from the estate of Lucy T. Shoe Meritt, who designated the School’s Publications Fund as beneficiary in her will. Through this generous bequest, over \$460,000 has been added to the Publications Department endowment.

Lucy T. Shoe Meritt had a profound impact on the American School. She was appointed both Chairman of the Publications Committee of the ASCSA Managing Committee and Editor of Publications in 1950 and continued to hold both appointments until her retirement in 1972. She was a member of the School from 1929 to 1934, and in 1969–70.

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IRA Rollover Extended, Gifts Tax-free

With the enactment of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 on October 3, 2008, the IRA Charitable Rollover has been extended retroactively to cover distributions made in 2008 and 2009. Friends aged 70½ or older can use their IRAs to make a gift of up to \$100,000 to the School without having to count the distributions as taxable income. Restrictions apply, so consult with your advisors to determine how such a gift would affect your overall tax and estate planning, as well as the rules pertaining to the state you reside in. Distributions must be made by December 31, 2009. Please contact the Princeton Development Office: 609-683-0800 ext. 14.

Development News

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Lucy Shoe is perhaps best known for her pioneering work on Greek, Etruscan, and Roman architectural mouldings. She taught at Mount Holyoke College from 1937 to 1950, was a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome in 1937 and 1950, and was a Visiting Scholar in the Department of Classics at the University of Texas at Austin from 1973 until her death in 2003.

The School was also recently notified that donor Warren A. Larson of Bensenville, Illinois passed away on January 11, 2009, leaving the School \$25,000 in a trust agreement. His wife, Lois Ashton Larson, was a member of the 1939 Summer Session and predeceased him.



Grants Support Ongoing, New School Projects

The ASCSA Development Office and other key departments of the School put significant effort into pursuing grants that enable the ASCSA to continue its important mission. Following are some of the successful grants received in the past eight months.

Kanellopoulos Foundation: A grant of 10,000 euros for the School's lecture series, largely to relieve operating costs.

Institute for Aegean Prehistory: \$4,500 for a conservation survey of the Schliemann papers.

Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation Grant: In November 2008 the School was awarded a Humanities Grant of \$135,000 from the Delmas Foundation to support the digitization of the records of 77 years of archaeological excavation at the Athenian Agora. This project will preserve these records and enable them to become accessible to a wide body of scholars, students, and the general public. This grant will match the grant from the European Economic Area (EEA) (see below).

EEA Grant: In November 2008 the American School was notified that we, together with the Greek Ministry of Culture, were awarded a grant for a joint project over 27 months to preserve through digitization and make available through the website the records of the Athenian Agora excavation, including the notebooks, catalogue cards, plans, drawings, and photos, as well as to

Stateside Events Draw Crowds

Clean Monday 2009

On a snowy March 2, more than 100 Gennadius Library trustees and friends, including some new young faces, gathered to celebrate Clean Monday at Milos Restaurant in New York. The proceeds from this 9th annual Clean Monday, totaling approximately \$27,000, will be added to the endowment for the Gennadius Library.



"Worshipping Women" at NYC's Onassis Center

For the third year, Ambassador Loucas Tsilas, President of the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (U.S.A.), hosted a private reception and exhibition viewing for the American School at the Onassis Cultural Center in New York. The May 8 event took place on the eve of the spring Managing Committee meeting, and many Managing Committee representatives, alumni, trustees of the School and of the Gennadius Library, and friends attended. The exhibition, "Worshipping Women: Ritual and Reality in Classical Athens," was co-curated by Managing Committee Member Alan Shapiro, who kindly gave personal tours of the exhibition on that evening; several other ASCSA alumni contributed to the exhibition catalogue (including Joan Connelly, Trustee Mary Lefkowitz, Jenifer Neils, and John Oakley) and were present at the event.

renovate the upper floor of the Stoa of Atalos so that it can be opened to the public with exhibitions. More than 500,000 euros will be available to the American School for the digitization project.

Packard Humanities Institute Grant for the Athenian Agora: The Packard Humanities Institute (PHI) grant to the Agora for the Computerization Project came to an end in December 2008 after nine years of major support. These grants had funded much of the computer infrastructure for the Agora, as well as several employees. PHI continues to generously support the excavation seasons in the Athenian Agora with major funding annually. We are grateful to the Packard Humanities Institute for the long-standing and generous support of the Athenian Agora.

Malcolm H. Wiener Foundation Grant: The Malcolm H. Wiener Foundation continues its strong support for the School's Wiener Laboratory for Archaeological Sci-

ence with a major grant of \$360,000 for the next fiscal year. The School is greatly indebted to the Wiener Foundation and to Malcolm Wiener for the extraordinary support for this vital department of the School.

Demos Foundation Grant: The Chicago-based Demos Foundation awarded a \$10,000 grant to support an internship in the Gennadius Library. The Demos Fellow, a Ph.D. student or recent graduate studying paleography at a Greek university, will be trained in archival and cataloguing techniques and will work with the Library staff to catalogue the manuscript collection at the Gennadeion.

NEH/DFG Grant: The School received the good news in April that a joint grant to the American School from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and to the German Archaeological Institute in

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New Head Librarian at Blegen

On October 1, 2008, the School community welcomed Karen Bohrer as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library. Ms. Bohrer succeeds former Head Librarian Charles E. Jones, who left the position in spring 2008 (Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan having served as Acting Head Librarian in the interim).

Prior to joining the ASCSA, Ms. Bohrer was Director of the Bissell Library at the American College of Thessaloniki (ACT), the university division of Anatolia College, for more than six years. As that library's inaugural director, she had the opportunity to substantially develop its collection, introduce programs and services, and work collaboratively with faculty and staff to help integrate library resources into teaching and learning opportunities in a technologically sophisticated environment. Her tenure at the Bissell Library followed a 15-year career in public libraries in Chicago and Connecticut.

Ms. Bohrer holds a B.A. from St. John's College, whose four-year liberal arts and sciences program places strong emphasis on classical texts and ancient Greek, and an M.S.L.S. from The Catholic University of



Karen Bohrer among the stacks at the Blegen.

America. She is a member of the American Library Association and the Association of College and Research Libraries. While at ACT, she served as the vice-chair of the Coordinating Committee and chair of the Electronic Resources Working Group of the

American International Consortium of Academic Libraries (AMICAL) and was also a member of the Consortium of American Libraries Linked in Northern Greece.

Ms. Bohrer looks forward to applying her extensive experience in developing library policies and procedures to the School's digital initiatives and coordinated services efforts. "It's wonderful to be associated with an institution that not only is home to two outstanding libraries but which also clearly values the central role those collections play in advancing the School's mission. Guided by the spirit of collaboration and aided by new technology, we can become ever more adept at collecting, preserving, and making more accessible the resources of the ASCSA," she notes.

Since her arrival in Athens, Ms. Bohrer has worked with her colleagues at the Blegen and Gennadius libraries and in Princeton to streamline procedures, revise agreements with book suppliers and exchange partners, set up a volunteer program with College Year in Athens, and collect data for a collection assessment, among other projects. ❁

New Appointments at ManCom Meetings

Among the business at the two Managing Committee meetings held January 9, 2009 in Philadelphia and May 9, 2009 in New York City were appointments to several School positions and the addition of new Managing Committee representatives.

At its January meeting, the committee recommended the appointment of Paraskevi Elefanti (Department of Geology, Royal Holloway College, University of London) as 2009–10 Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor. Ms. Elefanti, whose area of interest is lithics from the middle palaeolithic to upper palaeolithic transition, will offer a seminar on stone tool technology at the School.

The May meeting included the appointment of Stella Miller-Collett as 2009–10 Whitehead Visiting Professor. Ms. Miller-Collett, Professor *Emerita* of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, is internationally known for her work as a scholar of Macedonian painting and as an excavator (at the Athenian Agora, Nemea, and Troy). As Whitehead Professor, she will offer a seminar on Macedonian ma-

terial culture from the Iron Age through the Hellenistic period, and will pursue several research projects: a study of 350 drawings by William Haygarth that are housed in the Gennadius Library; a book on Macedonian painting; and the publication of the early Classical tomb at Karaburun uncovered by the Bryn Mawr excavations.

It was also announced in May that former Blegen Librarian Nancy Winter has been awarded *emerita* status, in recognition of her long and outstanding service to the School.

Other business at the May meeting involved confirmation of the following members elected to serve on the Standing Committees: Executive Committee, 2009–13, Leslie P. Day (Wabash College) and H. Alan Shapiro (Johns Hopkins University); Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, 2009–13, Sheila Dillon (Duke University); Committee on the Blegen Library, 2009–13, Elizabeth P. McGowan (Williams College) and Elizabeth Meyer (University of Virginia); Committee on Committees, 2009–11, Brice L. Erickson (University of

California at Santa Barbara) and Jonathan M. Hall (University of Chicago); Committee on Personnel, 2009–14, Daniel J. Pullen (Florida State University); Committee on Publications, 2009–14, Christopher Ratté (University of Michigan); Committee on the Summer Sessions, 2009–13, Kevin F. Daly (Bucknell University) and Kim Shelton (University of California, Berkeley).

New members considered and endorsed in the course of the two meetings are: Gail L. Hoffman (Department of Classical Studies and Fine Arts), to represent Boston College (replacing David Gill, who retired); Mark C. Alonge (Department of Classical Studies), as a third representative for Boston University; Paul Iversen (Department of Classics), to represent Case Western Reserve University (replacing the late Donald R. Laing, Jr.); Spencer Adams Pope and Sean Corner (both Department of Classics), to represent McMaster University; Jon M. Frey (Department of Art and Art History and French, Classics and

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Summer Session II: Getting There is Half the Fun

Last summer two groups of students, respectively led by Frederick Cooper (University of Minnesota) and Gerald Lalonde (Grinnell College), were introduced to the most significant archaeological sites and museums in Greece through the ASCSA Summer Sessions, an intense six-week program of site visits, lectures, and student reports. Session leader Lalonde remarked of his group, “I am grateful to my fellow travelers for their good attention to the scholarship of the program, including the fine presentations, and their good-natured endurance of a fairly rigorous schedule, occasional steep hills, and the heat.” Here, one of the participants in his session shares her experiences with the convivial Summer Session II assemblage.

The average traveler on a six-week trip could not hope to see the entirety of the archaeological remains of ancient Greece. For the American School, however, just such a challenge was attempted by twenty curious students and one intrepid leader, Dr. Gerald Lalonde. Summer Session II completed their six-week trip with the sense that they had certainly seen a giant portion of it.

The group comprised a well-distributed number of high school teachers, undergraduate and graduate students, and even one college professor of philosophy. A common expectation of every summer session is for each student to give two presentations on assigned topics. While some of the discussions were to be expected on such a trip as ours (e.g., was the Hermes at Olympia an original of Praxiteles?), our group’s varied backgrounds lent itself to topics such as the similarities of the repatriation efforts between the modern Greek state and the Native American Zuni tribe in Arizona, as well as a discussion of archaeological dating using dendrochronology, and even an introduction to one teacher’s method of teaching art history to inner-city students.

After a week of orientation to Athens and the American School, the eager students departed for the beautiful island of Crete. On the overnight ferry to the island, we began what would become a common discussion: who had the most survival skills to take over if we lost our prized leader Lalonde? The rankings were based on our weeklong knowledge of each other and often resorted to the trivial designation of who was the tallest. However, persons who held Swiss Army knives and compasses were also given strong consideration.

Our first stop, in Chania, was not at a Minoan palace but at a Cretan synagogue. We met Nikos Stavroulakis, one of only seven Jewish Cretans, who talked of Cretan nationalism and the role of his restored synagogue in a Greek Orthodox-centered Crete. Such non-“classical studies” stops were a common feature of Summer Session II’s itinerary that served to enhance a broader understanding of ancient Greece through a modern lens.



Photo: M. Wolfrom

Jeff Soles discusses the archaeological site situated on the island of Mochlos, Crete. From back-left (starting with man in brown hat): Miles Doleac, Allison Shwab, Gerald Lalonde (leader), Natalie Johnson, William Murray, Celina Charles, Brendan Baran (hidden), and William Duffy.

Our Cretan travels also introduced Lalonde’s teaching style, which emphasized a hearty skepticism: Could bull-jumping contests have really been hosted in the central courts of the Minoan palaces? In seeing so many Minoan palaces, we learned to identify *megara*, *kernoi*, and *kouloures*. With olive groves on our left and the stunning Cretan coastline to our right, we took many long, sleepy rides on the sarcophabus to sites such as Mallia, Gournia, and Palaiakastro. At Azoria, however, we abandoned our bus for a pair of beat-up trucks, piling in for the ride up the steep cliff to the excavation of an early Iron Age town.

Our journey across the Corinth Canal to the Peloponnese met with one of the most beautiful swimming beaches we experienced: alongside the ancient site of Perachora. The Peloponnese included a visit to see the ancient theater at Epidauros, and we viewed a not-so-ancient rendition of Aristophanes’ *Frogs* (one student asked whether that was Aristophanes’ play and Lalonde, with his characteristic dry humor,

responded that he knew Aristophanes’ play, but did not know what that was). Nauplion could safely be said to be one of the group’s favorite Peloponnesian towns: its sea-side walkway and towering Venetian fortress made for some great views and group photos, but its proximity to the Lion’s Gate of Mycenae helped its location to be premium. By the end of our Peloponnese trip, about half of our group learned and began playing bridge.

Travel north included the beautiful site of Delphi, where again we were cautioned to be skeptical of some archaeological theories. In particular, Lalonde raised his eyebrows about the validity of the possible hallucinogenic gas emissions at the Oracle at Delphi that may have influenced the Pythia. The northern trip reached as high as Thessaloniki, where we saw such archaeological sites as Olynthos, the ancient city built on the hippodamian grid system.

Two birthdays were celebrated on this trip—and the group thoroughly enjoyed

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Re-Grafting “Apollo’s Laurel Bough”: Byroniana at the Gennadeion and Revival of Tradition

As an ASCSA Summer Session student in 1984, Patrick Hunt had an inspiration that was to last a lifetime and follow him into a career of archaeological and artistic pursuits. Now a lecturer in classics at Stanford University (among numerous other avocations), he relates here his ASCSA experience and how he came to revive a Classical tradition.

We may sometimes reflect on old traditions surrounding laurels beyond Delphi, where Apollo himself was wreathed in ancient art on vases and coins, along with his Pythian Oracle and priests, and where Pythian games victors were wreathed. Elsewhere Apollo’s temples may have also been often graced by laurel groves in mythic honor of the nymph Daphne. In humility we may even attempt to revive laureate traditions.

In 1984 I was a graduate student, and in Athens our Summer Session II group visited the Gennadeion, where great moments in modern Greek history intersperse with more ancient artifacts. One of the Gennadeion librarians was our inspiring guide. Her face shone as she took us around, proudly showing us Greek treasures.

After the tour I thanked the Gennadeion librarian (other than as a Muse, I wish I could recall her name to give her proper credit). I remarked how certain items stood out for me personally and was invited back to look more closely. When I returned to the Gennadeion for our appointment, she was there with rings of keys to cabinets and museum cases. She surprised me by asking what I wished to hold in my hands. After only a moment’s hesitation I made my choice. One treasure was more sacred to me than anything else: a box with Byron’s posthumous laurel wreath.

In 1824, when Lord Byron died in Greece, his body was returned to England by sea on the brig *Florida*. In some contemporary accounts, throngs of mourners lined the streets of London as Byron’s black-draped coffin and catafalque went to Lord Knatchbull’s house on Great George Street, where it lay in state seven days until burial (Harold Nicholson. *Byron: The Last Journey*. 1924. London: Prion Books, 1999, 244). Although details are sometimes contradictory, one narrative states the Greeks of Missolonghi had this laurel wreath made for Byron’s coffin (C. W. J. Eliot. “Gennadeion Notes, III: Athens in the Time of Lord Byron.” *Hesperia* 37.2 (1968) 134–58, esp. 158), not least because Byron had been something of a freedom fighter in Greece and was also a champion of preserving Greek monuments in *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage*. This same laurel wreath was

eventually duly returned to the people of Greece, possibly by John Gennadius himself through his peerless collection of Byroniana. In its old box, all dusty, faded and dried out, yet still intact and said to date from 1824, was this incredible treasure, poetic but real. I will never forget that the box with Byron’s laurel wreath was placed for a moment in my hands in Athens.

That inspiring Gennadeion moment has followed me for decades. I wrote a collection of poetry that summer of 1984 in Greece, *Wings Over Hellas*; some of these poems have been published variously in the U.S. and Britain, one of them (“Kithairon”) just republished in the *Penguin Book of Classical Myths* (2008). A volume of poetry, *House of the Muse*, was also published in 2005. Another collection of poems on Classical themes is almost completed. Since 2005 I have been writing an opera, *Byron in Greece*, which also took its inspiration from reflections on the Gennadeion wreath. Some arias from the opera in progress have already been premiered in London, Switzerland, Stanford, and elsewhere.

I have always held in high regard Masaccio’s and Ghirlandaio’s paintings of Dante crowned with laurel wreath, as Dante followed Virgil and Virgil echoed Homer. Poet Laureates are often honored globally now, whether posthumously or in their lifetimes. Always fond of Homer’s description of the Garden of Alkinous in *Odyssey* VII.113 ff, I found that merely trying to imagine it was not enough. So, over a decade I lovingly replicated as much as possible this garden on a more modest scale in our California yard. Olive, fig, grapevines, apple, pomegranate, pear, and flowers were planted, including perennial flowers such as cyclamen and anemones among the rocks. After a long search we found a nursery in Oregon that grew young laurels, European but originally from Greece. So pride of place in our garden now goes to a young laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*) planted in 2000.

In a Stanford course I taught in 2007, partly on Greek traditions, I wove olive wreaths and a laurel wreath from the trees in my garden. To underscore the long history of poet laureates, I invited Al Young, Poet Laureate of California from 2005 to



Photo: Gennadeion Archives

Byron’s laurel wreath.

2008, to class. He told the students he had taught poetry many years earlier at Stanford, and he recited a few poems from his latest book, to much appreciation. To highlight his visit, I brought out a fresh laurel wreath and, as he stood beaming his assent, placed it on his head. Throughout the course I reminded students that ephemeral plant wreaths might carry a message about the transience of victory, and that even laurels will fade like the mortals who are thus crowned, although remembrance may last eons as in Pindar’s *Nemean Ode* 6.1–5.

Reviving ancient tradition in some small way, this laurel wreathing has been now repeated quite often at Stanford or in our “Homeric” garden. Several poets—visiting faculty like British poet Richard Davis and Stanford poet Ken Fields—and other writers have been wreathed.

At last summer’s Sun Valley Writers Conference 2008, we held a special ceremony wreathing poets W. S. Merwin and Ted Kooser. Merwin had been long honored with the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, Tanning Prize, and Bollingen Prize, among others. Kooser was U.S. Poet Laureate from 2004 to 2006, also earning a Pulitzer Prize for

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Anabasis 2009

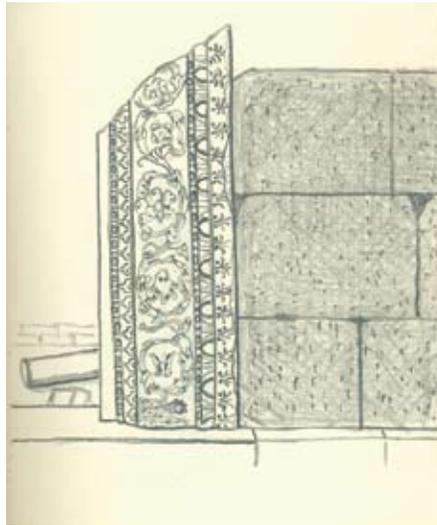
Summer Session Director John W. I. Lee (University of California, Santa Barbara) and NEH Fellow Jenifer Neils (Case Western Reserve University) provide an inside look at one of the School's traditional Spring Term trips.

The spring Ionia-Caria trip, led by Agora Excavations Director John Camp, is going stronger than ever. This year's trip, from March 14–28, was an exhilarating cross between boot camp and the Society of the Dilettanti that brought out the best in the School's students.

Following in the wake of the sons of King Kodros, who colonized the western coast of Asia Minor, we Athenaioi safely traveled over 4,000 km from Istanbul to Bodrum and back, thanks to the skill of veteran bus driver Ahmet and his partner Mehmet. Our Pausanias was kind and patient Yıldırım ("Lightning"), who taught us Turkish phrases, selected inexpensive but excellent kebab-houses for lunch, and shepherded us through boulder-strewn, sometimes water-logged sites. Our inexorable march was occasionally delayed—by the scarf-selling ladies of Herakleia, or by the Turkish election banners strung across village streets that sometimes snagged the bus—but we managed nonetheless to visit some forty sites and museums.

A typical day began with a forced march uphill to some remote ancient site where, after a concise overview by our leader, we would spread out over the ruins to reconnoiter, handouts in hand (or mouth, depending on the steepness of the locale) as we scaled towers, scrutinized inscriptions, and pondered the mystery of guttae-less mutules. The archaeological richness and preservation of the sites we saw was truly impressive. To keep them all in order, we had to invent Homeric epithets: many-tadpoled Miletos, well-puppiated Smyrna, lignite-rich Stratonikeia. Even so, some antiquities remained elusive, such as the bejeweled fish giving prophesies at Labranda, the spring flowing with wine at Teos, and the precise location of the Battle of the Granicus.

The students gave excellent reports on topics ranging from the Hittite presence in Ionia to the multicultural music of early-twentieth-century Smyrna. We also had wonderful guest speakers. In Bodrum the long-time underwater archaeologist Don Frey described the adventure and challenge of excavating ancient wrecks and taught us the indispensable phrase "choke gazelle" (çok güzel). In Istanbul, where many of us spent a few extra days, a special treat was



One of John Camp's sketches from his trip to Ionia.

the chance to stroll around Hagia Sophia with Professor John Freely.

Each traveler had her special high points. For Mellon Professor Margie Miles it was the tantalizing jumble of Proconnesian marble blocks that once constituted the enormous Temple of Hadrian at Kyzikos. For Whitehead Professor Rebecca Ammerman, it was slithering, à la Indiana Jones, through a dark, sooty tunnel deep within the tumulus at Belevi to see an intact libation tube. For others, it was the opportunity to conduct research on the Turkish carpet and souvenir industries, and the numerous varieties of raki. At Pergamon, to the bewilderment and delight of a local shopkeeper, we made a raid on every available copy of the tenth edition of Akurgal's *Ancient Civilizations and Ruins of Turkey*.

We will long remember the majestic mosques of Bursa, the lentil soup that sustained us, the extraordinary landscape of snow-capped mountains and daisy-filled valleys, and especially the warm and friendly people, like the diminutive fig seller of Ephesos—even if we still don't have all forty-odd sites quite straight in our heads. Tanned and exhausted, we "Camp-followers" returned to Loring Hall but were eager to march out again with our leader, who, like Alexander the Great, prepared for breakfast with a night march, and whose lunch was a frugal breakfast. ☘

Apollo's Laurel Bough

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Poetry, among others. It was totally quiet when the two poets stood, only a little surprised, and I doubt a writer there missed the import of such a venerable tradition, however different in modernity than antiquity. The two poets sat together at that writers' dinner wearing their fresh laurel wreaths from our tree. Who would blame some of us for imagining their wreaths looked astonishingly in place as if Apollo had just bathed them in light?

We plan to bring a newly rooted sapling branch from our California scion of a Greek laurel—this one young laurel tree that has thus begun to wreath poets again—back to Athens shortly. We will plant this laurel, returned to Greece, in the Gennadeion garden in hope that it will in future supply wreaths for Greek Poet Laureates and visiting U.S. Poet Laureates alike, from "Apollo's laurel bough" (Christopher Marlowe. *Doctor Faustus*, 1604 ed. Scene 14, Chorus Epilogue, line 2). Thus, for me personally, akin to Blake's holding "infinity in the palm of your hand" (William Blake. *Auguries of Innocence*, circa 1803), one brief moment at the Gennadeion in 1984 has been an inspiration for life for this poet.

(NOTE: A recent poem by Patrick Hunt, inspired by classical themes, can be found at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/spiffs/re-grafting-apollo-laurel-bough/>) ☘



Photo: P. Hunt

The laurel tree in Patrick Hunt's garden, one of many manifestations of his inspirational Summer Session encounter with Byron's laurel wreath.

Publications News

The series of final reports on material discovered at the Athenian Agora are essential reference books because of the careful excavation techniques employed at the site and the large number of closed archaeological deposits of known date. Published at the end of 2008, the latest monograph in the series, *Roman Pottery: Fine-Ware Imports (Agora 32)*, by John W. Hayes, presents a catalogue of over 1,800 inventoried pieces of red-gloss and red-slip “terra sigillata” and other tablewares of the first to seventh centuries A.D. Since Roman pottery is probably the most common find on sites around the Mediterranean, this volume will be a vital tool for all archaeologists studying the classical world. Inscriptions on stone form another important class of material discovered in the Athenian Agora. A collection of the more hard-to-decipher pieces were also published in late 2008 in the volume *Fragmentary Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora (Hesperia Suppl. 38)*, by Michael B. Walbank.



The organic remains of the past are playing an increasingly important role in the study of ancient societies. *New Directions in the Skeletal Biology of Greece (Hesperia Suppl. 43)*, edited by Lynne A. Schepartz, Sherry C. Fox, and Chryssi Bourbou, is the first in a series of volumes published under the auspices of the Wiener Laboratory that highlight the contribution that the archaeological sciences are making to the archaeology of Greece. The book illustrates the diversity of questions, from issues of genetic relatedness to diet and health, that are being answered by bioarchaeological studies. An introductory overview is followed by sixteen case studies from all regions of Greece, and from periods ranging from the Paleolithic to the early twentieth century.



Although originated by the Gennadius Library, the Publications Office was pleased to assist in the production of *The Archaeology of Xenitia*, the 2008 issue of *The New Griffon*, guest edited by historian Kostis Kourelis. This innovative group of papers explores the effect of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Greek immigration on the material culture of both Greece itself and countries such as the United States, Canada, and Australia to which the immigrants moved.

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Mellon Professor Miles Begins Term

With the beginning of the academic year on July 1, 2008, the School welcomed Margaret M. Miles as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies. Ms. Miles, a professor of art history and classics at the University of California, Irvine since 1992, succeeded John Oakley in the position and will serve a three-year term.

Ms. Miles' areas of research interest include Greek and Roman art, architecture, and archaeology. As an archaeologist, she excavated in Athens and Corinth and conducted field work on Greek temples in Rhamnous and Sounion in Greece, and in Selinous and Agrigento in Sicily. She published the American excavations of the sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone near the Agora of Athens that was ritually linked to the Eleusinian Mysteries (*Agora XXXI*). Most recently, she explored Cicero's *Verrines* and their impact on issues of cultural property, the ethics of collecting, and the fate of art in wartime in her book *Art as Plunder: The Ancient Origins of Debate about Cultural Property* (Cambridge, 2008). Ms. Miles is currently writing a book on Greek architecture of the fifth century B.C.E., with an emphasis on its religious context. The new book will cover a wide geographical spread, including temples in Sicily and southern Italy.

A graduate of The University of Michigan, Ms. Miles holds an M.A. and a Ph.D. in classical archaeology from Princeton University. She attended the ASCSA's Summer Session in 1974 and was a Member of the School from 1976 to 1979, as John Williams White Fellow (1976–77), Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow (1977–78), and American Association of University Women Fellow



Photo: K. Rask

Margie Miles (at left) on a student trip with Regular Member Stella Diakou and Agora Excavations Director John Camp.

and Honorary School Fellow (1978–79). Among numerous other academic distinctions, she has held two fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities, was a Member (Mellon Fellow) of the Institute for Advanced Study, and was awarded the Rome Prize at the American Academy in Rome.

Ms. Miles has represented U.C. Irvine on the ASCSA Managing Committee since 2000. She served a five-year term on the Managing Committee's Committee on Personnel (2002–07) and one year on the Executive Committee (2007–08), and was president of the ASCSA Alumni Association from 1995 to 1997. ✻

Summer Session II

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the free meals. Between Corinth and Nauplion, we luncheoned at a restaurant where most agreed that we had the best meal of lamb with lemon sauce. The trip north held our second birthday lunch, which included my favorite dish (since it was my birthday after all!) of fish that was sumptuously accompanied by roasted eggplant and tons of tzaziki, and even finished off with the sesame dessert halva.

Our trip ended with an evening garden party behind the Blegen Library, where the group assumed a role similar to that of the Von Trapp family, who sang “So Long,

Farewell!” in the movie “The Sound of Music.” Our version was a rewrite of a Gilbert and Sullivan song (“I am the very model of a modern major general,” which was transposed into “I am the very model of a Mycenaean Megaron”). The group finished its journey after taking last-minute photographs of one another, swearing to come back soon (especially since we had the golden museum pass for another three years) and leaving with a new appreciation for all things material culture.

— Melinda Wolfrom, Boston College

Student Reports

Poseidon in Attica in the Classical Period

ANGELIKI KOKKINOY

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
2007–08 KRESS ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN
ANTIQUITY FELLOW

Thanks to a Samuel H. Kress Fellowship, I had the opportunity to work on my dissertation at the ASCSA during academic year 2007–08. The basis of my topic is the representations of Poseidon in the art of Attica. A brief examination of the cults of Poseidon in Attica, and a catalogue of the sources referring to the god and his role in this part of Greece, will contribute to the thorough and accurate study of the subject.

The Attic representations of Poseidon change in different periods, first regarding their number and, more important, regarding their iconography. Having the opportunity to work in the fully equipped Blegen Library, I was able to gather and date all the material concerning my topic. I organized this material in a catalogue, divided in chronological units to facilitate use by the future reader, and provide a corpus of Poseidon's imagery in Attic art.

I also worked on a chapter about the cults of Poseidon in Attica and a catalogue of the literary and epigraphical references to him. He was worshipped in many places of Attica, with state and deme cults (Athens, Hippios Kolonos, Eleusis, Phaleron, Piraeus, Thorikos, Sounion, Erchia, Marathon). Archaeological remains, for example on the Acropolis or at Sounion, provide information about his cult; epigraphy and literary texts give evidence for his cult procedure, for festivals celebrated to honor him, for sacrificial or votive offerings to him, for oaths to him, and for his sacerdotal personnel; Attic theophoric names (e.g., Poseidippos, Poseidoniakon) can also shed light on the importance of Poseidon in the life of the Athenians. As is the case with other gods, the situation with the cults of Poseidon is more complex than we expect it to be. State cults are celebrated separately also in the demes, and the deme people or associations worship the god also outside the limits of their deme.

My presence in Athens made possible in-person visits to cult places of this god in Attica and the examination of material in several museums in Greece. More important, the advice and comments of scholars

working at the School helped me significantly with the progress of my work.

For my tea talk, "Poseidon, the sea deities, and the sea: some iconographical observations," I surveyed and wrote a large part of the fourth chapter of my dissertation, which refers to Poseidon in the art of the Athenian Empire. Poseidon was considered one of the gods who helped the Greeks in the war against the Persians, and as a result he received offerings and new cults. This increased importance of the god is reflected in the Attic iconography of the period during and after the Persian wars. During this period the role of Poseidon as a sea god, as well as that of Nereus and the Nereids, is emphasized. Poseidon and other sea deities became the main means by which the Athenians expressed their relation to the sea, and thus he became a symbol of the Athenian maritime supremacy.



Mycenaean Society Outside the Palaces: The Evidence of the Late Helladic Corridor Buildings

PANAGIOTA A. PANTOU

SUNY, BUFFALO
2008–09 IONE MYLONAS SHEAR FELLOW
2007–08 EMILY TOWNSEND VERMEULE FELLOW

As a student of the ASCSA I have been honored to hold school fellowships in memory of Emily Vermeule and of Ione Mylonas-Shear, two Bronze Age scholars whose work I have always admired. I extend my deepest gratitude to the Vermeule family and the Mylonas-Shear family for their support over these two years.

My residence at the ASCSA under the auspices of the Shear and Vermeule fellowships provided me the great privilege of being able to conduct both on-site and library research and to discuss my work with field experts, excavators, university professors, and members of other foreign schools, all of whose help was extremely valuable for the progress of my doctoral research project. My project involves the study of the architecture, artifacts, and texts from Late Helladic corridor buildings with the aim of illuminating the economic organization and social structure of Mycenaean Greece.

The Late Helladic corridor building is a large multi-storied structure that comprises a megaron-type unit flanked on one side by a long corridor and a series of smaller rooms. Examples of this architecture can be found throughout Greece, from Thessaly to Crete. The emergence of the corridor building in Mycenaean Greece marks a striking change from earlier architectural traditions on the mainland as it incorporates an axial development of rooms with walls built at right angles, the interior corridor, and the "megaroid" nucleus. The archaeological evidence indicates that these buildings not only had a residential function indicated by hearths, plastered floors, wall paintings, and material culture, but that they were also involved in regional and long-distance trade as well as in industrial production, such as the manufacture of metal objects, jewelry, perfumed oil, and textiles.

My interest in Mycenaean corridor buildings developed from my fieldwork as an archaeologist of the 13th Ephorate of the Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at the excavation of the Mycenaean town at Dimini from 1996 to 2003, when two such buildings were excavated under the direction of Dr. Adrimi-Sismani. While the number of Mycenaean corridor buildings has increased as a result of recent excavations, the function and standing of these structures in Mycenaean society, on the other hand, remains rather obscure. Was there a socio-economic significance in residing and working in a Mycenaean corridor building? And how did this significance—if any—change regionally or/and through time?

Little is known about Mycenaean society outside the palaces and the social structure and economy of non-palatial settlements. In part, this is due to the fact that since the decipherment of the Linear B tablets by Ventris in 1952, research on this field has been dominated by the study of texts rather than material evidence. Recently, however, several scholars began to suggest that the Mycenaean economy cannot be fully understood through the study of palatial documents alone, and that while Mycenaean society shared a certain cultural homogeneity, the economic and social organization differed regionally.

Given these recent developments, the Late Helladic corridor buildings provide a new avenue to explore regional variability and socioeconomic complexities in Late

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Bronze Age Greece. At its present stage of development, my project has the potential to illustrate the role of the corridor building in the economic organization of Late Helladic society and reveal regional socioeconomic developments, social stratification, and settlement types in Mycenaean Greece.



Greece Through the Eyes of Thucydides

ANDREW SWEET

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

2007–08 MARTIN OSTWALD FELLOW

Thanks to the Arete Foundation, sponsor of the School's Martin J. Ostwald Fellowship, I was able to spend the 2007–08 academic year as a Regular Member of the ASCSA. Before I arrived for the program, I had never been to Greece, so I was looking forward to becoming acquainted with the country's people and culture. I had also just completed my exams at Cornell University and was hoping to find a dissertation topic while abroad. My membership at the American School enabled me to achieve both of these goals.

I have been very interested in Thucydides since I first studied his work in my freshman year of college, so visiting nearly all of the sites mentioned in his *History* was an amazing experience. One of the first places Mellon Professor John Oakley took us to was ancient Plataea. Not much remains there today, but seeing the spot where the Peloponnesian War began (at least according to Thucydides) was very special to me. As we wandered around and looked at the foundations of the walls and the sherds lying on the ground, I could not help but think of the destruction of the city at the hands of the Spartans and the Thebans in 427 B.C. Although the city was subsequently rebuilt, I felt like I was seeing the results of the siege that Thucydides so vividly described.

One highlight of the School trips was a visit to Pylos with Director Jack Davis, who knows the area very well. Some of the most important military actions in the Peloponnesian War happened at Pylos and Sphacteria, but Thucydides' description of the harbor there includes what appears to be a serious inaccuracy. We took a boat ride around the harbor and even landed at a few

places on Sphacteria, which gave me a better feeling for the local geography. We also visited nearby Voidokilia Bay, a place that some scholars have conjectured Thucydides mistook for the harbor of Pylos.

Another memorable stop was Mantinea, where I gave one of my reports. Thanks to a tip from Corinth Excavations Director Guy Sanders, we stopped at the perfect place to look over the ancient battlefield. In his description of the battle, Thucydides says that the Spartans fell short in experience but won through courage. It seemed like an odd comment to me, since the Spartans are best known for their unrelenting training. When the trips were over, I continued to think about this passage. I searched elsewhere in Thucydides for the juxtaposition of courage and experience, and I came to realize that both were important components of morale. Morale is a crucial determinant of success in war, so I decided to do a comprehensive study of morale in Thucydides' *History* as my dissertation project. I never imagined something that I came across while researching a site report would grow into my dissertation!



Towards an Agora: Urban Environment and Civic Space in the Peloponnese

JAMIESON C. DONATI

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, NYU

2007–08 EUGENE VANDERPOOL FELLOW

Thanks to a Eugene Vanderpool Fellowship, I spent 2007–08 conducting on-site research for my dissertation, which traces the spatial and architectural development of the Greek agora in the Peloponnese during the Archaic and Classical periods. This is a region of southern Greece that exhibits diverse patterns of urbanization. Here, bands of small villages took longer to materialize into centralized urban centers, even well into the fifth century B.C. This circumstance naturally influenced the location of an agora in the city as urban form matured. The concept of peripheral elements playing an important role in deciding where the Greek agora was placed challenges conventional wisdom that views it as a nodal point at the center of a city. Also important to my research is the relationship between the social and political structure of a city to the built environment of the agora. Here I try to break away from an Athenocentric model to illustrate that the Greek agora can



Photo: J. Donati

Archaic walls (notably, aligned with Classical walls) beneath the South Stoa in the Argive agora.

take on different forms, as it addresses different social and political needs. We cannot expect that those elements which characterize agoras in democratic cities have the same meaning, or are even to be found, in other political cityscapes.

Five cities in the Peloponnese serve as case studies for my project. Corinth, Argos, and Sparta are of the older Peloponnesian type, while Elis and Megalopolis were built after neighboring villages joined into a single urban center. As I quickly learned, each city presents its own unique set of challenges: some have been more thoroughly excavated and published than others; some have literary and epigraphical testimonia which can aid our understanding of the material culture; and some offer opportunities to re-examine what has already been excavated.

At Corinth one of the more persistent problems after 110 years of American excavations has been the inability to definitively locate the Greek agora. No pre-Roman civic buildings have been securely recognized, leading many scholars to conclude that the Greek agora must lie in an unexcavated section of the city. My dissertation includes a reexamination of the Greek structures in the central part of the city and suggests that this area of Corinth could have functioned as the commercial, religious, and political heart of the Greek city.

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Just over 40 km south of Corinth, Argos preserves an agora that saw intense building activity around the middle of the fifth century B.C. This includes the construction of conspicuous public facilities, such as an open-air auditorium serving the needs of the Argive popular assembly. Current discourse tends to credit these projects, and consequentially the formative period of the agora, with the establishment of a democratic government at Argos in the 460s B.C. However, caution must be applied in this instance. A series of Archaic waterworks and structures that are aligned with Classical buildings indicate that the Argives began the process of preparing their agora well before the democratic government came to power.

A final city that I briefly mention here provides an interesting contrast to Corinth and Argos. Megalopolis, a city in Arkadia founded around 368 B.C., had perhaps the most canonical agora in the Peloponnese. Here, civic space follows Late Classical and Hellenistic trends in town planning that are noticed all over the Greek world. Since Megalopolis was founded by a federation of small Greek city-states interested in countering Spartan aggression, the intention was to give its rivals the semblance of an organized and respectable city.



Cult and Authority in Ancient Athens

MICHAEL H. LAUGHY, JR.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
2007–08 IONE MYLONAS SHEAR FELLOW

It was an honor to be the Ione Mylonas Shear Fellow at the ASCSA for the 2007–08 year, and I am grateful to both the School and the family of Ione Mylonas Shear for their wonderful support. My year at the School enabled me to make significant progress on my dissertation, “Cult and Authority in Ancient Athens.” Generally speaking, my research concerns the formation of cultic communities, and the role these communities played in the formation of the Athenian state. Much of my year was spent compiling the archaeological evidence for my dissertation, particularly for the Geometric and Protoattic periods.

One component of my work involved the collection and examination of informa-

tion on grave assemblages in Athens and Attica. I am interested in on-the-ground evidence for communal rites at the site of graves, particularly those of the Protogeometric, Early, and Middle Geometric periods. I am exploring the degree to which the locus of communal ritual and identity before the Late Geometric period was primarily centered around funerary rites, as indicated, for example, by both the grave assemblages themselves and the evidence for funerary games.

Sanctuaries and shrines in Athens and Attica were another area of focus. I have assembled a catalogue not just of the dates and locations of Attic sanctuaries during the Geometric and Protoattic period, but of their respective votive assemblages. This has produced some interesting results in its own right. For example, terracotta figurines and plaques are found almost exclusively at seventh-century female deity sanctuaries. Among deities, votive tripods and shields are restricted to Demeter and Athena. I am also exploring what I see as the relationship between the rise of sanctuary activity and the decline of visible burial rites.

Finally, I also collected and examined data regarding “sacred houses” and “ancestor/hero” cults. I am not at all confident, having collected the data, that cults of the dead were either particularly widespread in Attica, or a major source of communal cultic ritual and identity.

Much time was spent at the Blegen Library, poring over excavation reports, collecting the vast bibliography on early Athenian cult, and writing nearly two hundred pages of my dissertation. I spent significant time at the Athenian Agora, as well, examining votive material from deposits and wells. Outside of Athens, I traveled to ten sites in Attica, examining the material in situ, as well as the cultic topography of Attica as a whole.



Advancing Research, Present and Future

NATHANAEL ANDRADE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
2007–08 MICHAEL JAMESON FELLOW

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Arete Foundation for sponsoring the Michael Jameson Fellowship, which was responsible for funding my year in Athens and Greece. This fellowship made possible the achievement of several research goals.

In addition to expanding my understanding of ancient Greek material culture, I had two basic purposes in spending this year in Greece as a Regular Member of the ASCSA. The first was to study in intimate detail the development of the topography of Athens and its demes during the reigns of the Antonine emperors. Our intensive examination of the material culture of Athens, Eleusis, and the other demes has made this information accessible to me, and the data I have accumulated will be incorporated into a dissertation chapter that I will write about the Greek-speaking regions of the Roman empire during the reigns of the Antonine emperors.

Second, I had planned to examine the cities of northern Greece and Macedonia that Macedonian kings had either established or patronized. It was my aim to compare and contrast them with the cities and palaces that Macedonian kings founded in the Near East and Mesopotamia after Alexander's conquests of these regions. Our trips to such sites as Demetrias, Dion, and Philippi enabled me to explore this data, and they constitute significant comparanda for my examination of palaces and cities established by Macedonian kings in the Near East.

My studies at the School also expanded my general knowledge about the material culture of Greece from the archaic to the Byzantine periods, and this knowledge will undoubtedly aid in my future research endeavors and my teaching interests. I have taken a vast number of photos, which will serve as useful classroom aids and a source of visual stimulation for my students.



Cult and Regional Identity

CHRISTINA GIESKE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
2007–08 JAMES H. AND MARY OTTAWAY, JR.
FELLOW

My time as a Regular Member at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was a truly enriching experience both personally and academically. For me, the structure of the academic program provided a perfect blend of opportunities and experiences, and the series of School trips we took in the fall benefited me in a number of ways. My first two report topics, the agora at Philippi and the nymphaeum of Herodes Atticus at Olympia, challenged me to study specific buildings and monuments

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Agora Conservation Laboratory Reports on Busy Year

In 2008, Agora conservators carried out treatments of more than 400 artifacts. Most of the artifacts derived from the 2007 and 2008 excavations and were copper alloy coins. Other artifacts treated include ceramics for John Hayes' *Agora* volume on coarseware pottery, routine re-treatments of ceramics treated in the past, and the treatment of silver coins from a hoard of nearly 400, unearthed in 2005.

Besides interventive treatments of artifacts from the Agora collection, much energy and time was also spent on the preventive conservation of our vast collection. This includes tasks such as researching archival materials suitable for storage in the Stoa of Attalos, packing artifacts safely for their long-term preservation, designing storage containers and measuring up storage space, monitoring the relative humidity in our storage rooms, and implementing handling procedures among staff and researchers. In a broader sense it also includes communicating the basic principles and aims of conservation to a wider audience. Thus, in 2008 we organized conservation tours for 15 groups, as well as for several individuals.

Through the summer and fall, the Agora lab collaborated with ThermoFisherScientific in testing a prototype of their new-generation portable NITON XRF (x-ray-fluorescence) analyzers. The collaboration

began with an XRF training session in the early summer, hosted by the Agora conservation lab and attended by Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox and Corinth Excavations Conservator Nikol Anastasatou. The XRF technique is nondestructive and is used to identify chemical elements in inorganic substances. The Agora lab was temporarily equipped with an XRF instrument and we took this exceptional opportunity to take a closer look at the Agora Excavations' lovely collection of raw pigments, which have not been studied since the 1950s. Although just a small portion of the entire collection, these pigments add remarkably to our understanding of workshop activities and raw materials used in the Agora in ancient times. We also employed the XRF analyzer to identify components in metal artifacts and coins, and to verify the presence or absence of certain elements in glazes, putties, and paints—thus helping staff and visiting researchers to answer important questions.

During the 2008 excavation season, we continued our active conservation internship program, which aims at introducing conservation students to the conservation of freshly excavated artifacts. This year, Amy Y. Tjong (Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University), Kate Wight (Program in Art Conservation, Winterthur University of Delaware), and



Photo: A. Anastasiades

Analysis of red pigment on a ceramic vessel with a NITON XRF analyzer.

Siska Genbrugge (UCLA/Getty Program on the Conservation of Ethnographic and Archaeological Materials) were introduced to the challenges conservators face when treating and preparing archaeological materials for short- and long-term storage while making artifacts accessible to staff and visiting researchers. Amy and Siska interned in the lab for seven weeks and Kate for eight weeks; the three were generously funded by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. A fourth intern, Vasiliki Kontogianni from the program Conservation of Objects in Museums and Archaeology, Cardiff University, joined us for five weeks to undertake a pilot project concerned with the in situ conservation of the Royal Stoa on the Agora site. For her research she arranged meetings with the conservation team of the Erechtheion on the Acropolis, Mrs. Mina Fratzi and Mrs. Eirini Fragkiadaki, who kindly shared their knowledge and advice. Vasiliki's treatment plan was trial run on weathered limestone similar to that of the Royal Stoa in spring 2009. ✨

— Karen Lovén

Assistant Conservator



Photo: K. Lovén

Conservation intern Amy Tjong introducing the Agora diggers to basic conservation principles.

Agora Excavations Explore Painted Stoa

Agora Excavation Director John McK. Camp II presents preliminary results of summer 2008's excavation efforts.

Summer 2008 excavations were carried out in the Athenian Agora from June 10 to August 1, with a team of 62 individuals participating (about 50 employed in actual excavation, the rest as interns in conservation, architecture, and amphora studies). Twenty-three American colleges and universities were represented in the volunteer team, along with 7 foreign countries. It is a pleasant duty to record here some of the preliminary results, along with our thanks and appreciation for the efforts of so many individuals. Excavation funding was provided by the Packard Humanities Institute, whose support is also gratefully acknowledged.

Our efforts concentrated on the building identified as the Painted Stoa. Both the back wall of the building and the interior colonnade were explored and found to be well preserved at this eastern end of the stoa. Though built largely of limestone, the workmanship on all the blocks of the superstructure is of the highest quality; this was one of the handsomest secular buildings of ancient Athens. The back wall has limestone foundations on which three full toichobate blocks and part of a fourth remain in situ. The blocks measure 1.205 m. long by 0.325 m. thick by 0.915 m. high and were originally joined with double-T clamps, now missing. The tops are finished with a claw chisel. The backs are well dressed with a dove and there is a rebate along the bottom, 0.09 m. high and 0.01 m. deep. Each block also has a lifting boss preserved.

Within the building we exposed parts of the two easternmost interior Ionic columns. The western of the two survives only in the form of the foundations, consisting of two poros blocks set side-by-side. The eastern column is better preserved, consisting of a square limestone base or plinth, measuring ca. 0.88 m. on a side (ca. 0.30 high, by calculation), supporting a large cylinder of marble, 0.18 m. high and 0.79 m. in diameter. On top of this is the unfluted limestone shaft of the column itself, 0.59 m. in diameter, preserved to a height of 0.50 m. There are a limited number of Ionic bases used by the Athenians in the first half of the fifth century B.C. and the canonical Attic/Ionic form was not standard at this period. The closest parallel for the simple marble cylinder as a base, with a limestone shaft, can best be found in the



Photo: C. Mauzy

Back wall of the Painted Stoa from inside, toichobate and orthostate at rear, earlier foundation in foreground.

peristyle columns of the late-fifth-century Pompeion at the Kerameikos.

A rubble wall was found running south-west from the easternmost column, 0.60 m. thick and preserved to a height of 0.60 m. It rests at about the level of the original stoa floor and may well represent a late blocking of the interior colonnade. Such closings of stoa colonnades in the late Roman period are relatively common. Leg-

islation concerning them appears in both the Theodosian Code (XV) and the *Codex Justinianus* (I and VIII). Other examples in the Agora can still be seen west of the Royal Stoa and were also found in the northern stoa of the Library of Pantainos.

Further exploration of both the east end and the middle of the Stoa is planned for the 2009 season. ❄

Buried Under Piles of Sherds in the Stoa of Attalos

John K. Papadopoulos (University of California, Los Angeles) sums up the progress he and fellow Senior Associate Member Sara Strack have made toward publication of Early Iron Age pottery from the Athenian Agora.

Of all the critical periods of habitation and history uncovered in the area of the Classical Athenian Agora, the material from the so-called Early Iron Age remains poorly understood through lack of definitive publication. Although numerous articles have

appeared in *Hesperia* and elsewhere over the past 75 years, together with at least two *Hesperia* supplements on the period (Supplements 2 and 31), the definitive volume on the tombs of the period, spanning the so-called Final Mycenaean or Submycenaean period through the end of Middle Geometric (ca. 1200–750 B.C.), as well as a second volume on the non-funerary deposits, have yet to see the light of day in the venerable *Athenian Agora* series (better

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New Appointments

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Italian Department), as a second representative for Michigan State University; Barbara P. Weinlich and David H.J. Larmour (both Department of Classical and Modern Languages and Literatures), to represent new cooperating institution Texas Tech University; Kim Shelton (Department of Classics), as a second representative for the University of California, Berkeley; Eleni Hatzaki (Department of Classics), as a third representative for the University of Cincinnati; Brian Wesley Breed (Department of Classics), to represent the University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Philip Kaplan (Department of History), to represent new cooperating institution the University of North Florida; Ellen Greene, Kyle Harper, and Samuel J. Huskey (Department of Classics and Letters), to represent the University of Oklahoma, which recently rejoined the School; Betsey A. Robinson (Department of History of Art), as a third representative for Vanderbilt University; Bryan E. Burns (Department of Classical Studies), to represent Wellesley College (replacing Miranda Marvin, who is retiring); Gregory W. Dobrov, Laura C. Gawlinski, Brian M. Lavelle (Department of Classical Studies), to represent Loyola University Chicago, a reinstated cooperating institution; Joan Breton Connelly (Departments of Art History and Classics), to represent New York University; Barbetta Stanley Spaeth (Department of Classical Studies), as a third representative for the College of William and Mary; and Nicholas C. Rynearson (Department of Classics), as a third representative for the University of Georgia. ❖

Development News

continued from page 4

Athens (DAI) from the German Research Foundation (DFG) was awarded. The grant, entitled “The ‘Big Digs’ Go Digital: Sharing Opportunities and Challenges for Large-Scale German and American Excavations in the Mediterranean in the Digital Age,” will provide funding to the ASCSA and DAI for a joint workshop with Greek colleagues in Athens in fall 2009 that will focus on the best ways to manage, disseminate, and preserve digital resources, especially those from archaeological excavations. The grant will also support a bilateral German-American workshop at the AIA meetings in Anaheim, CA in January 2010. ❖

Buried Under Piles of Sherds

continued from previous page



Photo: C. Mauzy

Sara Strack and John Papadopoulos at the north end of the Stoa of Attalos counting and studying the pottery of the period ca. 1200–750 B.C. from the Athenian Agora.

known as the “Blue Books”). I am happy to report that the first of these volumes, by John Papadopoulos and the late Evelyn Lord Smithson (together with substantial contributions by Maria Liston, Deborah Ruscillo, Sara Strack, and others), on the Early Iron Age tombs, has been largely completed and is being prepared for submission for publication.

As for the non-funerary deposits, although selected pieces of potters’ test-pieces, wasters, and related debris were published in *Ceramicus Redivivus* (*Hesperia* Supplement 31), the bulk of the material is currently being studied by John Papadopoulos and Sara Strack. Some 35+ deposits of the period—largely wells and pits dug into bedrock—have yielded a daunting quantity of pottery and other finds, both organic and human-made. Some deposits have yielded a modest quantity of a few hundred pieces, together with more complete period-of-use pots; others have yielded upward of 3,000 fragments and whole vessels. In the winter of 2009, when the weather in the Stoa of Attalos was at its cruelest, Sara Strack and John Papadopoulos could be found working on a definitive statistical count of all the deposits in question, together with a final bout of selecting diagnostic, representative,

and strange pieces for publication that had been overlooked over the years.

The beauty of these deposits is that they provide the single most important body of material of the period that does not derive from tombs. The Early Iron Age of Athens, like most of Greece, is primarily understood through the physical evidence from tombs. For the first time in Athens, each successive phase, beginning with the end of the Mycenaean period and continuing through the Protogeometric and Geometric periods, is now represented by a number of deposits, which together will go a long way in definitively defining the synchronic variation and diachronic development of one of the most important and influential pottery styles of antiquity. These deposits, and the mountains of sherds they contain, will help to rewrite a passage of Greek history often cast as a Dark Age.

The two collaborators—despite freezing conditions, howling winds, and belligerent pigeons—have been working their way through hundreds of tins, and tens of thousands of sherds, in their quest to provide a detailed study of the nature and development of Athenian fine and coarse pottery over a period of some 500 years. ❖

From the Archives

Konstantinos D. Karavidas was an economist, sociologist, and writer. His papers at the Gennadius Library are an important primary resource for scholars and students of Greek society, history, and agrarian economy of the period from the end of the First World War until the middle of the 1950s.

Karavidas was born in 1890 on the island of Kefalonia. He attended law school at the University of Athens. From 1908 to 1912 he was a member of the Philologiki Syntrofia, a forum for the supporters of Demoticism. During the two Balkan wars he fought as a volunteer. Karavidas also served at the political office of Eleftherios Venizelos for a short period of time in 1917, when Venizelos formed his provisional government in Salonica. During the Asia Minor war he visited Smyrna as a journalist. Afterwards he was appointed to the General Directorate of Macedonia. From 1926 to 1929, he served in Northern Greece in the government department dealing with refugee settlement issues. Finally, in 1932, Karavidas was hired by the Agricultural Bank of Greece and was placed in charge of the extensive works dealing with the improvement of agriculture and farming methods all over Greece. During the Second World War and the German occupation he participated in the publication of the newspaper

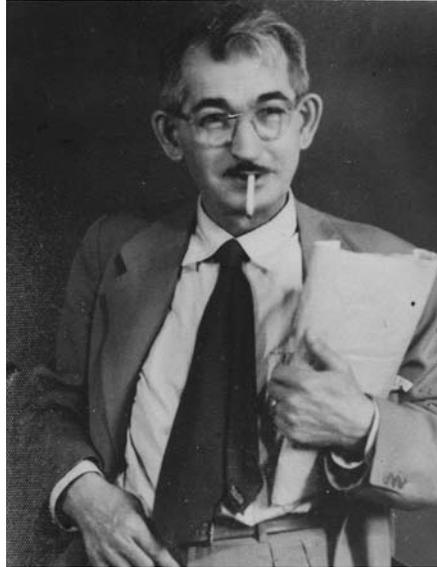


Photo: Gennadeion Archives

Konstantinos Karavidas

Democrates. He wrote several treatises on agrarian issues and was the publisher and editor of the journal *Koinotes* (1922–1924). He was also an active journalist and frequently contributed newspaper articles in various newspapers and journals. Karavidas died in March 1973.

The work and writings of Karavidas on the economy and sociology of agriculture in Greece remain of high value. The extensive archive of this multifaceted personality was donated to the Gennadius Library by his daughter Zoe Karavida-Kalliga in 1989–90. Part of the collection was catalogued by researchers D. Samiou and M. Korasidou in the early 1990s. The collection includes studies, reports, memos (handwritten and typewritten), notes on numerous topics (political, literary, social), and papers delivered on various occasions. His correspondence is also interesting as it covers both family and professional life. The collection also includes personal documents related to his service in the Balkan wars, his awards and medals, and photographs. Finally, an extensive collection of newspaper clippings about agrarian issues has been arranged chronologically and thematically.

The Karavidas Papers were fully processed and catalogued in 2008. The catalogue is now available online at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/archives/konstantinos-d-karavidas-finding-aid>.

— Eleftheria Daleziou
Reference Archivist, Archives
of the Gennadius Library

Examining the Hellenistic Baths of Magna Graecia

As the 2007–08 Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellow, Sandra Lucore (Bryn Mawr College) benefited from the opportunity to visit sites relevant to her current research efforts as well as her interaction with resident scholars and other researchers, as she reports here.

I would like to express my gratitude to the ASCSA and to the Luther I. Replogle Foundation for all that I gained during my six months at the School thanks to the Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellowship for 2007–08. This exceptional opportunity enabled me to examine as much as possible of the extant archaeological evidence for Greek baths in Greece, and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where I had not had the opportunity to visit.

Most of my travel took place in Greece itself, since I had seen very few Greek baths and related material on previous visits. The baths at Olympia and Gortys have long been key structures in the history of baths. In Athens, the baths in the Kerameikos are usually cited as the earliest extant example of the characteristic Greek tholos bath,

although that building is incompletely understood. The so-called Serangeion in Piraeus is most likely better understood as a public bath near a harbor. The Centaur Baths at Corinth are not representative of the Greek public bath, yet they raise the possibility of an as yet not clearly defined type of building that features bathing as a significant function, as is seen in a comparable building at Aigeira. Baths at Tainaron, deep in the Mani, and at the Aphaia sanctuary on Aegina were previously unknown to me, yet their well-preserved features add significantly to the discussion. The recently discovered late baths at Olympia and in the agora at Thessaloniki provide previously lacking evidence that the balaneion continued to be a viable type in Greece into the Roman period. Examples in Cyprus,

at Vouini, Kition, and Amathous, are important evidence from the eastern Mediterranean, where, apart from the Fayum and Delta areas of Egypt, the Greek public bath does not seem to have had a significant presence.

No Greek-style baths are known to exist in Malta, yet there is interesting evidence of water technology, an obvious and important element of thermal construction, which might relate to developments in Sicily in light of the connections between Malta and southeastern Sicily. These and many other examples of Greek public baths and other related structures offered a better understanding of the regional character of the broad phenomenon of the architecture and customs of bathing. What I learned

continued on next page

Autographed Mitropoulos Photo Added to Archives

The Archives recently purchased a photographic portrait of conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos at an Athens auction. On the front, the portrait is signed and dated by the composer: Δ. Μητρόπουλος, 8-5-1937. On the back, a stamp identifies the photographer as “Roberts Studio, 260 Tremont, Boston Mass.”

The photo was taken in January 1937, just before the conductor’s 41st birthday, when Mitropoulos was in Boston for several performances. The year 1937 was perhaps the most important year in his life because it signaled the beginning of his American career. In early 1937 Mitropoulos, who until then was the principal conductor at the Athens Conservatoire, was invited to the United States for the second time to give 48 concerts in Boston and Minneapolis. He clearly captivated his American audience. On January 23, 1937, the *Boston Globe* wrote: “Dimitri Mitropoulos ends his second visit as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra... He came here unknown last season, but departed bearing the seal of general favor.” The Minneapolis newspapers bestowed even more praise upon Mitropoulos: “A giant in music has come to Minneapolis. His name is Dimitri Mitropoulos, and last night he conducted what is doubtless the greatest performance the Minneapolis Orchestra has given in its 30-odd years’ existence.” (*Minneapolis Star*,



Photo: ASCSA Archives

Dimitri Mitropoulos, 1937.

Jan. 30, 1937). Following his Minneapolis triumph, Mitropoulos was appointed the principal conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, a position he held until 1949.

After his great success in Minneapolis in 1937, Mitropoulos returned to Europe to perform in Florence and Montecarlo until the end of March. The end of spring found him back in Greece, ready for his

Archives News

With support from the School’s Staff Development Fund, reference archivist **Eleftheria Daleziou** was able to attend two training events in 2008 covering topics of great importance to the School. In March she attended a preservation-oriented training program in London, organized by National Preservation Organization and held at the British Library, following which she prepared a handbook on handling archival material (available at the School’s website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/archives/handling-the-collections). In November she attended a training event on electronic records management organized by the Museums, Libraries and Archives Organization and the British National Archives; the event covered topics such as e-mail archiving, Electronic Document Records Management Systems (EDRMS), and preservation issues related to electronic records.

first summer performance at the Odeum of Herodes Atticus on May 14, 1937. The autograph was given by Mitropoulos to a friend or a fan a few days before his Athenian premiere.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

Hellenistic Baths

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helped to clarify the significance of the innovative and experimental features of the Hellenistic North Baths at Morgantina in Sicily, the final publication of which will be the ultimate outcome of this research.

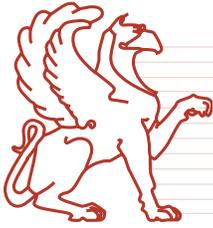
Until recently, little scholarly attention was paid to Greek baths, largely because of the problematic nature of the archaeological evidence and general lack of informative publications. The single comprehensive study of Greek baths, *Balaneutiké*, by René Ginouvès, was published more than 45 years ago. It is now long out of date yet is still unquestioningly consulted as the standard reference, although the picture is now much more complex and the phenomenon more nuanced than could have been realized at the time. It was therefore

extremely helpful for me to review the evidence firsthand as part of my own efforts to contribute to a necessary revision of our understanding of the subject.

During my stay in Athens and travels elsewhere I got to know many scholars and students with whom I enjoyed and benefited from many interesting and lively discussions concerning topics related to my own. I’m very fortunate that Floyd McCoy was Wiener Lab Professor during my fellowship year, and I’m grateful to him for the opportunity to present to his seminar evidence for earthquake destruction at Morgantina. Floyd and I have several acquaintances in common, and Floyd’s interest in the technological aspects of the baths at Morgantina enhanced my collaboration with these

professionals regarding this building. The opportunity to present aspects of my work at Morgantina at a School tea talk was also greatly appreciated, since it too resulted in ongoing discussions with others whose work touches on related subjects.

I was impressed by the professional generosity of the scholars, both at the American School and in the greater Athens area, who shared with me the unpublished results of their ongoing excavations and research, information that advances my own research significantly. The opportunity to establish such relationships is one of the outstanding benefits of the Broneer Fellowship, and I look forward to continuing contact with this wider scholarly community. ❀



Gennadeion News

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

Gifts, Purchases Add to Rare Book Collection

Thanks to the generosity of numerous donors, the Gennadius Library was able to enrich its collections this past year with old and rare materials.



Mr. Antonis Marinakis, descendant of Aristides Yorgancoglou Pasa, a minister in the Ottoman government in the nineteenth century, donated a valuable family collection of eleven volumes including travel books and literary works in Arabic and Persian dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Of special interest are eight volumes of the *Journal des sçavans*, which is the earliest scientific journal published in Europe, dating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and an early German travel book by Salomon Schweiger, *Ein neue Reysbeschreibung auss Teutschland nach Constantinopel und Jerusalem* (Nürnberg: Johann Lantzenberger, 1608).



Thanks to Gennadius Library Trustee Apostolos Doxiadis, **Ms. Tatiana Averoff-Ioannou**, daughter of the political figure Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas (1908–1990), donated 65 volumes from her father's book collection. Many of them are signed with dedications to Mr. Averoff-Tositsas by the late President of the Hellenic Republic Konstantinos Tsatsos and his wife Ioanna Tsatsou, whose archive is in the Gennadius Library. Among the volumes, of particular interest are three early liturgical Greek books, including a Gospel in a precious binding published in



Among the rare books acquired by the Gennadius Library is this gospel with metal binding published in Venice in 1818 (Gift of Tatiana Averoff-Ioannou).

Venice by Nikolaos Glykys in 1818 and a manuscript of canon law dating to the eighteenth century.



Dr. Alexander Thomas Simos donated *Travels in various countries of Europe, Asia and Africa* [pt. 2], section the second, volume the sixth: *Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land* (London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1818), in honor of Gennadeion Trustee Irene Moscahlaidis.



ASCSA Trustee **Robert McCabe** and his daughter **Anne** donated one of the volumes that John Gennadius had to sell in auction in 1895: Wilhelm Froehner's *Choix de vases grecs inédits de la collection de son altesse impériale le prince Napoléon* (Paris: Impr. J. Claye, 1867). The copy contains a notation from the original

owner. The McCabes were able to purchase the volume at the Bonham auction this past March.



The Library has also made several notable purchases.

From the Bonham auction in March, the Library acquired E. Collinot et A. de Beaumont's *Ornements turcs: Recueil de dessins pour l'art et l'industrie* (Paris: Canson, 1883), bound with Grandjean's *Ceramique orientale* (Paris: E. Henri, [1922]). The original provenance of the volume was the Henry Blackmer collection.

A 1744 edition of *Ekthesis epistolikon typon* by Theophilus Korydalleus was among the rare items acquired from the collection of Leonora Navari. ❀

— Irimi Solomonidi

CAORC Grant Funds Journal Cataloguing

In 2008, the Library received a grant from the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) to fund a pilot project for the electronic cataloguing of several periodicals of special historical interest for Greece. The project represents the initial phase of the Greek and Southeastern European Research Journals Project (GSERJ), a CAORC initiative. As a first step, Asimina Rodi, who holds a master's degree in library science and has extensive experience in cataloguing periodicals, entered a portion of the Library's collection of old Greek periodicals (350 titles) in AMBROSIA, the union catalogue of the ASCSA and British School libraries. Ms. Rodi has also catalogued several rare historical issues of journals found in John Gennadius's scrapbooks, digitized recently through an EU Information Society grant. ❀



Megas Alexandros, a bilingual newspaper, is one of the periodicals to be catalogued.

Maps from Samourka Collection Exhibited in Athens

Sixty rare maps of the Samourka Map Collection were exhibited at the National Research Foundation in Athens in Fall 2008 under the title “Maps of Greece during the Renaissance, 1478–1598.” The exhibition presented various cartographic conceptions of Greece during the early modern period, showcasing the formation and development of the basic models for the cartography of Greece.

One of the most important collections of its kind in the world, the Samourka Map Collection has been a subject of systematic research and the basis for numerous exhibitions and publications. Assembled by Margarita Samourkas, a devoted trustee of the Gennadius Library, the unique collection comprises



Catalogue cover. 10th table of Europe, from Ptolemy's *Geographia* (Rome, 1478).

1700 historical early modern maps of Greece, which cover the major part of the cartographic

history of that period and the schools of mapmaking.

The exhibition was accompanied by a Greek-language catalogue, *History of the Cartography of Greek Lands, 1420–1800. Maps of the Samourka Collection*. Written by historian George Tolia and bibliographer Leonora Navari, this beautifully illustrated book presents the history and evolution of Greek cartography, focusing on the changing geographical conception of Greece according to the school of thought to which their European cartographers subscribed. In the preface, Margarita Samourkas discusses the importance of maps for the advancement of knowledge, as well as their significance as works of art and as instruments of the imagination. ❀

New Griffon Explores Xenitia

Recently published, Volume 10 of *The New Griffon*, “The Archaeology of Xenitia: Greek Immigration and Material Culture,” focuses on the impact of Greek immigration on the material culture of the homeland and the host countries. The huge wave of Greek immigration to the United States, Canada, and Australia between 1900 and 1915 left an indelible mark on Greek society, but also created new diasporic communities in the host countries. Greek immigration, *Xenitia*, has been studied by various disciplines, entering the popular mainstream through movies, comedy, television, academia, museums, and culinary institutions. The historical enterprise of Greek immigration in the twentieth century, however, has lacked a significant archaeological voice. This publication, put together by guest editor Kostis Kourelis, contains essays by Susan Buck Sutton, Timothy E. Gregory and Lita Tzortzopoulou-Gregory, Philip Duke, Kostis Kourelis, Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, Eleni N. Gage, and Jack L. Davis that address this lacuna. New archaeological data from Epeiros, Kythera, Keos, the Southern Argolid, and the Nemea Valley highlight the effects of emigration, and data from Colorado, Philadelphia, and Sydney illustrate the effects of immigration. ❀

Gennadeion Hosts Wide Range of Lectures and Events

Cotsen Series 2008-09

In November, **Diana Gilliland Wright**, NEH Fellow at the School, launched the year's Cotsen Lecture Series with a presentation on “Ottoman-Venetian Cooperation in Post-War (1463–1478) Morea,” based on the letters of two Venetians who had participated in a series of cooperative Venetian-Ottoman efforts. This lecture was co-sponsored by the Director of the School. In December, Cotsen lecturer **Dimitri Gutas**, Professor of Arabic at Yale University, explored “The Arabic Background of Western Philosophy and Science,” with a focus on the transmission of ancient Greek scientific and philosophical knowledge into Arabic, and subsequently into Latin.

In January, **Bet McLeod**, Curator at the Department of Prehistory and Europe of the British Museum, presented a significant jewelry hoard found in the area of Halkis (Euboea) and

sold to the British Museum in the mid-nineteenth century. Her presentation was accompanied by a historical and archaeological analysis of the period by the Director of the Gennadius Library, Maria Georgopoulou, and the Director of the 23rd Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities, Eugenia Gerousi.

Leda Costaki, responsible for cataloguing the Gennadeion's archives of novelist and playwright Angelos Terzakis, organized in February a celebration to mark the completion of the archive's catalogue. Theater director Spyros Evangelatos of the Academy of Athens, award-winning author Menis Koumantareas, Ms. Costaki, researcher Bart Soethaert, and the novelist's son Dimitris Terzakis presented aspects of “The Multifaceted Angelos Terzakis and his Archive at the Gennadius Library.” The speeches were accompanied by an exhibition of manuscripts and photographs from the Gennadeion Archives,

costumes from the National Theater of Greece, and excerpts of the movie “Night Adventure,” written and directed by Angelos Terzakis, 1954.

The Cotsen Lecture Series closed out the year in June with a presentation in Greek by Professor **Eleni Bastea** of the University of New Mexico, whose talk was entitled “Athens, 1896. Karaghiozes and the Olympic Games.”

Other Lectures

Together with the Fulbright Foundation in Greece, in November the Library presented an event headlined by **Olga Broumas**, poet and Director of Creative Writing at Brandeis University, entitled “Translation and Original: the Journey of Poetry.” Ms. Broumas spoke about the complexities of decoding poetry into another language, focusing on poems of the speaker herself, Odysseus Elytis, W. C. Williams,

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Gennadeion News pages are compiled by Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, Librarian Irini Solomonidi, and Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, and edited by Catherine deG. Vanderpool, President of the Board of the Gennadius Library, and Sally Fay, Editorial Associate.

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From the Archives

Poet Yorgis Paulopoulos donated his papers to the Gennadius Library Archives. Here, Research Archivist Leda Costaki recalls his work.

Yorgis Paulopoulos belonged to the first post-war generation of poets. Paulopoulos and a number of other poets and novelists born in Eleia, such as Takis Sinopoulos, Nikos Kachtitses, and Elias Papademetrakopoulos, form an interesting group of intellectuals bound by strong ties of friendship. Scarred by the hardships of the German Occupation, the Resistance, and the Civil War, their work is permeated by unfulfilled visions and by ever-present love and death.

Paulopoulos, a respected figure in the modern Greek literary scene and a poet associated with George Seferis, had a mundane job in the local bus company and lived all his life in his home town, Pyrgos. The impact of nearby ancient Olympia (which he visited thousands of times, as he himself says in one of his interviews), and the Eleian landscape, especially the rivers Ladon, Alpheios, and Erymanthos, is evident in his work.

He published his first poems in 1943 in the journal *Odysseas* of Pyrgos and ultimately



Yorgis Paulopoulos (1924–2008)

published over six collections of poems, the most recent posthumously, under the title *Να μην τους ξεχάσω* (Kedros 2008). His most famous collections, *The Cellar*, *The Passkeys*, and *A Little Sand*, were translated into English, the first by Peter Levi, the others by Darlene Fife. Seferis described the poetry of Paulopoulos as being effective without any ornaments (‘ψιμύθια’). Paulopoulos collaborated with his friend Takis Sinopoulos in writing jointly experimental poetry. Like Sinopoulos, he was an amateur painter and had participated in a panhellenic art show.

Yorgis Paulopoulos died on November 26, 2008. In June

2006 I visited him at his house in Pyrgos in order to receive some of his papers, which he wished to donate to the Gennadius Library Archives. Although his health was already failing, I will always remember how soft-spoken he was, extremely polite, and, along with his wife, Metse, very hospitable. The papers he donated to the Archives consist of his correspondence with George Seferis and Nikos Kachtitses, as well as various typescripts of their works in progress given to Paulopoulos. Seferis’ letters to Paulopoulos date from 1962 to 1971 and provide evidence of a warm relationship; Seferis frequently sent his comments on Paulopoulos’ poems and also dedicated a poem to him, ‘*Η δεσπονίς Πίτυς*’ (1963), in remembrance of an excursion they went on at Drouva, near Olympia. Kachtitses’ letters to Paulopoulos cover the period from 1952 to 1967 and are written from Athens, Cameroon, and Montreal, where Kachtitses finally settled. There are also typewritten manuscripts of Kachtitses’ books with handwritten corrections, among which the best known is *Ο Ηρωας της Ιάνθης*, published in 1967. Paulopoulos’ own notes on Kachtitses’ work are an important addition to the collection. ❀

Gennadeion Lectures

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Professor Paul Magdalino with Library Director Maria Georgopoulou. Photo: H. Akriviadis

Stanley Kunitz, and Kiki Dimoula. Ms. Broumas has also begun to translate the poems of academician Kiki Dimoula, who was present, and who regaled the audience with a reading of her poems.

For the third year the Library co-organized a lecture with the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation. Professor **Peter Bien** of Dartmouth College, a former Onassis Foreign Fellow, spoke on “The Philosophical Basis of Kazantzakis’s Writings,” exploring Kazantzakis’s attempt to align religion with twentieth-century science.

In March, **Paul Magdalino**, Bishop Wardlaw Professor of Byzantine History at St Andrews University, delivered the 28th Walton Lecture. His talk, “Byzantium as the New Israel,” analyzed the sacral quality of Byzantine political identity, which found expression in the idea that the Byzantines were the Chosen People of God and Byzantium was a New Israel. ❀

Scholars at the Gennadeion

During the 2008–09 academic year at the Gennadius Library, three Work-in-Progress Seminars were held in the Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room. Museologist **Alexandra Bounia** of the University of the Aegean presented her study about the collection of Heleni Stathatos and raised issues of display of private collections in institutions open to the public.

Bart Soethaert, a Ph.D. candidate at the Freie Universität of Berlin, explored the appearance of the Slavs in Angelos Terzakis’s novel

Princess Izambo and the relation to historical events surrounding the composition of the work.

Nikolaos Chrissidis of Southern Connecticut State University and **Christos Cabolis** of the Athens Laboratory of Business Administration (ALBA) presented their work on indulgences in the Eastern Orthodox Church as evidence of oligopolistic behavior.

The recipient of the Cotsen Travel Fellowship, **Nikolaos Chrissidis**, Professor of History at Southern Connecticut State University, studied Greek text-

books of the seventeenth century as well as old and rare publications to explore the educational and cultural activities of Greek scholars in the establishment of the first academy in early modern Moscow.

Also at the Gennadeion in 2008–09 M. Alison Frantz Fellow **Stavroula Konstantopoulou**, a graduate student at Ohio State University, used the Gennadeion collections for her dissertation, “The Historical Role and Profession of the Byzantine Diplomat, 4th–6th centuries A.D.” ❀

Save the Date!

On February 15, 2010, the Gennadeion celebrates the tenth anniversary of its **Clean Monday** event in New York City. Mark your calendars!

In Memoriam

ANGELIKI LAIOU

1941–2008

A great Byzantine historian who had been associated with the Gennadius Library for many years, Angeliki E. Laiou died of cancer in Cambridge, Massachusetts on December 11, 2008. An indefatigable scholar of the social and economic history of the Byzantine Empire, she was a pioneering woman in the international academic world and in the Greek government.

In 1978–79 she served as Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies at the American School, in charge of the Gennadius Library. During her tenure at the Library she was involved with the School's academic program and organized a colloquium on "Trade and Art in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Thirteenth Century."

Her research and publications (fourteen authored and edited books) on the crusades, on peasant society, on the role of women in Byzantium, and on marriage and the law broke new ground in Byzantine history and inspired numerous historians who hold teaching positions in universities all over the world.

A true cosmopolitan combining European elegance with academic rigor, Professor Laiou was a powerful presence with a sharp intellect and a clear mind in the classroom and in public. She was also an efficient administrator, a brilliant organizer of symposia, and a great force at ensuring support for major projects such as *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium* (1991), edited by Alexander Kazhdan, and *Economic History of Byzantium: From the Seventh Through the Fifteenth Century*, published in English (2002) and Greek (2007). For this monumental work she assembled a team of great scholars and wrote eight chapters herself. In 2007 she published a shorter synthesis with Cécile Morrisson

in *The Byzantine Economy*.

The Library will hold a conference in her memory titled "Migration, Gender, and the Economy in Byzantium" in Cotsen Hall on October 23rd.

— Maria Georgopoulou

Ed note: the full tribute can be found at: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/gennadius/newsDetails/angeliki-laiou/

THEODORE SAMOURKAS

1928–2009

Theodore Samourkas, a prominent international businessman and philanthropist whose family foundation gave generously to the Gennadius Library, passed away in January this year after a long illness. Born in 1928 in Athens, he graduated from Athens College, going on to found his own businesses, the highly successful Bravo Coffee Company in Greece and the Anderson Organization, a real estate company in the US.

In 1987 he and his wife, Margarita (who has served as a Board Member of the Gennadeion since 1999), established The Samourkas Foundation, which has supported a wide range of educational, cultural, and scientific projects in Greece and the United States. Under his stewardship, the Foundation also gave generously over the years to the Gennadius Library. Perhaps even more important for those in the Gennadeion family who were fortunate enough to know him, Theodore Samourkas was an inspirational figure; his incisive intelligence, kindly advice, and warm humanity will be sorely missed.

CHRISTINE D. SARBANES

1936–2009

Christine D. Sarbanes, member of the Gennadius Library Board of Trustees, retired educator, and wife of former Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes, died in March at the age of 73.

Born in London, Mrs. Sarbanes earned a bachelor's degree in Literae Humaniores from St.

Busy Year for Philoi

The Philoi of the Gennadius Library rounded out an eventful year with a bookfair in the Gennadeion gardens to raise funds for the Library. Held in May in honor of

Florence/Anthi Gennadius, the bookfair was a great success and was followed by a cocktail party organized by Gennadeion Director Maria Georgopoulou in appreciation for the Philoi's support.

Also on the Philoi's calendar this past year were lectures by musicologist Nikias Lountzis and by former Gennadeion Director George Huxley; visits to the New Acropolis Museum, the Numismatic Museum, the National Archaeological Museum of Athens, the Karamanlis Foundation, and the Greek Parliament and its libraries; a concert of music from the time of John Gennadius, by famous soloists Maria Asteriadou (piano) and George Demertzis (violin); and a trip to Prague, organized with the help of the Ambassador of the Czech Republic, Hanna Mottlová.



Hugh's College, Oxford University, in 1958, and a master's degree, also from Oxford, in 1974. She met her husband when he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford in the late 1950s; they married in 1960 and she took an active role in his political career.

In 1978 she joined the faculty of the Gilman School in Baltimore, Maryland, where she taught Latin and Greek for more than 20 years, retiring in 2000. Prior to that, she was a lecturer in classics at Goucher College.

In addition to pursuing a career as an educator, assisting her husband in his political career, and raising three children, Mrs. Sarbanes served on a number of boards. She joined the Gennadeion Board in 1995 and also served on the Board of Directors and Trustees of Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library for the past decade. A longtime UNICEF volunteer who in 2008 won the President's Volunteer Service Award for her work with the UNICEF board, she was also active in the Maryland Humanities Council and the Washington-based Society for the Preservation of Greek Heritage, as well as the board of the University of Maryland Medical School.

CATHERINE GRIGORIOU-THEOCARAKIS

1960–2009

Catherine Grigoriou, wife of Gennadeion Trustee Nicholas Theocarakis, passed away earlier this year. Born and raised in Greece, Catherine was educated in the classics and literature, then in strategic studies at Cambridge University. An accomplished poet in both Greek and English, Catherine's most recent publication, *The Transatlantic Icarus*, reflected her "double destiny," as she expressed it, since her adult life was divided between the worlds of Greece and New York City, her other home. Her exploration of the duality that, in her own words, "exists everywhere in our lives," her search for "the known and the unknown," her "passionate pursuit for alternative answers," her struggle to confront "the division of self which, nevertheless, manages to retain unity and coherence due to a higher goal" characterized her work, which also extended to the visual arts, as photographer and independent filmmaker. Her luminous presence will be sorely missed by all. ❀

People & Places

γεγονός και γεγονότα

Summer Session I participants, led by **Timothy Winters** (red shirt) and **Eleni Hasaki** (striped tee) pose for a group photo, while School Secretary **Bob Bridges** gets a playful shove in foreground.

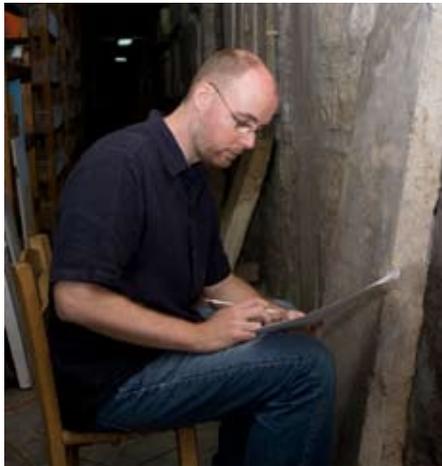


Photo: C. Mauzy

Working in the apotheke of the Stoa of Attalos, 2008–09 Eugene Vanderpool Fellow **Thomas Henderson** (Florida State University) examined an ephebic honorary decree for his dissertation, “Citizen Training and Public Culture in Hellenistic Athens.”



Former School bursar **Niamh Michalopoulou** assumed a new position in January as manager of Loring Hall, succeeding Demetra Barbou, who retired at the end of 2008 after many years of devoted service to the School. Succeeding Niamh as bursar is new School staff member **Denise Giannari**. Pictured here (from left), **Richard Rosolino** from the Princeton office with Athens staff **Dina Zissopoulou**, Niamh, Denise, and **Demetra Bakodima**.



Photo, left: **Bryan Burns** (Wellesley College) and **Christina Salowey** (Hollins University) enjoy the sound and light show projected onto the eastern façade of the new Acropolis Museum on June 21, 2009. Photo, right: Research Associate and former Faunal Fellow **Deborah Ruscillo** examines a juvenile proboscidean tibia (elephant-family shin bone) in the Wiener Laboratory.



Eleni Panagopoulou (Ephorate of Paleoanthropology and Speleology of S. Greece), lecture speaker **Katerina Harvati**, ASCSA Director **Jack Davis**, and **Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika** (Ephor of Paleoanthropology and Speleology of S. Greece) at the ASCSA lecture “Out of Africa and Into Eurasia: An Eastern Mediterranean Perspective.”



At the School in spring 2009 was **Solenne Milbled**, an intern working in the conservation laboratory of the Agora Excavations. Solenne is finishing a Masters Program in Conservation of Archaeological Artifacts at the University of Paris I – la Sorbonne; the final year of the program is dedicated to internships in institutions either at home or abroad. Before coming to the Agora Excavations, Solenne worked in Albania and on the Greek island of Thasos for the French School of Athens.



Photo: J. Herbst

Photo, left: **Dina Boero**, **Jody Cundy**, and **Alicia Carter** at the School's Ancient Corinth excavation in summer of 2009. Photo, right: 2008–09 Regular Members **Will Bruce** and **Eric Cox** listen to **Kiersten Spongberg** presenting under the colonnaded skene of the theater at Oropos.



Photo: T. Garvey



Photos: H. Akriviadis

The School held its Open Meeting in Cotsen Hall on March 13, 2009. Pictured here (at left), **David Rupp**, President of Athens College and Director of the Canadian Institute in Greece; **Sharon Stocker**; School Director **Jack Davis**; and **Metaxia Tsipopoulou**, Director of the National Archive of Monuments of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. Photo, right: **Christos Doumas**, Professor *emeritus* of the University of Athens and Director of the Akrotiri (Thera) excavations, speaks with ASCSA Board Chairman **Charles K. Williams, II**.

NEH Fellows Report on Progress

Three scholars spent time at the School during the 2007–08 academic year thanks to fellowships funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities; their research accomplishments are summarized here.

Thanks to the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American School of Classical Studies, I was able to spend six months in Athens (January–June 2008) working on a book on the *History* of Niketas Choniates. The *History* is the single most important source for the crucial era in Byzantine history that begins with the death of Alexios I Komnenos in 1118 and culminates with the capture of Constantinople by the armies of the Fourth Crusade in 1204. It is the only contemporary narrative covering the final decades of the twelfth century, and the only Greek eyewitness account of the events of 1204 and its aftermath. The significance of the work as a source is equally matched by its sophistication and stylistic brilliance. Because of this, the *History* has been widely utilized by scholars and has exerted a catalytic influence on virtually all modern presentations, which base their narrative and interpretation of the period largely on Choniates's account. While numerous studies have examined particular aspects or individual sections of the work, the *History* has never been the subject of a comprehensive monograph-length study.

My work attempts to provide a general understanding and interpretation of this lengthy, significant, and multi-faceted text. It builds upon my Ph.D. dissertation, “Studies on the Composition of Niketas Choniates's *History*” (King's College, London, 2004) which examined the complex manuscript tradition of the text and offered a description and analysis of the different phases of its composition. More specifically, the two main versions of the text—an original, shorter version, written before 1204, and a critically revised and significantly expanded version, written after 1204—have become the starting points of my current investigation. The chronology and distinctive features of the versions of the *History* are examined with the aim of uncovering the circumstances of their composition and the purpose of the author. This is followed by a discussion of the historian's reconstruction and interpretation of the period as seen

Malta, Up Close and Personal

After several years of research on the island of Malta resulting from her husband's work there, Amelia Robertson Brown (ASCSA Associate Member 2006–09) was inspired to share this unique island and its archaeology with her American School colleagues. With the welcome aid of then–Mellon Professor John Oakley and University of Cincinnati graduate student Natalie Abell, as well as scholars on Malta who generously shared their knowledge of sites small and large, Ms. Brown organized and led a School trip to Malta and its smaller sister island Gozo in April 2008.

For four days, 23 American School members, staff, and spouses saw sites ranging from Neolithic temples through medieval monuments of the Knights of St. John, sometimes built on top of one another. The group met the departments of classics and archaeology of the University of Malta, strolled the ancient citadels of Mdina and Victoria, and toured new conservation labs of Heritage Malta, the national agency for museums and sites. Other highlights included a troglodyte village, a Roman villa in a church basement, Jewish catacombs used as bomb shelters in World War II, rock-cut wine-presses or dye-vats, and masterpieces by Caravaggio.



Photo: A. Brown

Trip participants (including Ms. Brown, standing, fourth from left) at the Dwejra cliffs of Gozo.

mainly through the structure and characteristic elements of the revised narrative as well as the presentation of historical characters and themes. The identification and analysis of contemporary sources from which the historian compiled his account as well as personal observations and the information gathered from eyewitnesses are important in understanding his working method, orientation, and intervention in the narrative. Finally, the literary models from which our historian learned historical concepts, rhetorical techniques, and textual strategies reflect

his own values and interests as a narrator as well as those that prevailed the literary culture of the twelfth century.

My study of the *History* of Niketas Choniates will contribute to our understanding of the text both as a historical source and as a literary artefact. It will not only allow us to better evaluate Choniates's testimony in comparison to related pieces of evidence, but also serve as a case study in the still underdeveloped field of Byzantine historiography.

— Alicia Simpson
Koç University, Istanbul
continued on next page

Mellon Fellows Research Politics, Ceramics

Fellowships through the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation brought three scholars from central/east Europe to the School during the 2007–08 academic year to advance their research in diverse subject areas. Yura Konstantinova (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia) came to the School to work on her project, “The Role and Place of Stephanos Dragoumis in the Balkan Political Elite in the Late 19th and the Early 20th Century.” She found access to the archives of Stephanos Dragoumis, Ion Dragoumis, Markos Dragoumis, Anastasios Souliotis-Nikolaïdis, and Stephanos Skouloudis (all of which reside in the Gennadius Library), and to other relevant mate-

rial in the archives of the Benaki Museum, crucial to the advancement of her research. Ms. Konstantinova also acquainted herself with printed materials that offered perspectives on a wider range of problems associated with the Balkan policy of Greece in her period of study, and attended two international conferences that exposed her to new trends in the field of Balkan studies.

Toward the end of her fellowship, Ms. Konstantinova presented her research in the Gennadius Library’s Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room. She planned to continue to work on an article on Stephanos Dragoumis, to be published in *Etudes balkaniques*, a magazine of the Institute of Balkan Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of

Sciences; a monograph on Greece’s Balkan policy (1880–1903) is also in the works.

Krzysztof Domżałski (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw) was in Athens to conduct library and museum studies on selected groups of Aegean fine ceramics exported to the Black Sea region in the Hellenistic period and in Late Antiquity. His studies helped him complete and prepare for publication the results of two ongoing projects. The first, *Late Roman Red Slip Pottery in the Region of Kimmerian Bosporos*, is a monograph based on Mr. Domżałski’s Ph.D. dissertation, presenting finds dated to the fourth through early seventh centuries A.D.; the second, *Hellenistic Colour-coated Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean*

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NEH Fellows

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During the tenure of my five-month NEH fellowship at the ASCSA (Spring 2008), I made significant progress in concluding the research and preparation of publication for two separate books presenting the results of a major excavation of the Early Iron Age settlement on the Kastro at Kavousi, located in Eastern Crete: 1) *Kavousi IV: The Kastro. The Late Minoan IIIc through Orientalizing Pottery*, and 2) *Kavousi V: The Kastro. Excavations and History of the Settlement*. (I am the author of the first volume and editor and contributing author of the second.) Full publication of the results from the excavations on the Kastro will provide evidence for the process of culture change in a historically pivotal but poorly understood chronological transition in Cretan archaeology and in Greek history, one that culminated in the development of the Archaic Greek city-states. These two volumes, *Kavousi IV* and *V*, will be published by the INSTAP Academic Press, which is publishing the final reports of the Kavousi Project.

My time under the NEH fellowship was extremely productive and beneficial in that I completed approximately two-thirds of the work projected in what was an extremely ambitious program of research. The ASCSA’s Blegen Library possesses one of the world’s best collections for research in Greek archaeology and, because it is completely non-circulating and accessible to members around-the-clock, it was for me the best library in the world at which to

conduct my research. I also benefited from the opportunity to discuss my research with American, Greek, and other European scholars and graduate students working on relevant material to a degree not possible elsewhere. The research I conducted for these two publications will also enhance the courses I have created and teach for the Classical Studies Program at Iowa State University, all of which deal with the material culture of ancient Greece and include significant components on the periods from the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, and the Early Archaic period.

— Margaret S. Mook
Iowa State University



I dedicated most of the period of my NEH fellowship to work on a new history of Byzantine Greece based primarily on the rich published and unpublished archaeological information now available for this period, a book I have tentatively called *An Archaeological History of Byzantine Greece*. The book will focus primarily on central and southern Greece, since the regions of Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thrace had a significantly different history from that of the south. My project is designed to clear new ground by using the archaeological information as the main means of organization and presentation of the work, rather than focusing primarily on the existing historiographic traditions deriving from the (relatively few) narrative written sources. This

focus and emphasis will provide a fresh look at a period that has not received the attention it deserves, both within Greece and outside.

Byzantine archaeology has matured significantly in the past decades and the information now available makes this new research possible, but at the same time it is clearly neither desirable nor practically possible to write an encyclopedic work that summarizes all of those data. Accordingly, my approach has been to provide a primary historical narrative based largely on a series of important problems and case studies. Such an approach allows me to provide a significant depth of treatment while avoiding a clutter of information that will distract the reader who wishes to follow a basic chronological and geographical thread through the thousand-year period of the Greek Middle Ages.

During my time at the School I was able to make significant progress on this project, working on a series of the more important case studies ranging from the early Byzantine (early Christian) period to the late period of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. These case studies provide the basic organization for the book, and during the year I was able to write drafts of all of them. These chapters will frequently argue for interpretations that differ considerably from much of the “inherited wisdom” about the Byzantine period in Greece. I will suggest, for example, that the contest between polytheism and Christianity in the

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James H. Ottaway Jr. and School Publications Program Honored

On the invitations to a dinner held at the Yale Club on May 15, 2009, guests were invited to “honor the Publications program of the American School.” However, as the evening progressed, it became clear that some subterfuge was at work, and the real honoree was James H. Ottaway Jr., Trustee of the School from 1988 to 2008, Chair of

the Board of Trustees from 1997 to 2000, and Chair of the Publications Committee of the Board from 1991 to 2008.

During his time as a Trustee, Mr. Ottaway has been outspoken about the problems of archaeological publication. As he wrote in 2001, “all excavators of ancient sites and objects have a moral and professional obligation to publish their finds as quickly as possible, as public information that belongs to the world of scholarship, and to the history of mankind.” The fact that so many do not do so was, he suggested, a scandal for the profession. From an early date, Mr. Ottaway saw the potential of electronic technologies to help this situation. In 1997 he wrote that, “in the archaeological professions, we must find ways to publish material more quickly on the internet, while following established and accepted methods of peer-review so that the quality of electronic publishing is not in fact or in perception second rate.” He is one of the main architects of the transition from print to electronic publication that the Publications Office of the School is going through.

Over the years, Mr. Ottaway has supported the work of many authors attempting to

complete the publication of archaeological material, as well as helping to defray the operational expenses of the Publications Office. The Lerna series has been a particular beneficiary of his personal generosity, with its three most recent books including dedications to him. The dinner concluded with a presentation by the Chairman and President of the Trustees to Mr. Ottaway of a Sony Reader digital book onto which had been loaded *The Neolithic Pottery from Lerna* (*Lerna V*), the latest volume in the Lerna series. At the same time, it was announced that all previous volumes in the Lerna series had been digitized and are now being made available free of charge for download and use on the American School’s website.

Mr. Ottaway made a gracious acceptance speech in which he described the growth of his interest in the problems of archaeological publication. All in the room were relieved and pleased to hear of his commitment to remaining on the Publications Committee of the Trustees and continuing to actively support the School’s Publications program in his new capacity as Trustee *Emeritus*. ✨

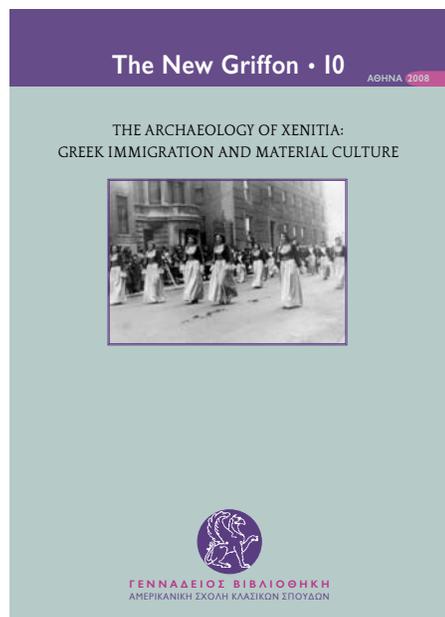


Photo: I. Romano

Board President James R. McCredie, Trustee Emeritus James H. Ottaway, and Board Chairman Charles K. Williams, II at the Trustees dinner.

Publications News

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The Archaeology of Xenitia, the 2008 issue of *The New Griffon*, guest edited by historian Kostis Kourelis.

The last issue of *Hesperia* for 2008 (77.4) and the first issue for 2009 (78.1) contained articles on a range of subjects, including excavation reports from prehistoric mortuary sites at Barnavos in the Nemea valley, and Hagios Charalambos Cave in the Lasithi plain, Crete; a survey of the ancient sanctuary of Hieron at the mouth of the Black Sea; a technical study of the sculptures from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; and a reconstruction of the route of the road from Corinth to Argos and its important role in the history of the city of Kleonai. An unusual study highlights the role that the exchange of sacrificial legs of meat played in ancient Greek religion and society. Articles currently under preparation present new scholarship about warfare in Neolithic Thessaly, Corinthian roof tile manufacture, fifth-century B.C. boundary markers from Aigina, and the underwater exploration of a fourth-century B.C. shipwreck discovered off the island of Chios.

As well as being available in print and electronic media for subscribers, all articles published in *Hesperia* are available online for individual purchase. Visitors to the publications section of the American School’s website (<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications>) will now find a searchable index of articles with links to the electronic versions. Many of the links point to JSTOR (<http://www.jstor.org>), the archive of digital scholarly content originally founded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. As well as all back issues of *Hesperia* published since 1932, the School has made available in JSTOR all volumes in the *Athenian Agora* and *Corinth* series, and all books published as *Hesperia* Supplements (a total for all series of over 70,000 pages). So as not to undermine sales, recent books and journal articles are not made available in JSTOR until three years after they were first published.

— Charles Watkinson
Director of Publications

Kress Fellowships Support Agora, Corinth Publications

Before pen touches paper, much research and conceptual groundwork must be applied to the School's scholarly publications. Thanks to continued generous support from the Kress Foundation, several scholars are able to spend time at the ASCSA each year advancing their work on publishing material from Corinth and the Athenian Agora, under Kress Corinth/Agora Publication Fellowships.

Among the recipients of grants for 2007–08 were Robin Rhodes (University of Notre Dame) and Mark Lawall (University of Manitoba), whose publication assignments will contribute to the body of material on the School's excavations at Corinth and the Agora, respectively.

Mr. Rhodes' fellowship enabled him to conduct preliminary work on the second phase of his project for the study and publication of the Greek stone architecture at Corinth. The goal of this phase is the creation of a synthetic history of the ar-

chitectural development of the Greek city at Corinth. The Kress grant gave Mr. Rhodes the valuable opportunity to immerse himself in the second phase material for several months before his crew arrived for the first field season of work on it. His efforts focused on reexamination of the extremely fragmentary architectural remains of the Greek city and evaluation of the existing publications of the architecture, as well as planning of the graphical content and format of the publication. Before the regular field season commenced in May, a general work strategy and schedule had been mapped out that is designed to allow the final study and analysis of each building and the compilation of images for publication to be undertaken and completed over the next three seasons of field work.

The ultimate goal of Mr. Lawall's publication assignment is the final preparation of a manuscript on transport amphoras at the Athenian Agora datable between ca. 525

and 86 B.C. His Kress fellowship enabled him to put significant effort toward resolving logistical and organizational issues related to the publication, documenting (via photographs and drawings) artifacts, analyzing excavation records, and writing of the manuscript. Mr. Lawall's consultations with Agora staff as he sought to work out the logistical issues of documenting the amphora fragments also led to a decision to restructure the Agora amphora storage system in a way that will both greatly increase the ease of future scholars' access to the published material and facilitate more consistent monitoring of the condition of the collection. Overall, the grant enabled Mr. Lawall not only to complete a number of elements of the manuscript but also to refine the scope and goals of the printed manuscript alongside the developing possibilities of digital presentation. ✨

Student Reports

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in a manner and with a level of detail that, as an ancient historian, I had not previously undertaken. Additionally, sifting through the publications from other archaeological schools helped me to improve my reading proficiency of modern languages. The fall trips also expanded my diachronic understanding of Greece. Though I was well versed in the history of Greece in antiquity, the varied reports on topics ranging from the War of Independence to the Frankish Morea to Ali Pasha helped to fill out the rest of the historical picture. However, I feel the most important benefit from the fall trips is the overall picture of the archaeological sites in Greece. As of result of our travels, I feel intimately familiar with a large portion of the extant sites, and as a result, I am better able to make connections between various sites.

Indeed, the development of this overall picture led me to begin thinking about Greece regionally. This line of thinking coupled with my interest in religion and cult (which was reaffirmed in the course of working on my other fall report topics, the temple and oracle at Delphi and the cult at Epidaurus) prompted me to consider regional cult differences. Ultimately, my experiences during the fall portion of the Regular Program allowed me to formulate

a viable dissertation topic. I plan to examine the formation of regional identity using cult as a focal point around which these identities are created. I will be looking at Artemis cult in particular, as her cult is one of the most widespread of Greek cults, and she was worshipped in connection with an assortment of aspects. Since my time in Greece had been so fruitful academically, I decided to apply for a second-year fellowship to work on my dissertation idea. I am quite pleased that I was able to work on a regional analysis of Artemis cult in mainland Greece as the 2008–09 Edward Capps Fellow.

I am extremely grateful to have received the James H. and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellowship to participate in the School's Regular Program. I learned an immense amount over the course of the year and in a manner that impressed it more firmly in my mind than any previous year of graduate schooling. My experience resulted in a dissertation idea that will most likely shape my academic career, and it is a topic that would have never occurred to me had I not participated in the ASCSA program. My time in Athens has been incredibly fruitful, and I eagerly look forward to continuing my research. ✨

Mellon Fellows

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and the Black Sea Areas, is a substantial paper on the kind of table ceramics that can be regarded as a direct predecessor of terra sigillata, produced in the third through second centuries B.C.

While at the School, Mr. Domzalski took advantage of the opportunity to consult with Hellenistic and Roman ceramology specialists Susan Rotroff and Kathleen Slane about several specific questions pertaining to his research.



Bogdan-Petru Maleon (Alexandru Cuza University of Iasi, Romania) spent his time in Athens conducting research for his project, "Mutilation as Practice in the Fight for Power in Byzantium." Much of his research involved the Byzantine sources and specialty literature contained in the Gennadius Library and focused mainly on chronicles, travel memories, hagiographic sources, correspondence, laws, and official documents. Using information collected from his stay in Athens as a basis, Mr. Maleon planned to pursue a study of the genesis of mutilations as practices in fights for power ("Bodies' Punishing. The Beginning of Mutilation in Byzantine Fight for Power") and to ultimately publish a book based on his research findings. ✨

Three Lines of Latin in Los Angeles

Papyrologist Peter van Minnen (University of Cincinnati), 2008–09 Whitehead Professor at the School, reports here on how “reading between the lines” came to expand current scholarship on a little-known type of Roman tax certificate.

In the journal I am editing, the *Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists* (vol. 43, 2006, 50), reference was made to an online image of a wooden tablet in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art: “Upside down it looks rather like a Latin text of which three lines are preserved.” During a brief pause in my work at the American School, I decided to have a closer look at the text. It turned out to be a Latin text of a special kind: a manumission tax certificate. There was only one such text known, and with the help of the new text, I was able to improve its reading, add a third text on papyrus hitherto unrecognized as a copy of a manumission tax certificate, and establish the structure of such texts.

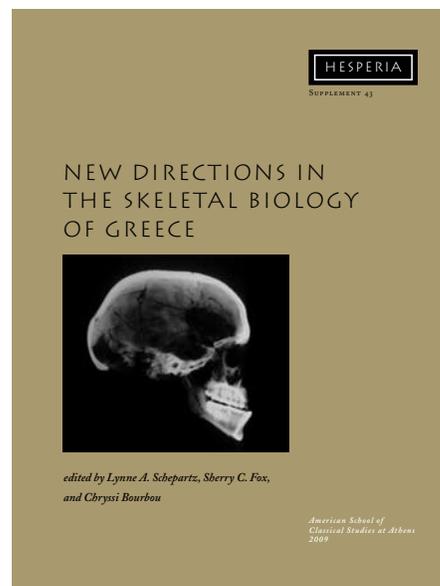
The new text reads: “(N.N. manumitted by N.N.) alias Helladius (spelled *Elladio*) paid (*solbi(t)*) the 5% (manumission) tax (*XX*) to the state (*pupl(ice)*). I, Aurelius Isidorianus, agent for the *procuratores* of the 5% (manumission) tax have received the 5% manumission (*liberitatis*) tax of the Roman people (*pupuli*; from N.N. - - -).”

The text probably dates from after A.D. 212, when all free inhabitants of the empire were made Roman citizens—if they were not already Roman citizens—and received the *gentilicium* Aurelius after Caracalla. One can imagine the confusion this caused to people who had never experienced the tra-

ditional Roman way of documenting their personal status with the help of wooden tablets, from birth certificates to manumission tax certificates (see E. A. Meyer, *Legitimacy and Law in the Roman World: Tabulae in Roman Belief and Practice* [Cambridge, 2004]). Without the payment of the manumission tax and its proper documentation on such tablets, freedman of those made Roman citizens in 212 risked losing out on Roman citizenship. Cassius Dio claimed that Caracalla extended Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire who were not yet Roman citizens to increase the income from traditional Roman inheritance and manumission taxes, both notionally 5% of the value of the inheritance or the slave. During Caracalla’s reign the tax was increased to 10%, but it was restored to 5% immediately after by Macrinus, so the new text can be more precisely dated after 215.

The text in Los Angeles illustrates the use of Latin and wood (rare in Egypt) after 212. It also shows that the manumission tax, previously collected by “societies” of *publicani* or individual *conductores* through their slaves (or in the absence of suitable *conductores* through imperial slaves), was later collected by a pair of *procuratores*, one of equestrian rank, one imperial freedman. The edition will appear in *BASP* 46 (2009). ❄

Wiener Lab News



The first Occasional Wiener Laboratory Series volume was published in 2009.

It has been another busy year in the Wiener Laboratory, and every day seems to bring another discovery. The Wiener Laboratory disseminates knowledge through various venues, including Tea Talks, the annual Malcolm H. Wiener Lecture (as part of the School’s lecture series), and the Fitch-Wiener Labs Seminar Series on science-based archaeology. Previously, dissemination to a larger audience has been accomplished through two Wiener Laboratory monographs, and this year (2009) marks the beginning of a new series from the Lab. We are very pleased that the first Occasional Wiener Laboratory Series volume, a *Hesperia* supplement entitled *New Directions in the Skeletal Biology of Greece* (eds. Lynne A. Schepartz, Sherry C. Fox, and Chryssi Bourbou), has just been published. This volume, dedicated to the memory of J. Lawrence Angel, a pioneer in skeletal biology in the eastern Mediterranean, is composed of 17 chapters, from material ranging in date from the Middle Pleistocene to modern times, in geographical space from numerous sites around Greece and Cyprus, and includes various approaches and scientific techniques to enhance our understanding of the human past in this part of the world. We hope that everyone will enjoy it.

— Sherry C. Fox, Director

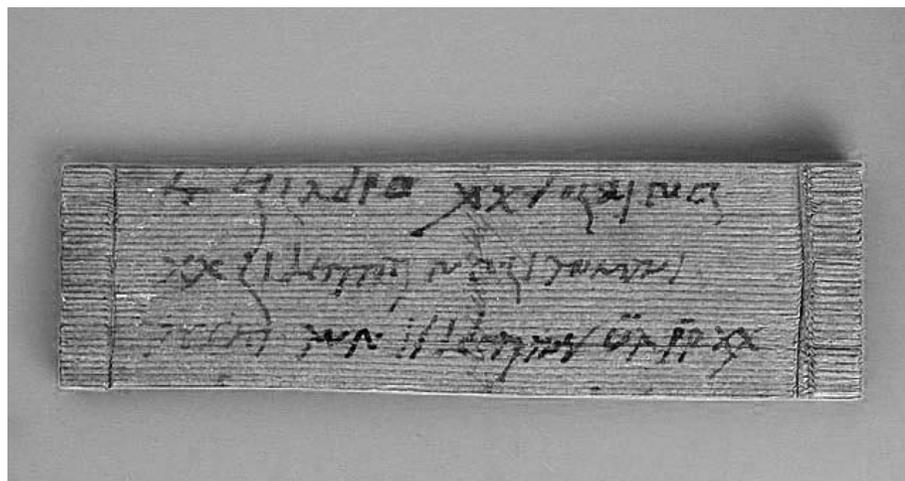


Image of tablet M.80.202.488 at <http://collectionsonline.lacma.org> (turned 180 degrees).

Greece with Kids

At the School as Whitehead Visiting Professor in 2007–08, Kirk Ormand (Oberlin College) experienced firsthand the joys and challenges of spending a year in Greece with his family. He invites anyone with questions about life for kids in Athens to contact him at kirk.ormand@oberlin.edu.

I had the distinct pleasure of serving as one of the Elizabeth A. Whitehead Professors during the 2007–08 academic year. There were certain aspects of the year that I was pretty certain about going in—I knew that the students would be terrific; I knew that the trips would be challenging but invigorating; and I knew that the Blegen Library would be a splendid resource for my work—and all of these things were even better than I hoped. What I was less sure about was what it would be like taking my children (Ella, aged 8, and Kevin, aged 11) to Greece for the year. Fortunately, my spouse (Gayle Boyer) was able to come as well, so the whole household moved to Athens together.

As it happens, both kids took to life in Athens like tadpoles to the Eridanos. I was initially worried about their reaction to the noise and bustle of the city; we live in a town of 8,000 in the US, virtually a *chorio*. I need not have been concerned. Within a week, both Kevin and Ella knew their way around Kolonaki, and could find their way to the Metro while their parents lagged a little ways behind. They loved Greek food, especially in tavernas in little towns and tourist areas like Nauplio, and Kevin quickly declared that he enjoyed anything that came from the sea. He put this to the test by eating grilled octopus. I don't think he enjoyed it as much as he claimed, but he ate it rather than abandon his gustatory principles.

For me, one of the most rewarding aspects of the year was introducing my children to the world of ancient Greek history and material culture. We took them to museums and sites in Athens frequently, and while they were more interested in the turtles and frogs at the Kerameikos than the funerary monuments, that was fine. Over the year, they developed a sense of these sites as part of the living city of Athens. They quickly declared the Benaki their favorite museum, in part because of its manageable size, in part because of the fine roof-top restaurant, in part because of the eighteenth-century clothing and military equipment. Ella took a shine to Byzantine churches, and Kevin got to take a friend from the States to Aigosthena one memorably windy spring day. We quickly grew to

appreciate the lesser-known, unfenced sites where the kids could clamber and explore things on their own.

Every break from school, we rented a car and headed out: the kids saw Delphi, Mycenae, Nemea, and Mystras, as well as lesser-known sites like Apollo Amyclae and Perachora—a great success, despite being too early in the season for swimming. Ella's favorite trip by far was to Meteora and Vergina, taken in the cold of January, where we had the distinct pleasure of being among the only tourists. The days were cold but sunny, and we hiked the traditional paths between monasteries before returning to our deserted hotel in the evening for hot cocoa in front of the fire. Ella still talks about her favorite taverna in the village of Kastraki. In all, the children were intrepid explorers.

I would be lying if I said that the kids had as much fun as I did. At one point, during our trip to Sparta and environs, Ella explained the situation to me in a voice that only the parents of an 8-year-old will know: “Dad, you know, *we're* not archaeologists, so this *old stuff* isn't that interesting to us.” So I left my spouse and the children behind to have tea while I drove out and wandered around lost until I found the (completely fabulous) chamber tombs at Pellana. But on the whole, the children were remarkably patient, and usually interested enough. They now have memories of quite a few archaeological sites in Greece, and a set of



Photo: K. Ormand

Kevin and Ella admire the signage at Perachora.



Photo: K. Ormand

Kevin and Ella enjoy a traditional fish dinner on Naxos.

strong opinions about all this “old stuff.” In that regard my year in Athens was a great success, and I am deeply grateful to the American School for welcoming me and my family so warmly.

Needless to say, some flexibility on the part of parents as well as children is necessary. Not every day was full of magic and wonder, and occasionally being far from home was just plain hard. But I highly recommend the experience, for those who have the opportunity to introduce their children to Athens and the School. ✨

NEH Fellows

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fourth to sixth century was not as peaceful as it is sometimes suggested, but that it was frequently characterized by the violent episodes we know about from elsewhere in the Empire. Likewise, I will argue that in the Frankish period (after 1204) we can detect really significant differences in lifestyles and economic connections, from region to region within southern Greece, and that many of these had long-term results in local history that can still be felt today.

There can be no question of how much I profited from my tenure as NEH Fellow at the School, and I especially enjoyed the rarest of gifts—the opportunity to pass hours of uninterrupted research and writing in two of the finest libraries of the world. I know that the publications, teaching, and public service that follow will largely be a result of this time for research.

— Timothy E. Gregory
Ohio State University

Lithic Raw Material Availability and Archaeological “Sourcing” of Chert Artifacts: Some Case Studies from Greece

NIELS H. ANDREASEN

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

2008–09 WIENER LABORATORY GEOARCHAEOLOGY FELLOW

My fellowship project is an attempt to advance understanding of how communities outside or at the periphery of the main obsidian network organized procurement of cherts, and how aspects of availability and accessibility of chert sources affected the organization of chert production strategies at the settlements. Research was based on analyses of archaeological chipped chert and natural chert sources at and around six Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age sites (ca. 5300–1600 B.C.) in Kefalonia, South Pieria, Boeotia, and Kastoria.

Despite recent progress in research on the procurement and circulation of cherts in Greece, it is increasingly obvious that our picture of which types of chert were available prehistorically is much too simple. A way out of this predicament is for archaeologists to work with geologists to accurately identify, characterize, and “source” materials exploited prehistorically. However, few geologists in Greece have shown interest in Holocene geological deposits in which many secondary sources of siliceous rock can be found. There are no extensive reference collections of cherts procured directly from documented geological sources. Neither are most chert typologies presented in the archaeological literature very helpful regarding characteristics of chert types.

As a small contribution towards rectifying this, I have begun to sample selected materials from sites and prepare petrographic thin-sections that should help in material identification, and ideally in the identification of possible source areas. For my project I try to establish a combined method of relatively simple, low-cost site-linked raw material survey; standardized macroscopic description; and basic petrographic thin-section analysis. Cherts are further evaluated in terms of practical qualities such as knappability, limitations posed by nodule size, and hypothetical prehistoric availability. This provides a natural baseline against which to evaluate prehistoric people’s choices of raw material in the different contexts in which chert is encountered archaeologically.



Photo: S. Forenbaher

Chert nodules embedded in limestone matrix.

Analysis of chipped stone artefacts recovered from the six archaeological sites is designed to: 1) identify different geological chert types in archaeological assemblages in order to address the significance of the distance between the nearest geological occurrence to the archaeological site; 2) posit mechanisms of acquisition as related to the technological organization; and 3) distinguish differential patterns of chert selection per tool and debitage class.

The classification and analysis of natural and archaeological lithic material is based on visual inspection of the specimens according to a set of macroscopic variables. Because many cherts from Greece are macroscopically similar to one another, selected samples are also subjected to microscopic analysis for chert identification. Microscopic analysis is accomplished with a Zeiss polarizing light microscope at the Wiener Laboratory.

Not surprisingly, there are significant differences in the availability of chert and the way it is procured. For instance, chert resources in Kefalonia are particularly abundant and of high quality. Small amounts of obsidian and imported “honey-flint” are present but play a numerically insignificant role. At the agricultural settlement of Avgi near the Aliakmonas river valley in Northern Greece there are no usable local sources and high-quality chert is

imported to the site, probably as prepared cores. At South Pieria, low- and medium-quality cherts are collected from expedient, ultra-local sources in riverbeds and tertiary gravel deposits around the sites. Within these broad patterns characterizing the individual assemblages, there are further complexities that cannot be fully addressed until specific sources can be identified with specific raw materials.

We are only going to get more nuanced understanding of procurement patterns in Mediterranean prehistory through detailed bottom-up studies at the local and regional level. Future work concerning sourcing analysis in Greece should concentrate on locating outcrops and other raw material sources and developing viable methods to document the range of variation at these sites. Certainly the usefulness of macroscopic analysis in combination with basic thin-section analysis should be further tested to determine its viability as a method to describe the range of raw materials.

Closing out my year at the Lab, I had the opportunity to participate in the School’s Tea Talk series. My presentation outlined the current status of chert studies in Greece, brought School Members up to date on problems associated with chert sourcing throughout Greece, and highlighted basic assumptions regarding the results of my recent work. ✨

Class of 2008–2009: A Wealth of Research

While global financial markets may have reeled during the past academic year, intellectual pursuits held strong, with a stalwart group of scholars representing more than two dozen institutions coming to the School to pursue their diverse research interests (listed below, along with fellowships held).

REGULAR MEMBERS

Ryan A. Boehm

University of California at Berkeley
Fulbright Fellow

Greek archaeology, urbanism, political architecture and monuments of the Hellenistic period

William Bruce

University of Wisconsin
Heinrich Schliemann Fellow
Healing cults at Epidaurus

Eric A. Cox

University of Wisconsin
Virginia Grace Fellow
Literature and landscape: representations of the physical and social environment in Homer and Herodotus

Stella Diakou

Bryn Mawr College
Emily Townsend Vermeule Fellow
Relationship of Cyprus to the outside world during the middle Bronze Age

Tzoulia Dimitriou

Boston University
James Rignall Wheeler Fellow
Classical literature, art and archaeology

Scott Charles Gallimore

University of Buffalo – SUNY
John Williams White Fellow
Roman-period material culture recovered from rescue excavations in the port city of Ierapetra on Crete

Thomas Andrew Garvey

University of Virginia
Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow
Intersection of epigraphy and the associated literary genre of the epigram in both its Greek and Latin incarnations; Greek and Roman religion, philosophy, mythology, paleography and comparative linguistics

Karl F. Goetze

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
The intellectual history of the early Byzantine empire

Mark David Hammond

University of Missouri – Columbia
School Fellow
Architectural sculpture during the late Roman/early Byzantine periods

Jason R. Harris

University of Southern California
Philip Lockhart Fellow
Effects of mobility on identity in Greece during the 4th century and the Hellenistic period

Sean Jensen

Rutgers, The State University
Michael Jameson Fellow
Sub-hegemony in the Delian League

Daniel W. Leon

University of Virginia
Martin Ostwald Fellow
Battle of Plataea as told by Herodotus

Marcello Lippello

Duke University
James H. and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow
Educational systems the Romans found in Greece and how these systems changed under Roman influence from the 2nd century B.C. through late antiquity

Joanna Potenza

University of California at Los Angeles
Bronze Age burial customs at Mitrou

Katherine A. Rask

Ohio State University
Bert Hodge Hill Fellow
Theory and method in Greek archaeology and religion

Kiersten Johanna Sponberg

Bryn Mawr College
Classical sculpture: examining literary quotes from Hesiod's Theogony on the Temple of Hekate at Lagina

Benjamin M. Sullivan

University of California at Irvine
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
Archaic Greek land warfare

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Niels Henrik Andreasen

University of Cambridge
Wiener Laboratory Fellow in Geoarchaeology Studies
The influence of availability and accessibility on direct-access exploitation of siliceous rock in late Neolithic and Bronze Age Greece: a petro-archaeological study

Matthew J. Baumann

Ohio State University
Kress History of Art and Architecture in Antiquity Fellow
The imagery of poet cults in ancient Greece

Alexis Marie Belis

Princeton University
Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow
Fire on the Mountain: Ash altars and mountaintop sanctuaries in ancient Greece

Nicholas George Blackwell

Bryn Mawr College
CAORC Multi-Country Fellow
An analysis of 2nd millennium B.C. Mediterranean bronze carpentry and masonry tools: Implications for craftsmanship and cultural/regional interaction

Amelia Robertson Brown

University of California at Berkeley
Greek capital cities of the later Roman Empire

Clay Cofer

Bryn Mawr College
Historiographic approaches to eclecticism in the art of the Late Hellenistic to the early Roman period

Cavan W. Concannon

Harvard University
Jacob Hirsch Fellow
Ethnicity and civic identity in Roman Corinth and Paul's letters to the Corinthians by integrating literary and archaeological analysis

Benjamin Costello

University of Buffalo – SUNY
The Earthquake House at Kourion: a material culture analysis

Jamieson Donati

NYU, Institute of Fine Arts
Towards an Agora: The spatial and architectural development of Greek commercial and civic space in the Peloponnese

Ivan Drpic

Harvard University
Kosmos of verse: Art and epigram in late Byzantium

Yuki Furuya

University of Cincinnati
Reflections of social prominence in protopalatial to neopalatial Cretan jewelry

Christina C. Gieske

University of Pennsylvania
Edward Capps Fellow
Religion, culture contact, and marginalized populations, such as women and foreigners

Nathan Harper

University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow; CAORC Multi-Country Fellow
Development of the Cypriot character: Migration, postmarital residence and acculturation in the Late Bronze Age

Thomas S. Henderson

Florida State University
Eugene Vanderpool Fellow
Civic ideology and public culture of Hellenistic Athens

Seth N. Jaffe

University of Toronto
Thucydidean Moral Psychology: Fear, Honor, Profit and the Nature of Political Order

Sarah James

University of Texas at Austin
The Hellenistic Pottery from Panayia Field, Corinth: A typological and historical analysis

Angeliki Kokkinou

Johns Hopkins University
Poseidon in Attica during the Classical Period

Stavroula Konstantopoulou

Ohio State University
M. Alison Frantz Fellow
The historical role and profession of the Byzantine diplomat, 4th–6th centuries A.D.

Lynne Kvapil

University of Cincinnati
Fulbright Fellow
Aegean prehistory with a focus on Mycenaean economy

Jeremy LaBuff

University of Pennsylvania
Fulbright Fellow
Carian sympoliteiai inscriptions

Michael Laughy, Jr.

University of California, Berkeley
Cult and Authority in Ancient Athens

Tanya McCullough

University of Pennsylvania
Knock-offs in Antiquity: The role of imitations of imported luxury objects in the Aegean during the early and middle Bronze Ages

Andrey Lyn Mihalow

Harvard University
Lamps in archaic and classical Greece

Jerolyn Morrison

University of Houston
INSTAP Study Center
Cooking pots and cooking practices at Mochlos

Daniel Muñoz-Hutchinson

University of Pennsylvania
Plotinus's theory of consciousness

Jeremy J. Ott
New York University
Late antique burial at Corinth

Hüseyin Öztürk
University of Cincinnati
Mycenaean identity, what makes a site-person-artifact Mycenaean

Panagiota A. Pantou
University of Buffalo – SUNY
Ione Mylonas Shear Fellow
Mycenaean society outside the palaces: The evidence of the Late Helladic IIIA–BI corridor buildings

Katerina Papayianni
University of Athens
Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow
The microfauna from Mochlos houses C.1-C.7: A contribution to the history of Bronze Age Aegean commensalism

Kimberley-Anne Pixley
University of Toronto
Banausic labor in Attic vase-painting

Stephanie Pryor
University of Missouri–Columbia
Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellow
Imaging royal and ruling women from the Hellenistic to Roman periods

Philip Sapirstein
Cornell University
The study for publication of the temple to Hera at Mon Repos, Corfu

Gregory Stournaras
Coulson/Cross Fellow to Turkey
Thessaly during the Ottoman era: Almyros area and the urban development

Katherine M. Swinford
University of Cincinnati
Solow Dissertation Fellow
Evaluating the archaeological evidence for archaic settlements in Macedonia

Christina Tsoraki
University of Sheffield
Investigating raw material selection and use for the production of ground-stone tools in Macedonia, Greece

Özlem Vapur
Ankara University
Coulson/Cross Fellow
Ceramics study at the Athenian Agora and Ancient Corinth

Angela Ziskowski
Bryn Mawr College
Solow Dissertation Fellow
Cultural identity of archaic Corinth

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Elizabeth Angelicoussis
Independent Scholar
Roman Art in private British collections

Adela Băltăc
Bucharest University
Mellon East European Fellow
Rural structures from the Moesia Inferior and Thracia provinces with special regard to the south of Thracia province

Harriet Blitzer
Buffalo State College
NEH Fellow
Traditional industries of Greece: their history, technology, raw materials and trade

Thomas M. Brogan
INSTAP East Crete Study Center
The production of perfumed oils at Mochlos, oil and wine at Padiokambos, and colored textiles in Pacheia Ammos

Miriam Caskey
Independent Scholar
Agia Irini on Kea

Nikolaos Chrissidis
Southern Connecticut State University
Cotsen Traveling Fellow
Slavo-Greco-Latin Academy of Moscow, 1685–1725

Rosalia Christidou
Paris X, Nanterre University
Wiener Laboratory Fellow in Faunal Studies
The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age bone tools from Kryoneri, Lower Struma Valley

Rick Cypert
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Theater and Rhetoric in Classical Greece

Melissa Eaby
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill
Mortuary variability in Early Iron Age Cretan burials

Gerald Finkielsztein
Israel Antiquities Authority
Kress Publications Fellow
Rhodian amphorae and amphora stamps from the Athenian Agora

Janet B. Grossman
The John Paul Getty Museum
Kress Publications Fellow
The Athenian Agora: the results of excavations conducted by ASCSA. Catalogue of the sculpted funerary monuments from the Athenian Agora

Martin Asenov Gyuzelev
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Mellon East European Fellow
Attic black-figure pottery from Apollonia (according to the latest data from the archeological excavations in the Old Town of Sozopol)

John Hayes
Oxford University
Kress Publications Fellow
Continuation of research for the publication of Roman coarseware from the Athenian Agora

Sonia Klinger
University of Haifa
The small finds of the Demeter and Kore Sanctuary at ancient Corinth

Elizabeth Maya Langridge-Noti
American College of Greece
Greek pottery, Laconia

Floyd McCoy
Wiener Laboratory Senior Research Fellow
University of Hawaii
The Late Bronze Age Eruption of Santorini

Sally Purefoy Morris
University of California, Los Angeles
Prehistoric Pottery from Torone; Lofkënd, Albania excavations

James D. Muhly
University of Pennsylvania
Cretan Bronze and Iron Age; Copper and Bronze metallurgy

Polymnia Muhly
Independent Scholar
Excavations at Kato Symi

Argyro Napflioti
Wiener Laboratory Travel Grant;
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Geographic origin of the people of the mesolithic site

of Mafoulas of Kythnos: Evidence from the strontium and oxygen isotope ratio analysis

Jenifer Neils
Case Western Reserve University
NEH Fellow
The Greek pottery of Morgantina (Sicily)

Jennifer Lynne Palinkas
Arcadia University Center for Education Abroad
Greek Sacred Space

John K. Papadopoulos
University of California, Los Angeles
Early iron age material from the Athenian Agora and excavations at Lofkënd, Albania

Anastasia Papatthanasiou
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Bioarchaeological analysis of health and diet of early Neolithic settlements in Northern Greece

Despina Pilides
Department of Antiquities, Cyprus
Getty Research Exchange Scholar

Eleni Prevedorou
Arizona State University
Wiener Laboratory Travel Grant; Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Archaeological science research

Mary Richardson
Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum
Greek epigraphy

Deborah Ruscillo Cosmopoulos
Washington University St. Louis
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
From Apollonia to Heraklion: Understanding Marine Resource Exploitation at two sites

Jan Motyka Sanders
Arcadia University Center for Education Abroad
The urban development of post-independence Athens

China Shelton
Wiener Laboratory Travel Grant
Food, ritual and society at Roman Kenchreai: A paleo-ethnobotanical project

Anne Stewart
College Year in Athens
Temple statues in the Hellenistic period

Sharon R. Stocker
University of Cincinnati
Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project; Blegen's unpublished work at Pylos

Sara Strack
Independent Scholar
Isthmia excavations, late Hellenistic and Roman ceramics

Turan Takaoglu
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University
Coulson/Cross Fellow
Interactions in the 5th millennium B.C. Eastern Aegean

Leslie Threatte
University of California, Berkeley
Greek epigraphy & linguistics

Mariyana Tsibranska-Kostova
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Mellon East European Fellow
Greek-Slavic interactions in the Canon Law literature of the post-Byzantine period (15th–18th centuries)

E. Loeta Tyree
Independent Scholar
The Skoteino cave

Diana Gilliland Wright
Independent Scholar, NEH Fellow
The 15th century Morea

In Memoriam

SARA ANDERSON IMMERWAHR
1914–2008

Sally Immerwahr died on June 25, 2008, just two months shy of her 94th birthday. Her life was long and full, especially in those ways that are unique to a career in archaeology. She began with an undergraduate degree in classical archaeology at Mount Holyoke College in 1935, and then a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr in 1943. She taught first at Wellesley College, then Bryn Mawr, and finally at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Sally became a member of the School in Athens in 1938, and it remained the true center of her academic life throughout the rest of her career. It was in Loring Hall in 1939 that she met her future husband Henry. When Henry became director of the School in 1977, no one could deny that it was a team effort; and no one could deny that they had nearly as much love and respect for the School as they had for each other.

In addition to her many published articles and book reviews, Sally produced two major books: *The Neolithic and Bronze Ages* (Vol. XIII in the *Athenian Agora* series; 1971), and *Aegean Painting in the Bronze Age* (1990). Both are useful and important, which are standards all too seldom attained by scholars.

During her last decade, Sally demonstrated yet again the resilience and determination that had served her so well in her earlier years, when the abilities of female scholars were often underestimated and underappreciated in a male-dominated academic world. Heart surgery was followed by a stroke that would have marked the end of most her age. . . but not for Sally. She battled back through physical rehabilitation, slowly but surely, demonstrating a power of will that belied her small physical stature. And unlike many in that time of life, Sally never lost her appetite, either for food or for intellectual stimulation. In addition to belonging to a reading group at Carol Woods Retirement Community, she kept up with newly published academic books and articles of interest, and she was able to see her last article in print: "Left or right? A study of hands and feet," in *Aegean Wall Painting: a Tribute to Mark Cameron* (2005). Even in her last months, as her speech became more strained, she



Photo: ASCSA Archives

Sally Immerwahr

was always listening, inserting pertinent comments (and occasional corrections) into every conversation. After her death, her ashes were buried by her family on their beloved Chebeague Island off the coast of Maine, where they had owned a vacation cottage since 1951.

A memorial for Sally was held in Chapel Hill in September, and the speakers included her daughter Mary Hiniker, her last graduate student Anne Chapin, and UNC Art Department colleague Jaroslav Folda. They each spoke in turn, between movements of Schubert's Piano Trio, op. 99. Selected by Henry, the music provided welcome and calming interludes of contemplation between speakers. But it was something more: a recording of this work was the first gift Henry ever gave to Sally (before either of them even had a record player). A Classical scholar might see ring composition here; those in attendance heard a fitting tribute to a life well lived.

Sally Immerwahr leaves behind her husband, daughter Mary, son-in-law Jerome, and three grandchildren. But like many gifted researchers and teachers, she also leaves generations of current and future archaeologists better equipped for their profession. Her publications serve those who did not know her personally, but for those who did know her, these pages are embellished by her keen sense of academic curiosity, her able guidance, and her generous spirit.

— Richard Liebhart

MALCOLM BARTON WALLACE
1942–2008

In response to a survey a few years ago asking what former members owed the ASCSA (of which he was member 1976–77), Mac's answer was typically succinct: "My life. My parents met at the American School."

When the Wallace family was in Greece on sabbatical leave in 1961, Mac, then an undergraduate, participated in the full school program, which meant preparing and giving reports at various sites. Eugene Vanderpool later commented that Mac's reports were as good as those of the very best of the graduate students. Virginia Grace, another good friend of the Wallaces, later induced Mac to join his sister Philippa and Carolyn Koehler in her work on amphoras; her appeal to his metrological instincts, hitherto applied to Greek numismatics, resulted in the experiments in the Stoa basement that many of us remember—Mac pouring water, bird seed, or styrofoam pellets into amphoras (depending on their state of preservation) to measure their capacities. Always receptive to new approaches to ancient studies, he encouraged the early harnessing of the computer to bibliographical, amphoric, and prosopographical opera, despite his own ambiguous relationship with the machines (he used to say they had free will).

Mac inherited his attraction to Euboea from his father, who did a model study of the demes of Eretria, and was made an honorary citizen of Histiaia in recognition of his scholarly work on that polis. Mac did a Toronto Ph.D. (directed by Mary White) on Karystos, and was later co-director (with Don Keller) of the South Euboea Exploration Project. A high point of the American School On-Site Tour in the summer of 1990 was a visit to Mac at Karystos. He "talked Karystos" solidly, on foot, over tea, on the bus; then on the way back to Chalkis he started a debate on the pros and cons of the Athenian Empire: the front of the bus (Mac) was con, the back (Traill) was pro. The victory was won by "con" with superior knowledge and arguments, which Mac, with typical modesty, explained: "I had the microphone."

Mac's polymathia, matched by an indelible, defining generosity, extended to all he met and knew. Pacing thoughtfully,

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Photo: ASCSA Archives

Mac Wallace, his father William Wallace, and Mary White sitting at a fountain in Euboia in 1961.

he would consider any idea put to him, quizzically extract clarification, and patiently lead associates to a sharper framing of their thoughts and students to an encouraging enlightenment. His criticisms were incisive and positive, never harmful or personal, and his comments were invariably accompanied by a smile and/or a laugh. Legions benefited—members of the ASCSA, high school students and teachers, colleagues of every description. A renowned scholar once remarked that everything good that came out of Toronto in Classics bore the mark of Mac in some way or other.

He spent some part of each summer in Greece, at the ASCSA but also working at Karystos, enjoying his relations with modern Greek institutions of all kinds, including the staff of museums and the Greek archaeological ephoreias. He supported the Canadian Institute in Greece (formerly CAIA), as president and long-serving member, intellectually, personally, and financially.

Although his favorite author was Herodotus, and he certainly possessed the wide, humane interests of that writer, he was a master also of the other greatest Greek historian, and the words of Perikles in the pages of Thucydides come most to mind with respect to Mac: “The whole world is the tomb of famous men—not only do inscribed stelai commemorate them in their own country, but also in foreign lands an unwritten memorial has been preserved not in monuments but in the minds of individuals.”

— John Traill and Carolyn Koehler

**MARY ZELIA PEASE PHILIPPIDES
1906–2009**

Mary Zelia Pease Philippides, Librarian of the School from 1958 to 1971, was born in New York City on January 19, 1906, and passed away in Athens at the age of 103 on January 23, 2009. She first came to Greece and to the ASCSA in 1927 after completing her B.A. in classical archaeology and Greek at Bryn Mawr College, and was a member of the School many times before becoming Librarian of the School, initially to work on her dissertation, later as a fellow at the Agora Excavations and a member of the excavations at Corinth. A specialist in Attic black-figured pottery, she received her Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College in 1934 with a doctoral thesis on the pottery from



Photo: ASCSA Archives

**Mary Zelia Pease Philippides on her
101st birthday.**

the Gallatin Collection, a study that was enlarged and published jointly with G. H. Chase's on the Fogg Museum collection as *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum U.S.A.*, fasc. 8, pp. 79–116, in 1942. “The Pottery from the North Slope of the Acropolis” was published in *Hesperia* 4 (1935) 214–302 and “The Cave on the East Slope of the Acropolis. II. The Pottery” in *Hesperia* 5 (1936) 254–272. “A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth,” *Hesperia* 6 (1937) 257–316, is among the most frequently cited works on pottery at Corinth. Her study of the black-figured pottery from the Athenian Agora was published jointly with Mary B. Moore as *Athenian Agora XXIII* in 1986.

When Mrs. Philippides came as Librarian to the American School in 1958, the Davis Wing was under construction. In 1960 she initiated a project to create a new card catalogue for the library with full bibliographic standards and subject headings, a project that was completed only after her retirement. This catalogue formed the basis for the electronic catalogue now used by the School, the completeness of its information allowing electronic matching of records in U.S. databases. She also envisioned a “union catalogue” of periodical holdings at the foreign archaeological schools in Athens, an idea that had to wait for successors and digital technology to make possible. After her retirement from the library she was honored by the School with the title of Librarian *Emerita*.

None of this conveys the special person that she was. Over six feet tall, she stood ramrod straight, her eyes twinkling and a smile always hovering, a hearty chuckle not far away. She was a master of understatement. Working in Greece as a volunteer for UNRWA after World War II, she met and later married John Philippides (the scion of a distinguished family from Milies and the well-known nineteenth-century Admiral Constantine Canaris), with whom she had a daughter, Dia, now professor in the Dept. of Classical Studies at Boston College. Devoted to her family, Greece, and the ASCSA, Mary Zelia also loved classical music and mountains (she climbed Mt. Olympus in 1934 with Virginia Grace and Oscar Broneer), and couldn't care less about food. The library was her passion and she labored well into the night and on Saturdays working on the new card catalogue, the only times she could be assured of no interruptions. To step into her shoes as librarian was a formidable task, made easier only because of her grace in withdrawing into the background, always ready to help with information whenever needed but never seeming to hover. She and her husband welcomed members of the School into their homes in Athens and on Aegina, a factor that eased considerably the transition from life in America to life in Greece and imparted to all their love of the country and its people. The School has lost one of its most loyal former members and staff, and she is sorely missed.

— Nancy Winter

DANIEL JOSEPH GEAGAN
1937–2009

Daniel Joseph Geagan passed away at St. Joseph's Villa, Dundas, Ontario, Canada on February 6, 2009, at age 72. Professor *Emeritus* of history at McMaster University, he devoted his life to education and work within his community.

Professor Geagan received his A.B. from Boston College and Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University, and taught at Dartmouth College after serving in the military for two years. He joined the Department of History at McMaster University in 1973 and until 2001 taught ancient history, especially ancient Greece, with an emphasis on social and institutional history.

He was a Member of the School and the David M. Robinson Fellow in 1962–63. (His future wife, Helen Augusta von Raits, who survives him, was also a Member that year.) In 1963–64, he was an Associate Member and Edward Capps Fellow. He returned to the School in 1969–1970 as a Senior Research Fellow, holding a A.C.L.S. Fellowship, and was assigned to publish all Greek and Roman dedications from the Athenian Agora Excavations and the Latin inscriptions from the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia.

Geagan was the author of "The Athenian Constitution after Sulla," *Hesperia* Supplement 12, published in 1967, and his publications include seven articles in *Hesperia*. His book, *Inscriptions: The Dedicatory Monuments (Agora XVIII)*, will be published posthumously.

ELLEN LUCILE KOHLER
1916–2008

Dr. Ellen Lucile Kohler of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology passed away November 3 at the age of 91.

Dr. Kohler was an Anatolian and classical archaeologist and was one of the key original members of Penn Museum's Gordion excavation team from 1950 to 1973. Over the course of more than a half century, Dr. Kohler was a Penn Museum curator, a lecturer, and a registrar of the museum, with the responsibility of maintaining the records of every Gordion artifact. In addition, she served as executive editor of the Gordion project's publications and editor of the Penn Museum publications. From 1968

until her death, Dr. Kohler was a research associate of the Mediterranean section.

Born in Washington, she studied Latin and medieval Latin, earning a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Washington. She earned her Ph.D. in classical archaeology from Bryn Mawr College in 1958. Dr. Kohler was a Regular Member of the ASCSA (Ella Riegel Fellow) from 1948 to 1950 and an Associate Member (Fulbright Fellow) from 1949 to 1950. She also served as representative of the Alumni Association to the Managing Committee from 1967 to 1969.

CORNELIUS CLARKSON VERMEULE III
1925–2008

Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule III died in Cambridge, Massachusetts on November 27, 2008, after a brief illness. He was 83 years old. Mr. Vermeule, renowned in the field of classical art and archaeology, was Curator of Classical Art and Senior Curator from 1956 to 1996 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Upon his retirement in 1996, Mr. Vermeule was named Curator *Emeritus* by the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Vermeule received his A.B. in 1949 and his M.A. in 1951 from Harvard University, and earned his Ph.D. in 1953 at the University of London. He was a Senior Research Fellow of the American School from 1964 to 1965.

Prior to joining the Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. Vermeule taught fine arts at the University of Michigan (1953–55) and was a professor of archaeology at Bryn Mawr College. While teaching at Bryn Mawr, he met a former acquaintance, Emily Dickinson Townsend, a distinguished archaeologist, classicist, and art historian, whom he married in 1957. A campaign to fully endow a Regular Member Fellowship in her name is ongoing.

DONALD R. LAING, JR.
1931–2009

Donald R. Laing, Jr., long-time professor of Classics at Case Western Reserve University, passed away on April 2 after battling complications from lymphoma.

Born October 5, 1931 in Richeyville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Laing received his A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College in 1953,

an M.A. in classics from the University of Cincinnati in 1960, and his Ph.D. in classics, also from the University of Cincinnati, in 1965. He taught at Washington and Jefferson College (1954–59) and the University of Cincinnati (1960–61), and in 1962 joined Case Western Reserve University's Department of Classics, where he taught for more than 40 years, remaining active even after his retirement in 2003.

Mr. Laing was a member of the ASCSA's 1957 Summer Sessions and a Research Fellow of the School (holding the AIA Olivia James Fellowship) in 1967–68. He also directed two Summer Sessions, in 1976 and 1987, and represented Case Western Reserve University to the ASCSA Managing Committee since 1968. He worked closely with Henry S. Robinson at the excavations on Corinth's Temple Hill in the 1970s as part of the Case Western Reserve University expedition team, and at the time of his passing he was working on some unpublished Greek inscriptions unearthed during those excavations.

His research interests included Greek history, especially Athenian naval inscriptions, on which he published several articles. Mr. Laing was a long-time member of the Cleveland Archaeological Society and served as both its vice-president and president; an annual lecture of the Society has been endowed and named in his honor.



The School community also mourns the passing of alumna **Sarah Bancroft**, who died on August 13, 2008. A Regular Member (1970–71) and a Student Associate Member (1974–76) of the School, she earned her doctorate in classical archaeology in 1979 from Princeton University and also studied at the NYU School of Business Administration. Five years ago, after a 23-year career in the corporate world, she became Sister Katrina, a member of the Nuns of New Skete, an Eastern Orthodox monastery in upstate New York.



We also note with sadness the death of **Larry Forrest** on June 27, 2008. Mr. Forrest, who taught in the art history department at Savannah College of Art and Design from 1990 until his death, held a Gennadeion Fellowship from the ASCSA in 1986–87.



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
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News & Notes
ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΛΟΙΠΑ

Last June, Agora Excavations Conservator **Amandina Anastasiades** and Assistant Conservator **Karen Lovén** traveled to Los Angeles to present the paper “On-Site Storage of Metal Artifacts at the Athenian Agora” at the Storage: Preservation and Access to Archaeological Material symposium, hosted by the UCLA/Getty Master’s Program in the Conservation of Ethnographic and Archaeological Materials. The conference proceedings are slated to be published in 2010.



An exhibition of a selection of Greek photographs by ASCSA Trustee **Robert McCabe** ran in Paris from November 2008 through January 2009, within the framework of the Mois de la Photo. A catalogue has been published in connection with this exhibition.



Hariclia Breoulaki, 2005-06 Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor (as well as former fellow of same, and crucial member of the Hora [Pylos] Apotheke Reorganization Project), has been appointed to the National Hellenic Research Foundation, Center for Greek and Roman Antiquity (KERA).



The Indiana Classical Conference has named ASCSA Managing Committee Member **Joseph Day** (professor of classics at Wabash College) its Outstanding College Teacher for 2009.



Managing Committee Member **Richard Leo Enos** (Texas Christian University) is one of 15 professors to be named a 2009 Piper Professor for the State of Texas. The award is presented to professors from all disciplines and colleges in the state for outstanding achievement to students and the community.



An exhibition at the Philadelphia Museum of Art this summer presented works of art from the collection of ASCSA Board Chairman and former Corinth Excavations Director **Charles K. Williams, II**. Curated by Innis Howe Shoemaker, the exhibition included approximately one hundred paintings, sculptures, watercolors, and drawings representing most of the major American artists and movements of the modern period, as well as several works by European masters.



The proceedings of the international conference “Athenian Potters and Painters II,” held at the ASCSA in March 2007, were recently published by Oxbow Books. Managing Committee Member **John H. Oakley** (College of William and Mary) and **Olga Palagia**, conference co-organizers, edited the proceedings.

LET’S KEEP IN TOUCH!

Sometimes it seems like change is the only constant, but wherever you are, it’s easy to keep your contact information current. Simply go to the School’s website (www.ascsa.edu.gr) and click on the “Contact” link to verify or update your mailing and e-mailing addresses.

SAVE THE DATE

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