

ákoue

Summer 2004, No. 52



*The Olympic Torch
passes through the
Agora Excavations,
page 2*

Photo by Craig Mauzy.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Clockwise from top:
**Plain of Marathon,
August 27, 2004:**
**Men's canoeing singles
final in the Schinias
Rowing Center;**
**Cyclists lean into
the turn from Souvidas to
Gennadeion Streets, Men's
Road Race, August 14;**
**Olympic Stadium architect
Santiago Calatrava's
pedestrian bridge at
Kathaki; Statue of
"The Runner" by sculptor
Kostas Varotsos gets a
thorough cleaning.**



Photo: Catherine deG. Vanderpool



Photo: Loeta Tyree



Photo: James Sickinger



Photo: Loeta Tyree

The Olympics Come, and Go

Student Associate Members Samantha Martin and Antonia Stamos donned blue, orange, yellow, and white uniforms and joined 45,000 Greek and international volunteers in welcoming the world to Athens; John Camp guided *Today's* Katie Couric and millions of viewers around the Acropolis and Agora, while Tom Brogan and Jeff Soles introduced them to Mochlos; David Romano wrote an every-other-day chronicle for the Web; family and friends of Australian swimming star Jodie Henry staying at Loring Hall cheered as she won two gold medals; and School staff and members gawked as Olympics cyclists took on the corner of Souvidas and Gennadeion Streets not once but 17 times in their nearly six-hour road race around central Athens. The School family and all of Athens embarked on a two-week-long Olympics *panegyri* which—in spite of glamorous new sports facilities

and modernized public transportation system—seemed very ancient, and very Greek. At the end of it all, even the most doubting admitted that Athens' Olympics had succeeded beyond all expectations, from the brilliant, cerebral opening ceremony through days and nights of almost seamlessly organized games and cultural events—laced, almost inevitably, with scandal and politics—to the closing-night spectacle that brought 70,000 people to their feet, dancing and singing in architect Santiago Calatrava's dramatically re-conceptualized Olympic Stadium. Surely Greece is where the Olympic Games belong, permanently—who else but its founders can truly capture the “agon,” the “noos,” and the “idoni,” with more than a dash of “hubris” and “politiki,” that make up this unique celebration of the human spirit.

Ancient Corinth Set for a Facelift

The Central Archaeological Council (KAS) of the Greek Ministry of Culture has approved a site management plan that promises to transform the way visitors are introduced to Ancient Corinth, the School's oldest continuing excavation. Prepared by Corinth Excavations Director Guy D.R. Sanders and Corinth Excavations architect James Herbst, in collaboration with the Ephoreia of the Corinthia under the direction of Alexander Mandis and with coordination provided by School General Manager Pantelis Panos, the plan will be funded by a European Union grant of 880,000 Euros. According to Mr. Mandis, work will get underway later this year, with completion projected for next year.

The development of a site management plan for Ancient Corinth has been under discussion for many years. The rapid suburbanization of the Corinthia has presented a challenge for archaeologists and planners alike. Astride a narrow fertile plain linking major land and sea routes between the Aegean and the Adriatic seas, Corinth has been both blessed and cursed by its location. In antiquity, it was one of the most powerful and prosperous cities of ancient Greece, controlling commerce between east and west, as well as the gateway to the Peloponnese. Later, its fortress served succeeding conquerors for domination of this key trading and military crossroads. In the past few years, this narrow strip of land has been overwhelmed by a swirl of highways funneling people south toward Tripolis or east toward Patras.

In 1997, Mr. Sanders and colleagues from the School and elsewhere held their first tentative discussions concerning a response to this accelerated development. On the advice of Nicholas Stanley-Price, then at the Institute of Archaeology of University College, London, Mr. Sanders contacted The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), and in the spring of 1998, Giora Solar of the GCI and Marian True, Curator of Antiquities and Assistant Director for Villa Planning at The Getty, visited Corinth. Following on the visit, in July 1999 The Getty hosted a workshop on site management organized in collaboration with the School and involving Mr. Sanders, Trustees Herbert L. Lucas and Lloyd E. Cotsen, Managing Committee Chair Stephen V. Tracy, and School Executive Vice President Catherine deG. Vanderpool.



Rendering: James Herbst

Elevation of the proposed modifications to Ancient Corinth's main entrance.

The workshop was followed by a visit to Corinth by Timothy Whalen, Director of The GCI, and Mr. Solar. The next year, in May 2000, a workshop at Loutraki sponsored by The GCI and Loyola Marymount University explored issues of heritage management using Corinth as a discussion case. The main papers of the workshop were edited by the organizers, Jeanne Marie Teutonico and Gaetano Palumbo, in a volume entitled *Management Planning for Archaeological Sites*, published by The GCI in 2002.

After the Loutraki workshop, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Herbst, Mr. Panos, specialists from The GCI, members of the Greek Ephoreia, and local governments began work in earnest on Corinth's site management plan. Of central importance in the plan is improved access to the site's attractions for the estimated 160,000 visitors annually, and at the same time managing tourist traffic in those areas where monuments are in danger of further erosion. Once the wear and tear

on the site is brought under control, next steps can focus on conserving, consolidating, and maintaining those parts of the site at greatest risk.

The plan calls for a new parking area that will be located on the old excavation dump north of the Temple of Apollo. This means buses and cars will now park in an area that is both less visible from the site and safer for pedestrians than the current location. The ticket office and bookshop as well as bathroom facilities will be situated next to the car park, and visitors will have the choice of several different routes into the site: either directly to the museum, to the Temple of Apollo, or to the Forum area. Although visitors will not be restricted to the pathways, these will provide the easiest and most comfortable means accessing the site, and will be marked with site information boards at key points. Those areas in danger of collapse will be secured, and the entire site is to be surrounded by new fencing. 

School Announces Mellon Fellows

The Andrew G. Mellon Foundation's East-Central European Research Fellows program, administered by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, will bring four scholars to the School in the coming academic year. Recipients include Ivan Gatsov from the New Bulgarian University in Sofia, who will research the production and exchange of stone tools during the Bronze Age to the Classical period in the Southern Balkans. From Sofia University, Lidia Domaradzka plans to work on Classi-

cal and Hellenistic Greek graffiti from Thrace. Veronica Rusu-Bolindet, who is with the National History Museum of Transylvania, will focus on eastern sigillata wares found in the Greek cities on the western shore of the Black Sea. The Polish Academy of Science's Krysztof Nowicki, who has worked for a number of years in Crete, plans to complete the final report for publication on the excavations at Katalimata.

For details on the Mellon Program, consult the School's website: www.ascsa.edu.gr.

Fairfield University Hosting Exhibition of Acropolis Photos

Close professional ties between School Managing Committee Member Katherine Schwab, Associate Professor at Fairfield University, and Socratis Mavrommatis, chief photographer of the Acropolis Restoration Service, have led to the selection of Fairfield University as the first North American venue of an exhibition displaying nearly 100 photographs of the Acropolis restoration. Opening September 15 at the University's Thomas J. Walsh Art Gallery, "Photographs of the Athenian Acropolis: The Restoration Project" will be on display through Sunday, December 5. The exhibition, organized by The Acropolis Restoration Service of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Fairfield University, is particularly timely coming on the heels of the Athens 2004 Summer Olympics. Notes Ms. Schwab, "Attention and interest in Athens, its antiquities, and its cultural traditions will be very much in the news."

The collection of nearly 100 black-and-white photographs includes a photo of a section of the Parthenon's marble floor, details of architecture and sculpture, and one very large color photograph of the Acropolis taken in late afternoon from the nearby hill of the Pnyx. Shot over a quarter of a century, the photos were taken by Mr. Mavrommatis, who dedicated his talents to documenting its ongoing work. Long intrigued by the potential melding of art



Photo: S. Mavrommatis

Beginning of the work on restoration at the Parthenon: dismantling of the northeast part of the sima with the lion-head false spout (1986).

and scientific documentation through photography, he has chronicled the entire restoration, producing thousands of photos of the individual temples and buildings in summer's blazing heat, in different light, and even in the rare winter snowfall, revealing astonishing aerial views and whimsical

close detail.

The photographs were on exhibit in 2003 at University College in London, England, and have also been shown in Brussels and Rome. For more information, call Fairfield University at 203-254-4010, ext. 2969. ☰

Managing Committee Announces Appointments, New Members

At the May meetings of the School's Managing Committee, Chairman Rhys F Townsend announced the appointment of John H. Oakley as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies beginning in Fall 2005 for a three-year appointment. Currently Chancellor Professor and Forrest D. Murden Professor of Classics at the College of William and Mary, Mr. Oakley has published widely on classical vase-painting and iconography. In 1997–98, he was at the School as Whitehead Visiting Professor, and in 1986 as a Summer Session Director. He has represented the College of William and Mary on the Managing Committee for many years, and has held numerous committee assignments.

The Managing Committee also confirmed the appointment of Mark and Mary Lou Zimmerman Munn (Pennsylvania State University) and Lee Ann Riccardi (College

of New Jersey) and Christina Salowey (Hollins University) as Gertrude Smith Professors for 2005, to direct Summer Sessions I (the Munns) and II (Ms. Riccardi and Ms. Salowey). Two new Managing Committee representatives, James Clauss (University of Washington), replacing Daniel P. Harmon, and new member Betsey Ann Robinson (Harvard University) were also approved.

The Managing Committee also voted on committee membership. Richard Martin of Stanford University was elected to the Committee on Admission and Fellowships for 2004–08; Mary Voyatzis of the University of Arizona to the Committee on the Blegen Library for 2004–08; Brendan Burke of the University of Victoria, Greta Ham of Bucknell University, and Carol Lawton of Lawrence University to the Committee on Committees for 2004–06; Peter Krentz

of Davidson College and Paula Perlman of the University of Texas at Austin to the Executive Committee for 2004–08; Gerald Lalonde of Grinnell College and Robert Pounder of Vassar College to the Committee on the Gennadius Library for 2004–08; Jeffrey Hurwit of the University of Oregon to the Committee on Personnel for 2004–09; Barbara Barletta of the University of Florida in Gainesville to the Committee on Publications for 2004–09; Clayton Lehman of the University of South Dakota to the Committee on the Summer Sessions for 2004–08; Mary Stiner of the University of Arizona to the Committee on the Wiener Laboratory for 2004–09; and Jack Davis of the University of Cincinnati to the Excavation and Survey Committee for 2004–08. ☰

Thessaloniki Highlights: Golden Macedonians, Cult of Zeus Maximus

For the seventeenth time, archaeologists excavating in Macedonia and Thrace convened early this year in Thessaloniki to present the results of their work. Among the attendees was School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, who recounts several notable discoveries.

The highlight of this year's "Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace" was a report by Dimitris Pandermalis on excavations at the Temple of Zeus Maximus, discovered recently at Dion. Mr. Pandermalis has unearthed from the muddy soil an altar of the temple, many marble eagles, the base for the cult statue, and the seated statue of Zeus Maximus, the cult of whom is identified through several dedications to Διός Υψίστω. Also at Dion, architect George Karadedos has found the ancient stadium, located near the theater, separate from the sanctuary.

In Thrace, archaeologist Diamantis Triantafyllos continued excavation of the large tumulus with the funerary carts (reported on in *akoue*, no. 50, p. 9), situated near Orestiada. This year's excavations brought to light the remains of five carts and four cremations. It is suspected that the tumulus, which dates to the late first/early second century A.D., was the family burial plot of a wealthy estate-owner in the area. The state of preservation of the carts varies: the wooden parts of one remain in remarkable condition, providing important information about the cart's wooden frame; other carts, which still bear some of their original metal components, offer better evidence for

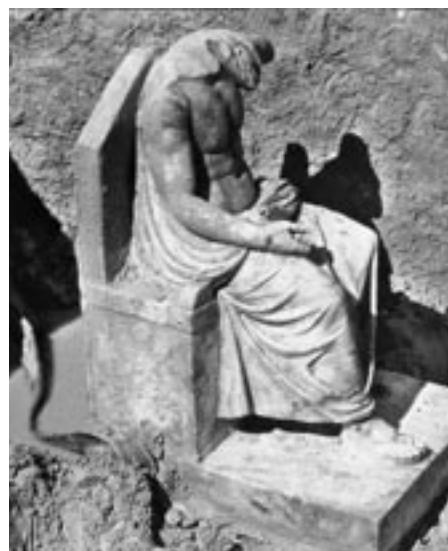
the role metals played in their construction. Two of the cremations seem to have belonged to men, since they were adorned with spearheads and strigils; another, apparently belonging to a female, contained oinochoai, unguentaria, rings, a number of small wooden boxes, and a box holding drugs.

Ongoing excavations at Maroneia, a well-known site on the Thracian coast, have revealed important information about the Roman period of the city, during which time Maroneia reached a new level of prosperity. The excavations uncovered an impressive propylon and the remains of a huge building of the late second/early third century A.D., which might have served as grain storage because of its proximity to the harbor and propylon.

In Samothrace, at the site of Mikro Vouni, archaeologist Dimitris Matsas has found Late Minoan sherds as well as an LMIA Minoan seal made of serpentinite. Two other seals with hieroglyphics have been found in the past at Mikro Vouni—mounting evidence to suggest that the Minoans had extended their commercial interests to the northeast Aegean.

To the west, at Argilos, archaeologist Zisis Bonias excavated the area near the ancient harbor, revealing stratified evidence for continuous habitation from the seventh century (before the colonization of the site by Andros) to the fourth century B.C. Of particular interest is his observation that the imported Corinthian pottery at Argilos differs from that discovered in Thasos. Could this difference be attributed to the varied characters of the two settlements (domestic vs. sacred) or perhaps to different commercial routes?

Francine Blonde presented a comprehensive study of the pottery from a number of securely dated ceramic deposits from Thasos. An examination of the deposits shows that fine Attic pottery was imported steadily throughout the fourth century, while coarse and plain pottery was produced locally. Interestingly enough, although Thasian wine amphoras are found in most sites on the Thracian coast (Ab-



The cult statue of Zeus Maximus at Dion, as it appears on poster for the Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace.



Michael C. Nelson, new Assistant Professor of Classical Studies

Nelson Joins ASCSA Academic Staff

Michael C. Nelson (Macalester College) has joined the School's academic staff as Assistant Professor of Classical Studies, effective July 1, for a one-year term.

An Associate Member of the School in 2001–02, Mr. Nelson received a B.A. in art history and a bachelor's degree in environmental design from the University of Minnesota, and holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Toronto. His field of specialty is ancient architecture from the Bronze Age to Roman periods.

Mr. Nelson has conducted field research in Greece and Israel since 1987. His Ph.D. dissertation, "The Architecture of Epano Englianos, Greece," a detailed examination of the built features of the Bronze Age Palace of Nestor, was the culmination of a decade of field seasons working with the Minnesota Archaeological Researches in the Western Peloponnesos (MARWP) under the direction of Frederick Cooper. With its publication anticipated in 2005, the volume promises to be a major contribution to Bronze Age architecture and Mycenaean studies. Mr. Nelson's current project involves the publication of a Roman Corinthian temple at Omrit, Israel.

Currently an adjunct faculty member with the College of Visual Arts in St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Nelson was previously a teaching assistant at the University of Toronto and the University of Minnesota. Throughout his career, he has taught students in the field at excavations at Messene, Pylos, and Israel and has lectured to members of the ASCSA Summer Sessions at the Pylos Excavations. *

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Student Reports

Autopsy, Wake, or Rebirth? Some Thoughts on the Histories of Theater and Ritual in Byzantium

ANDREW W. WHITE
FULBRIGHT FELLOW, 2003–2004

One day during John Camp's recent tour of Asia Minor, after admiring the temple of Dionysus/Caracalla at Pergamon and puzzling over the post-holes in the theater at the temple's feet, I clambered down the hill with an aim to catch a cup of tea before the bus left for our hotel. On the way down stood a two-story house with a few pieces of *spolia* stuck in for decoration. Installed overhead on one corner was a nice example of an Ottoman-period Arabic inscription—stuck in sideways so as to fit with the course of stone, as if anyone noticed; but placed on the opposite side, facing up the hill towards the ancient acropolis, there was also a classical relief very likely taken from the ancient city itself.

The muezzins had made their call for prayer not long before, echoing through the valley; meanwhile back in town, preparations were underway for another rally for the local elections. And here I was, stuck, pondering the strange fates of these two very different bits of white marble, speaking as they do about different times, now wrenched from their preferred, scholarly “ultimate context” to suit a more immediate, palpable one. It’s one thing to understand what function these objects served, and how they would have produced meaning for their original communities; it is another to account for their subsequent transformation and later meanings—let alone, position these new meanings so that they have some academic value. *Spolia*, whether in the form of stone or cultural practices, may have an afterlife worth exploring, but try telling that to your dissertation committee!

When I mention to people that I’m working on the fate of theater in Byzantium, and its relationship with the rites of the Orthodox Church, I am met with any number of different assumptions about culture, religion, and, above all, change. Given the expectations and/or biases people bring to subjects like mine, I’m likely to have disappointed just about everyone by the time I finish my work here.

After wading through countless old



Photo: Andrew White

House in Pergamon with *spolia*.

monographs and articles back in the USA, where Byzantinists with no theater background made bold, contradictory statements on my topic, I am fortunate to be able to come here to devote myself to primary texts such as the liturgical manuscripts at the National Library, to the valuable collections at the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries, and to the actual performance sites themselves—ranging from ancient theaters to Byzantine churches like the Hagia Sophias of Thessaloniki and Constantinople. By year’s end, I hope to have found my way through the maze of evidence and to create my own way of looking at cultural change in Byzantium and, if successful, to persuade Byzantinists and theater geeks alike to look at their cultural histories in new ways.

Given the *spolia*-inflected setting in which I work, the story I have to tell may be more of a Rashomon-like series of fables instead of the customary doctoral edifice of scholarship, carefully assembled brick by brick into a cohesive whole. When people ask, “Did the theater really die?”, I’ll have to ask, “What do you mean by theater?”; when people ask, “Is the liturgy a drama?” again, I’ll have to raise the old, annoying *ti esti* question, “What is a drama?”—because in Byzantium, words and enterprises like “theater” and “ritual” had different meanings. First we have eyewitnesses of theatrical shows in Late Antiquity who can’t agree whether mimes are sexual perverts, or just

working stiffs punching the clock for their pay. And when this kind of raunchy, Fox-TV-quality entertainment dies out, we have to ask ourselves honestly, “Was it really that great a loss?” Next, given the mode in which most Greek tragedies were transmitted—with the so-called “play” visually under siege, competing for the eye’s attention with frames of commentary and meta-commentary—it is hard to conceive exactly what the experience of ancient drama may have been like for the average Byzantine reader. Then, there is the issue of music: what happens when the theater musicians are thrown out of work? Does the music just stop? If it keeps going, what survives, and how? Does the *octoechos*, the fabled eight-mode system of Orthodox chant, really borrow, as some Byzantines claim, from the ancient modes of the *auletes*?

Last but not least, I deal with the weirdness that results when people go to Orthodox churches in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries to see the famous *Office of the Three Children*. Was it a ritual, or a liturgical drama? Even contemporary eyewitnesses can’t agree; and it doesn’t help that the people who performed it admitted that maybe, possibly, it might have crossed the line of accepted Orthodox practice.

So there you have it, a dissertation that on the one hand deals with the cultural detritus of cheap sex farces and mangled dramatic texts, and on the other hand with the development of Orthodox rituals. Enough for everyone, or no one. I’m not sure how it will be received when it’s done, but my work here has been very rewarding, and I’m grateful to the folks at the School and the Gennadeion for allowing me the opportunity to discover so much.



Foundation Rituals: Toward an Understanding of Ancient Greek Building Culture

GLORIA PARK
GORHAM P. STEVENS FELLOW, 2003–2004

In many ancient Mediterranean cultures, the initiation of a building project, especially one of religious importance, could be a time of great anxiety for those involved in its construction. In addition to structural soundness, secured through workmanship and material, another kind of “fitness” was perceived to be equally vital to the success of

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Cotsen Hall Soon to Open for Business

Final touches were put to Cotsen Hall by summer's end, and with the opening of the academic year, the Hall is almost ready for operations. Although the official inauguration is slated for January 2005 in the presence of the President of Greece, the Hall has already seen one event — a tribute to Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor in early June. (See *Gennadeion News*, page G4.)

The renovations to the East Wing are also nearly complete and will be officially inaugurated in January, including the John B. Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room, the Dory Papastratou Reference Room, new offices and stack space for the Archives, as well as other staff and Fellows' offices. Also to be dedicated in January is the Mary and Stratos Athanasiades Seminar Room, located in the Gennadius Library's Main Building.



Photo: Nikos Daniilidis



Photo: Nikos Daniilidis



Photos clockwise from top: View of hall in early June, before completion of decorative details to stage and south wall; Lloyd Cotsen opens the door for visiting Trustees in late May; upstairs lobby of the Hall.

Thessaloniki Conference

continued from page 5

dera, Stryme, Maroneia, Mesembria) and Samothrace, Thasian pottery is absent, showing that local Thasian pottery was not exported together with their amphoras, as one would have expected.

In the area of Strymon, archaeologist Demetra Malamidou reported that there is solid evidence, supplied through dendrochronology, for an earlier, Late Archaic bridge (520–480 B.C.) at Amphipolis, as well as for an archaic settlement near the bridge. She shared her belief that Εύεα Οδοί was not one settlement but many (κατά κώμας).

In Thessaloniki, archaeologist Kostas Soueref continued with the excavation of the pre-Kassandrian city at Toumba, uncovering a house of the second half of the fourth century B.C. as well as an earlier building phase of the late fifth/early fourth century. Burials in the nearby cemetery go back to the sixth century B.C. Another pre-Kassandrian settlement is being excavated in the northwest part of Thessaloniki (Τράπεζα Λευκίπη), where extensive cemeteries of the fourth century B.C. have been uncovered.

Digging for the fourth year at Archontiko Pellas, Anastasia and Pavlos Chrysostomou have brought to light more graves of Macedonian warriors and their families. To date, almost 400 graves have been unearthed ranging from the seventh to the third centuries B.C. The men were decked out with gold masks and gold sheets that attached to their outfit, bronze helmets, and iron daggers and spearheads (also decorated with gold attachments). Silver, bronze, and clay vessels accompanied the burials. The women were equally well adorned with gold diadems, gold masks, and gold or silver earrings, necklaces, and rings. Their dresses were firmly fastened with gold or silver fibulae. The gold jewelry and the metal vessels were locally produced, but imported pottery from Ionia, Corinth, and Attica bears witness to the commercial relations of the Macedonians with the rest of Greece.

Finally, Stella Drougou announced the publication of the pottery from the so-called "Tomb of Philip II," which she dates to the third quarter of the fourth century B.C., arguing for a stylistic unity between the pottery found inside the tomb and that found outside the tomb. In other words, the excavators of the tomb maintain that the deceased should be identified as Philip II of Macedon. ♀

Publications News

The Publications Office staff is now up to full strength with the welcome arrival of Timothy Wardell as a third book editor, joining Mike Fitzgerald and Carol Stein. Mr. Wardell has already had an illustrious career as an editor at Princeton University Press, as a production editor at a number of textbook publishers, and, most recently, as senior editor at the Smithsonian American Art Museum. His experience in editing volumes from Kommos and Morgantina have given him a good grounding in archaeological publishing, but he also brings valuable new experience in producing books for a wider audience.

The "Three Musketeers" are now working on a number of book projects, with the assistance of freelance editors Sherry



Photo courtesy Charles Watkinson

New staff member at Publications, Timothy Wardell

Wert, Jere Wickens, and Kerri Cox Sullivan and the expert skills of Production Manager Sarah George Figueira. *The Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis II: The Classical Building* was published in July, with Mary Sturgeon's *Sculpture: The Assemblage from the Theater (Corinth 9.3)* following soon after. Currently in production are: *Pottery of Roman Date. Fine Ware Imports: Typology* (*Agora* 32), by J. W. Hayes; *Hellenistic Pottery: The Plain Wares* (*Agora* 33), by S. I. Rotroff; *Vessel Glass from the Athenian Agora, ca. 450 B.C.–A.D. 1800* (*Agora* 34), by G. D. Weinberg and E. M. Stern; *A Historical and Economic Geography of Ottoman Greece: The Southwestern Morea in the 18th Century* (*Hesperia Suppl.* 34), by F. Zarinebaf, J. Bennet, and J. L. Davis; *The Greek*

Tile Works at Corinth: A Description of the Site and the Finds (*Hesperia Suppl.* 35), by G. Merker; and *The Neolithic Pottery of Lerna I and II* (*Lerna* 5), by K. D. Vitelli.

A beautiful new color edition of Mabel Lang's bestselling Agora Picture Book, *The Athenian Citizen*, was produced by the Office in close collaboration with Craig Mauzy at the Agora Excavations. By using Greek printers and sharing files electronically between the United States and Greece, Mr. Mauzy enabled the Publications Office to save hundreds of dollars in customs duties and shipping charges.

In collaboration with the Agora Excavations, the Publications Office has also produced digital versions of a number of School guides, including almost all the Agora Picture Books. These are now available to download free of charge from the School's website, <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications>.

Having skillfully guided the Publications Office through a period of transition, *Hesperia* editor Tracey Cullen has now been focusing all her energy on the journal. In July agreements were signed with Extenza, a division of one of the world's largest subscription agents, Royal Swets & Zeitlinger, to act both as physical fulfillment house and online host for *Hesperia*. Beginning later this year, the online journal, with extra functionality, will be free to print subscribers and also available, through various licensing agreements, to thousands of additional readers worldwide. Working with Ms. Figueira, Ms. Cullen has also been handling a record number of submissions and has published an experimental "theme issue" (also available in a different binding as a book) entitled *The Mycenaean Feast*.

Events in the wider world have not left the Publications Office untouched, and three large book donations have been sent, at the request of Dr. Donny George, Director General of the Iraq Museum, to Iraqi colleagues in Mosul and Baghdad. Delivered with the assistance of the State Department and the USAID—Iraq HEAD—Stony Brook University Program, these gifts will provide valuable research tools for scholars at the State Board of Antiquities and national universities, and continue a tradition of scholarly outreach to libraries that might not otherwise be able to obtain the School's publications. 

— Charles Watkinson
Director of Publications



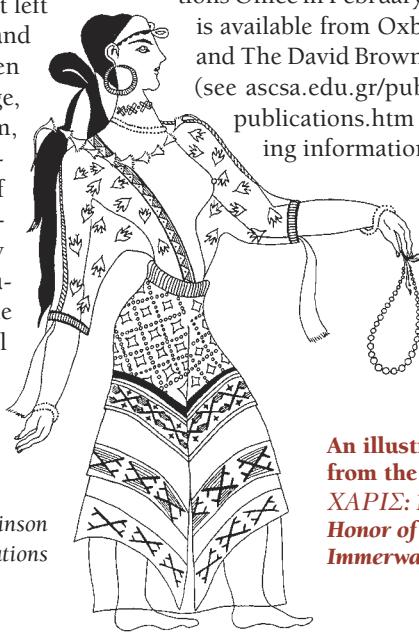
Photo: Anne Chapin

Sara A. Immerwahr

Immerwahr Honored with Festschrift

On a warm day in early March, friends and fellow scholars gathered in Chapel Hill, North Carolina to present *XAPIΣ*, a volume of essays in honor of Sara Immerwahr, to the legendary art historian. Mrs. Immerwahr, whose writings on Bronze Age iconography in particular have transformed Aegean Prehistory, received the tribute with great pleasure, and all in attendance enjoyed the ensuing party. Many of the contributors to the volume attended the presentation, including Anne Chapin (the hard-working editor), Geraldine Gesell, Edwin Brown, Mary Sturgeon, and ASCSA Managing Committee Chairman Rhys Townsend.

XAPIΣ: Essays in Honor of Sara A. Immerwahr, edited by Anne P. Chapin (*Hesperia Suppl.* 33, ISBN 0-87661-533-7, pb \$50), was published by the ASCSA Publications Office in February 2004 and is available from Oxbow Books and The David Brown Book Co. (see [ascsa.edu.gr/publications/publications.htm](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications/publications.htm) for ordering information). 



An illustration from the book, *XAPIΣ: Essays in Honor of Sara A. Immerwahr*

School Awards Two Publication Fellowships

In the inaugural year of a five-year program funded by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the School awarded fellowships to Nancy Bookidis and Andrei Opaři for the 2004–05 academic year.

Ms. Bookidis, Assistant Director *Emerita* of the Corinth Excavations, will complete the study and publication of terracotta sculpture from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Ancient Corinth. The subject material consists of 322 fragments of terracotta sculpture representing 136 statues in varying degrees of completeness. Ms. Bookidis' work will be published as a book in the Corinth series, vol. XVIII.

Mr. Opaři, a ceramic consultant for the University of Texas–Institute of Classical

Archaeology's Chersonesos excavations in Crimea, will spend two months in Athens working toward the publication of the Late Roman and Byzantine amphoras (267–600 A.D.) stored at the Stoa of Attalos. His long-term objectives are to produce a catalogue of the amphoras followed by a presentation of the main Athenian economic trends that can be deduced from the amphora collection.

The Kress Publication Fellowships are aimed at supporting scholars who are publishing materials from the School's excavations at Ancient Corinth or the Agora. Information on applying for a 2005–06 fellowship can be found at www.ascsa.edu.gr/fellowship/fellowships.htm. ☺

Student Reports

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the building, one sought through ritual.

Inscriptional and representational evidence, especially well-attested in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, indicate that a religious building derived its well-being from the favor of the gods, whose disposition could be affected negatively or positively by a number of different factors (continuity with the past, purity of the site, etc.).

One method to ensure divine favor toward a new architectural enterprise was to perform an elaborate set of rituals, or "foundation rituals," before or during construction. Ancient foundation rituals combined prayer, sacrifice, and the deposition of votive objects within the fabric of the building, called "foundation deposits," in order to fulfill perceived spiritual needs created by the act of building.

In ancient Greece as well, the existence of foundation rituals is confirmed by more than 60 known foundation deposits discovered throughout mainland Greece, Crete, Cyprus, and Asia Minor, ranging in date from the tenth century B.C. to the late Hellenistic period. Though primarily found in buildings of a sacred nature, foundation deposits are attested in several different building types in Greece, and can consist of a variety of material, from luxury goods to drinking vessels. The most common find-spots are between blocks or in gaps in walls and other architectural features; in pits beneath walls, floors, and thresholds; or in foundation trenches.

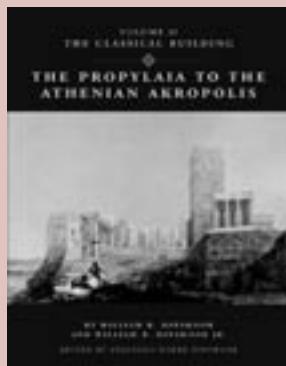
Thanks to the support I received as the Gorham P. Stevens Fellow for architectural studies, I spent the past year researching my dissertation on the form and meaning of ancient Greek foundation rituals through a typological and historical study of Greek foundation deposits. I was able to visit many of the relevant sites, including those in Turkey (Ephesus, Priene, Didyma, and Sardis) on the School's Ionia trip in March. In addition, I was able to study the material from the deposit in Ephesus at the British Museum thanks to a travel grant awarded by the School.

One of the most important and interesting types of foundation deposit is found primarily in Eastern Greek temples, on which my research focuses. Frequently deposited between the masonry of the cult statue bases or within centrally placed pits below the floor of the temple, these deposits are notable for objects made of precious

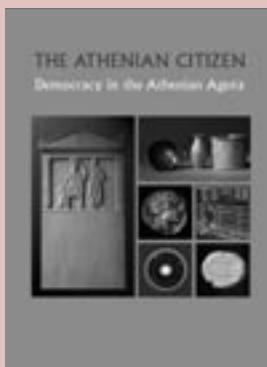
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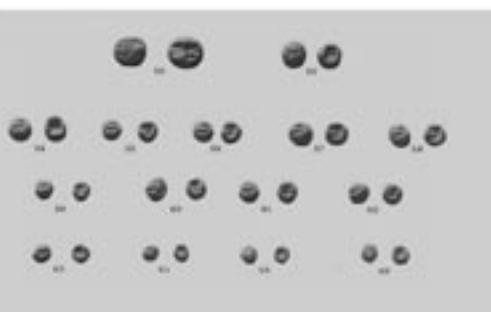
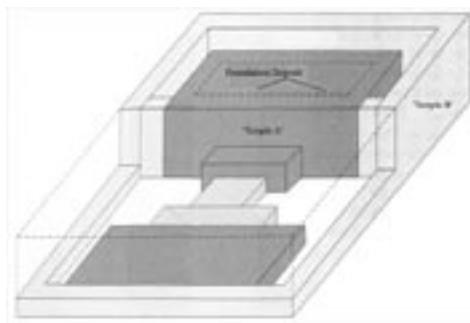
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Student Reports

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Top: Reconstructed view of Hogarth's "Temple A" and "Temple B" inside the cella of the Artemision of Ephesus, now considered to be a single seventh-century predecessor; based on A. Bammer, *Das Heiligtum der Artemis von Ephesos* (Graz 1984) 168 Abb. 80. **Bottom:** A selection of early electrum coins from the foundation deposit; based on D.G. Hogarth, *Excavations at Ephesus* (London 1908) Plate II.

material that take the form of coins, figurines, and jewelry.

One of the results of my research this year has been to identify the close typological link between eastern Greek foundation deposits and contemporary deposits from Persian sites. The similarities with respect to both type of votive material and the manner of deposition confirmed what had been previously only surmised: that eastern Greek foundation rituals, like so many other aspects of ancient Greek cult, can claim derivation from very ancient Near Eastern cult practice.

Though the primary focus of my work is the identification and characterization of an ancient Greek cult practice, the study of Greek foundation rituals contributes to the modern understanding of the meaning of construction in Greece. The character of Greek foundation deposits suggests that the act of building could be more than simply the confluence of money, labor, and materials, but also a sacred undertaking,

one in which the sanction and assistance of the gods were perceived to play major roles. As important expressions of these perceptions, foundation rituals contribute to a richer understanding of architecture in ancient Greek society.



Examining the Stoa in Ancient Athenian Civic Topography

SAMANTHA L. MARTIN

FULBRIGHT FELLOW, 2003–2004

The Greek stoa—the cornerstone of civic topography—was one of the most paradoxical elements of ancient architecture. It was at once ordinary and monumental. Its uncomplicated, adaptable plan could accommodate a multitude of activities and situations. Architectural versatility allowed the stoa to become a preferred and therefore common component of the urban fabric for well over six hundred years, from the Archaic period until the Roman Empire. It was a hallmark of ancient cities, and most had at least one. The Agora of Athens amassed no fewer than eight. Curiously, the stoa sustained a monumentality that demanded authority. The intrinsic significance of the building and the reasons why it endured as a fundamental aspect of the Greek topography still elude us.

The generous support of both a Fulbright Fellowship and an ongoing grant from the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) enabled me to spend this past year researching and writing my dissertation. In my study, I am investigating the content and meaning of the stoa in its Classical civic setting, focusing on its symbolic nature and relationship with the city as a whole.

Using the ancient Athenian Agora as a case study, I aim to explain the paradoxical nature of the stoa and to pinpoint how monumentality could coexist with the commonplace. This requires a detailed understanding of the architecture of the stoa and an analysis of how it functioned in an urban environment.

The Agora was composed of specific buildings for law courts, the senate, civic archives, and the headquarters of the government, but it was particularly the stoa that enabled Athenians to negotiate their civic space. It alone possessed the quality of being calculatedly versatile. The stoas, dispersed along the borders of the square, hosted philosophical dialogues, legal arbitrations, and

magisterial offices. These events, as well as important murals, war spoils, and the laws of the city, commingled within the open colonnades. The stoas, therefore, orchestrated communication across the spectrum of public life. While they individually cultivated particular associations or traditions, as a composite architectural organization they gathered and represented all aspects of Athenian life in concert.

Using political discourses, particularly those of Plato and Aristotle, I am investigating the role of the common to help explain how the Agora stoas ordered and structured the civic realm. My research thus far has shown that these buildings together formed a collective monument to democracy, and I now am examining how each stoa contributed to this phenomenon. A distinct combination of dialogue, display, and spectacle was located in every building, thereby investing the stoas with different responsibilities and also separate identities. Through my inquiry into the characteristics of these events and situations, I also am exploring the tangible, architectural relationships among the stoas, their architectural position in the Agora, and their topographical connection with the Acropolis and the Kerameikos. Central to this investigation is the subject of liminality and thus the concepts of borders, thresholds, and boundaries.

I also used this year to produce tailored site plans, architectural renderings, and montages. These images, constructed through a combination of hand-drafted illustrations, photographs, and AutoCAD plans and models, enable me to distinguish and make new observations in the connections between civic stoas and the city. Additionally, I am building vector animations, which are time-based graphics, to illustrate the development and involvement of the stoa within civic space. These images allow me to show—literally—the architectural growth of the Agora. Ultimately I hope that this dissertation will influence the way that we perceive, understand, and visualize the ritual topography of Classical Athens.

Our understanding of the city dwells in the role of architecture and how it fits within the wider civic realm. Examining the situations and spatial relationships of the stoa will expand our comprehension of boundaries, passages, and places of transition within space. This methodology meets a serious scholarly need to cultivate our understanding of the Greek agora and its influence upon later urban situations, specifically the Roman forum. ☩

What the ASCSA Taught Me During the Summer of 1974

Richard Leo Enos is Professor and Holder of the Lillian B. Radford Chair at Texas Christian University. In his essay here, he recalls his first time at the School and his teacher, the late Fordyce W. Mitchell.

In some ways thirty years ago seems a very long time, but I recall vividly how excited I was to have been accepted into the Summer Program of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens under Fordyce W. Mitchell. I imagined then what I now know: that the Summer Program would be my single best educational experience. What I did not imagine was that the Summer Program of 1974 would teach me an unexpected but valuable lesson that I have never forgotten. I hope that my Summer Session colleagues, and others who have fond memories of the School, will enjoy my (admittedly) personal recollection and appreciate the high esteem I hold for our departed teacher, Fordyce W. Mitchell.

Seven years earlier, in 1967, a group of generals, fearing that Greece would come under the control of leftist extremists and the ever-growing popularity of the Communist Party, brought about a successful coup. The reigning monarch, Constantine II, left Greece and, under the directives of the military leadership, Greece became a "Presidential Republic." Many liberals were arrested or compelled to flee in exile. Despite international criticism, military rule persisted.

In late July of 1974 our study group was away from Athens and traveling through the various island of the Cyclades. One of the principal islands of study was Delos, excavated by the French Archaeological Society. Excluding members of the archaeological service, no one was permitted to stay on the island. Instead, we stayed at the nearby jet-set island of Mykonos. In the days leading up to our travel to Delos we had learned that tension between Greece and Turkey was escalating and that the Greek military forces had been mobilized for war. One feature of preparing for imminent war was the control of all ships in the Aegean. The Greek government felt that it was necessary to have all ships available for possible duty and this included the sorts of passenger ships that are normally used for tourist travel. When the directive came that our passenger ship was put on active duty, our study group was "stranded" on beautiful Mykonos. It was during this time that I came to appreciate Mitch's

leadership. Uncertain of our fate, unclear about how the Greek government would respond, Mitch nonetheless continued to sustain our educational program, giving us all the important lesson of "carrying on" (as the British say) despite adversity.

When we learned that the risk of war with Turkey was reduced, we had thought that the "adventure" was over but, in fact, it was only entering a new phase. When the control of ships was lifted, we students were allowed to return to Athens on a freighter. I vividly recall feeling the exhilarating rush of freedom, but I expected a slow meandering return to Piraeus, the port city of Athens. I was amazed at how rapidly we were returned to Athens. To this day, I still recall the Aegean winds blowing on my face as Piraeus came quickly into view.

After we landed at Piraeus, we went to the American School and learned that yet another development had occurred: the military rule had ended and the exiled leader, Constantine Karamanlis, would be returning to Greece that very day. Elated over the return of democracy, we students were given permission to leave the School grounds and join the jubilant Athenians in welcoming their democratic hero back to Greece. Naturally we went to Syntagma Square, the center of the city and the site of the former Palace, now Parliament. On two occasions that evening I was within twenty yards of Mr. Karamanlis as he openly walked through the streets of Athens, reuniting with his fellow citizens after years of exile. The three-inch headline on the July 24, 1974 edition of a leading newspaper, *Apogeimmatini*, contained only one word: "Demokratia." The simple but poignant "news" was that democracy had returned to Greece!

After thirty years, and as with any veteran schoolteacher, I must ask myself the question, "What have I learned from this experience?" Specifically, I realized that the research and study opportunities made possible by the ASCSA can all too easily be taken for granted. The availability of sources and material for study is taken often as a right, but it is really a privilege. I also gained a profound appreciation for those scholars who persisted in spite of obstacles and constraints that we could barely imagine. I came to have a much deeper sense of, and appreciation for, the meaning of commitment to scholarship. Finally, for an impressionable young student, the events of summer '74 proved an extraordi-

nary lesson in history and the meaning of democracy, in its birthplace. For the past thirty years I have been a beneficiary of my summer experiences, and I have Mitch and the American School to thank for teaching so well, and for introducing me to the "real" Greece. ☯

The author thanks Shane Borrowman and SUNY Press for permission to use some of the material and information that will appear in a more detailed version of this essay.

Phlamoudhi Exhibition to Open at Columbia

Columbia University's Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Art Gallery is slated to host a public exhibition of archaeological discoveries from Phlamoudhi, Cyprus from January 18 through March 19, 2005. The exhibition and accompanying symposium, scheduled for January 20–22, are being organized by Joanna S. Smith (ASCSA SS 1987), who has directed Columbia's Phlamoudhi Archaeological Project since 2000.

Entitled *Settlement and Sanctuary on Cyprus from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages: Views from the Columbia University Excavations at Phlamoudhi*, the exhibition includes objects, images, and records from two sites, a Late Bronze Age settlement at Melissa and a sanctuary at Vounari, also dated from that period. The exhibition encompasses more than two thousand years of history and illustrates the role that the inhabitants of Phlamoudhi played in the vibrant sea trade of the Mediterranean, from the Levant to the Aegean and beyond. The finds, which have never before been displayed in a public venue, will return to Cyprus at the end of the exhibition.

Excavations at Phlamoudhi took place under the direction of Columbia University Professor Edith Porada from 1970 through 1973. Ms. Smith's team is currently working on publication of the Melissa site (Vounari was published in 1983).

Additional information about the Phlamoudhi Archaeological Project and the *Settlement and Sanctuary* exhibition and symposium is available at www.learn.columbia.edu/phlamoudhi/.

People & Places

χερούς καὶ γενούτα



Photo, left: **Demetris Kyritsis**, who presented the first in a series of Winter Term lectures organized by Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas to introduce students to Byzantine Greece, spoke on “Byzantium from the 7th–15th Century: Overview of an Evolving Society.” *Photo, right:* ASCSA Assistant Professor **Kevin Glowacki**, Gorham P. Stevens Fellow **Gloria Park** (University of North Carolina), and Samuel H. Kress Fellow **Brenda Longfellow** (University of Michigan) at the book launch of “Macedonians in Athens: 322–229 B.C.,” which took place at the School in February.



Photo, left: **Thomas Brogan** (Director, INSTAP East Crete Study Center) presented a Tea Talk on “The Artisan’s Quarters at Mochlos: Exploring Craft and Chronology in the Neopalatial Mirabello” in February. *Photo, right:* Attending the Tea Talk were Student Associate Member **Evangelia Sikla** and **Peter Schultz** (Concordia College).



Photo, left: **Thanos Webb** (Wiener Lab Faunal Studies Fellow, UCLA) before his Tea Talk presentation, “Give the Dog a Bone,” March 16. *Photo, right:* **Dr. Stephen V. Tracy** (Director, ASCSA) with **Anthony Grafton** (Princeton University) before Professor Grafton’s lecture, “Monuments and Meanings: Obelisks in Renaissance Rome,” April 20, 2004.



Photo: Yvonne Mazurek

Summer Session students gather in front of the Temple of Athena at Assos (Behramkale), Turkey.



Photo: Loeta Tyree

Senior Member **Mary Sturgeon** (UNC/Chapel Hill), Student Associate Member **Kristen Seaman** (University of California, Berkeley), Wiener Lab Director **Sherry Fox**, and Senior Member **Aileen Ajootian** (University of Mississippi) get ready to hop the new Syntagma-Glyfada tram on its first day of operations in July.



Photo courtesy James Sickinger

The Sickinger family—Jim, Katherine, Christina, and Matthew—with ASCSA staff member **Voula Stamati** and an Olympic torch-bearer in front of the School in July.



Photo: Elizabeth Gebhardt



Photo: Elizabeth Gebhardt



Photo: Elizabeth Gebhardt



School and Gennadeion Meetings in Greece, May 2004. Clockwise from top-left: **Lloyd Cotsen** and wife **Margit Sperling Cotsen** at the reception for the Trustees in the School garden; **Sir John Thompson**, husband of School Trustee Judy Thompson, with Gennadeion Trustee (and School Trustee Emeritus) **Andre Newburgh** in the fortress of Karytaina during the Trustees trip to Arcadia; **Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones**, husband of School Trustee candidate Mary Lefkowitz, strolling with **Marine Zagoreos**, wife of Gennadeion Trustee Alex Zagoreos, in Stemnitsa; Candidate for the School Board **Robert Maguire** and School Trustee (and Board Treasurer) **Henry Davis** at the dinner for the Trustees in the Director's residence.



SUMMER 2004

Gennadeion News

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

Gennadeion Launches New Program

Beginning in Summer 2005, the Gennadius Library is organizing a bi-annual Summer Session dedicated to the study of Medieval Greek.

Conceived by incoming Director Maria Georgopoulou, the four-week session aims to familiarize students with Medieval Greek language and philology by exposing them to primary sources, different kinds of literary genres, paleography, and epigraphy as well as bibliographic and electronic tools. The program will also include site and museum visits. Led by two professors to be selected in Fall 2004, the summer session will have ten members.

The program will also include visits to area museums and libraries including the Byzantine, the Benaki, and the Epigraphy Museums and the National Library, as well as visits to sites, museums, and monuments of the Byzantine era outside Athens including Thessaloniki, Hosios Loucas, and Daphni.

Offered at the intermediate level, the program is geared to students enrolled in a graduate program in any field of Byzantine studies in a North American or European university. A minimum of two years of college-level Classical Greek or the equivalent is required. If there are available spots, college professors in North America or Europe may also be considered.

For further information see the website: www.ascsa.edu.gr.



“Αστρονομία, Επιστήμη Μεγάλη και Ήδονική”

Astronomy: The Great and Delightful Science": Thus was astronomy characterized in a book written by Dionysios Pyrrhos and published in Athens in 1896, with the title *Πρακτική Αστρονομία ... ερανιθείσα εκ διαφόρων συγγραφέων και οντιθείσα εις μέρη δύο εις Πλανητογραφίαν και Ουρανογραφίαν, υπό του αρχιμανδρίτου και ιατροδιδασκάλου Διονούσιου Πύρρου του Θετταλού* ("The Study of Astronomy, compiled from various authors and produced in two parts, 'Study of the Planets' and 'Study of the Heavens,' by the archimandrite and medical teacher Dionysios Pyrrhos of Thessaly"). A recent acquisition of the Gennadius Library, the book is an extremely rare illustrated astronomical

primer, which, in addition to 296 pages of text, has a folding star chart lithographed by Pyrrhos himself as well as lithographed plates showing Greek deities associated with individual planets and constellations.

In his early years a monk, Dionysios Pyrrhos (1774–1853) later was ordained as a priest. He studied ancient Greek, physics, mathematics, geometry, theology, medicine, and astronomy, instructed by well-known teachers wherever they happened to be, in Greece or in Italy. As he himself wrote, in *Περιήγησις ιστορική και Βιογραφία* (Historical and Biographical Voyages), published in Athens in 1848, he studied medicine and graduated from the University of Padua, School of Medicine, going on to a practi-

Star chart lithographed by Dionysos Pyrrhos.

Photo courtesy of the Gennadius Library

cum in hospitals in Milan. While in Milan, he studied at the same time practical astronomy at the Observatory of Milan, with permission of the Italian Minister of the Interior himself. The breadth of his interests and knowledge is reflected in the titles of the books that he wrote and published, among which were *Φαρμακοποία* (Pharmacopeia), *Μεθοδική Γεωγραφία* (System of Geometry), *Αριθμητική* (Arithmetic), *Ομολογία της Πίστεως* (Confession of Faith), *Τα χρέη του ανθρώπου* (The Obligations of Mankind), *Γραμματική* (Grammar), and *Πρακτική ιατρική και βοτανική* (The Practice of Medicine and Botany).

In the "Study of Planets," Pyrrhos lists all the planets and comets, the mythology around them, their measurements, their movements, and how to calculate their distance from the earth or other nearby planets. "The Study of the Heavens" includes a description of the Zodiac cycle and the constellations along with the mythological stories associated with them. Sometimes, as he is describing a star or a constellation, Pyrrhos will interweave what he deemed historical information. In the chapter on the constellation "Heart of Alexander," for example, Pyrrhos wrote that after God finished with the creation of the world seven great persons lived upon the Earth: Xerxes, the Persian king; Themistocles the Athenian, who defeated Xerxes; Alexander

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NEH Fellow Delves into Kapetanakis Archive

Recipient of a 2003–04 Senior Research Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), Stathis Gourgouris (Columbia University) reports on his progress toward publication of the extant works of Demetrios Kapetanakis, whose archives are housed in the Gennadius Library.

Demetrios Kapetanakis (1912–1944) is by all accounts a unique figure in Modern Greek letters. Born in Smyrna and raised in Athens after the Asia Minor War (1922), Kapetanakis was educated in philosophy at the University of Athens (as a student of future prime minister Panagiotis Kanellopoulos) and at the University of Heidelberg (1934–36), under the tutelage of Karl Jaspers, completing a dissertation with the variant Heideggerian title *Liebe und Zeit*. In 1939, he moved to England (Cambridge and then London) on a British Council Scholarship. He became involved in English literary modernist circles and began to write poetry in English, which was published to great acclaim and drew extensive praise at the time from the Bloomsbury Circle and Dame Edith Sitwell. Kapetanakis was the first to translate into English the poetry of his friends George Seferis and Odysseus Elytis, which was, according to his close friend and executor John Lehmann, a groundbreaking gesture in preparing the postwar reception of the two poets in England. Demetrios Kapetanakis died of leukemia in a London hospital at the age of 32, leaving behind a vast and unrealized potential, yet concrete traces of a far-reaching, uniquely configured vision.

The Gennadius Library, together with Firestone Library at Princeton University, holds ninety percent of the extant Kapetanakis archive, a unique and extraordinary collection that has yet to receive the research attention it deserves. There is little overlap between the two archives. The Gennadius part, donated by John Lehmann in 1977, contains the entirety of

Kapetanakis' writings on British literature: some 25 essays, most of them short and concise, and many of them in complete or nearly complete form. This group of essays will form the basis of an English-language edition of Kapetanakis' posthumous writings. The rest of the Gennadius holdings consists of the most substantial part of his correspondence (more than one hundred letters), as well as a variety of essays and poems that overlap in part with the archive in Firestone Library. This second group of writings includes mostly material on Greek literature and painting, as well as quite a few poems and drafts of poems, many of which remain unpublished.

So far, I have set aside six Greek essays for inclusion as part of a collection of posthumous works to be published by Estia Press, under my editorial supervision. From the essays on British poetry, I have selected the most integral ones for translation into Greek; these will become part of this publication as well. The rest will consist of material from the Firestone archive, which contains most of the drafts of philosophical works or works on aesthetics, written variably in Greek, English, French, and German. I am nearing the final selection process and have begun translation work, on which I will have the aid of two colleagues. Upon my return to the United States, I will begin organizing the English-language publication, toward which Princeton University Press has shown interest. Depending on how work proceeds, I expect the English and Greek publications to come to realization around the same time.

Archival work—specifically, this kind of editorship of posthumous manuscripts—does not generally characterize my academic research patterns. Indeed, this year provided me with firsthand experience in something that was in many ways awe-inspiring. No doubt, this had a lot to do with this unique material, but I also discovered that it has as much to do with the archival experience itself. Working on posthumous archives is a solitary task, which leaves one

with the astonishment of having encountered, in concrete and tangible fashion, persons and epochs of another order altogether. It is as much a work that takes place in the mind, as it is so dramatically hands-on. There is something immensely gripping about the real, existing traces of history having been made and yet having remained undiscovered. And there is also something deeply personal in the encounter, something that quickly becomes internalized in the researcher. 

Pyrrhos

continued from page G1



Plate showing the Greek deity Zeus.

Photo courtesy of the Gennadius Library.

the Great, who defeated all the kings of Asia and Africa; King Charles of France, who liberated Europe from the barbarians; Peter the Great of Russia, who elevated Russia to the sky; Napoleon Bonaparte, who became the model of all kings of the world; and King Alexander Pavlovich of

Russia, whose virtues and deeds reached the sky and who defeated Napoleon. The work is filled with many similar vignettes of history and mythology.

At the end of the book there is a list of subscribers, people who had paid up front for the production of the book. At the time, Greek authors and publishers followed Western (particularly Italian) methods for funding publication, and needed to secure buyers ahead of time for their books in order to meet the enormous cost of production, since there was no developed system for sales and distribution. Subscriber lists acknowledge those individuals who had underwritten the book, a method devised particularly for scholarly publications. Today, these lists of subscribers are valuable sources for studying the social history of Greek cultural life in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. 

—Sophie Papageorgiou
Head Librarian,
Gennadius Library

Fiber Optics Link 54 and 61 Soudias

Although at times Soudias Street has seemed a formidable barrier between the two halves of the School's campus, a recently completed fiber optic line running under the street will bring the north and south sides of Soudias Street closer together than ever before. Named in honor of Alan L. Boegehold, School and Gennadeion Board Member as well as former Chair of the Managing Committee, whose interests and passions have linked the Gennadeion with the School over the years, the "Boegehold pipeline" will make it possible for users in both buildings to access the electronic services provided by the School, at a speed of 1000 MB. Now readers in the Gennadeion will be able to utilize all the electronic resources currently available to the Bllegen.

Fiber optics will also make it possible to connect the Gennadeion to the School's phone system, obviating the need for a separate phone number, and will make possible video hook-ups between the two sides, including the nearly completed Cotsen Hall. Eventually Loring Hall, too, will be connected to the new network, bringing residents and staff into the central phone system and giving them internet access in the Saloni, which will also have wireless connectivity.

The "Boegehold Pipeline" was made possible by a grant secured through the efforts of Lloyd E. Cotsen, Chair of the Gennadius Library Board. The cause was furthered by the nimble foot-work of School General Manager Pantelis Panos, who, when opportunity knocked in the form of a public works crew laying telephone cable in Soudias Street, arranged for the most difficult part of the job--digging the requisite trench from one side of Soudias to the other. 



New Horizons for Kalligas

After nine years as Director of the Gennadius Library, Haris Kalligas is moving on to pursue a number of field and publications projects involving architecture, history, and historic preservation in Greece and elsewhere.

During her term as Director from October 1, 1995 to June 30, 2004, the Library itself went through dramatic changes, including the complete renovation and underground expansion of the 1926 Main Building and the renovation of the East Wing, as well as the addition of the nearly completed Cotsen Hall, a 370-seat auditorium. During her tenure, Mrs. Kalligas also organized numerous lectures and symposia, and participated in as many more organized by other institutions. In addition, she found time to publish the Greek edition of her book *Byzantine Monemvasia. The Sources* (2004), edited and contributed to three volumes of papers of the Monemvasiotikos Omilos, and published a number of scholarly articles. Following on several other interests, in 2001 Mrs. Kalligas published a book of poetry presented at the Zoumboulakis Gallery in Athens, accompanying an exhibition of her watercolors depicting Monemvasia and other landscapes.

During her tenure as Director, Mrs. Kalligas also served as a member of the International Jury for the Awards of Europa Nostra, given to the best restoration projects in Europe (she and her husband, Alexander Kalligas, were winners in 1981 for their work in Monemvasia), and from 1998 to 2003 she served as a member of the Europa Nostra Council. Since 2002, Mrs. Kalligas has been a member of the Board of Elliniki Etaireira for the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage, as well as Chair of their Committee on the Architectural Heritage of Greece.

Since 2000 she and Mr. Kalligas have been collaborating on the restoration of the Campanile of Saint George of the Greeks in Venice, on behalf of the Greek Institute of Byzantine and Post Byzantine Studies in Venice. She has also been working since 2003 on the Church of Tairia near Monemvasia, and is about to begin work on the general plan for the medieval city of Palaiochora, Aegina, where she is also supervising the restoration of two churches. In addition, the Kalligas continue work in collaboration with Manchester University on the survey of the city of Monemvasia, aimed at understanding the evolution of the city through the centuries. In 2005, Mrs. Kalligas plans to put

Haris and Alexander Kalligas honored at Trustees' reception in May.

the finishing touches to her book *Monemvasia, a Byzantine City State*, to be published in London, and in collaboration with Mr. Kalligas, *Monemvasia, Retracing on Palimpsests*, to be published in Athens.

Haris Kalligas' creative energy, her broad areas of expertise both as a scholar and as an architect, her wide acquaintance in the worlds of culture and academia in Greece and abroad, and her graceful presence have helped the Gennadius Library negotiate successfully these past nine years of unprecedented change and growth. The Gennadius Library and everyone associated with it are the richer for her multifaceted contributions, and her presence. 

A profile of the new Director of the Gennadius Library, Maria Georgopoulou, will appear in the Winter issue of the *Gennadeion News*. A graduate of the National University of Athens and holding a Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles, Ms. Georgopoulou most recently served as Associate Professor at Yale University.

New CAORC Chair Elected

President of the Gennadius Library Catherine deG. Vanderpool has been elected Chair of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), succeeding Dean Richard Lariviere of the University of Texas at Austin.

A consortium of 18 centers, CAORC provides its members operating and programmatic funding, and has launched a number of initiatives promoting international scholarly ex-

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Fermor Honored by Gennadeion Trustees

War hero and renowned writer Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor was honored in June at the Gennadeion Trustees' Second Annual Awards Dinner. Knighted this past February, Sir Patrick published his latest book, *Words of Mercury*, earlier in the winter. Regarded by many as one of the finest writers of the twentieth century, in Greece Sir Patrick is famed as the war hero who parachuted into Nazi-occupied Crete in World War II, capturing its German commander. After the war, Sir Patrick eventually settled in Greece near Kardamyli, where he has lived ever since. His love for Greece has infused much of his writing.

The evening began with cocktails in the new lobby of Cotsen Hall, followed by tributes presented in Cotsen Hall itself in an unofficial baptism of the new facility. Among the speakers were former Prime Minister of Greece Tzannis Tzannetakis, Alan L. Boegehold, Dimitris Daskalopoulos, Haris Kalligas, and, in response, Sir Patrick himself. The award was presented by Edmund Keely, the 2003 winner. After the tributes, guests sat down to dinner in the terrace in front of Cotsen Hall, transfigured by tents, lights, and flowers. Halfway through the evening, a pair of Cretan musicians serenaded Sir Patrick and guests with mantinades.

Among the 150 guests were former Prime Minister George Rallis and Mrs. Rallis; Lady Madden, wife of the British Ambassador to Greece; Mrs. Kelly Bourdara, Vice-Mayor of Athens; Mr. and Mrs. George David; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Egon; Mr. Sture Linnear; Mrs. Theodoti-Artemis Mandilas; Mr. and Mrs. Dimitri Marinopoulos, Mr. Panagis Vourloumis, and both the Mayor and the former Mayor of Kalamata, where Sir Patrick is an honorary citizen.

Co-organizers for the evening were Mrs. Margaret Samourkas and Mrs. Lana Mandilas. Thanks to underwriting from The Samourkas Foundation, the evening raised \$29,000 for the Library's gardens. ☰



Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor autographs books for Trustee Margaret Samourkas.

Photo: H. Akriviadis



Clockwise from top-left:

Former Prime Minister Tzannis Tzannetakis pays tribute to Sir Patrick;

Trustee Lana Mandilas and Library President Catherine deG. Vanderpool;

Guests Mr. Dimitris Marinopoulos (left) and former Prime Minister George Rallis seated in Cotsen Hall for tributes;

Sir Patrick sings mantinades with Cretan musician.

Photos: H. Akriviadis

CAORC Chair

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change. With funding from the Mellon Foundation, CAORC administers the East European Fellowships that have brought 34 scholars to the School over the past ten years. As part of its digital library initiative, CAORC designed and directs the Mediterranean Maps Project, which has nearly completed a preliminary inventory of several thousand maps in the Gennadius Library as well as sister institutions around the Mediterranean. In addition, CAORC has been chosen by Congress to chair a steering committee exploring the establishment of a center in Istanbul to foster dialogue among scholars and policy makers from East and West. ☰

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Wiener Lab Reports

Ancient and Future Shorelines around Several Greek Islands

BRIAN DAMIATA

UCLA

WIENER LABORATORY GEOARCHAEOLOGY FELLOW,
2003–2004

There has always been a close link between human civilization and the sea. Changes in sea level have thus had a direct impact on the evolution of human society, settlement, and migration. My fellowship research consists of two semi-related projects that deal with changing sea levels. The first, *Shoreline Reconstruction in the Vicinity of the Ionian Islands, Western Greece*, is specifically concerned with the islands of Cephalonia, Ithaca, Lefkada, and Zakynthos. Its aim is to determine whether any of these islands were geographically connected in the recent past as well as to ascertain their relation to the adjacent mainland. The second is titled *Potential Impact of Sea-Level Rise on a Coastal Archaeological Site: A Pilot Study using Delos*. Various aspects of these projects involve collaborations with other scholars, including Evangelos Lagios (University of Athens), Richard Peltier (University of Toronto), Eric Fouache (University of Paris), and Stephanne Druserelles (University of Paris).



LANDSAT satellite image of Cephalonia and Ithaca. Circles denote location of stations in the geodetic GPS network.

Image courtesy of Brian Damiata.



GPS surveying on Ithaca.

Photo: Brian Damiata

Sea level has changed appreciably since the Late Palaeolithic time, dramatically altering coastal areas and the location of shorelines. During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM; 20,000 to 18,000 years before present [BP]), estimated global (eustatic) sea level was about 125 m lower than at present. The rise in eustatic sea level since that time has been non-uniform, with rates varying between 5 and 10 mm/yr. At least 3 to 5 m of rise occurred during the latter part of the Holocene Epoch (10,000 BP to present). For any given region, however, estimates of past eustatic sea level provide only an approximation of actual sea level, which can vary considerably due to tectonic and glacio-hydro-isostatic effects. The former involves, for example, crustal movements due to earthquakes, while the latter includes both the response of the sea to the gravitational attraction of ice sheets and the readjustment of the earth due to changing surface loads of ice and seawater as the ice caps and glaciers melt.

A main goal of my research is to simulate eustatic sea levels since the LGM based on computer modeling. To specifically calibrate the model for Greece, various archaeological and geological data that are indicators of past sea levels are being used (e.g., submerged archaeological sites and radiocarbon-dated beachrock deposits). Data collected around the Cycladic Islands of Delos, Rhenia, and Mykonos are being used to calibrate the model because this region is one of the most seismically stable in all of Greece. The result of the computer modeling is a time-dependent eustatic sea-level curve for Greece that covers the time

period from the LGM to present.

Knowledge of eustatic sea level, however, is only part of the puzzle when trying to reconstruct the sea-level history for a given region. Other factors such as tectonic movements of the land mass due to earthquakes, regional uplift, or subsidence due to isostatic effects, and rates of sedimentation and erosion, may also need to be considered. Greece lies in a particularly active tectonic region, and the region of the Ionian Islands, in particular, is the most seismically active in Europe. By discerning differences in the simulated eustatic sea-level curve with site-specific sea-level data, however, one attempts to deduce the non-eustatic components.

To aid in determining the rates of regional uplift or subsidence, we have established a high-resolution global positioning system (GPS) network on the islands of Cephalonia and Ithaca capable of yielding millimeter changes in position. Interpretation of GPS results combined with the simulated eustatic sea-level curve will help to determine whether these islands were connected in the recent past and, if so, the timing of their “separation.”

For the project concerning Delos, future sea-level rise is being modeled to help assess its impact on the existing archaeological site, which at present is partially submerged. Conservative estimates of eustatic sea-level rise due to global warming over the next 100 years range from 0.5 to 1.5 m, and as much as 4 m by 2200. Important areas of the site lie below 5 m in elevation. Results of the eustatic sea-level

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Wiener Lab Reports

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modeling are being superimposed on a high-resolution digital elevation model of the island to identify high-risk areas. This pilot study provides the first step in potentially mitigating adverse effects on Delos and will hopefully serve as a model for future work at other coastal sites at risk.



Understanding Agro-Pastoral Economies through Phytolith Analysis

GEORGIA TSARTSIDOU

UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

WIENER LABORATORY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES FELLOW, 2003–2004

Phytoliths are microscopic mineral forms (amorphous silica, such as opal), which are formed in the cell walls of many plants. They are the result of a process by which plants deposit solid silica in an intercellular or extracellular location after absorbing it in a soluble state from groundwater. Plants absorb water through their roots, and the soluble silica contained in the water is carried passively with the vascular system of the plants upward to the aerial organs (stalk, leaves, etc.). Transpiration or water loss causes the precipitation of solid silica in cell walls, intercellular spaces, or even whole cells. The mineral tends to replicate the cell morphology. In so doing, after the death of the plant, it leaves behind the phytolith as an identifying agent. Since they are inorganic, and therefore withstand decomposition, they constitute in many cases the only botanical information of an archaeological site.

In my research, phytolith analysis was conducted at two sites in Thrace—a Neolithic one (Makri) and an ethnographic environment (Sarakini village)—in order to shed light on past ways of life and subsistence systems. Sarakini is a traditional Pomak village that preserves a manner of existence similar in many aspects to the Neolithic. Most importantly for this study are the village's domestic quarters, which resemble those of the Neolithic period, consisting of structures with wooden roofs and stone walls covered with clay and lime, floors constructed from wooden beams overlaid by successive clay layers and lime (suggesting several phases of reuse), and post-framed barns with rye-thatched roofs and traditional threshing

floors. Makri, which is located in the same geographical area, is a Neolithic settlement of the sixth millennium B.C. that preserves deep undisturbed deposits, with rich cultural remains. It is a fine example of a Neolithic architecture employing post-framed, wattle-and-daub, and mudbrick structures. Rows of post-holes and fine plaster floors within are repositories for the remains of carbonized wooden posts from the fallen thatched roofs and mudbricks above.

This study focuses on the identification of different activity areas—hearths, food processing rooms, storage rooms (versus barns) and open (versus roofed) areas—through the analysis of the phytolith assemblages that are contained in each living surface. The advantage of this study is its ethno-archaeological character, since the sampling of each living surface at Sarakini is accompanied by the certain knowledge of its use. The vehicle for this research is the qualitative and quantitative analysis of phytoliths per unit weight sediment combined with information on the more general af-

finites of the plant phytoliths (wood, bark, leaves, grasses, stem, husk, etc.). All the potential activity areas of Sarakini (streets, yards, rooms, barns, stables, walls, floors) and the excavated areas under question in Makri were sampled. Control samples of modern soil from the surrounding area of both Makri and Sarakini were also collected, in order to detect the ambiguities in the correlation between the modern phytolith assemblages and the archaeological, as well as the ethnographic, assemblages. Finally, I built a reference collection of phytoliths from modern plants from the area in order to acquire a reliable index by which to judge the prehistoric and ethnographic record.

The samples, as well as the modern plants, were burned and treated with acids in order to extract the phytoliths. The latter were analyzed under a petrographic microscope and the data are under statistical process. The completion of this study will, I hope, shed light on the critical issue of use of space and past human behavior.

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Wiener Lab News

During the 2003–04 academic year, the Wiener Laboratory for the first time offered a fellowship in environmental studies. This fellowship was designed to fund researchers conducting analyses on materials such as seeds, wood, charcoal, pollen, or phytoliths (the silica “skeletons” of plants) from archaeological sites in Greece. This past year, the Wiener Lab was enriched by the presence of Georgia Tsartsidou (University of Thessaloniki), our first Environmental Studies Fellow. Her research on phytoliths is presented in this issue of *akoue*. We were also fortunate to have had two researchers from UCLA in the lab over the past year, Geoarchaeology Fellow Brian Damiata and Faunal Fellow Thanos Webb, both of whose research reports also appear in this issue of *akoue*. In addition to funding the aforementioned fellowships, the Wiener Lab was able to fund four other Research Associateships over the course of the past year; two additional researchers came on their own funding.

Besides working on our individual projects, Georgia Tsartsidou, Thanos Webb, Rosalia Christidou, Dushanka Ourem-Kotsou, Kirsi Lorentz, and I very much enjoyed organizing a workshop for Whitehead Professor Gary Reger's “agriculture seminar” last December. Our presentations centered

around ways in which agriculture impacts our work, such as the study of animal and plant domesticates, the tools used for harvesting domesticated plants, organic residue analysis of pottery for possible foodstuffs, and human disease and dietary reconstruction from stable isotope analysis. I believe that it was a learning experience for all involved.

In February, Evangelia Kiriatzi (Director of the Fitch Laboratory at the British School at Athens) and I began a joint Fitch-Wiener Labs seminar series on science-based archaeology. The monthly seminars have been stimulating and were enthusiastically received by those attending. In March, we enjoyed Julie Hansen's Malcolm H. Wiener Lecture, “Plants and People in Greek Prehistory.” Thirteen other events were sponsored or co-sponsored by the Wiener Laboratory over the course of the past year.

Looking ahead, in the coming academic year we will be joined by the Lab's first Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor, Maria Liston (University of Waterloo), who will be conducting research on her project “Liatovouni: the Molossian Cemetery.”

—Sherry Fox
Wiener Laboratory Director

Interpreting Animal Bones from Limenaria

THANOS WEBB

UCLA

WIENER LABORATORY FAUNAL FELLOW,
2003–2004

For my Ph.D. dissertation, I am investigating the social implications of animal use in Neolithic Greece. By conducting a detailed faunal analysis from two coastal Neolithic sites—Limenaria on the island of Thasos, and Alepotrypa cave in Mani—I will explore social inequality based on differential access to animal resources. The primary goals of this research are to use established methods for identifying social differentiation based on faunal remains, and to apply the results of the faunal analysis to a theoretical model for emerging complexity during the Greek Neolithic period. In other words, I propose adding animal remains to the list of cultural criteria for determining social complexity in the Aegean.

What makes the excavations at Alepotrypa and Limenaria excellent candidates for studying social complexity is the fact that the excavators accounted for both horizon-

tal and vertical context of the animal remains. As a result, once species determination is complete, both spatial distribution and temporal variation can be investigated. Since the context of the animal bones was included in archaeologists' excavation strategies, the resulting analysis will be a unique addition to faunal research in the region. A zooarchaeological study of both sites will include an examination of the relative importance of animal species, age and sex profiles, butchering techniques, an analysis of body part distribution, and feasting. Due to the detailed nature of my analysis, the most important research tool for this phase of the project is the Wiener Laboratory's animal bone comparative collection.

As the Wiener Laboratory Faunal Fellow for 2003–04, my goal was to complete the species identification of the bone assemblage from Limenaria. Not surprisingly, early results showed that domestic animals dominate. More specifically, sheep and goat bones appear most frequently, followed by cattle, then pig. Sheep and goat mandibles were aged according to tooth wear patterns and reflect a predominance of animals less than two years of age.

Along with domesticates, a variety of wild animals are present. Even though only

a few examples from each species have been identified, three different types of deer are present: red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*Dama dama*), and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). None of these species inhabit Thasos today. Aside from data concerning the cultural implications of hunting during the Neolithic, there is an excellent opportunity at Limenaria for a diachronical analysis of deer bone frequency that will help to reconstruct a profile of the island's animal populations from an ecological perspective.

Thus far I have been fairly surprised at the lack of certain animals in this particular sample. For example, extensive gnawing on recovered bones shows clear evidence for domestic dogs and rodents at Limenaria. Direct faunal evidence of these species, however, remains elusive. For the rodent bones, it is likely that they are too small to have been caught by the .5-cm screen. The absence of dog bones is not a result of excavation methodology but of cultural or environmental phenomena. Another unexpected discovery at Limenaria is the lack of marine resources; considering the site's coastal location, I had assumed that fish and shellfish would have played a more important role. 

Computer News

Ambrosia is On-Line!

TAREK ELEAM

INFORMATION SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY MANAGER,
ASCSA

The new computerized union catalogue of the American and British schools is up and running under the name AMBROSIA—an acronym for “AMerican BRitish Online Search In Athens.” The system represents the holdings of the Blegen, Gennadius, and British School libraries and allows users to search for books in all three libraries simultaneously. The system is flexible and easy to use, allowing researchers to browse the collections using a variety of search parameters and criteria: for example, author's name, word or words in the title of the book, or ISBN number. It is available to the public on computer terminals placed throughout the Blegen, Gennadius, and British School Libraries and can also



be accessed by scholars around the world on the School's website at www.ascsa.edu.gr/Ambrosia. In other words, you can finish half your research before you even step off the plane at Eleftherios Venizelos Airport!

In total, more than 170,000 records of the Blegen and the Gennadius libraries were converted from the old card-catalogue system to the new computerized system. Add to that the collection from the British School Library which consists of their

holdings both in Athens and in Knossos, and the number of records in the system approaches 200,000. Titles in Greek are listed both in Greek and in transliterated English and can be searched using either language, making searching for Greek titles more streamlined than before.

As with all new computer systems, there have been a few glitches along the way, but we view these merely as “growing pains.” As more and more users become familiar and comfortable with the system, they should share any concerns and pass on to us any inaccuracies they spot in the records so that our goal of creating a reliable, accurate, and flexible electronic library catalog will be realized in as little time as possible. And for those of you who still like to browse the card-catalogue drawers: not to worry! They have not been dismissed as obsolete—they are still in the entrance corridor of the Blegen Library and remain available to library patrons. 

From The Archives

Homer Thompson: War Correspondent

LIZBETH WARD PAPAGEORGIOU
ASCSA ARCHIVE ASSISTANT FOR THE
HOMER A. THOMPSON PAPERS

During World War II, Homer Thompson was an officer in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve. Stationed in Bari, Italy, in 1943 and 1944, where he served as an intelligence officer, he wrote frequent letters to his wife, Dorothy Burr Thompson. These letters, now part of the Homer A. Thompson Papers residing in the School's Archives, provide an interesting glimpse into his wartime years.

Because Homer Thompson, like all servicemen, was prohibited by strict security regulations from referring to any location occupied by the enemy, all references to Greece had to be in code. Here are a few excerpts from his letters about "our favourite land" (i.e., Greece):

"2 young U.S. aviators just returned from several months enforced stay in our favourite land. One of them had come down in the water just off the site of Paynes dig [code for Perachora]."

"I have just been looking over a set of aerial photographs of our favourite city [code for Athens] taken last Oct. and have been fairly homesick looking down into the familiar holes and the old courtyards and the nearby squares. So far as I could make out our property [code for the Athenian Agora] was all intact."

"We had a short visit last week from a naval captain of our favourite land, a native of the island which Dorpfeld would have made Odysseus' home [code for Leukas]."

[In a letter dated October 1, 1944, following the liberation of Greece, commenting as other intelligence officers are sent over to Greece] "We continue to send off parties to our favourite land, and I find it very bitter having to give them the names and addresses of our old friends and doctors and dentists."

[In a letter dated February 2, 1945, describing his first post-war return to Athens in November–December 1944] "I walked up Lykabettos one morning but it was necessary to keep to the main paths for careless lovers who wandered from them were reported to have been blown to bits by German mines not yet lifted. On the Acropolis I fared better. Having gotten the permission



Photo courtesy of Pamela Todd

**Homer A. Thompson and daughter
Pamela during the war (taken ca. 1942
in Toronto).**

of the young English army captain who commanded the handful of British troops garrisoning the place, I was able to wander about completely alone on a gloriously clear and sunny p.m., disturbed only by the crackle of machine gun fire and the smoke of burning police stations, which however seemed the merest of inconsequential incidents in the presence of those monuments. In the Propylaia I came on several Tommies who were showing a commendable curiosity about their surroundings and asked me many questions about the buildings. We chatted for a good while, and as we looked down into the Agora one of them

asked, And what, sir, are all them evacuations down there? Having just that morning made the rounds of some of the less savory corners of our dig I could appreciate his choice of words to the full."



A Day in Ancient Corinth, 1934

NATALIA VOGEIKOFF-BROGAN
ASCSA ARCHIVIST

Richard H. (Dick) Howland, former Chair of the Managing Committee and ASCSA Trustee Emeritus, recently gave the School's Archives transcriptions of a series of letters written by him to his family between September 21, 1933 and May 29, 1934 while he attended the School's regular program as a Charles Eliot Norton Fellow. This valuable collection of private, unedited letters paints a vivid picture of everyday life at the School before World War II. Legendary characters whose names we all have heard are brought to life through Mr. Howland's letters. The following excerpt, from a letter dated March 11, 1934, describes a day in ancient Corinth during the excavation season:

"The excavations are very extensive, with 125 men working. Three separate sections are being uncovered with Mr. Broneer, Gladys Davidson—who has been here for a couple of years—and Prof. Morgan. The others staying here at Corinth are Joe Shelley, the architect, Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell, who are doing odd jobs around, and Mr.

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Photo courtesy of the ASCSA Archives (Howland Papers).

Gladys Davidson, Dick Howland, and Mrs. De Waele spitting lambs for Easter Sunday in Corinth.

Blegen's Archaeological Clippings Archive Revived

A generous donation from archaeologist and longtime School Member Judith Binder has made it possible to resurrect a unique resource in the Blegen Library, as she describes here.

Between 1953 and 1965, the *American Journal of Archaeology* published Eugene Vanderpool's invaluable *Newsletter from Greece*, and his now-legendary courses on the topography of Athens, Attica and Greece were a regular part of the School's teaching program. In the course of his work, Vanderpool came to realize that Greek newspapers provide an essential resource for new discoveries, often years ahead of official reports. He delighted in pointing out that a legible photograph of the Derveni papyrus appeared on the front page of *Kathimerini* years before the text was made available to scholars. Under his inspiration, in the 1950's the School began a subscription to a clipping service that collected articles of archaeological interest which Vanderpool himself arranged in topographical order.

After Vanderpool's retirement, no one person had the responsibility of keeping the Archive in order. Its maintenance was assigned to various helpers who, lacking specific guidelines, abandoned the strictly

topographical classification by site and improvised new classifications that often duplicated, overlapped, or conflicted with each other, creating inconsistencies nestled in inconsistencies. Reports of excavations made by foreign schools were filed by the school's nationality rather than by site; a thick ring binder labeled "Caves" was a jumble of unsorted articles; and indeed, for some time the archive hardly functioned: clippings were folded up into tight little packets stuffed into sheets of small plastic pockets kept in unlabeled ring binders dispersed in odd nooks and crannies of the Blegen Library.

Last year, with the collaboration of Acting Librarian Mimi Photiades, I drew up a plan and donated funds to restore the Archive to its original working order, organized by sites. With these funds, the Library hired an assistant, Stavros Oikonomides, a knowledgeable topographer, who began the job of cleaning up the mess and who accomplished an amazing amount of

work in the months he worked on the Archive. He was succeeded by Alexandra van der Staay, a student kindly recommended by Professor Eleutheria Serbeti of the University of Athens. Ms. van der Staay began by dismantling a collection of hundreds of articles clumped under the classification *Smuggling and Thefts*, filing the articles by site and, in the process, losing her starry-eyed faith in the intrinsic goodness of human nature.

When the initial funding ends, Ms. Photiades has proposed allowing students from the University of Athens to have library privileges in exchange for working on the Archive. In the meantime, Maria Tourna of the Blegen Library staff also contributes much-appreciated help and advice. For my part, I am working on a booklet that presents the purpose and scope of the Archive and guidelines about the filing system and the labels, and I am also trying to find a way of correlating ancient, Byzantine, Slavic, Turkish, and Albanian place-names. ☰

Corinth Conservator Retires

Stella Bouzaki, who has been part of the School staff at Ancient Corinth since 1973, retired this past year. As head conservator at the Corinth Museum, she was responsible for all the materials in the museum, both those already on display and those fresh out of the ground.

Originally from Chania in Crete, Ms. Bouzaki was educated in conservation, delination, and art at the Doxiades School and in the N. Baltoyannis and N. Kailas Workshop. She furthered her knowledge by following a wide range of courses at the Antikensammlungen Museum, Munich; the London Institute of Archaeology, the Department of Conservation (1973); the American Academy in Rome, Pompeii, Napoli, and Herculaneum (1984); and the Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles, California (1990). Thanks to the variety of materials produced by a large city site like Corinth as well as other sites where she has worked, she has broad experience in working with metals, frescoes, Byzantine icons, glass and faience, ceramic, animal and human bone,

stone and terracotta, sculpture, and architecture. In addition to her work at Ancient Corinth, Ms. Bouzaki has participated in excavations and conservation projects in Thebes, the Kerameikos in Athens, Kea, Santorini, Naxos, Kimolos, Samos, Yianina, Porto Cheli, Isthmia, Aigina, and Alexandria in Egypt.

In the Corinth Museum, Ms. Bouzaki displayed a rare combination of skill in conservation with aesthetic sensitivity in the presentation of materials. In the field, she was in charge of the excavation, restoration and reconstruction of sensitive material as well as research into new methods for the conservation and presentation of mosaics.

In addition to her conservation work, she has published the restoration of the Ayia Irini figures from Kea in M. Caskey, *Keos II. The Temple at Ayia Irini. Part I: The Statues*. She also paints and reproduces Byzantine icons. ☰



Photo courtesy the Corinth Excavations

Stella Bouzaki at work, c. 2000.

In Memoriam



Photo: John Younger

Paul Rehak with canine friends.

PAUL REHAK (1954–2004)

Paul Rehak, Secretary of the School's Alumni/ae Association from 2000 until 2004, died in June. Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Kansas, Paul received a B.A. in 1976 from the University of Michigan in Classical Studies and Classical Archaeology and Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College in 1985, writing on Roman sculpture under Brunilde Ridgway. During this period, he went to the School as John Williams White Fellow (1980–81) and worked as the architect on site at the Apollo Hylates sanctuary at Kourion in Cyprus (1981, 1982). He was also a fellow at the Villa Messenzia in Rome (1983–84), and felt at home in Greece and Italy, Modern Greek and Italian.

In addition to teaching at Kansas, where he was tenured and promoted in March just before his death, Paul taught at the College of Wooster, the American University of Paris (where he learned fluent French), Loyola University of Chicago, and Duke University, where he was visiting assistant professor for both the Department of Classics and of Art History. He was immensely popular at Duke as an activist for gay and lesbian rights, a teacher (he led students around Rome in the summers and initiated a sold-out "Myth and Film" seminar for freshmen), and advisor and mentor—many of his students have gone on in classics and archaeology.

Paul's research interests were broad, extending from prehistoric and classical Greece to imperial Rome; in the last 15 years he added ancient gender and sexuality to his bibliography (e.g., his articles on women in the Thera frescoes and their use of saffron), and he brought a fresh eye to old themes. Many of Paul's numerous publications are thus important: to name just two, his edited volume, *The Role of the Ruler in the Prehistoric Aegean* (Liège 1995), questioned the masculinist assumption that only men governed Minoan Crete, and his recent article, "Aeneas or Numa? Rethinking the Meaning of the *Ara Pacis Augustae*" (*The Art Bulletin* 83.2, June 2001, 190–208), broke new ground in Augustan studies. He leaves behind him several major works in progress, including two book manuscripts, *Imperium and Cosmos* on Augustus's building program, and *Aegean Women in the Bronze Age*—both will be published shortly.

A gifted linguist who would read novels in Greek and could recite poems in French and Greek (ancient and modern; Sikelianos and Elytis were favorites), he was also a talented artist who left behind a large number of pen and ink sketches and watercolors of romantic ruins, Byzantine churches, flowers, and above all, dogs. He was also, in his early days, an ardent swimmer, referring to himself as a "pavlópsaro." Generous and loyal to his friends, a teacher who also learned from his students, he always considered his research and his teaching intertwined, carefully noting his students' observations in class and on site, observations that would spur him on to fresh thoughts and new endeavors, cut short by death come too soon.

—John G. Younger

Archives

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Hill, an old veteran who has been excavating here for 30 years... Life here is peaceful in the extreme: we get up at 7:00, are at work by 8:00, and stay there until 12:30. Then comes lunch until 1:30, and then we go back to work. Tea comes at 5:00, and everybody stops work for the day then. We all have tea in the living room of the main excavation house—called Oakley House. From tea until dinner (7:30) we do what we want—write letters, take a walk, take a nap, a bath, a shave, etc... After dinner we all sit around the fire for a while and

Exhibition on Lasithi Opens in Lasithi

Since the nineteenth century, Greek and foreign scholars have excavated and explored the Lasithi Plain in Crete. Thanks to a collaborative effort of the 24th Ephoreia, the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, and members of the American School, their discoveries are highlighted in an exhibition of photographs installed in the Psychro Community Hall on the road to the "Dictaean Cave" in Lasithi.

The exhibition, which opened in August, chronicles the long series of excavations that have uncovered the Plain's rich history, beginning with work in the "Dictaean Cave" itself in the nineteenth century and leading up to the present. Among the more dramatic finds are those discovered recently at the Hagios Charalambos cave site. Directed by Managing Committee Member Philip Betancourt in collaboration with Costis Davaras and Eleni Stravopodi, and sponsored by Temple University, this excavation has found Minoan figurines of hippopotamus ivory, six examples of the *sistrum*, and jewelry of gold, silver, and other materials.

Under the general direction of Stavroula Apostolakou, acting director of the 24th Ephoreia, the exhibition's organizing team included Mr. Betancourt, Thomas Brogan (Director, the East Crete Center), Stefi Chlouveraki, Susan Ferrence, and Eleanor Huffman, as well as Alekos Nikakis, Chief Conservator for the Ephoreia. The new exhibition is part of a major renovation of the public exhibition program in eastern Crete that also includes a renovation of the Archaeological Museum in Hagios Nikolaos.

then go to bed early. It's a very restful and healthy life and I feel fine. Today is Sunday; Joe [Shelley] and I went out early and I climbed around Akro Corinth, the big mountain in back of us, while he sketched. In the afternoon, I scurried around Pente Skoufia, another high hill, and then walked several miles down to the Gulf of Corinth... At tea we had a little party in honor of Mr Hill's 61st birthday, with champagne from Athens, etc... we all sang songs and had a nice time."

What's New?

ākoue'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.

James R. McCredie, President of the School's Board of Trustees, emeritus Professor at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, and head of the excavations at Samothrace, was presented with an honorary degree in the Department of History and Archaeology at the University of Athens on June 2. Presiding over the ceremony in the university's Great Hall was Professor George Babiniotis, Prytan, while Olga Palagia, professor at the university, described Mr. McCredie's contributions to the field. Following the awarding of the degree, Mr. McCredie delivered an address, "Samothrace and Macedonia."



Photo: Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan

James R. McCredie after receiving honorary degree at the University of Athens in June.

Anthony Cutler, research professor of art history at Penn State, Gennadeion Fellow at the School in 1970, and former member of the Gennadius Committee of the Managing Committee, has been named Evan Pugh Professor, the highest distinction that Penn State can bestow upon a faculty member. Recognized as a world authority in Byzantine studies, he is currently completing *The Empire of Things: Gift Exchange in Byzantium, Islam and Beyond*, to be published by the University of Chicago Press, and has authored 12 books, numerous book chapters, and hundreds of papers and reviews.



Peter Schultz (Gorham P. Stevens Fellow 1999–2000, Samuel H. Kress Fellow 1998–99, Fulbright Fellow 1997–98) has joined the staff of Concordia College as Assistant Professor of Art History.



Friends and colleagues honored ASCSA Trustee Emeritus and Gennadius Library Trustee **Alan L. Boegehold** on his retirement from teaching at Brown University with a festschrift containing essays on themes close to his heart. Entitled "Gestures: Essays on Ancient Greek History, Literature, and Philosophy in Honor of Alan Boegehold," the book pays tribute to Mr. Boegehold's broad range of interests in classical literature and archaeology, especially his studies of references to hand and body gestures embedded in ancient texts. Published last year by Oxbow Books, the book was edited by his former students, current ASCSA Mellon Professor James Sickinger, and Geoffrey Bakewell, professor at Creighton University, and contributors included colleagues and many former students.



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