

ákoue

Summer 2002, No. 48

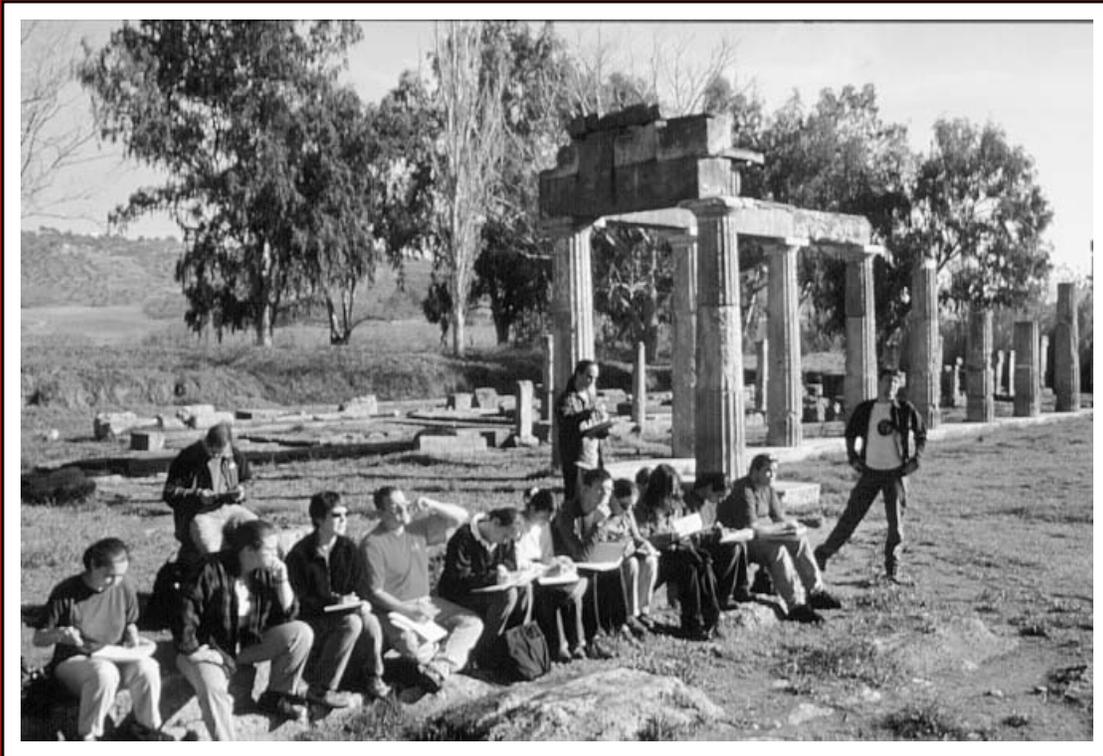


Photo: John Coleman

School Members learn about the Sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Jim Muhly Completes Term as School Director

When Jim Muhly arrived in Athens five years ago to assume his responsibilities as Director of the School, nothing in the job description could have prepared him and his wife, Polly, for what lay ahead. In addition to his predictable duties as the head of a major research institute, he faced what sounds, in retrospect, like a list of the plagues of Egypt.

In September 1999, Athens was struck by a major earthquake, the strongest in memory, causing widespread damage to the city and to the School itself. During Summer Session 1998, two students contracted meningitis, and everyone connected to the School was rushed to the hospital for check-ups and inoculation. In September 2001, the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington thrust the world, Athens, and the School into a new era of fear and uncertainty. During these disasters, Jim worked closely with shaken staff and Members to guide them through these unprecedented situations. In the aftermath, he worked hard to devise the responses and changes the School had to institute.

Jim's term also saw the School go through major changes of its own making. In his first year as Director, he and Polly supervised the immaculate restoration of the Director's Residence to its turn-of-the century elegance, only to see their fine work devastated by the earthquake. During his tenure the Genadius Library continued its campaign for renewal, celebrating, in 1999, the renovation and underground expansion of the Main Building and, in 2002, the groundbreaking for the long-awaited auditorium. Jim also worked closely with the Trustees and Managing Committee in reorganizing the business offices of the School in Athens and the U.S., bringing in new staff and systems, and training existing staff.

Jim also oversaw the happy integration of ever-larger numbers of students, who, thanks to the initiative and hard work of the Managing Committee, flocked to the School's programs. The academic program gained new strength during his directorship, too, with the addition of an assistant professor. The School's lecture series also took a new lease on life. With the support of the Trustees, Jim initiated the Trustees' Lecture, an annual event bringing to Greece and the School some of the world's outstanding scholars in their fields. He also worked assiduously at attracting a broad range of fine speakers for the regular Lecture series, culminating this past year in a series that ex-



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Jim and Polly Muhly in March.

plored the frontiers of the Greek world.

In addition to his many duties, Jim found time to pursue his manifold interests as a scholar. He continued to focus on the role of metals in the prehistoric Eastern Mediterranean, leading to considerations of trade, migration, and other issues during this formative period. (It was thanks to his pioneering work in these areas that he received the Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology from the AIA in 1994.)

Jim also served as Co-Director of the American excavations at Chrysokamino, along with Philip Betancourt of Temple University, traveling to Crete each summer to work at the site. Chrysokamino is the only known ancient copper smelting site in Crete, and as the world's acknowledged expert on early metallurgy, Jim's participation in the excavations has been key (a preliminary report appeared 1999 in *Hesperia*, vol. 68).

During this same period, Jim published a number of important articles. "The Phoenicians in the Aegean," which appeared in 1999 in *MELETEMAIA (Aegeum 20)*, the festschrift for Malcolm Wiener, deals with the complex question of ethnic identity and how historians must consider the historical record and its relation to archaeological evidence. "On Re-Reading Helene Kantor," published in 1998, was the keynote address for the 50th Anniversary Symposium of the publication of *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium B.C.*, Kantor's seminal work on the interrelations between the different cultures of the eastern Mediterranean.

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Townsend Takes Over as Managing Committee Chair

Rhys F. Townsend, a member of the Managing Committee since 1983, succeeded Stephen V. Tracy as Chair of the Managing Committee on July 1, the same day Mr. Tracy assumed his new duties as Director of the School.

Mr. Townsend, Associate Professor of Art History at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, has taught there since 1982. He holds a B.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina. Mr. Townsend began his association with the School as a Regular Member in 1977 and was an Associate Member in 1978–79 and 1979–80, a Stevens Fellow in 1980–81, and a Student Associate Member in 1981–82.

Previous Managing Committee appointments include the Admissions and Fellowships Committee and the Committee on Committees, both of which Mr. Townsend has chaired. He has also served two terms on the School's Executive Committee. His wife Helen, an archaeological drafts person, has worked on a number of School projects, including Corinth and the Agora. She served as secretary of the Agora Excavations from 1979 to 1981.

Mr. Townsend's areas of research interest are classical art and archaeology, specifically ancient Greek architecture. Other areas of interest include the classical tradition in art and the study of material culture as a conveyor of cultural values. Mr. Townsend has wide experience in archaeological fieldwork. He has excavated at Corinth (while a Regular Member of the School) and in Cyprus, and participated in underwater excavations in both Turkey and Italy, as well as the United States. Most recently, Mr. Townsend co-directed the architectural team working on the Rough Cilicia Regional Archaeological Survey Project. Since 1996 this multi-period survey has covered more than 200 square kilometers along the southern Turkish coast and immediate hinterland.

Mr. Townsend's publications include articles on Athenian architecture, underwater archaeology, and Roman Rough Cilicia, as well as an English translation on CD-ROM (with Nicholas Rauh) of the *Guide de Delos*. Mr. Townsend's book *The East Side of the Agora: Remains Beneath the Stoa of Attalos*, vol. XXVII in the Athenian Agora series published in 1995, presents the final results of excavation in the northeast section of the Agora square from Mycenaean times to the middle of the second century B.C.



Photo: Patrick O'Connor



In other Managing Committee business, the Committee held its Annual Meeting in New York on May 11 at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, with outgoing Chairman Stephen V. Tracy presiding.

Lee Ann Riccardi, Chair of the Committee on Committees, announced the results of committee elections: Committee on Admission and Fellowships, 2002–2006, Elizabeth Meyer (University of Virginia) and Carolyn Snively (Gettysburg College); Committee on the Blegen Library, 2002–2006, H. Alan Shapiro (Johns Hopkins University); Committee on Committees, 2002–2004, Carol Mattusch (George Mason University), Ann Steiner (Franklin & Marshall College), and Mary C. Sturgeon (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); Executive Committee, 2002–2006, Jane Carter (Tulane University) and Catherine Keesling (Georgetown University); Committee on the Gennadius Library, 2002–2006, Mary Lee Coulson (College Year in Athens) and Alice-Mary Talbot (Dumbarton Oaks); Committee on Personnel, 2002–2007, Margaret Miles (University of California, Irvine); Committee on Publications, 2002–2007, Margaret Miller (University of Toronto); Committee on Summer Sessions, 2002–2006, Mark Fullerton (The Ohio State University); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2002–2006, Christopher Ratté (New York University).

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Muhly
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“Copper, Tin, Silver and Iron: The Search for Metallic Ores as an Incentive for Foreign Expansion” was published in 1998 in a volume honoring Trude Dothan. “The Significance of Metals in the Late Bronze Age Economy of Cyprus” was published in the volume *The Development of the Cypriot Economy: From the Prehistoric Period to the Present Day* (1996).

In addition to his own writings, Jim edited (with Thilo Rehren and Andreas Hauptmann) *Metallurgica Antiqua*, the 1998 festschrift for Hans-Gert Bachmann and Robert Maddin. He also edited *Crete 2000*, a catalogue and exhibition in summer 2000 that marked the centennial celebration of Harriet Boyd and the first American archaeological excavations in Crete. The scholarly papers delivered at the related symposium are now in press, and include Jim's contribution on Chrysokamino.

In his farewell address at the School's Annual Meeting this past spring, Jim also acknowledged, with his usual graceful prose, the immense and often unsung contribution of Polly. As wife of the Director, she ran a large and complex residence, entertained at countless receptions and dinners, and worked incessantly behind the scenes to the greater benefit of the Director and the School, her only “payment” the occasional pound of decaffeinated Starbucks coffee imported by friends and relatives from the U.S. Like Jim, she, too, found time to successfully parent a happy, large, and growing family, and to follow her own scholarly interests in Crete.

In his final year as Director, and among much else, Jim oversaw repairs to the earthquake damage in the Director's Residence and the Blegen Library. Concurrently, he and Polly rushed to complete repairs to their own home in Palaio Phaleron, also damaged by the earthquake. In the final weeks of packing and moving, he still found time to write his characteristically detailed reports from Athens, which, in future years, will provide a colorful description of life at the School during the years he was Director. His warmth, his kindness, his good sense, his humor and hearty laugh, his readiness to share his wealth of knowledge, his prodigious reading, and his uncanny ability to match the information he gleans with his colleagues and friends via faxing and mailing articles around the world will be remembered, along with much else, with gratitude and deep appreciation. ❀

Student Reports

Greek Bronze Statuettes from Domestic Contexts

HEATHER F. SHARPE

EUGENE VANDERPOOL FELLOW, 2001–2002

ANNA C. AND OLIVER C. COLBURN FELLOW, 2000–2001

During the past two years at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, I have been conducting research for my dissertation, “A Contextual Approach to the Study of Greek Bronze Statuettes.” Invaluable support from the Archaeological Institute of America, the ASCSA, and Indiana University has afforded me the extensive travel necessary to study and photograph the rare bronze statuettes found in Greece. I have produced a database of over one hundred bronzes that range far and wide, from Rhodes to Corfu, from Sparta to Thasos. Recently, much of my time has been spent in Athens in the Blegen Library, an incomparable work environment for my studies. I welcome this opportunity to report some of my findings.

Prior to the fourth century B.C., free-standing bronze statuettes were used almost exclusively as votives, and consequently

these bronzes, with few exceptions, have been found in sanctuaries. By the Hellenistic period, however, bronze statuettes started to appear in domestic contexts. Unlike terracotta figurines, bronze statuettes are seldom found in Hellenistic houses, and this lack of finds makes it extremely difficult to determine exactly when bronze figurines were first introduced into the home. The archaeological evidence must be considered in order to establish the precise period in which the statuettes were first incorporated in a domestic setting.

I have begun my study with a statuette from Olynthos, the earliest known bronze statuette found in a Greek domestic context. This statuette depicts a comic actor playing the role of a kitchen slave who steps lightly forward, gingerly balancing two covered serving vessels in his outstretched hands. The lids of these vessels were cleverly fitted with pins and could be swiveled aside. The comic actor was not only an amusing table decoration but also may have served a practical function at banquets. From Delos, and dating some three hundred years later, comes one of the most finely crafted and most exquisite bronze statuettes, a Herakles herm. In a manner similar to that of much of the marble and terracotta sculpture found in Delian homes, the Herakles herm reflects the increased opulence in domestic decoration in the late Hellenistic period.

Other Hellenistic bronze statuettes clearly served distinctly religious rather than decorative needs. A traditional bronze herm from Florina and a youth from Eretria, posed in the act of making a libation and found with 20 other bronze religious symbols, provide the clearest examples of this function. From a house in Pella built ca. 300 B.C., and discovered in a room most likely adjacent to a domestic shrine, comes a statuette of Poseidon, which probably had political as well as religious connotations. The owner of the house was likely influenced in his choice of Poseidon due to the favored status the god held under Demetrios Poliorketes.

The wide diversity of the subjects represented in the bronze statuettes from Hellenistic domestic contexts suggests that these bronzes were not solely in the service of domestic cult. Religious obligations played an important role in the choice of imagery on display in Hellenistic houses, but the subjects represented were not the traditional household gods mentioned in Archaic and Classical literature. It was not Hestia, Tyche, and Zeus who were considered suitable for display in niches, in cupboards, and on tables, but gods who demanded new modes

of worship within the domestic sphere. Consequently, bronze statuettes were introduced into the home to accommodate the diverse needs of private life in post-Classical Greece.



Attic Votive Plaques

KYRIAKI KAROGLOU

HOMER THOMPSON FELLOW, 2001–2002

A year at the American School of Classical Studies proved very fruitful for my dissertation research, as it enabled me to visit sites and museums of interest and to use the facilities of the Blegen Library. My thesis deals with the study of votive plaques dedicated in Attic sanctuaries during the Archaic period. I am analyzing them as a special category of offering seen in the broader context of dedications throughout Archaic Greece. Emphasis is given to plaques with a narrative content that carries implications for their religious and social use. In my thesis I examine: 1) how the visual repertoire of the plaques can be seen in correlation with the cults with which they are associated, and the characteristics of those gods to whom they are dedicated; 2) the factors that govern the commission of styles and iconographic themes; and 3) how the mentality of the ancient devotees is reflected in deliberate choices of imagery. These questions are inextricably tied with the broader issue of the origin, development, and significance of narrative scenes in early Greek art. Two methodological principles are employed: regional variations are examined against Panhellenic practices and plaques are compared to and contrasted with other classes of votives within the same sanctuary.

The evidence for the practice of dedicating these plaques comes from literary sources, their representations on vases, and the archaeological contexts in which they appear. Almost all the surviving evidence is later than the time of dedication of the plaques in question. Inscriptions from Athens and Asia Minor, dated to the third and second centuries B.C., publish regulations on the display and care of votives. On red-figured vases—particularly lekythoi—plaques are often associated with herms standing by a column and an altar. They appear in mid-air and may be thought of as hanging or in some way attached to the wall of a temple. The scenes on the vases suggest that plaques can function as signifiers of sacredness of either exterior or interior space. Clay votive

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Photo: Heather Sharpe

Comic actor from House E.S.H. 6, Olynthos.

The Schliemann Letters: Artifact to Database

STEFANIE A.H. KENNELL
INSTAP SCHLIEMANN ARCHIVAL FELLOW

Beneath the portrait of Heinrich Schliemann (1822–1890) as founder of Bronze Age archaeology, known from thousands of books, articles, and other published writings, lies a far more detailed and intricate image created by the man's own private papers. The greatest portion of these papers now resides in the archives of the Gennadius Library. Bulking large among them are the dozens of so-called “copying books,” the 43 surviving registers of Schliemann's outgoing correspondence for the years 1844–1890 (Series BBB, complemented by the more than 34,000 incoming letters of Series BB). Since October 2000, thanks to a grant from INSTAP, I have been reading through these copying books of outgoing letters to assemble a database of names, dates, places, and other information.

I soon learned that the job of translating information from copying books to database was neither mechanical nor boring. The physical constitution of the copying books presented a major challenge. Over the years, these artifacts of Schliemann's life and work have become perilously brittle and discolored because of the inherent fragility of their once-decorative leather bindings and thin papers, the unstable chemicals in their inks, and general environmental effects. Schliemann's interest in technological advances plays a part here, for since the 1780s a plethora of inventions had come to supersede the traditional method of copying out entire documents by hand. By the mid-nineteenth century, businessmen and bureaucrats could make copies directly from their original letters, using patented inks (containing, among other things, pigments of diverse mineral and vegetable origins, mordants to bind them to the paper, and additives such as sugar to retard drying and enhance viscosity), specialty copying papers, and a range of compression devices in desk-top and portable roll-up formats. The basic method required placing a dampened sheet of thin, unsized paper on top of the still-wet original letter, then insulating both sheets with blotting paper and pressing them together. Schliemann would have used a stationary press in his office but, as a frequent traveler, also resorted to roll-up devices for making copies on the road. For at least 24 years, he copied his letters this way, using assorted loose sheets of paper, which accumulated

until he had enough to bind them together as a book; this is the origin of copying books BBB 1–27.

In 1868, however, Schliemann discovered a U.S. product called “Penn Letter Books,” which he adopted for the rest of his life. Patented a year earlier by A.G. Buzby and billed by its Philadelphia manufacturer as a “Portable Writing and Copying Case,” the Penn Letter Book equaled approximately 500 leaves of copy paper in hard boards with a decorative leather spine, along with a carrying case for stationery and a bottle of “Instantaneous Sympathetic Copying Ink” requiring no extra sugar, water, or pressing device. The advertisement claimed an “intensely black” copy could be made by merely rubbing the copy sheet over the original with one's hand, but blotting was hard to avoid, especially for people in a hurry, like Schliemann. On some leaves of his copying books, the ink has pooled and blotted to such an extent as to etch a pattern of holes and cracks into the paper, an effect known as “lacing,” while on others it has faded so badly that the words are virtually invisible.

My interaction with the physical facts of ink and paper is also complicated by Schliemann's being frugal, polyglot, and possessed of myriad correspondents. His lifelong habit of thrift led him to save space by copying two, three, or even four separate one-page letters side-by-side onto a single leaf, as well as by copying the ends of two-page letters across the text of their first pages. Such letters are written not only in German, Russian, and Greek, but also in English, French, Italian, and Spanish, and, less frequently, in Dutch, Swedish, Polish, Arabic, Portuguese, and Turkish. Their often-cryptic addressees—“Dear Brother,” “Honored Friend,” “Your Excellency,” or “Monsieur!”—must be associated with proper names to work within the database format.

The database is the thing, after all. What the Schliemann Letters database will do is convey essential information from the copying books. At the same time, it may also help to preserve these still largely unpublished documentary artifacts from at least some of the wear and tear of repeated use so that their contents can at last be transcribed and published. Every leaf has its surprises. ❀

N.B. For more about letterpress copying, see B. Rhodes and W.W. Streeter, *Before Photocopying: The Art & History of Mechanical Copying 1780–1938* (New Castle DE & Northampton MA, 1999).

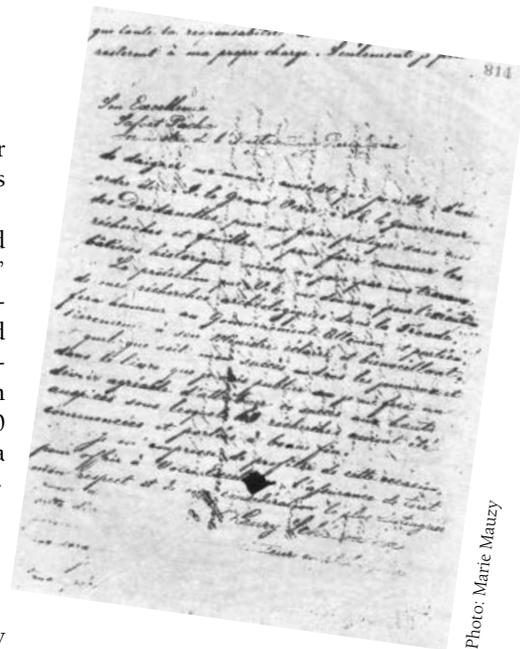


Photo: Marie Mauzy

Inkblot “lacing” and overlapping texts, copying book BBB 29 (June 1871).

AIAC Congress Invites Papers

The Ancient Art Department of the Harvard University Art Museums will host the XVI International Congress of Classical Archaeology of the Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classica (AIAC) in Boston and Cambridge from August 23–26, 2003. Papers, colloquia, and posters will focus on the theme “Common Ground: Archaeology, Art, Science, and Humanities.” Abstracts are due by November 1, 2002 and may be submitted by members and non-members of AIAC.

Anyone wishing to receive further information about the Congress should contact Amy Brauer, Department of Ancient and Byzantine Art and Numismatics, Arthur M. Sackler Museum, Harvard University Art Museums, 32 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA. Ms. Brauer may also be reached by phone (617-495-3393), fax (617-495-5506), or e-mail (AIAC2003@fas.harvard.edu). Those interested in organizing a colloquium or in exhibiting at the Congress should also contact Ms. Brauer. Information can also be found at www.artmuseums.harvard.edu/sackler/ancongress.html.

More information about AIAC can be obtained at www.aiac.org or by e-mailing aiac@aiac.org.

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Photo: Kyriaki Karoglou

Part of a white-ground plaque found on the Acropolis (National Museum, Akr. 2582), showing Athena in the assembly of the gods, end of sixth century B.C.

plaques, both painted and in relief, are commonly found in Attic sanctuaries. Most come from the Acropolis and date from the second quarter of the sixth century to the beginning of the fifth century. They are found in lesser quantity in the Athenian Agora and at the sanctuaries of Athena at Sounion, of Artemis at Mounichia and at Brauron, and of Demeter at Eleusis.

The Acropolis plaques were published by B. Graef and E. Langlotz in *Die antiken Vasen von der Akropolis zu Athen*, I (Berlin, 1925) and have been given little scholarly attention since then. A preliminary analysis of the assemblage has shown that the overwhelming majority of the plaques (85 of 99) depict mythological or, rather, nonsecular themes. Athena figures prominently in 49 plaques; she is shown in the so-called Promachos scheme, sitting inside her temple, fighting the giants, or participating in the assembly of the Gods. Apollo and Artemis appear once together. Other gods depicted are Hermes, Dionysos, and Aphrodite. Herakles comes second in popularity with 12 plaques; Theseus appears only once, in the slaying of the Minotaur. The Gigantomachy and the Birth of Athena, both significant episodes in the life of the Goddess, share the same popularity, each with four depictions. Other common themes are women in processions or holding wreaths, chariot races, hoplites, riders, lyre players, and workshop and agricultural activities, such as potting, loom weav-

ing, or vine harvesting. Animals, both real and imaginary, are also present.

Some of the plaques are incised, bearing the standard dedicatory formula, naming participating figures, or revealing the name of the painter. Although there has been no stylistic analysis of the whole assemblage, some attributions to known black-figure vase painters have been made, such as the Paseas painter, the Euphiletos painter, Lydos, Skythes, and the Amasis painter. Corinthian examples, identified by their distinctive fabric and style among the Acropolis finds, point to a circulation of plaques, at least among the main producing centers.

Plaques can inform us on dedicatory practices of the period by studying the time they were used and displayed. This can be roughly inferred by the way in which they were deposited. The regulation of dedicatory behavior within sanctuaries has a clear relevance to the question of how social relations were articulated in archaic Greek society. The accessibility and the relatively small value of the artifact has led scholars to believe that plaques were dedicated only by the “common man,” thus constructing social identity solely on the basis of economic criteria. I propose that the act of offering a plaque, seen in the framework of standardized ritual performance, constitutes a statement about equality among the devotees. The Acropolis plaques are a good case in point, since they attest to inclusiveness in a cult open to a broad population, foreshadowing the premises of the later Athenian democracy.



Tracing the Spread of Asklepios-Cult

BRONWEN L. WICKKISER

GORHAM P. STEVENS FELLOW, 2001–2002

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR FELLOW, 1999–2000

Over the course of almost a millennium beginning in the fifth century B.C., the Greek healing god Asklepios attracted countless individuals in search of cures. Visitors to his sanctuaries would bed down for the night, hoping to meet Asklepios in a dream, where he would perform a medical procedure or prescribe a healing regimen. So popular was he that his sanctuaries spanned the ancient world, from Hispania in the west to Ecbatana in the east.

The Stevens Fellowship has enabled me to research and write much of my dissertation on Asklepios-cult. My dissertation accounts for two peculiarities of Asklepios'

huge popularity: 1) the late appearance of his cult relative to other Greek gods, despite his being known as a healer since Homer, and 2) the rapid spread of the cult beginning in the late fifth century B.C.

In contrast to the prevailing view that Asklepios-cult was only superficially influenced by Greek medicine, I argue that the cult developed in direct response to changes in Greek medicine in the fifth century B.C. From Hippocratic treatises, it is clear that Greek medicine began to define itself as a *techne* and to delimit the boundaries of that *techne* by specifying the kinds of illnesses that it could and could not treat. Certain chronic illnesses (e.g., blindness, deafness, infertility) were deemed beyond the scope of medicine, and the good doctor should refuse such cases. Moreover, by condemning most other healers like purifiers and magicians, medicine created a void in healing. Where were individuals suffering from chronic illnesses to turn?

Medicine did not, however, condemn healing by the gods. Asklepios was best suited of all the gods to fill the void left by medicine because of his mythology as a trained physician (unlike, for example, Apollo, who was born with healing ability and whose roles encompassed much more than healing). Moreover, Asklepios employed medical procedures such as surgery and ointments, as attested by healing inscriptions at Epidauros and elsewhere. These inscriptions also demonstrate that Asklepios healed the very types of chronic cases refused by physicians.

My dissertation also looks beyond trans-local reasons for the spread of Asklepios-cult to local factors that motivated a particular community to import the god at a given moment in time—a factor that has largely been ignored in assessing the popularity of the cult. I focus on Athens and Rome, two of the best-documented cities of antiquity. At Athens, the plague of 430 B.C. is often associated with the arrival of Asklepios in 420 B.C. However, no ancient evidence links the two events, and the lag between plague and the god's arrival is much too large to support such an association. I analyze the topography of Asklepios' sanctuary on the Acropolis, and the location of Asklepios in the ritual calendar of Athens, to argue that Athens imported the cult from Epidauros in 420 B.C. as a gesture of diplomacy toward the Peloponnesian city of Epidauros—a city critical to the maintenance of the Athenian empire in the context of the Peloponnesian War. The cult was integrated into the Acropolis, where

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Coleman Winds Up Busy Year as Whitehead Professor

Whitehead Professor John Coleman had an active year on several fronts, pursuing his own research interests, directing the Cornell Halai and East Lokris Projects, participating in the School programs as much as possible, and contemplating School policies on excavations and surveys, as he summarizes here.

In my scholarly work during my tenure as Whitehead Professor, I divided my research between the Halai Neolithic and the Chalcolithic–Early Bronze Age (EBA) transition on the mainland of Greece. I think it likely that Indo-European-speaking migrants came to the mainland of Greece from the Balkans, and ultimately from the Pontic-Caspian region, at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. The almost complete absence of anthropomorphic representations in the EBA, for instance, is in striking contrast to their earlier frequency, as symbolized by a gorgeous if fragmentary Middle Neolithic terracotta female figurine (found at Halai by our project), who wears a garment of beaded material, open in the front. This contrast suggests to me that the religious beliefs of the EBA inhabitants were significantly different from those of earlier populations.

As Director of the Cornell Halai and East Lokris Project, I faced some significant challenges this past year. In the summer of 2001, after most of the participants had already arrived in Greece, our study permit did not come through. Consequently, the first few

weeks of the fall were devoted largely to meetings, which led, fortunately, to satisfactory understandings with the new director of the Ephoreia at Lamia about further conservation and study of Halai. In the early fall, I also supervised the moving of our projects' finds from a former schoolhouse at Theologos, where they have been for five years, to new quarters in the nearby town of Tragana.

I also was fortunate enough to participate in a goodly portion of the fall trip program, including northern Greece, the southern Peloponnese, Crete, and part of the trip to central Greece, during which I had the chance to show Halai to School Members. In late February I traveled briefly to Bulgaria to see Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age sites and finds, of special interest for my Whitehead seminar on the transition to the Early Bronze Age and the "Coming of the Greeks." I found many parallels in Bulgaria to the Greek Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age cultures, focus of my paper presented at the AIA meetings in early January.

My year at the School, along with my 38 years of excavations in Greek-speaking lands



Photo: John Coleman

The Lady of the Shawl. Middle Neolithic terracotta figurine from Halai, ca. 5700 B.C.

and 35 years of service on the Managing Committee, also have emboldened me to speak out on the School's policies concerning archaeological research, where I would like to make two suggestions. Firstly: I believe that the School could profit from greater participation by professional archaeologists who are acquainted with the latest develop-

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Sickinger, Glowacki Join School Staff

James Sickinger (Florida State University) and Kevin Glowacki (Indiana University) have joined the School's academic staff as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies and Assistant Professor of Classical Studies, respectively.

Mr. Sickinger attended the School in 1988 on a Bert Hodge Hill Scholarship and has held several School fellowships, including the Eugene Vanderpool and the Doreen C. Spitzer Fellowships. He was a Kress Foundation-Athenian Agora Fellow in 1995 and directed a Summer Session in 1996. Mr. Sickinger currently serves on the School's Managing Committee and is a member of the Committee on Publications. He succeeds outgoing Mellon Professor Merle Langdon for a three-year term.

Since 1993, Mr. Sickinger has taught in the Department of Classics at Florida State University. He holds an A.B. in classics from

Trinity College and a Ph.D. in classical philology from Brown University. Mr. Sickinger has traveled extensively throughout Greece and has worked as an excavation supervisor at ancient Corinth and in the Athenian Agora.

Mr. Sickinger's areas of interest include Greek history, warfare, and topography. His extensive list of publications includes articles on Greek history and warfare as well as a well-received book, *Public Records and Archives in Classical Athens* (University of North Carolina Press, 1999).

Mr. Glowacki, who succeeds Brendan Burke for a two-year term, received A.B. and M.A. degrees from Loyola University of Chicago and holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in classical and near Eastern archaeology from Bryn Mawr College. He has taught in Indiana University's Department of Classical Studies since 1993. Mr. Glowacki has re-

ceived numerous awards for teaching excellence, including an Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching from the Archaeological Institute of America.

After first attending the School as a Regular Member in 1988, Mr. Glowacki continued his studies in Greece under numerous fellowships. He has been a member of the School's Managing Committee since 1996 and served on the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships from 1997 to 2001.

Mr. Glowacki has participated in archaeological fieldwork at Kavousi, Corinth, Southern Etruria (Italy), and Nemea. His research interests include the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sites near Kavousi (on which subject several publications are forthcoming) and the topography and monuments of Athens, specifically the excavations conducted by Oscar Broneer on the north slope of the Acropolis from 1931 to 1939. ✨



Photos: Marie Mauzy

Asklepios' lasting impact in Greece: his image appears on one side of a (recently discontinued) Drs. 10,000 note; the other side depicts prominent twentieth-century Greek physician Giorgos Papanikolaou. Doctor-god and doctor: two sides of the same coin, so to speak.

Asklepios was welcomed by Athena, Dionysos, and Eleusinian Demeter—three cults strongly associated with the Athenian empire.

My dissertation concludes with Rome, where the cult of Aesculapius arrived ca. 291 B.C. Here, too, the topography of the cult is telling of its function. Although ancient sources attribute this import to plague, plague alone cannot explain Aesculapius' arrival for many reasons: the Romans distrusted Greek medicine; on no other occasion did they ever import a god to end a plague; there were other healing gods available in Italy; and Asklepios was not a plague-healing god. Since the sources all postdate Aesculapius' arrival by almost three centuries, there was ample time for distortion and inaccuracy.

In Rome, too, Aesculapius performed a diplomatic function, in this case toward Magna Graecia and Demetrios Poliorketes, as Rome's frontier advanced swiftly to the border of Magna Graecia. Aesculapius was a gesture of good will, and one that would be best noticed on the southern point of the Tiber Island, in the very hub of Greek traffic into Rome, and in the midst of a concentration of other Greek cults. ❄

Evidence of Things Not Seen

Pierre MacKay (University of Washington), 2001–2002 Whitehead Visiting Professor, shares memories of a day spent exploring Negropont, a city that exists only in history—unless one knows where to look.

On January 30, I was joined by Bill Caraher, Giorgi Parpulov, Angela Volan, and Rhetta Wiley in a day trip to Chalkis in Euboea. The focus of this trip was somewhat unusual in that my principal concern was with archaeological monuments that were not there and that I knew were not there: the medieval walls of Venetian Negropont.

Recent studies by the Dutch archaeologist, S.C. Bakhuizen, have shown beyond any doubt that the center of modern Chalkis has nothing to do with the site of ancient Chalkis. The settlement at the bridge where we crossed from the railway station on the Boeotian mainland over the narrow channel, in which the strong current makes its famous reversals of direction several times a day, began life as the Byzantine fortress of Euripus and rose to its greatest fame as the Venetian port of Negropont. If we had come there in 1890, we could have seen the entire fortress wall of Negropont more or less as it was when Mehmed II, the conqueror of Constantinople, took it from the Venetians in 1470. By the mid-1890s, however, the little island fort that guarded the bridge from Boeotia was gone, and by 1905 the last traces of the medieval walls had been destroyed in a paroxysm of misguided urban renewal and misplaced national pride. No photographs were taken at the time, no plans were drawn, and no descriptions written. A storage room at the south end of the fortifications was looted of its treasures of fifteenth-century working armor, and visitors to museums such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York will still find the helmets worn by ordinary soldiers of Negropont on display. Nothing else is left.

What we were still able to do, however, was walk through the streets under which scattered patches of wall foundation are occasionally brought briefly to light, and to get a sense of the size and shape of Negropont. We were also able to visit the only monument that escaped the wreckers, the great church of Ayia Paraskevi.

After crossing the modern bridge, and noting where the towers of the little island *Castello* used to stand, we went through the open square over the site of the main sea gate of Negropont and walked south along the line of the Venetian arsenal until we could turn in toward the church. Here we had an

unexpected turn of good fortune, because it was the feast of the great Cappadocian monastic fathers of the church and the Bishop of Chalkis was officiating in a splendid ceremony. The congregation at the back of the church showed their usual kindness and led us around quietly to places where we could view some of the fine gothic architecture in the eastern end of the church (the gothic sculpture is usually acknowledged to be the best in Greece) and also listen to the rich music of an Orthodox festival mass.

Since we had only limited time, we slipped out of the church before the end of the mass—Greek congregations do the same—and continued tracing the outlines of Venetian Negropont. The south end of the medieval city is entirely taken over by a military base and inaccessible to visitors, but we could look through the gates and marvel at the collection of huge stone cannonballs, 2 feet in diameter, that remain scattered all over this end of the city where they rained down steadily through a 20-day-long bombardment from the Sultan's heaviest battery at Ayia Marina.

We followed the wall of the military base northward for a short block to where the Society for Euboean Studies has set up a very attractive museum devoted to the everyday life of Euboeans in the nineteenth century. This museum is housed in what appears to be a combination ammunition storehouse and artillery platform dating from the Ottoman period. We continued to the highest point of the city and noted the location of the Upper Gate (*Ano Porta*) under the asphalt at the north end of Frizi Street, by the KTEL bus terminal. Then we went down Venizelos Avenue, with a visit to the antiquities museum (we were now outside the wall and across the defensive ditch) and on towards the shore, where the Lower Gate (*Kato Porta*) lies under the roadway in front of the Palirrhoia Hotel. From here we went south to find lunch along the seafront on the wide esplanade, which is named for the civic official who ordered the destruction of the walls back in 1890.

The afternoon involved a visit to the one surviving mosque, which is on or near the site of the Venetian church of St. Mark and the main piazza of the Venetian city, where

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Managing Committee

continued from page 3

Carol Lawton (Lawrence University), Chair of the Committee on Personnel, announced the nominations of Mark S. Farmer as the new Managing Committee representative for Valparaiso University, replacing Michael Kumpf, who resigned; and Cemal M. Pulak as the new Managing Committee representative for Texas A&M University, replacing the retired George F. Bass. This is in addition to the 12 new members admitted at the January meeting of the Managing Committee: Jonathan Hall and Richard Neer (University of Chicago), replacing Christopher Faraone and James Redfield, who resigned; Bryan Burns (University of Southern California), replacing William Thalmann, who resigned; Phillip Harding (University of British Columbia, a reinstated Cooperating Institution); Elizabeth Meyer (University of Virginia), a Fulbright and Olivia James Fellow; William Aylward (University of Wisconsin-Madison), replacing Barry Powell, who resigned; Margaret Miller (University of Toronto), replacing Joseph Shaw, who retired; Ian Worthington (University of Missouri-Columbia), replacing William Biers, who retired; Sheila Dillon (Duke University), a recent Kress Fellow; Mary Hollinshead (University of Rhode Island, a new Cooperating Institution); Paula Debnar (Mount Holyoke College, which had been without a representative in recent years); and Melissa Morison (Grand Valley State University, a new Cooperating Institution).

Ms. Lawton also reported the Committee's recommendations for the following School appointments: Kevin Glowacki (Indiana University) as Assistant Professor; and Carolyn Snively (Gettysburg College) as Whitehead Visiting Professor for the 2003–2004 academic year. The School appointments were confirmed by the Managing Committee. ❀

Former School Member **Emily Vermeule** (1950–51, 1964–65), whose passing was noted in the previous issue of *akoue*, has honored the School with a generous bequest of \$75,000. The bequest will be put into fellowship endowment with the goal of raising further funds in order to establish a fellowship in Ms. Vermeule's name.

NEH Fellow Explores Legacy of Alexander in Roman Empire

Thanks to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the School was able to fund the work of three outstanding scholars during this past academic year: Frederick A. Cooper, University of Minnesota, took up residence in Athens for four months, working on his survey of vernacular architecture in the Peloponnese (see article on p. G3); L. Vance Watrous, State University of New York at Buffalo, used his six months to work on a book entitled Crete in the Bronze Age: The Development of Minoan Society; and Sulochana R. Asirvatham, Montclair State University, stayed at the School for ten months, exploring the contrasting images and invocations of Alexander the Great and Macedonia by writers and thinkers in the Roman Empire, as she describes here.

My project, “Macedonia and Memory: the Legacy of Alexander in the Rhetoric and Historiography of the Second Sophistic,” asks how the Macedonian past fits into the “Greek” ethnic and cultural identity of Greek imperial writers. The term “Second Sophistic” refers to the period of the Roman empire (approximately 50–250 A.D.) during which writers expressed their Greek pride through the linguistic and thematic reinvocation of the past, replacing Hellenistic *koine* with an atticizing Greek and focusing on the world of the independent city-states prior to the Greek defeat by Macedon at Chaironeia. Given that their classical literary models viewed the Macedonians as belonging to the fringes of the Greek world or as outright barbarians, it is no wonder that these writers had a mixed view of the Macedonians. But then there is Alexander the Great himself, champion of Hellenism and Hellenic ideal. Because this “Hellenic” Alexander has had such enormous staying power, it is necessary to put this image of him into its proper ideological context.

In my view, the Greekness of Alexander is not *essential* but is a creation of the historical moment. Given that Greek writers' classicism was encouraged by the philhellenism of Trajan and Hadrian, it is reasonable to connect the renewed interest among Greeks in Alexander to the Roman interest in him, asking to what extent the Second Sophistic wanted to see Alexander's empire as a precursor to the Roman. As classicizers, these writers are unlikely to make explicit comparisons between Alexander and Rome, although implicit ones are plentiful—the most well known is perhaps Dio Chrysostom's use of Alexander as a stand-in for Trajan in his *Kingship Speeches*.

I focus on how the connection between Alexander and Rome is manipulated—either downplayed or emphasized—through the invocation or suppression of Alexander's “Macedonian” background. As demonstrated by modern work on ethnic identity, it is be-

lieved itself—not a preexisting set of biological, linguistic, or cultural “facts”—that is the linchpin of collective identity. Thus identity is subjective, as are ethnic terms such as “Greek” and “Macedonian,” which do not have explanatory value in and of themselves but rather an enormous symbolic power.

Perhaps the most significant pattern of self-identification in the Classical period was that of opposition. The Greek self was mapped against a contrasting set of stereotypes that formed the “barbarian Other.” It is within this context that the *tertium quid* of “Macedonia” must be understood. My study shows that the Macedonians are dissociated from positive cultural traits that would make them more “Greek”—their lack of rhetorical schooling is emphasized, and the Macedonian gold, which we associate with craftsmanship, is seen only as potential for bribery or proof of barbarian excess. But Macedonia does have a positive association with military prowess, which is taken not from the Classical but from the Hellenistic period. Here we have a rare glimpse of *Macedonian* self-identification, one that coincides with Greek views of Macedonia: for example, the ethnic *Makedon* was worn as a badge of pride in Hellenistic colonies; and to the extent that material goods can be said to produce an “ethnic discourse,” we can cite the common depiction of the Macedonian shield on coins and tombstones, the depiction of weapons and battle scenes in tomb paintings, and the use of weaponry as grave goods.

Thus, while the Second Sophistic's characterization of Alexander the Great as a “Macedonian” was not compatible with his characterization as a cultural Greek, Alexander's association with Macedonia could be appropriated (alongside Alexander's self-promotion as a second Achilles) to create a “Hellenic” model for imperialism, with which a self-identified Greek might compete, if he wished, with the greatest *tertium quid* of all: Rome. ❀

Reports from the Wiener Laboratory

Wiener Laboratory X-Ray Facility Used to Examine Agora Artifacts

JULIE UNRUH

CONSERVATOR, AGORA EXCAVATIONS

During the summer of 2001, the Wiener Laboratory received a permit from the Greek Atomic Energy Commission to operate the Lab's x-ray unit, which had never been used despite having been purchased nearly a decade before. Approval for x-ray operations came after three criteria were met: 1) proof that the operator (Sherry Fox, Director of the Wiener Laboratory) had passed a radiation safety course; 2) inspection of the x-ray unit; and 3) inspection of the protective shielding surrounding the machine—in essence, a lead-lined booth had been constructed to protect anyone in the vicinity from exposure to x-rays. Since that time, the machine has been used to x-ray human and animal bones for the purpose of observing the internal structure of bone in particular with regard to suspected cases of disease or trauma. Additionally, Ms. Fox has received requests to x-ray geological core samples and ceramic artifacts. There are multiple applications for radiography and it is great to observe this technology, which has been known since Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895, being used at the American School.

On February 20, three bronze daggers and one small bronze knife excavated from Mycenaean tombs at the Agora Excavations in 1998 were x-rayed in the new Wiener Laboratory facility for the first time. During examination of the daggers in the Agora conservation lab, it was observed that the tips

of the objects were delaminating. Additionally, the surface corrosion contained organic materials preserved “pseudomorphically” (a process by which a mineral replica of organic material is retained in the corrosion layer). Since dagger blades should be solid cast metal, I suspected that what was visible to the naked eye was not dagger blades, but pseudomorphically preserved scabbards encasing the blades.

The x-rays confirmed that all three daggers rest inside scabbards. Subsequent examination of the corrosion layers with the help of the x-radiographs has clarified details of the scabbards' construction. Additionally, the examination confirms that all daggers, as well as the small knife, were buried wrapped in pieces of cloth bound with cordage. These organic materials can now be described in some detail.

All dagger blades are substantial, well-cast metal, indicating functional weapons. One dagger has a burned-in repair on the hilt that is not visible to the naked eye.

Although no sheath was seen on the knife, the small knife delivered a big surprise: an unexpectedly complex construction. The knife blade was assembled from two sheets of metal joined together, leaving a narrow void at the handle end. An extra piece of metal was inserted into the void. The insert is significantly more opaque to the x-rays than the knife blade, indicating a denser material than the blade itself. After the x-radiographs revealed this construction, the cross sections of the blade, visible at breaks, were reexamined. The insert can be clearly identified and appears to be a higher-quality bronze (high lead content was not detected in microchemical tests, but further analysis can identify the alloy). It was first assumed that the insert originally extended into the handle as a stabilizing flange, but examination established that the insert was always contained solely within the blade. Its pur-

pose may have been to adjust the balance of the blade. The x-radiographs suggest that this knife is not a weapon: the laminated construction and the lower-quality metal blade indicate that it was not manufactured to withstand great stresses. However, the careful engineering identifies the object as a utilitarian tool.



Bronze Age Faunal Remains from Knossos

VALASIA ISAAKIDOU

WIENER LAB FAUNAL FELLOW, 2001–2002

During my Wiener Laboratory Faunal Fellowship, I studied Bronze Age faunal remains from Knossos, Crete, with the aim of exploring issues of island biogeography, animal management and consumption, and the potential of animal bones to complement Linear B livestock records.

In terms of island biogeography, Crete is an ideal place to study human impact on the environment. Paleontology and island biogeography suggest that the mammals encountered in Neolithic and later archaeological deposits on Crete, and the island's present-day fauna, derive from purposeful (e.g., domesticates) or accidental (e.g., rodents) introductions by humans. The discovery of fallow deer (*Dama dama*) in Late Minoan I levels confirms the suggestion that humans introduced “wild” as well as “domestic” animals to the island. A few very large goat specimens of Early Minoan and later date also raise the possibility that a population of feral goats, possibly precursors of the modern “agrimi,” had developed at a relatively early stage. Analysis of the Neolithic remains (the next stage of my research) may clarify the antiquity of the feralization process.

Analysis of skeletal elements and butchery marks provided insights into carcass processing and consumption. Absence of deer head and foot bones suggests primary butchery of carcasses off-site. Arguably, deer were hunted despite having been introduced to the island by humans. Conversely, sheep, goats, and pigs are represented by all parts of the skeleton, as expected of animals bred near the settlement. Of interest is the extreme rarity of cattle head remains, perhaps indicating that cattle skulls were curated or displayed and thus not deposited with the rest of the skeleton. Butchery marks show a change in carcass processing from Early to

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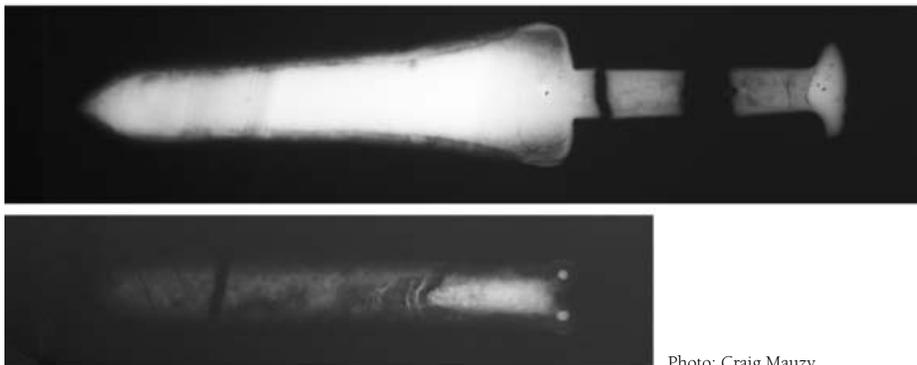
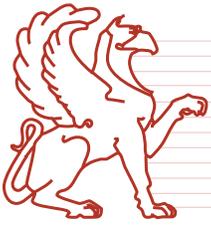


Photo: Craig Mauzy

Upper photo: Mycenaean dagger with scabbard visible around the blade. Lower photo: Small Mycenaean knife with insert near handle.



Gennadeion News

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

Gennadeion Acquires Rare Turkish Naval History

Another rarity has joined the collections of the Gennadius Library: the *Tuhfet ül-kibâr fi esfâr il-bihâr* (“A gift to the Great concerning naval expeditions,” i.e., Maritime wars of the Turks) by Mustafa Ibn Abdallah, also known as Katib Chelebi or Haji Khalife. The book was printed in Constantinople in 1141 A.H. (*anno Hegirae*; i.e., 1729 A.D.). Bound in gilt calf, it has 84 leaves printed in Ottoman Turkish, five double-page engraved plates (four maps and a diagram of two mariners’ compasses), and underlinings and marginal notes in Arabic in red and black. The plates were engraved by a journeyman engraver from Vienna who had been persuaded to come to Constantinople. The four maps illustrate the Eastern and Western hemispheres, the Mediterranean littoral from Gibraltar



“Map of Greece” from the book *Tuhfet ül-kibâr fi esfâr il-bihâr*.

Collection of the Gennadius Library

to Palestine, the Aegean Sea, and the Adriatic Sea.

Printed in an edition of 1000 copies, the work is the first illustrated Turkish printed book,

from the first Muslim press to be established in Constantinople.

Composed in 1656, it is a compilation whose main section is a history of the Ottoman navy and

naval wars, from the conquest of Constantinople to wars of the author’s own time, such as those against Rhodes and Negropont. It includes an introductory geographical summary of conditions around the Balkans and the Black Sea, a chronological list of all Ottoman admirals, a description of the administrative organization of the navy and dockyards, ships in the Ottoman navy, and their equipment and maintenance, with suggestions for improvement.

Almost 100 years after the publication of the original edition, James Mitchell published an English translation of it under the title *The history of the maritime wars of Turks, translated from the Turkish of Haji Khalifeh* (London, 1831), but only chapters 1 through 4 were included. ❁

— Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian

East Wing Renovations and Expansion Underway

The President of Greece, Constantine Stephanopoulos, tapped into place the cornerstone for Cotsen Hall in the February 9 groundbreaking ceremony for Phase II, part of the Gennadius Library’s campaign for renovation and expansion. In addition to Lloyd E. Cotsen, other major donors will be honored in the Main Building and East Wing. The new Rare Book Reading Room will take the name of the late John B. Mandilas, thanks to the generous support of KOSMOCARS S.A.; the extension to the Main Reading Room will be named in memory of the late Dory Papastratou, due to the generosity of her family; and the Seminar Room in the Main Building will memorialize Mary and Stratos Athanassiades, thanks to a generous gift from Elaine and Ted Athanassiades and family.

(See page G2 for more photos from the event.)



President Stephanopoulos places the cornerstone.

Photo: Spiros Anagnostopoulos

Gennadeion Archives Acquire New Collections

“Obsessed by the Cataclysm”

The papers of poet Takis Sinopoulos, whose poetry is infused with the melancholy and trauma of war, have finally come to rest in the Gennadeion Archives, a bequest of his widow, Maria Sinopoulou. One of the most admired and honored Greek poets, Takis Sinopoulos (1917–1981) was a doctor by profession. His poetry drew often on the traumatic experience of the Italian War (1940–1941), the German-Italian occupation (1941–1944), and the Greek Civil War (1945–1949). According to Kimon Friar, who has translated into English a selection of poems, under the title *Landscape of Death*, Sinopoulos in all his poetry “remained obsessed by the cataclysmic events of those years . . . The world is depicted as a ravaged land of black cypress trees, inhabited by the ‘wandering dead,’ where the sea has turned to stone . . .” His poetic collections include *Midpoint* (1951), *Cantos* (1953), *Acquaintance with Max* (1956), *Night and Counterpoint* (1959), *Deathfeast* (1972), and *Chronicle* (1975). Composer Mikis Theodorakis has set some of Sinopoulos’ poetry to music.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan,
Archivist



“Once upon a time there was a lonely man named Theodore. . . until he found his companion . . . music.”

This is how Theodore Vavayiannis describes himself and his association with music on one of his albums, among the items now housed in the Archives of the Gennadius Library.

In 1999 the papers of Theodore Vavayiannis, conductor of the Athens State Orchestra dur-

ing the period 1942–1969, were given to the Gennadius Library by his widow, Ypatia. These materials now reside in archival boxes and enclosures. The contents of the boxes are organized in seven series, which include: photographs of his professional life (1925–1988); programs, newspaper clippings, and engagement contracts; honorary awards; musical scores, books, and magazines, with references to both Vavayiannis and Dimitris Mitropoulos; and memorials to Dimitris Mitropoulos, covering the period 1936–1961 and including 36 letters from Mitropoulos to Vavayiannis.

Theodore Vavayiannis was a very talented conductor who began his musical career at age 14, when he enrolled in the Athens Conservatory. His professional education began in 1929 when, while he was still a student, Dimitris Mitropoulos took him on as his assistant and pupil. Mitropoulos was then Leading Director of the Symphony Orchestra of the Athens Conservatory. Vavayiannis was one of the rare students who knew from the beginning that he would become a conductor. Mitropoulos’ respect for Vavayiannis’ talent and commitment to his goal fostered a relationship between the two that lasted until the former’s death.

Just before World War II, at about the same time Mitropoulos left Greece to pursue a career abroad, Vavayiannis left for Berlin with a one-year scholarship to study at the Hochschule für Musik. He returned to Greece in 1940 and was soon commissioned, officially for the first time, to conduct the Athens Conservatory Orchestra. In 1942 the orchestra was renamed The Athens State Orchestra and Vavayiannis was given the position of Second Director, later to

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Gennadeion Groundbreaking: A Photo Gallery



Director of the School, James D. Muhly, and President of the Gennadius Library, Catherine Vanderpool, break ground for the East Wing.

Photo: Spiros Anagnostopoulos



Haris Kalligas, Director of the Gennadius Library, describes the Phase II plans to President Stephanopoulos.

Photo: Marie Mauzy



The groundbreaking service is led by monks from the nearby monastery, Moni Petrakos, donor of the land on which the School built the Gennadius Library.

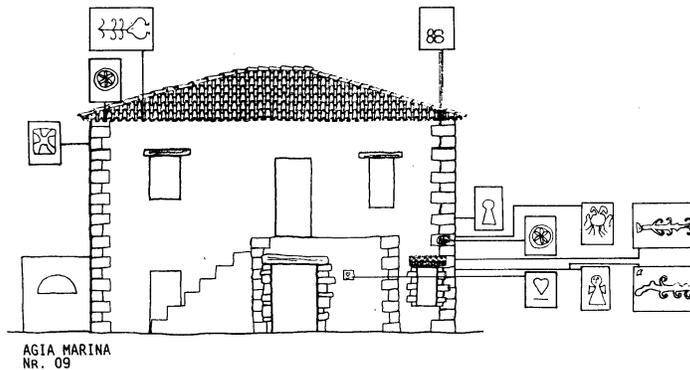
Photo: Spiros Anagnostopoulos

Exhibition, Catalogue Illuminate Peloponnese

Thanks to an NEH Senior Research Fellowship, Frederick A. Cooper, Professor at the University of Minnesota and Mellon Professor at the American School from 1982 to 1985, spent four months in Athens at the Gennadius Library this past year completing a catalogue, *Vernacular Architecture of the Northwest Peloponnesos*, and mounting an exhibition at the Library, as he describes here.

From 1991 to 2000, I directed the Morea Project, a survey of vernacular architecture in the northwest Peloponnese which comprises villages and abandoned settlements dating from 1204, start of the Frankish period, to the mid-twentieth century. For 10 summer field seasons, professional scholars and crews of 10 to 15 undergraduate and graduate students worked under me to record architectural data on computer-applicable field sheets.

The result is a corpus of over 3,500 buildings in 153 villages and 19 medieval kastro sites. The crews also used geographic information system (GIS) technologies for mapping the villages and sites and adopted universal transverse mercator (UTM) for georeferencing every plan. These technologies led to digitized elevation models for each site surveyed and for the entire re-



AGIA MARINA
NR. 09
Agia Marina (Achaia), House 9.

gion of the Morea Project, with Arc/Info (GIS) files generating graphics from the database. In this format, the results of the Morea Project were, and continue to be, queried in an infinite number of ways, resulting in fresh points of view. Classified images obtained by spectral analysis using tapes from the LANDSAT 4 satellite and ERDAS

software led to the discovery of several of our most important and early Frankish kastro sites, such as Misovouni in Achaia. This branch of remote sensing has come to be known as phytoarchaeology.

This past spring, the results of our work were published in *Vernacular Architecture of the Northwest Peloponnesos*, a bilingual

corpus of all the surveyed villages and abandoned sites and their buildings. In addition to many illustrations and maps, the publication includes analytical essays by Kostis Kourelis, Helen Bradley Foster, Mary B. Coulton, Joseph D. Alcherms, and myself. The accompanying exhibition opened in May at the Gennadius Library, thanks to the cooperation of Director Haris Kalligas. It travels to the new Chlemoutzi Museum, Patras, in August, through the kind support of Dimitris Athanasoulis, epemelete of the Patras Byzantine Ephoreia. In October, it moves to the University of Minnesota–Weisman Art Museum, and then probably to Connecticut College.

For her support and for encouraging the Morea Survey throughout a decade, most special thanks go to Maria-Mirto Georgopoulou, Director of the Patras Byzantine Ephoreia. ❀

New Collections

continued from page G2

become Leading Director, General Director, and Archivist. During his career he worked with distinguished musicians in Greece and in cities abroad, where he conducted more than 50 concerts. A forced retirement during the dictatorship of 1969 ended his career with the Athens Orchestra, as well as his long-time teaching position at the Athens Conservatory.

Vavayiannis is remembered not only as a fine musician, but also as a teacher who helped many talented students rise through the musical world. He died in 1988 at the age of 83.

Vavayiannis rarely conducted with a score—an ability he acquired while studying under

Mitropoulos, who encouraged his presence at all rehearsals and performances for the purpose of learning the music by heart. He also rarely used the baton. Following in the steps of Mitropoulos, his love of modern music led him to present many new works both in Greece and abroad. Stravinsky, Schonberg, and Hindemith were frequently performed. Among Greek composers were Palantios, Konstantinidis, and Nezeritis.

Letters that Mitropoulos sent to Vavayiannis during the years 1936 and 1940–1959 reveal the great affection and respect both men had for each other. Most of the letters show Mitropoulos' continuing concern for his former student. For example, when Vavayiannis was asked to

give a concert in Washington D.C., with the Symphony Orchestra, in 1955, Mitropoulos wrote offering his assistance and advice. In another letter, dated November 17, 1959, Mitropoulos reveals his concerns about Vavayiannis' decision to take the position of General Director and Archivist of the Athens State Orchestra, in addition to the post of Leading Director he already held—a position Vavayiannis ultimately accepted, despite Mitropoulos' advice, and held until his retirement. Unfortunately, the letters that Vavayiannis wrote in response are not preserved in the Mitropoulos archive. ❀

— Constance Zavos, Assistant to the Archives at the Gennadius Library



Theodore Vavayiannis carrying the ashes of Dimitris Mitropoulos (1961).

Photo: Archives of the Gennadius Library

Gennadius News

Gennadeion Gardens Focus of Stateside Events

Gennadius Library friends and family joined Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Alexander Philon to celebrate Clean Monday at Estiatorio Milos in New York City on March 18. The evening raised funds for the renovations to the Library's gardens, thanks to the energetic support of Trustees Ted Athanassiades, Mike Keeley, Nassos Michas, Leo Milonas and Alex Zagoreos. It was also an opportunity for guests to honor the Philons, staunch supporters of the Library's campaign for renovation and expansion. Among the attendees were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Anagnos, Mrs. Themis Hades, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jaharis, Mrs. Maria Lyras, Mr. and Mrs. Loucas Tsilas, Mr. Elias Sitanas, Mr. Constantine Tsitsera, and Mr. and Mrs. Sotirios Vahaviolos.

Mrs. Philon, who serves on the Board, chairs the Trustees' garden committee. In May, she and Ambassador Philon hosted a dinner party at the Greek Embassy in Washington to honor the Gennadius Library and to introduce to the guests Laurie Olin, founding partner of The

Olin Partnership, his partner, Dennis McGlade, and Associate Cricket Brien, who are working on the garden's Master Plan. It was also the Philons' last formal dinner party in Washington. Since then, they have returned to Athens, where Ambassador Philon will assume new responsibilities in Greece's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



While in Athens...

In March, Athenian Trustees Apostolos Doxiades, Loucas Kyriacopoulos, Lana Mandilas, Margarita Samourkas, Elias Stassinopoulos, and the President of the Library, Catherine Vanderpool hosted a dinner party in the Library's Main Reading Room in honor of the United States' new Ambassador to Greece, Thomas Miller, and his wife, Bonnie. Among those on hand to welcome the ambassadorial couple were Mr. and Mrs. Mario Dalleggio, Mr. and Mrs. Dimitris Daskalopoulos, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fessas, Mr. and Mrs. Anastassios Kallitsantis, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Karatzas, Mr. and Mrs. Panos Laskaridis, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Loulis, and Mr. and Mrs. Minas Tanes. ❀



Clean Monday celebrants, from right: Helen Philon, wife of Ambassador Alexander Philon; and Olin Partnership attendees Dennis McGlade, Cricket Brien, Laurel Holtzapple, and Clare Mitchell.

Photo: Carol Yam

Library Hosts Bookbinding Exhibition

The international association Les Amis de la Reliure d'Art (ARA), encompassing professionals and connoisseurs alike in the world of bookbinding, is organizing the VII^e Forum International de la Reliure d'Art in Athens, November 21–24, 2002. The Gennadius Library has been invited to host two lectures as well as an exhibition of some of the Library's rare bindings, among the finest of their kind. The exhibition will be curated by well-known bookbinder Evangelia Tzanetatou, who will also collaborate with the Library on the accompanying catalogue, an important addition to the publications of the Library's collection.

For further information, contact Head Librarian Sophie Papageorgiou at Spapageorg@ascsa.edu.gr.

Tribute to Coulson Highlights Philoi Events

For over twenty years, the *Philoi*, or Friends, of the Gennadius Library have served as a support group for the Library. Each year, under the leadership of their President, now Stella Chrysochou, the *Philoi* organize an active calendar of lectures and events for their members.

The late William D.E. Coulson, Director of the ASCSA from 1987 to 1997, was remembered in a November lecture inaugurating the winter series. In his honor, guest speaker Thomas Brogan, Director of the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, spoke on the work of American scholars in eastern Crete, among whom Mr. Coulson had figured prominently for many years.

In December, the General Secretary of the *Philoi*, Anthe Valsamaki, an icon painter of note, led the *Philoi* on a guided tour of the Byzantine collection of the Benaki Museum. The Byzantine heritage also figured in the January lecture by Agamemnon Tselikas, paleographer and specialist on the Byzantine period. Mr. Tselikas shared his knowledge of the manuscripts preserved in the libraries of the Patriarchates of Alexandria and Jerusalem. That same evening also saw the traditional cutting of

the *Philoi's* New Year's *vassilopita* in the presence of many friends and Trustees of the Library.

The month of February, which began with the groundbreaking for the Library's East Wing renovations and expansion, closed with Ioannes Mazarakis-Ainian, General Secretary of the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece, speaking at the Library's annual event in memory of John Gennadius. Mr. Mazarakis-Ainian presented a lecture originally delivered by Gennadius in 1925, discussing the Greek cultural centers that existed during the last two centuries of Turkish dominion.

In March, the *Philoi* visited the rare collections of the Library of the Benaki Museum. Spring activities also included a May talk by Fani-Marie Tsigakou, Curator of Prints and Drawings at the Benaki Museum, on the Greece of Edward Lear, as well as an excursion to Alexandria, Egypt, and a visit to that city's new library. ❀

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Corinth Excavations Explore Two Areas of Panayia Field

Guy D.R. Sanders, Director of the Corinth Excavations, recounts some of the discoveries made at the School's oldest excavation during the 2001 season, excerpted here from his report to the Director of the School, James D. Muhly, and the Managing Committee.

In on-going excavations at the Panayia Field, southeast of the Forum at Corinth, the mid-Roman house has now been exposed over an extent in excess of 1000 square meters. Removal of the floors revealed evidence for earlier structures. When the mid-Roman house was constructed the entire area was terraced and leveled, destroying all but the foundations of walls and pockets of material in the west and trimming down deposits to above the floors in the east. On the west side were illegible scraps of walling loosely associated with a Late Archaic to early Classical secondary deposit which contained miniature vessels and small figurines. The top of what appears to be an early Roman basement with plastered walls was uncovered. One of the robbing trenches of this structure re-

vealed large stones covering a cavity that may well prove to be a grave; three substantially complete Middle Geometric oenochoi found in adjacent Late Roman disturbances in the immediate area suggest the presence of Geometric graves, of which this could be one. To the east the lower reaches of a small built cistern, faced with plaster, yielded a deposit of late fourth to very early third century B.C. pottery. Further to the east are the floors and foundations of a small structure that was probably built in the second half of the first century B.C. and went out of use in the mid-first century. Under the floor of this structure the complete skeleton of a tortoise was found, along with a lamp dating to the reign of Augustus and a coin ca. 44–40 B.C.

To the north of the exposed portion of the

mid-Roman house and the sixth-century bath, work continued on an area of about 500 square meters with the intention of eventually defining and exposing contemporary and earlier structures. Further exposure of this area required the removal of graves thought to be part of the edge of Panayia Cemetery, which was used into the early twentieth century and was known to exist immediately to the northwest. Special permission was sought from the Deme of Corinth to excavate these graves and reinter the post-Greek War of Independence remains in one of the current facilities. Study of the contexts and their contents showed that the burials are in fact ca. 1600 to 1670. A total of 59 graves with remains represent-

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Mellon Fellow Pursues Research on Paper, Watermarks

Nina Voutova of St. Cyril National Library, Sofia, Bulgaria was among the year's recipients of a Research Fellowship under the Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program. Here she describes the results of a fruitful three-month stay at the School.

My research fellowship enabled me to conduct extensive research for my project, "Comparative Analysis of the Paper and Watermarks of the Greek and Slavic Manuscripts (14th–15th c.) based on their Filigree Research." Working mainly with the collection of Greek manuscripts in the National Library in Athens, I studied the manuscripts of this time period whose descriptions are included in the catalogues of the collection. This collection is an extremely rich source of information on various aspects of the history, literature, and culture of Greece and the Balkan Peninsula. The study of these manuscripts from a filigree point of view provides undeniable proof of the direct interaction between the two cultures—Byzantine and Slavic—and of the general impact of Byzantine scholarship on Slavic (and, in particular, Bulgarian) literary work.

I subjected to a filigree analysis nearly 400 manuscripts included in the catalogues and dated to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Some 115 were eliminated in the primary processing as obviously not belonging to the period in question. My detailed excerption of watermarks ultimately covered some 285 manuscripts and 945 watermarks that clearly fall within my period of study.

One of the main objectives of my research was the precise (as far as the filigree analysis allows) dating of these manuscripts. I was able to ascertain that a considerable number of them are dated incorrectly in the descriptions in the Sakkelionos Catalogue (Sakkelionos I., *Katalogos ton heirographon tis Ethnikis Bibliothikis tis Ellados*, En Athinais, 1892). In some cases the deviation from the correct date is considerable, a discrepancy that can be explained by the fact that at the time the Catalogue was published, description of the manuscripts' heritage was often lax. As for the filigree analysis of the paper manuscripts, it was left unconsidered at the time.

Quite different is the case with the catalogue of L. Politis (*Katalogos heirographon tis Ethnikis Bibliothikis tis Ellados*, Athinais, 1991), where the watermarks are an important element in dating every described paper manuscript. Consequently, the dates are exact and the chronological limits narrow, on the order of 20 years at most.

Because paper was introduced in this region in the fourteenth century and became a widely used writing material in the Balkan Peninsula during the fifteenth century, the comparison of types of paper is a step toward

the establishment of a framework of the cultural influences in the region, as revealed in literary production. Thus, the study of the Greek manuscripts from a filigree point of view is of utmost importance to the understanding of these influences. Having already gathered and processed the Slavic manuscripts, I will now be able to compare them with the Greek manuscripts and make the relevant conclusions that are the goal of my research.

The opportunity given to me by the Mellon Research Fellowship was crucial to fulfilling my project goals. Moreover, meeting colleagues from the School turned out to be as important as my immediate research work. I am grateful to everyone there for their assistance and encouragement, as well as to my colleagues at the National Library for their kindness and support. I met many friends from other academic institutions whose advice was very helpful. One interesting idea raised in my discussions with them is to prepare an album of the watermarks used in the oldest Greek paper manuscripts held in the National Library, which can serve as a supplement to the descriptions in this collection. I hope to carry out this idea with the kind help of my colleagues. ❀

People & Places γεγονόσ και γεγονότα

Outgoing School Director **James D. Muhly** gave the keynote address (“Archaeology and Archaeometry: Why we need (and should want) to work together”) at the Ninth International Aegean Conference, organized jointly by the University of Liège and Yale University. The theme of the conference, held April 18–21 on the Yale campus, was “METRON: Measuring the Aegean Bronze Age.”



At the January meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), **Charles K. Williams II** and **Nancy Bookidis**, longtime Director and Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations, received a special award for outstanding public service for their role in the recovery of the artifacts stolen from the Corinth Museum in 1990.



All photos by Marie Mauzy unless otherwise specified.



On March 2, the School sponsored a recital featuring American mezzo-soprano **Jessi Baden** (right) and composer/pianist **Andrew Simpson** (center), whose wife, **Sarah Ferrario** (left), was a Regular Member of the School in '02. The program included the premiere performance of Dr. Simpson's song cycle *Klytemnestra Songs*, drawn from his one-act opera *Agamemnon* (1999–2001), based on Aeschylus' tragedy.



Kiki Lembesi (former Ephor, Ephoreia of Trade and Private Collections, Ministry of Culture) and **George Despinis** (Emeritus Professor, University of Thessaloniki) at Prof. Despinis' Feb. 12, 2002 lecture concerning his new observations on sculptural reliefs in the Theater of Dionysos in Athens.



Photo: John Coleman

Regular and Associate Members at ancient Lato, Crete.



Mary Voigt (College of William and Mary), who spoke at the School on February 5, 2002 on “Gordion and the Phrygians,” with **Sedef Cokay** and **Emel Erfen**, visiting from Turkey on the ARIT-ASCSA Aegean Fellows program.



Photo: Robert Bridges

No, this is *not* Montreal: a record-breaking snowstorm blanketed Athens in December for a surreal several days. In a city virtually without snow shovels or plows, Athenians simply had to wait for the meltdown before life could get back to normal.



At the Open Meeting on the work of the School in March: Gorham P. Stevens Fellow **Bronwen Wickkiser** with incoming School Director (and outgoing Managing Committee Chair) **Stephen V. Tracy**, who spoke on his pioneering work on Athenian letter-cutters.



Clockwise from top-left:

Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr. (University of California at Berkeley) gave the March 2002 Trustees' Lecture on "Sardis and the Lydians."

Wolf D. Niemeier (Director of the Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Athens) spoke on "Hittites and Western Anatolia prior to the Ionian Migration" in January 2002.

Angeliki Andriomenou, Emeritus Ephor of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Thebes, spoke on "The Archaic Tombs of Akraiphia and the Attic Grave Stele of Mnasiheios" in November 2001.

Philippos Iliou was speaker at the Twenty-First Annual Walton Lecture, March 2002, addressing the topic "Βιβλία με συνδρομητές."



Wiener Lab Reports

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Photo: Valasia Isaakidou

Pig bones chopped with a cleaver? Two lower parts of thigh bones from a LMIA context at Knossos, butchered in an identical manner.

Late Minoan. EM bones bear metal knife marks consistent with small-scale butchery, perhaps by individual households. LMI bone groups, however, exhibit the use of heavy cleaver-like tools and fairly standardized patterns of both knife and cleaver butchery. Standardization is consistent with butchery by specialists and the use of cleavers with large-scale processing. The above, combined with the presence of articulating bones from meaty joints of sheep and goats in a closed LMIA deposit, suggest major episodes of consumption, such as large-scale feasts.

As regards animal management, LMIII levels at Knossos (contemporary with the Linear B archives) have not revealed numerous adult sheep mandibles as might have been expected, given the Linear B emphasis on wether flocks kept for wool. This discrepancy raises several intriguing possibilities: that palatial wool sheep were not consumed at Knossos, or at least in the area around the palace; that the livestock recorded in Linear B were only a modest part of the animals mobilized for palatial consumption; or that wool sheep were not kept into adulthood and thus that the turnover of animals in the wether flocks was far more rapid than has hitherto been assumed. Each of these alternatives carries the implication that the Linear B tablets provide an incomplete picture of livestock management in LMIII Crete.



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2002–2003 Fellowships

The following individuals have been awarded fellowships for study at the School during the 2002–03 academic year:

| NAME | INSTITUTION | FELLOWSHIP |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
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| Timothy Ray Beck | University of Minnesota | Lucy Shoe Meritt |
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| William Stanley Bubelis | University of Chicago | John Williams White |
| Charles Denver Graninger | Cornell University | Michael Jameson |
| Joann Gulizio | University of Texas at Austin | Bert Hodge Hill |
| James Hunt | Fordham University | James Rignall Wheeler |
| Brenda Longfellow | University of Michigan | Rackham Fellow |
| Lawrence John Myer | Harvard University | Honorary School Fellow; Norton Fellow |
| Michael Kevin Pluta | University of Texas at Austin | Heinrich Schliemann |
| Chad Matthew Schroeder | University of Michigan | Virginia Grace |
| Kristen Seaman | Univ. of California, Berkeley | Fulbright |
| Erin Walcek | Univ. of Missouri-Columbia | Brunilde Ridgway |
| Justin Walsh | University of Virginia | Fulbright; Honorary School Fellow |
| Christopher Welser | Brown University | Thomas Day Seymour |
| Andrew Wilburn | University of Michigan | Brunilde Ridgway |
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| Claudia Zatta | Johns Hopkins University | James and Mary H. Ottaway, Jr. |
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| Craig Hardiman | Ohio State University | Samuel H. Kress |
| Sarah Lepinski | Bryn Mawr College | Homer A. & Dorothy B. Thompson |
| Jennifer Palinkas | Emory University | Gorham Phillips Stevens |
| Gloria R. Park | University of North Carolina | Fulbright |
| Spencer Adams Pope | Brown University | Eugene Vanderpool |
| Rossitza Roussanova | University of Maryland | M. Alison Frantz |
| Kára L. Schenk | Johns Hopkins University | Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem |
| Aikaterini-Akrivi | | |
| Skourtoupoulou | University of Cambridge | Wiener Lab: Geoarchaeology |
| Eleni Stravopodi | Athens University | Wiener Lab: J. Lawrence Angel Fellowship in Skeletal Studies |
| Hilda Westervelt | Harvard University | Edward Capps |
| SENIOR ASSOCIATE FELLOWS | | |
| Barbara Barletta | University of Florida | NEH |
| Peter Bystrický | Comenius University | Mellon Research |
| Rosalia Christidou | Paris X-Nanterre University | Wiener Lab: Faunal Studies |
| Horia Ion Ciugudean | Muzeul National at Unirii | Mellon Research |
| John Franklin | American Academy in Rome | Oscar Broneer |
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| Carol Lawton | Lawrence University | Kress Agora Publications Fellow |
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| Vasilica Lungu | University of Bucharest | Mellon Research |
| Maryanne Schultz | University of Buffalo | Solow Summer Research |
| Lea Stirling | University of Manitoba | Solow Summer Research |
| Mark Toher | Union College | NEH |
| Natalia Vogekoff-Brogan | ASCSA | Solow Summer Research |

Thessaloniki Conference Highlights Latest Work in Macedonia and Thrace

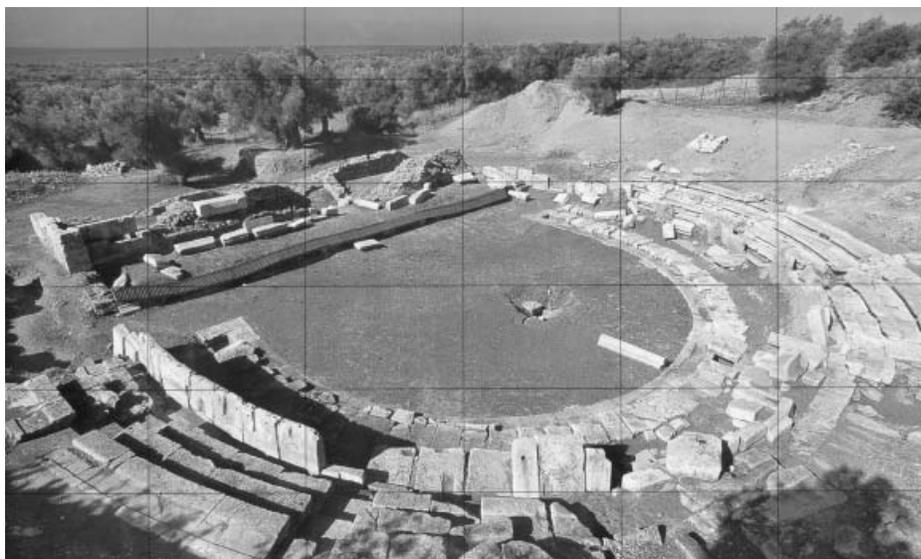
School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan and her husband Thomas Brogan, Director of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center, attended this highly regarded annual conference and provide an overview of recent work in the region.

The 15th Annual Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace took place at the University of Thessaloniki on February 14–16, 2002. In praise of the organizing committee, it must be mentioned that the proceedings of last year's conference have already been published in a large and well-illustrated volume.

The presentations, focusing on last year's fieldwork, were arranged geographically, proceeding from east to west. In Thrace, highlights include the impressive work on the recently excavated theater of ancient Maroneia, where architect George Karadedos is restoring the best-preserved parts of all three phases (Hellenistic and two Roman). Michalis Photiadis has discovered a flint quarry of the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods at Petrota of Rodopi. On the island of Thasos, at the northeast corner of the Agora near the Monument of Glaukos, the École Française d'Athènes presented convincing evidence for a τρίπτοια, an act of purification that involves the violent sacrifice of three animals (bovine, pig, and sheep) cut into two pieces, which are then buried without skinning.

At Amphipolis, more work has been accomplished in the east cemetery, revealing 800 burials, the earliest dating to the late fifth century B.C. The detailed study of the bones by archaeologist Sevi Triantafyllou has traced several interesting patterns in the burial population (e.g., the presence and absence of certain age groups, food consumption, and diseases). West of Amphipolis, at Argilos, archaeologist Zisis Bonias continued the excavation of a large Early Hellenistic olive-press building on the acropolis and suggests that the well-preserved, almost monumental architecture is indicative of the importance of the occupant (perhaps an *hetairos*?) whose living quarters were on the second floor.

In Thessaloniki, excavations continued beneath the Palace of Galerius and the area of the International Fair, revealing more evidence of Cassander's city, as well as in Ano Toumba, where archaeologist Kostas Soueref has unearthed more domestic architecture of the fourth century B.C. The latter should be associated with one of the many *πολιόματα* which participated in Cassander's synoecism. Stelios Andreou reported on the results of the petrographic and chemical analyses of Mycenaean pottery found in the prehistoric



Courtesy of poster from the 15th Annual Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace

The Hellenistic-Roman Theater of Maroneia.

excavations of Ano Toumba, suggesting that the local Mycenaean pottery of the twelfth century B.C. was produced in many centers and had a special function. Reinterpreting old evidence, Theodosia Stefanidou-Tiveriou argued that the so-called "Library" in the Roman Agora of Thessaloniki may actually have served the imperial ruler cult.

Moving further west, Maria Akamati presented an early Hellenistic tomb from Pella decorated with isolated figures, one of which is holding a staff above a chest. She has argued, on the evidence of similar iconography, that the figure represents an astronomer, also suggesting that the owner of the grave shared similar intellectual and philosophical interests. Of several important cemeteries of sixth and fifth centuries reported at the conference, the finds from 160 un plundered graves at Archontiko (near Pella), including several with rich sets of armor and weapons, by archaeologist Panikos Chrysostomou are exemplary and shed important light on the history of the Bottiaians. Another highlight of the conference was Mr. Chrysostomou's presentation of an early Neolithic stone seal with linear markings arranged in three lines. The seal was found during the excavations of the Neolithic settlement "Yiannitsa B" and may represent one of the earliest forms of writing in the world.

Finally, near Veria, archaeologist Angeliki Koukouvou presented evidence for two poros stone quarries used in the Hellenistic period. This evidence is of great importance since the quarries preserve unique information about ancient quarrying methods. Such evidence is usually lacking from marble quarries because of their continuous exploitation through the centuries. ❖

Evidence (Negropont)

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all the government offices were. Then we climbed to the Ottoman fortress of Kara Baba on the Boeotian mainland, from which we could look down over the whole site and attempt to visualize the tragic morning of July 12, 1470, when the Ottoman army breached the southeast wall while a strong Venetian fleet stood off, clearly visible to the north, but doing nothing to help the defenders. (The commander was tried and convicted of cowardice and dereliction.)

Two months later to the day, I revisited Chalkis, still collecting evidence for my edition of the *Memoir* of Giovan-Maria Angiollo, which describes the siege in detail. A light, cold rain fell steadily, and I recalled the warm January sunshine with longing and regret. ❖

Blegen Library News

Thompson Papers Illuminate World of Renowned Archaeologist

LIZABETH WARD PAPAGEORGIU
ASSISTANT TO THE ARCHIVES AT THE BLEGEN LIBRARY

Since early 2001, Eleni Dimitrakopoulou and I have been organizing the papers and miscellanea of Homer A. Thompson for the ASCSA Archives. This voluminous material (138 boxes in all) includes Mr. Thompson's personal, business, and official correspondence; books, pamphlets, and offprints; photographs, negatives, and 35-mm and lantern slides; personal manuscripts; an extensive oral interview conducted by the Getty Research Institute in 1997; and Agora sketches, drawings, plans, handwritten excavation notes, printed reports, and financial records, as well as Mr. Thompson's briefcase, diplomas, academic gowns, and honorary medals.

The papers document Mr. Thompson's early years as Assistant Director of the Agora Excavations and Professor and Curator at the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum from 1933 to 1947, his activities during World War II, his term as Field Director of the Agora Excavations from 1947 to 1968, his membership at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey from 1947 to 1977, and his active role as member of the Board of the ASCSA. Homer Thompson's reputation in the field of Greek archaeology is well known, but Ms. Dimitrakopoulou and I have experienced a special pleasure and even honor in getting a glimpse of both the professional and personal sides of this remarkable man through his extensive correspondence. His contacts stretched around the globe and encompassed not only a Who's Who of twentieth-century archaeologists, classicists, and art historians but also many notable names outside the field—such as George Kennan, Joseph Alsop, George Huxley, and Nancy Mitford, to name but a few. He was a prolific and prompt correspondent; even the simplest queries from young secondary- and primary-school children received well-considered answers.

Mr. Thompson is a biographer's delight—it appears he threw nothing away. The wide variety of papers he kept not only document his life, his ideas, and his work at the Agora but also offer interesting glimpses at life in the United States, Canada, and especially Athens during the rapidly changing years of



Photo: ASCSA Archives

From the Archives, 1980: George Mylonas welcomes Homer Thompson as a member of the Academy of Athens.

World War II, the Civil War period, and the following decades. We have found TWA New York–Paris ticket stubs dating to 1948, reports on the condition of the Greek Agora staff during World War II, an Institute of Advanced Study insider's chronicle of the Oppenheimer affair, and even an IAS memo inviting the staff to Albert Einstein's birthday party.

Mr. Thompson's correspondence reveals a man who saw the positive and the potential in everyone he knew. He encouraged and supported scholars from the former Soviet Union to study in the United States at a time when such support was not the norm. He was generous with his material and open-minded to new ideas in the field. Although in his oral history he disclaimed helping his junior colleagues, the incredible numbers of recommendations and grant applications he wrote in support of young scholars refute his claim. With never an ungenerous word about a colleague, often turned to as a mediator, he is repeatedly revealed as a man who simply found discord unproductive and distracting.

As of this progress report, this varied material has been sorted and catalogued. We are now storing the material in archival containers and refining the cataloguing in order to make it easily available to future scholars interested in studying the life and work of Homer Thompson, his broad range of personal and professional contacts both in and out of the field of archaeology, and the many-faceted world of archaeology in Greece during the last three quarters of the twentieth century. ❀

Wiener Lab Reports

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Holocene Landscape History of the Coastal Plain of Korinos

ATHANASIA KRAHTOPOULOU
GEOARCHAEOLOGY FELLOW, 2001–2002

Recent archaeological studies throughout the rich archaeological landscape of Macedonia's northern Pieria and detailed geoarchaeological investigation of central lowland Pieria have indicated that the landscape has changed dramatically during the Holocene and that geomorphic agents of soil erosion and valley alluviation have seriously affected the preservation and visibility of the archaeological record. The Holocene fluvial records examined are characterized by long periods of landscape stability and soil formation, interrupted by infrequent, yet in some cases dramatic, intervals of valley aggradation and occasional stream incision and lateral migration. Most of the known archaeological sites in the catchments of the two streams have suffered erosion, which has removed much of the preexisting soils and archaeological deposits. On the other hand, sediment transported by the streams of northern Pieria has buried the lower valleys under 6 to 10 meters of alluvial deposits during the last 85,000 years, obscuring "ancient topographies" and archaeological sites from surface survey, however intensive. Chance finds in exposures demonstrate that sites buried in this way range in date from the Early Neolithic to the Byzantine period.

Geoarchaeological work is currently being extended to the coastal zone of northern Pieria and, more specifically, to the coastal plain of Korinos. Stratigraphic investigation indicated that the area north of the modern village of Korinos preserves a transgressive/regressive sequence that, according to the few radiocarbon dates available and archaeological inclusions, is of Holocene age. During the postglacial sea-level rise, a marine embayment formed in this portion of the landscape and the shoreline was 4 to 5 kilometers landward of its present position. According to *in situ* buried archaeology, before or during the Bronze Age a sand barrier was established along the outer bay, creating a lagoon. Coarse sediments continued to accumulate on the outer sand barrier, as Early Iron Age to Byzantine archaeological remains situated on sand deposits show. According

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Wiener Lab Reports

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to radiocarbon dating, at least from the Bronze Age onward, alluvial deposits started to accumulate on the western margin of the lagoon, pushing the shoreline eastward. During the Early Christian period (third to fourth century A.D.), one of the streams of northern Pieria changed its course and started to discharge directly into the lagoon, resulting in rapid shore progradation and the creation of the alluvial plain that presently occupies the landscape north of the village of Korinos. It is very likely that a similar situation occurred in the entire coastal zone of Pieria, although there has been no systematic geoarchaeological research in the area and, therefore, specific information on the sequence and timing of events is not available.

The establishment of a marine embayment and the subsequent progressive creation of an extensive coastal plain and related shifts of the coastline have exercised a significant influence over settlement location. Many sites, presently situated inland of the fringes of the coastal plain of Korinos, were closer to the coast at the time of occupation. ❀

Whitehead Professor

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ments in archaeology and have no personal stake in the deliberations. One step in this direction would be to seat two other professional archaeologists on the Managing Committee's Excavation and Survey Committee in the places now reserved for the directors of the standing "School excavations" at the Athenian Agora and Corinth.

Second point: Potential excavators need encouragement in setting up and carrying out new projects of their own, especially smaller ones outside the main centers, if the younger generation is to make a distinctive contribution of its own. Why not redistribute the tasks of the School staff so that one administrator could work full-time on excavation and research questions? Among other benefits, we might then be able to reach out more to our Greek colleagues. For instance, we might make systematic inquiries of the local Ephoreias about potential projects in their districts that might be suitable for members of the foreign Schools. The research interests of School Members would thereby be stimulated in new directions that would be both productive for scholarship in general and helpful to our Greek colleagues. ❀

Blegen Bookshelf

Gifts to the Blegen Library in 2001 and 2002 greatly enriched the Library's collections. Numerous authors, both alumni of the ASCSA and library readers, donated copies of their books, and various individuals and organizations enhanced the Blegen collections through their generous gifts.

The staff of the Blegen Library would like to thank the following individual and institutional donors. (A list of authors who donated copies of their works will appear in the next issue of the newsletter.)

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Corinth

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ing 89 individuals were excavated. The majority were Christian burials but a small minority belonged to Moslems.

Removal of the last of the Early Modern walls in this northern part of the site in the area of the cemetery was completed. A large garbage pit partially excavated in 2000 was found to have been cut by one of the field walls and to have cut some of the graves. The wall in question appears on a plan of the village made soon after the accession of King

Otto, thus providing a *terminus ante quem* for the pit's contents ca. 1828. Coins within the pit, the latest two of which date to 1786, the 13th regnal year of Sultan Abdul Hameid, give a *terminus post quem* of ca. 1796 +/- 10. The deposit adds to the range of previously undated material from the Panayia site; this also includes contexts dating soon after the Greek War of Independence, ca. 1830, and deposits that immediately predate the earthquake of 1858. ❀

In Memoriam

DIANA BUITRON-OLIVER (1946–2002)



Diana Buitron-Oliver in Kourion, July 1988.

Archaeologist and curator Diana Buitron-Oliver died April 29 in Washington, D.C., after a long illness.

Diana first came to the American School as a Regular Member in 1972–73, while she was a Ph.D. candidate at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts. Later, with her husband Drew, she returned often to Greece and to the School. In 1992–93, she worked with Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp II as co-curator of the exhibition, "The Birth of Democracy," mounted at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. as part of the School's "Democracy 2500" celebrations.

Diana brought to the exhibition not only her keen eye for the object but also her considerable skills as a "curatorial diplomat," honed in the years she worked as guest curator at Washington's National Gallery of Art. There, she curated two major exhibitions devoted to the world of Greek art, "The Human Figure in Early Greek Art" (1987–88), which toured nationwide, and "The Greek Miracle: Classical Sculpture from the Dawn of Democracy, the Fifth Century B.C." (1992–93), which also went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Those exhibitions brought to this country, for the first time, a number of familiar masterpieces of classical Greek art, and museum attendance soared. Diana also co-curated with art historian Beth Cohen "The Odyssey and Ancient Art," an exhibition mounted at Bard College in 1992. Among Diana's many publications are the catalogues from these exhibitions. She also organized scholarly symposia and edited the

papers for publication, drawing on her widespread scholarly network to attract a dazzling array of speakers and topics. Of these symposia, two produced exceptionally well-received publications: "New Perspectives in Early Greek Art," *Studies in the History of Art* no. 32 (National Gallery of Art, 1991), and "The Interpretation of Architectural Sculpture in Greece and Rome," *Studies in the History of Art* no. 49 (National Gallery of Art, 1997).

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Diana excavated at the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion on Cyprus, focusing on the archaic precinct, resulting in the 1996 publication, *The Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion: Excavations in the Archaic Precinct*. She and Drew built a house in Cyprus in 1989, where they returned as often as possible, in between their extensive travels and busy lives in Washington, D.C. Their research interests led them to the Black Sea, the Near East, and throughout the Mediterranean world, as did their popularity as lecturers for the Smithsonian tour programs. Diana succeeded Dorothy Kent Hill as curator of Greek and Roman art at the Walters Art Gallery, where she served from 1977 to 1984. Since 1988, Diana was an adjunct professor at Georgetown University.

Diana's flair for fashion and style was legendary among her friends — she not only owned an apricot-colored Fortuny jacket, but actually wore it, a "family hand-me-down," she said — and she was always exquisitely turned out, whether on site or in the lecture hall. In her last year, Diana's passion for life, art, and the aesthetic never flagged. She continued to work as much as possible, teaching, advising, writing (she was preparing a manuscript on the Muses and working on a mystery novel), shopping with friends, and recommending what they should buy. She continued her travels with Drew, to India last winter, and to their beloved Cyprus in July. They had begun to consider a trip dubbed "Iran in a Van," and Diana spent the day she died packing for a cruise from Malta to Nice.

—Catherine Vanderpool

OLIVE CARROLL (1906–2001)

Olive Bowersox Carroll, born in Ohio in 1906, died at her home in Claremont, CA in February 2001.

Trained as a librarian, tiny, intense, full of energy, with lively eyes, Olive married classicist Harry J. Carroll, Jr., who had been about to accept an offer to join the faculty of

Pomona College when he learned that he was awarded a fellowship to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: for the year, right away! Would his recent bride, on very short notice, be willing to spend the first year of her married life in Greece? Gamely, or undaunted, she must have said "of course."

From 1950 until his death in 1983, Harry Carroll at Pomona was a member of the Managing Committee of the School. Both Carrolls returned to Greece and the School for years at a time in each decade. Olive followed Rodney Young as "manager of the students' mess."

At Pomona, the Carrolls discovered a shy young sophomore by the name of Nancy Bookidis. Olive and Harry, having no children, set about making her feel warmly welcome. Harry took her under his wing, understood her serious interests, appreciated her acumen, even admonished her if he felt she was "fraternizing with the wrong kind of boys." Best of all, knowing that she wanted to study in Greece, he designed a program (where there had been none) for the second semester of her junior year, steering her not only to the School in Athens but directly to Alison Frantz in the Agora, and on to Lucy Talcott. A senior at Pomona, Nancy received full credit for that second Carroll-enhanced semester in Greece.

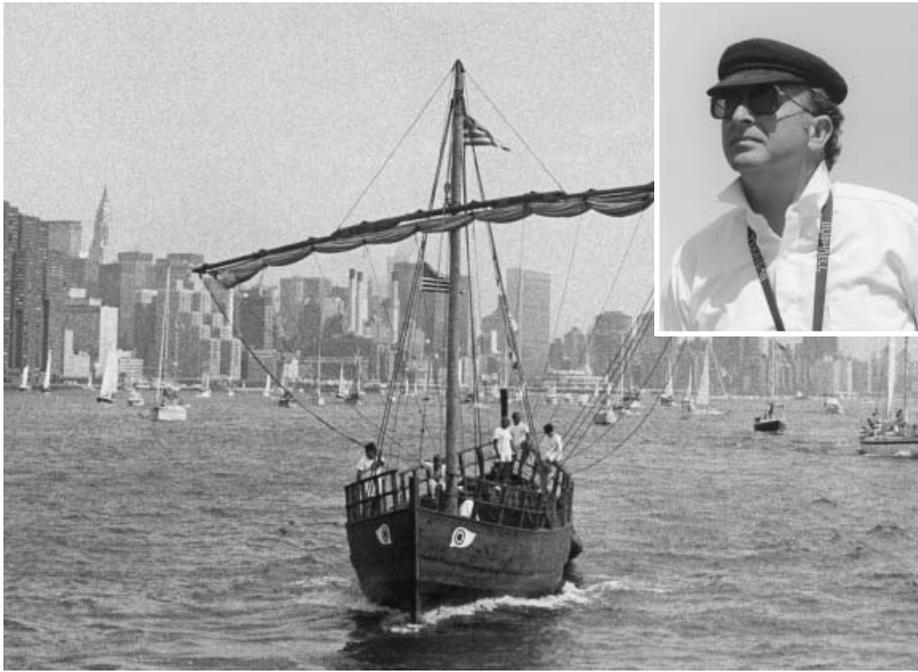
Librarian and still a shark at bridge to the end, Olive Carroll came back to Greece for the last time in 1992. We met on an On-Site School trip in the Ionian islands. Fragile, with pillows, she came ashore at Vathy, and we went to look at the great kouros two stories high in the new museum. Olive was reliving that first unforgettable year with Harry in Greece.

—Doreen Canaday Spitzer

MICHAEL L. KATZEV (1939–2001)

Michael Lazare Katzev, classical archaeologist and excavator of the "Kyrenia Ship," died at home September 8, 2001 of a sudden stroke. He is remembered as a passionate scholar whose greatest joy was in sharing information with colleagues and the wonders of art and archaeology with friends.

Born in Los Angeles on July 25, 1939, he graduated from Stanford University in 1961 with a degree in economics, then crossed the bay to Berkeley for a master's in art history in 1963. Following a year each at The American School of Classical Studies at Athens and Columbia University, he entered the Ph.D. program at the University of Pennsylvania in 1965.



Photos courtesy Susan Katzev

Michael Katzev (inset). The Kyrenia II in Tall Ship parade July 4, 1986, New York City.

At Nemea, he learned the skills of excavation from Charles K. Williams II and applied them underwater for the first time on Roman and Byzantine shipwrecks at Yassi Ada, Turkey under George F. Bass. Both teachers were to become lifelong friends.

His desire to study original Greek bronze statues led him to the only place they were being discovered: the sea. In Cyprus, off the northern coast town of Kyrenia, he was shown by Andreas Cariolou the mound of Greek amphoras that was to become his life's work. During Michael's four years of teaching at Oberlin College he led a team of over 50 excavators in raising and preserving the "Kyrenia Ship," the oldest seagoing vessel then to emerge from the sea. While sailing south from her home port of Rhodes about 300 B.C., the ship, with its captain and three crew members, appears to have been attacked by pirates within sight of ancient Kyrenia. It was so well preserved that its timbers could be raised, preserved over a five-year period, and reassembled in the crusader castle of Kyrenia, where it is on view today with cargo and the crew's possessions.

The ship came to life in a replica built "shell first" in the painstaking manner of mortise and tennon joinery at the Psaros yard of Perama, Greece. On July 4, 1986, with Michael on board, *Kyrenia II* sailed past the Statue of Liberty, representing Greece in the Liberty Parade of Tall Ships.

In the film "With Captain, Sailors Three" Michael showed that the often tedious work

of recording an excavation is the key to its success. Articles in journals and magazines including *National Geographic*, lectures, and appearances on BBC television sent the story of the "Kyrenia Ship" around the world. When Cyprus was shaken by war in 1974, two years after he had moved there, Michael was remembered by both sides first for his compassion for the Cypriot people and then for his fierce determination to protect the reassembled ship.

With his wife Susan, Michael left the Mediterranean in 1982, settling first in Arlington, Vermont for 13 years, then on the island of Southport, Maine. The house they built there in 1998 high on the coast became his greatest joy. It is there that he died, in sight of the rising sun.

Michael was a founding member of and cared deeply about The Institute of Nautical Archaeology, based at Texas A&M University, under whose umbrella young scholars train to publish and excavate.

— Susan W. Katzev



**NATHAN PUSEY
(1907–2001)**

Nathan Marsh Pusey, scholar, educator, and president of Harvard University from 1953 to 1971, died November 14, 2001, in Manhattan, New York.

Remarkable in many fields, at heart he was a scholar; fifth-century Greece and Athenian democracy were his special interests, and he considered his time at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in the 1930s as one of the happiest periods in his life.

**TONI M. CROSS
(1945–2002)**

Toni Marie Cross, Director of the ARIT (American Research Institute in Turkey) Center in Ankara, Turkey, died April 11, 2002, following a prolonged illness. A respected archaeologist who had excavated at Elmali, Kurban Huyuk, and Kinet Hoyuk, Dr. Cross had been Director of ARIT-Ankara since 1979 and played a crucial role in the establishment of the Aegean Scholars Exchange program, which continues to foster cross-cultural educational opportunities for scholars from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the American Research Institute in Turkey.

**FRANCES CAPPS COGAN
(1907–2002)**

Frances Capps Cogan was the daughter of Joseph Capps, a brother of Edward Capps, one of the founders of the School. She was thus a cousin of Edward Capps' daughter Priscilla Capps Hill. Frances came to the School as a student in the fall of 1928, thinking she might like to go into archaeology. Sharing Priscilla's apartment in Athens, she grew to love Greece. Her professional choice, however, led her to Johns Hopkins Medical School, where she got her M.D. and was set for a residency. Women in residencies at that time, she found, were anathema, even rudely discouraged by doctors, if not by law, from practicing internal medicine. So Frances published her own researches on the eye, married the noted ophthalmologist, Dr. David Cogan, produced four children, and lived a busy, useful life until she was ready to leave.

—Doreen Canaday Spitzer

**GLADYS WEINBERG
(1909–2002)**

Classical archaeologist Gladys Davidson Weinberg died January 14, 2002, at Boone Hospital Center in Columbia, Missouri. She will be remembered in the Winter issue of *akoue*.

What's New?

akoue's "News and Notes" column is devoted to items of interest about ASCSA alumnae/i, trustees, Managing Committee members, and friends. Announcements about honors, publications, achievements, new appointments, etc. are always welcome. If you have news to share, please send it to the Newsletter Editor, ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232.

School Trustee **Malcolm H. Wiener** was presented with the Ring of Honour of the German Academy (Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur) in Mainz, in recognition of his achievements in furthering studies in antiquity. Dr. Wiener also gave the plenary address at the Ninth International Aegean Conference, "METRON: Measuring the Aegean Bronze Age," at Yale University on April 21, speaking about radiocarbon, tree ring, and ice core dating. His paper on "Picasso and the Cuban Missile Crisis" was published in the October 2001 issue of *APOLLO*.



At the January AIA meetings, Managing Committee Member **Lynn E. Roller** (University of California, Davis), ASCSA regular member 1969-70, received the James R. Wiseman Book Award from the Archaeological Institute of America for her book, *In Search of God the Mother: the Cult of Anatolian Cybele* (University of California Press, 1999). The award is given annually by the AIA for outstanding publication in the field of archaeology.



Managing Committee Member **Jack Davis** (University of Cincinnati) and his wife Shari were profiled in an April 14 article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, detailing their work on the Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project, which studies prehistoric and historic settlements in central Albania, near the ancient Greek colony of Apollonia. The couple is also featured in upcoming issues of the journals *Antiquity* and *Discovery*.



Gennadius Library Trustee **Edmund Keeley** was inducted into the Academy of Athens on June 11.

David Roessel's book, *In Byron's Shadow: Modern Greece in the English and American Imagination*, recently published by Oxford University Press (2001), is the culmination of many years of research, including a year as the School's M. Alison Frantz Fellow in 1995-96.



In May, **Andrew Bridges** (ASCSA SS 1971, Regular Member 1974), whose previous generous donation started an endowment for a Summer Session Fellowship in memory of Antony and Isabelle Raubitschek, helped organize the fifteenth annual Isabelle Kelly Raubitschek Lecture of the Stanford Chapter of the AIA. The event provided attendees the opportunity to contribute to the endowment as well.



The negative image of serpents tells only half the story, according to **James Charlesworth**, Collord Professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary and a member of the ASCSA Managing Committee. In "The Serpent—An Evil or Good Symbol," forthcoming in Doubleday's *The Anchor Bible Reference Library*, he draws on his examination of ancient texts and images to explore this ambiguous icon. In the Greek world, he begins his survey in Bronze Age Crete, which has produced several remarkable representations of women holding or "clothed" with serpents, which he interprets as positive forces, most likely chthonic gods who brought fertility and prosperity. In the classical world, the serpent continued to represent hope and attract to itself an array of positive meanings, most notably in association with the healing god, Asklepios, to whom the serpent "is sacred because it casts off old age just as the medical art safeguards youth in nature by banishing diseases," as per the Scholia on Aris-tophanes quoted by Mr. Charlesworth.

