

# *ákouē*

Winter 2002, No. 47



Photo: Craig Mauzy

*Reused material, including this fragment, was used to construct the Byzantine house walls excavated at the northwest section of the Agora. See page 5 for story.*

**IN THIS ISSUE:** Stephen Tracy Appointed School Director 3 Brendan Burke Reflects on Term 3 Student Reports: Macedonian Social History; Medieval Morea; Corinth Fountains 4 Agora Excavations 5 Summer Sessions Review 7 Wiener Lab Reports: Franchthi Cave; Dye Extraction; Aristotle's Goby; Sex Determination of Skeletons 9 Lecture Series Schedule 14 Male Maturation Rituals 15 School Pioneer Profiled 15 Remembrances of Dorothy Burr Thompson 17 In Memoriam: WDE Coulson 18 INSERT: Gennadeion Groundbreaking Phase II G1 Rare Volume Acquired G1 Schliemann Papers G2 Clean Monday Celebration Planned G3 Photographic Archive G3 Philoi Activities G4

*akoue!*



**Our first issue  
in 1977**

## A New Look for the Newsletter

Among archaeologists, historians, and classicists, 25 years may not seem like a long time, but in the world of design, it's an eternity.

Therefore, as the Newsletter enters its 25th year of publication, we have given it a new look, one that we hope will continue to do justice to the diverse achievements and activities it documents.

Launched in 1977 by then-President of the Board of Trustees, Elizabeth A. Whitehead, the Newsletter aimed to keep members of the School family abreast of

the work of the School, in its many facets. Her successor in 1983 as President, Doreen Canaday Spitzer, assumed at the same time the editorship of the News-

letter, which continued to record the evolution not only of the School but also of the field of classics and archaeology.

Upon Doreen's retirement from the Board in 1996, her fellow Trustees honored her with the establishment of an endowment fund for the Newsletter so that it could continue to do what she had done so energetically in her years as President: spread the news of the School's achievements. During Doreen's editorship, the Newsletter introduced a feature called *akoue!*, to call attention to a particular article or editorial. That name has now been incorporated into the Newsletter's nameplate on an illustrated cover page that will also feature a table of contents. The inner pages are redesigned as well, to make text more readable and to allow more flexibility with photographs. *akoue!* — The Newsletter will continue the tradition set by Betsy Whitehead and Doreen Spitzer, bringing to its readers the vibrancy and variety of scholarship and life at the School. ✨

— The Editor



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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NEWSLETTER

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## From Syracuse to Manhattan

The terrible events of September 11 truly knew no international boundaries, as dozens of nations suffered the loss of citizens and countless individuals mourned for friends and strangers alike. David Gill (University of Wales), who had arrived in Athens that afternoon to do work in the School's Archives, found himself standing outside the School, struggling to absorb the magnitude of the news that greeted him. His poem, reproduced here, articulates the timelessness of tragedy.

Whispered words

"It can't be true"

"All of them?"

They gather below the sacred stones

And weep at the Sicilian news.

Ashen faces

"We can't go on"

"What's the point?"

Satellite dishes line the ancient streets

While orange flames lick the screen.



Photo courtesy ArtToday

**A view gone but not forgotten.**

# Tracy Appointed School Director

At its May meeting, the ASCSA Managing Committee appointed Stephen V. Tracy as Director of the School for a five-year term. Mr. Tracy succeeds current School Director James D. Muhly, whose term expires June 30, 2002.

“The School is a marvelously successful academic enterprise, and I am honored to be elected to serve as the next Director,” Mr. Tracy said of his appointment. “Changing times and changing international conditions present us with interesting challenges and opportunities, to which I look forward. It will be a particular pleasure for me to work with the outstanding students who attend the School each year.”

Mr. Tracy, who holds a B.A. in Latin and Greek from Brown University and an M.A. and Ph.D. in classical philology from Harvard University, first visited Greece as a Harvard Traveling Fellow in 1965. His association with the School began in 1966–67, when he wrote his dissertation, “A Letter-Cutter of Classical Athens,” at

the School under a grant from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. A member of the Managing Committee since 1974 and Chair since 1998, Mr. Tracy has also been a Summer Session director, Senior Research Fellow (Visiting Professor), Chair of the Committee on the Summer Sessions and the Committee on Publications, member of the Committee on Committees, and both an elected and *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Tracy’s scholarly work includes several books and book chapters, as well as a large number of articles on epigraphical, historical, and literary subjects. He has published four books related to epigraphy—*The Lettering of an Athenian Mason*, *Hesperia Supplement XV* (Princeton, 1975), *IG II<sup>2</sup> 2336, Contributors of First Fruits for the Pythais* (Meisenheim, 1982), *Attic Letter-Cutters of 229 to 86 B.C.* (University of California Press, 1995), and *Athenian Democracy in Transition: Attic Letter-Cutters of 340 to 290 B.C.* (University of California Press, 1995)—as well as a very well received book on a literary topic, *The Story of the Odyssey*

(Princeton University Press, 1990). Mr. Tracy was co-author (with J. Bodel) of *Greek and Latin Inscriptions in the USA: A Checklist* (American Academy in Rome, 1997) and co-editor of *Studies Presented to Sterling Dow on his Eightieth Birthday*, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Monograph 10 (Durham, 1984). His latest book, *Athens and Macedon: Attic Letter-Cutters of 300 to 229 B.C.*, is forthcoming from the University of California Press.

Mr. Tracy is a life member of the American Philological Association and a corresponding member of the Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Berlin. He has held fellowships and grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, American Council of Learned Societies, Archaeological Institute of America, the Institute for Advanced Study, the Packard Humanities Institute, the National Science Foundation, the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation, and the Ford, Mellon, and Woodrow Wilson Foundations. He is currently part of an international team of scholars who, in cooperation with the Berlin Academy, are preparing a new edition of *Inscriptiones Graecae* volumes II–III, the inscriptions of Attica subsequent to the year 404 B.C.

Mr. Tracy is Director of the Center for Epigraphical Studies at Ohio State University, where he is Professor of Greek and Latin and Adjunct Professor of Ancient History.

His wife, June W. Allison, also a Professor of Greek and Latin at Ohio State, is a very popular teacher who has also published a number of articles on literary subjects. Her most recent book, *Word and Concept in Thucydides* (Scholars Press, Atlanta), was published in 1997. ❖

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**Rhys F. Townsend** has been named to succeed Stephen V. Tracy as Chair of the Managing Committee, effective July 1.

Mr. Townsend is Associate Professor of Art History at Clark University, where he has taught since 1982. A full profile will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter.

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Photo: Marie Mauzy

## School’s First Assistant Professor Concludes His Term

*In Fall 2000, the School appointed Brendan Burke to a newly created position: Assistant Professor of Classical Studies. As his two-year term winds down, he takes stock of the enhancements to School programs and services made possible by the new position, and examines its effect on his own scholarship.*

Over the last year and a half, as I have served as the first Assistant Professor of Classical Studies at the American School, I have had the unique opportunity to work with some of the brightest graduate students from some of the best programs in Classics, Art History, and Archaeology. I have also been fortunate enough to have truly inspiring and dedicated colleagues, from the visiting professors at the School to the permanent members of the teaching staff. My position has been at times challenging but also a highly rewarding experience.

At the start of the 2000–2001 academic year the teaching program of the School had to adjust to the additional position of the Assistant Professor. Merle Langdon, the Mellon Professor, made every effort to welcome me and was very accommodating to my teaching and research interests. Together with Corinth Excavation Director Guy Sanders, the three of us have worked out a program for the four Fall trips which has room for contributions by members of the teaching staff but also gives each of the trip leaders a fair degree of autonomy. We all agree that leading trips is like teaching a course, and we employ our own pedagogical methods. Our curriculum proved successful last year and we have basically kept with the same program for the 2001–2002 academic year.

*continued on page 16*

## Student Reports

### Unconventional Sources Yield Clues to Macedonia's Social History

İPEK K. YOSMAOĞLU

EDWARD CAPPS FELLOW, 2001–2002

M. ALISON FRANTZ FELLOW, 2000–2001

The Gennadius Library is highly acclaimed as one of the major research libraries for Byzantine history. However, this well-deserved reputation should not lead us into assuming that the Gennadius collection's appeal is limited to Byzantinists. In fact, the Library's holdings offer invaluable material to scholars from a variety of disciplines whose research interests concern the history of the Balkans, the Orthodox Church, and the Ottoman Empire.

Last academic year, I had the opportunity to continue my doctoral thesis research at the Gennadius Library as the American School's M. Alison Frantz fellow. My project intends to reconstruct a *local* and *social* history of the Struggle for Macedonia, which has so far remained within the realm of political and diplomatic history. I focus on the area around Serres, which today is one of the largest towns of the region of Macedonia in Greece. I have drawn primary material for this study from a variety of sources including Ottoman and French state archives and periodicals, and I hope to extend my study to include Greek state sources this year.

My research in the Gennadius Library, on the other hand, concerned an entirely different category of sources that has been both blessed and condemned by historians, namely, travel literature. Holdings of the Gennadius Library include arguably the most impressive collection of travel literature concerning the Peloponnese, the Balkans, and Anatolia from the seventeenth through the beginning of the twentieth century.

I was aware of the wealth of this collection before I came to Athens last year, but it was a surprise to find out about an equally important, yet not as frequently acclaimed, resource among the holdings of the Library as I was perusing the stacks: ethnographic maps of the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans. (John Gennadius himself published one such map, accompanied by a booklet, in 1877 under an anonymous name; this map is among the holdings of the Library.) I based a May 2001 tea talk on these ethnographic maps and attempted to show how



Photo: İpek K. Yosmaoğlu

#### An ethnographic map of European Turkey and Greece, published by John Gennadius in an 1877 booklet.

they, despite their obvious shortcomings as propaganda pieces, can also provide clues that help us understand the specific conditions that determined their production. One of my main purposes was to show how ethnographic maps, invented and first introduced to the Balkans by Europe as indispensable tools of colonization, were co-opted and deployed by the nationalist elite of the very same region in order to articulate their own agendas of domination. To that end, the Gennadeion proved to be an extremely rich and valuable resource for my research efforts, as it provided an unusual vantage point for exploring the history of the Balkans.



### East Meets West: A Reassessment of the Medieval Morea

HEATHER E. GROSSMAN

GORHAM P. STEVENS FELLOW, 2000–2001

OLIVIA JAMES FELLOW (AIA), 1999–2000

When the ASCSA Regular Members arrive in Stymphalos on their fall trip, they expect to see the striking reed-filled lake where Herakles performed his sixth labor, as well as the extensive remains of the ancient city. However, also tucked into this fertile valley are the ruins of the thirteenth-century C.E. monastery of Zaraka, founded after the Fourth Crusade and likely an outpost of the Cistercian monastic order. On both the 1999

and 2000 trips, I had the pleasure of learning about ancient Stymphalos as well as discussing this medieval site with other School Members. I visited the Zaraka monastery on these trips and others during the past two years, researching the architectural evidence for cultural interaction between Westerners and Byzantines following the Fourth Crusade.

Culminating in the capture of Constantinople in April of 1204, the Fourth Crusade initiated an era of Western settlement and consequent cultural interaction between Greeks and Franks, as the Byzantines called the knights from Burgundy, Champagne, Flanders, and Lombardy. In the two centuries that followed, several major and minor states were created in the Aegean. Among the richest and most stable of these domains was the Principality of Achaia, also called the Morea, comprising much of the Peloponnese. The Franks brought with them the power structure, religion, and cultures—including the material culture—of their homelands. As their existence in the region became more permanent, these Franks formed with the upper-echelon Greeks of the area a mutually supporting, though at times antagonistic, elite.

In my dissertation, I am examining the architectural record left by this syncretic society in the Peloponnese, Epirus, and Euboea. I am focusing on newly built and adapted ecclesiastic structures of the first century of the Frankokratia. Most of these structures are undated, and there are only scant references to these sites in medieval documents. Scholars have tended to group the architecture built or adapted during the Frankish period into the categories of “Western” and “Byzantine,” based primarily upon the structures’ plan typologies and ornamentation. This taxonomy implies that the architecture of the medieval West was imported wholesale into the Morea after 1204 by the predominantly French-speaking conquerors, and suggests singular, ethnically based points of origin for the monuments and their features. However, close examination of the buildings’ fabric, plans, and ornamentation allows me to suggest that these structures exhibit instead a complex hybridization. Elements from a shared early Christian past reemerge in Greece as they did in the Romanesque West, Byzantine and Gothic masonry techniques are mixed in the same structure, and Western sculpture appears in otherwise Byzantine churches.

I have investigated the remains of ecclesiastic sites in order to consider from where

*continued on page 6*

# Agora Excavations Celebrate Seventieth Anniversary

The summer of 2001 marked the 70th anniversary of the School's excavation work at the Agora, and what better way to commemorate the milestone than to excavate! In June, following the pattern established in recent years, a team of about 45 students and supervisors conducted excavations in the Athenian Agora, focusing on the northwest of the Agora and the area of the Eleusinion. Primary funding for the project was provided by the Packard Humanities Institute.

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**JOHN MCK. CAMP II**  
AGORA EXCAVATIONS DIRECTOR

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## Northwest Area

In Section BZ the excavations, supervised by Floris van den Eijnde, Marcie Handler, and Michael Laughy, continued to expose the Middle Byzantine settlement of the eleventh century A.D. For the most part we excavated through and under the lowest floor levels, digging into fill representing the abandonment of the area in the seventh to ninth centuries and exposing the upper parts of the Late Roman walls beneath. The Byzantine house walls, built of irregular stones set in clay with a fair admixture of reused material, were exposed to their full depth. A tile-and-stone-lined well was partially excavated; the lining had collapsed where it passes through Dark Age levels, and final excavation will wait for next season. A fair amount of glazed and sgraffito pottery from the lining suggests either that the well is one of the later features to survive on the site, dating to the twelfth or thirteenth century A.D. or, more probably, that a late attempt was made to reline the upper part of the well.

A second feature uncovered this year was a stone-lined cess-pit, placed in the road just outside the house. It was well preserved, with a cover slab in place, along with a drain leading into it from the adjacent house. It is the first such installation for household waste to have been uncovered or recognized in this neighborhood. In the southern area a large plaster-lined pit—perhaps the lower part of a cistern—produced pottery of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries along with large chunks of roof tiles. At the extreme north end of Section BZ, a serious and successful attempt to clear up the area of a modern basement was carried out. The churned-up fill included fragments of terracotta wheels and figurines of the sort found in large quantities in a shallow pit just a few meters to the east—evidence of coroplasts at work here in the Roman period (J 1: 1 - *Hesperia* 65, 1996, pp. 239–241, and pl. 69).

Section BZ continued to produce assorted fragments of herms, adding to the corpus of such monuments recovered from the north-

west corner of the Agora, which was known in antiquity as “the Herms” because of the large number dedicated there. Herms were used to mark the entrances of houses and shrines all over Athens, and they are concentrated in our area because we are excavating the principal entrance to the Agora, along the Panathenaic Way, and therefore a suitable location for the erection of public herms. To date, parts of 17 herms have been found in the area north of Hadrian Street. Somewhere in this vicinity stood the Stoa of the Herms, referred to in ancient sources from the fifth to the second century B.C.; thus far it is either unexcavated or unrecognized.

In Section BE, supervised by Dave Scahill, we continued work in the Classical shop building. In the southernmost room excavations beneath the floor produced yet another Hellenistic pyre deposit. These shallow pits, full of small-scale vases, traces of burning, and a few bones, represent a ritual not attested to in the literature. They are found in houses and shops, almost never in public buildings or sanctuaries, so they seem to be an expression of private cult activity. The vases indicate that dining and drinking were part of the ceremony, while the invariable presence of a lamp perhaps suggests that the rite was nocturnal. The BE shop building has a higher concentration of these little deposits (seven) than anywhere else in the excavations. This particular deposit contained about 20 pots and a lamp dating to ca. 350–275 B.C.

Further work was done in both of the Mycenaean chamber tombs, partially excavated in previous seasons and dated to the fourteenth century B.C. In the southernmost grave, enthusiastic pumping by the Metro Company had lowered the water table sufficiently to allow us to clear the last of the bones scattered on the floor. The large number of additional bones may require a reassessment of the full complement of individuals buried in the tomb, presently estimated at two adult males, an adult female, and a child. In the northern tomb we removed the end of Roman wall C and finally exposed the entranceway, or dromos, into the tomb. The doorway, partially cut by the fifth-century well excavated the past two seasons, was



Photo: Craig Mauzy

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## Excavations in the Classical shop building uncovered a Hellenistic pyre deposit.

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blocked with stones. Set near the center of the dromos, some 2.5 meters from the blocked door, was the lower part of a large grey-ware Lesbian amphora, dating to the first half of the fifth century B.C. The top had been shaved off in antiquity, at the same level as the preserved top of the dromos. Within the amphora was some charcoal and ash, together with a single large iron nail.

The northeast corner of a third Mycenaean chamber tomb was uncovered this season, just south of the dromos described above. It seems from its alignment to be somewhat earlier, perhaps fifteenth century B.C. The cutting was full of large stones, several vases, and a pile of bones. Much more work will have to be done on this tomb; like the others, it is largely obscured by later walls and installations.

*continued on page 7*

## Student Reports

continued from page 4

planning and stylistic influences and construction methods may have come. Through fieldwork and library research in France and Italy as well as in Greece, I have identified new, close parallels for plan types and ornamental sculpture found in churches in Korinthia, Messenia, and Iliia. I am also interested in the questions of artistic and construction workshops, and the cultural meaning of architectural forms and how these change over time or in new settings. Last year, while working in the southern, northwestern, and northeastern Peloponnesos, regional groupings of distinct traits, such as moldings, brickwork, or capitals, became apparent in the extant churches of thirteenth-century Greece. From these groups, I can reconstruct ateliers that may have flourished in localized settings and at specific moments.

The use of the distinct crocket capital is particularly interesting vis-à-vis the question of hybridity. In its basic form the crocket, or French *crochet*, capital incorporates two stylized, stemmed buds or volutes that bound each of the capital's faces, and may also include other decorative devices. Such crocket capitals have strong ties to French medieval ornamental vocabulary, and those in Greece have typically been thought of as Western importations following the 1204 conquest and symbols of Western ownership. They stem, however, from a revival of ancient forms that occurred in both the East and the West. In the Peloponnesos, the crocket capi-

tal is found in several smaller churches, some of which have typically Middle Byzantine plans and all of which incorporate Byzantine construction techniques. Such churches are usually located in close proximity to larger, more obviously Western-looking structures or to earlier Byzantine buildings with additions including this same capital type. The crocket capital is also found in churches in the Arta area, which I consider to determine the extent to which this architectural koine traveled. The crocket capital and other aspects of the several remaining Frankish-period buildings are signs of the creation of a new local style that had multifaceted cultural associations. Continued analysis this year will allow me to further decipher the meanings of these elements and finally present a new approach to the medieval Morea.



## The Fountains of Corinth

BETSEY A. ROBINSON

OSCAR BRONEER FELLOW, 2001–2002

SAMUEL H. KRESS FELLOW, 2000–2001

A year at the American School of Classical Studies provided me with ideal conditions for completing my dissertation, “Fountains and the Culture of Water at Roman Corinth.” Over the year, I commuted between Corinth and Athens, wrapping up field studies at Ancient Corinth, and writing and revising in the Blegen Library. In the summer, I returned home to Philadelphia, submitted the dissertation, and received my degree from the

University of Pennsylvania. I am grateful to the Kress Foundation and the American School for making such an enjoyable and productive year possible.

My dissertation traces the history of Corinthian fountains and water imagery from the Roman refoundation of Corinth in 44 B.C. to the end of the fourth century A.D., considering the architecture of six fountains, as well as a diverse corpus of fountain art. Most of the subjects of my study were uncovered by the 1930s, and while many have been published in preliminary reports and monographs like Bert Hodge Hill's *Corinth* I, vi: *The Springs*, my initial research suggested that the time was right for an update. For each of the monuments, I have built upon published accounts by reevaluating excavation records and preserved structures. Further layers of interpretation draw from the history of art and architecture and studies in topography and landscape. As Pausanias noted, Roman Corinth was full of fountains. My work sheds light on how these monuments were used, not only in the sense of keeping the city “well watered,” but in the establishment and maintenance of Corinthian identity and civic pride.

My case studies begin with the Peirene, the preeminent Corinthian spring, where I have identified four major Roman phases extending from the late first century B.C. through the fourth century A.D. The first and last of these phases are particularly intriguing. The early-Imperial architects made Peirene look as “Roman” as so many of the colony's new structures, covering the subterranean Greek spring-house with an arcaded screen-wall that would have looked right at home in the Forum Romanum. But Peirene was not just another civic building. It was a venerable ancient source, a numinous locale charged with meaning. The designers were perhaps responding to these factors in building a façade that incompletely masked the scruffy bedrock ceiling and allowed a view deep into the cavernous reservoirs beyond. Here was a world “through the looking-glass,” the lair of a nymph, beside which Bellerophon first tamed Pegasus.

The development of Peirene culminated in the creation of a luxurious water-court with three apses—basically the monument that visitors see today. This triconch court was long credited to the second-century magnate Herodes Atticus, and although several authors have argued against Herodes' responsibility, the assumption has persisted that such a grand monument should date to the “Greek renaissance” of the second cen-

continued on page 11



Photo: Heather Grossman

**The remains of the thirteenth-century A.D. Cistercian monastery at Zaraka, Stymphalia, Peloponnesos (the medieval Morea).**

# Summer Session Directors Praise Speakers, Students

*Despite its basic framework—six weeks, 20 students, 100-plus sites, dozens of lectures, and countless student reports and site talks—each Summer Session, by virtue of its unique set of personalities and circumstances, takes on a character all its own. In 2001, both first-time Director Mark Fullerton (Ohio State University) and repeat Director Clayton Lehmann (University of South Dakota) found their program to be a source of unexpected challenges as well as serendipitous surprises, as they reveal in excerpts from their reports to the Director of the School, James D. Muhly, and the Managing Committee.*

Summer Session I was, in my estimation, an unqualified success. The students seemed to find the experience both educational and enjoyable, and it was certainly a welcome experience for me to revisit and reconnect with Greece, its archaeological sites, and the School itself after too many years away.

Our group consisted of 13 graduate students and 7 undergraduates. Despite (or perhaps because of) the strong academic focus of this group, they were, to say the least, a fun-loving lot. The group dynamic was excellent; all seemed to socialize with one another quite freely, and they all appeared genuinely fond of one another. A second great stroke of luck for me (and all of us) was that there were no injuries or illnesses beyond the normal and predictable (one sprained ankle, a throat infection, some fatigue). All in all, things went remarkably smoothly.

The program of sessions and trips was pretty much as outlined in the School's suggested schedule; this was my first experience leading a group, and I inclined to follow the tried and true. For the most part, the pace was brisk but doable. Easier and harder days were well balanced, and in retrospect it is clear to me that some of the more hectic days are logistically inevitable.

The strength of the program is clearly in the participation of visiting lecturers. It was a continual source of amazement to me that these distinguished scholars would not only donate their time for the Summer Sessions but would display such a high level of preparation and a willingness to spend massive amounts of time with the students. Every lecturer without exception did a wonderful job. Spending the morning with Manolis Korres (Athens Polytechnion), with his incredible depth of experience in the restoration of the Parthenon, was an experience I would not have traded for anything, although it is unfortunate that we never got to the Parthenon, owing to a guard strike and a very odd sequence of events.

The most negative development of the summer was, of course, the guard strike during the last five days of the session that caused us to miss Olynthos, the sites and museums of Aigina, and our last sessions at the Agora, the Acropolis, and the National Museum. Some things are simply beyond control. Other than that, we were able to see virtually everything we were planning to see, and one or two things that we did not expect to see, like the domestic quarters at Knossos.

—Mark D. Fullerton  
Director, Summer Session I



The group on hand for Summer Session II included two university professors, four teachers, four undergraduates, and ten graduate students. This remarkable group of men and women got along famously. They actually asked me to arrange more meals so they could spend more time together as a group. We enjoyed cool weather the first couple of weeks, so that when the real challenges of heat and weariness set in we had reached a way of living and working together that depended on our interest in Greece, respect for each other, and general good feeling, collegiality, and friendship.

Of great importance to the session's success was our good fortune in securing the services of an outstanding driver, not once but twice (southern and northern tours). Not only would he take his new bus on difficult roads for us, but he also helped organize our group meals and excursions to the best sunset-watching spots. The fact that he seemed to know every taverna owner, hotel manager, and bus driver in Greece became an invaluable asset.

The staff and guest speakers were, as usual, most helpful. School Secretary Bob Bridges not only worked hard to make the program run nearly flawlessly, he also introduced the students to Brauron and Thorikos

*continued on page 10*

## Agora Excavation

*continued from page 5*

### Acropolis Slopes

In Section EA, supervised by Laura Gawlinski, we continued to dig in the area just south of and uphill from the Eleusinion, along the east face of the Late Roman fortification wall. A handful of Late Roman sherds found in the fill presumably reflects its construction in the years around 280 A.D. For



Photo: Craig Mauzy

### A horse skull was among the remains uncovered during excavations in the area of the Eleusinion.

the most part we encountered a thick layer filled with fragmentary pottery, mostly of the late third and early second centuries B.C.; included were numerous black-glazed kantharoi, mould-made bowls, beehives, and examples of West Slope ware. Also recovered were numerous fragments of worked bone, several dozen loomweights, many stamped amphora handles (most from the island of Rhodes and others from Knidos), the partial remains of two or three horses (skulls, vertebrae, and leg bones, partially articulated), and fragments of terracotta figurines. There is no obvious historical or archaeological event to account for this deposit, nor any certainty that it is in primary deposition here. Somewhat puzzling is the fact that this material lies directly over bedrock, leaving no sign of earlier activity in the area. In the final hours we uncovered the shaft of an unlined well cut through bedrock; the upper fill was Hellenistic. A few irregularly placed post-holes were encountered in the bedrock; when excavated lower down the hill they have usually been interpreted as sockets for anchoring wooden bleachers (*ikria*), set up for spectators watching parades or chariot races along the Panathenaic Way (*Athenaios* 4. 167f). ❄

# Blegen Library News

CAMILLA MACKAY  
BLEGEN LIBRARIAN

Following Nancy Winter as Librarian of the Blegen Library has been a tall order. Unfortunately I was not able to overlap with Nancy, but librarians Mimi Photiades, Liz Gignoli, and Phyllis Graham, secretary Eleni Marantou, library assistant Maria Tourna, and receptionists Elena Kourakou and Stavros Oikonomidis have made my first few months as Librarian as smooth as possible, not to mention all the rest of the American School staff. It is a privilege to be a part of such a fine group. Stefanie Kennell did a wonderful job of coordinating acquisitions and keeping accounts in order for the six months between Nancy Winter's departure and my arrival, and trained me in the details of the system, staying around for another couple of weeks to organize our exchange files.

Repairs necessary following the September 1999 earthquake are in the immediate future. We hope to take advantage of the presence of the contractors and expand shelf space in the Library by finishing the basement of the New Extension and making it ready for compact shelving. Space is already tight: only 22 percent of the existing shelf space in the Library is now free, and at the rate the Blegen now acquires books and journals, this space will only last for another few years. Disruptions to readers should be kept to a minimum, since I am sure that Mimi's and Liz's experience of past construction and changes in the Blegen will ensure that everything runs smoothly.



## ARGOS Project

In the near future one of our biggest challenges will be to establish a new library management system. Computers now play almost a secondary role in the processes of the Blegen Library, apart from the orders database maintained by Phyllis. Although we will not abandon the card catalogue, it is essential that we establish a working, user-friendly online catalogue for our members and readers. We will also benefit by seeing our processes streamlined, including acquisitions, cataloguing, and serials processing. While we will remain a member of the ARGOS project and will continue to contribute our holdings to the ARGOS union catalogue, we are increasingly finding that the ABEKT software provided by the National Documentation Cen-

ter is insufficient for our needs and the needs of our readers. We have sent out letters to the companies that have developed commercial library software that supports both Roman and Greek characters (the choice is limited, for better or worse; there are very few such companies). Anna Nadali, representing the Gennadeion, and Information Technology Manager Tarek Elemam will be part of the search.



## Print and Electronic Acquisitions

I am expanding the scope of the Blegen collection in two areas: online databases and medieval and post-medieval archaeology. We will move from CD-ROM access to more reliable, and more widely available, Internet access for our present databases where possible, and we are beginning to purchase

online bibliographic databases. OCLC's WorldCat is a recent acquisition. A computer with Internet access will be added to the Library so that visitors can take advantage of these new databases. In order to support the archaeological work of the American School, publications relating to the medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Greece will now form a part of the Blegen's collections. On the recommendation of Corinth Excavations Director Guy D.R. Sanders, we have just purchased almost the entire back run of the Italian journal *Archeologia Medievale*.

The Blegen Library website is being updated frequently, and contains information about new features and new acquisitions ([www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/)). I welcome comments and suggestions for the Blegen. It is a challenge, but also a great opportunity, to work in such an important library. ❀

# Mellon Visiting Scholar Makes Most of Research Fellowship

*Last spring Nikola Theodossiev, of Sofia University, spent three busy months at the School as a recipient of a Research Fellowship under the Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program, as he recounts here.*

During my stay at the School I was able to concentrate a great deal of effort on my project, "The Tholos Tombs of Ancient Thrace." My Mellon Research Fellowship provided me with the opportunity to conduct research in great libraries, visit archaeological museums and sites, meet helpful and interesting colleagues, give a lecture on my research topic, and attend several conferences.

I was able to conduct the main part of my library research in the School's Blegen Library, one of the world's richest libraries on classical studies and archaeology. The resources of the School's Computer Lab enabled me to scan a number of pictures related to my study. I was also able to consult the libraries of the British School and the French School for some additional material.

The opportunity to travel to a number of archaeological museums and sites throughout Greece also proved extremely valuable to my research, as I was able to examine firsthand many finds and monuments and take a lot of pictures. I visited the many incomparable museums of Athens and archaeological museums at Nemea, Epidauros, Rhodes, Kos, Samos, Samothrace, Thessaloniki, Amphipolis, and Chios, as well as the sites

and monuments of those cities.

The fellowship also made it possible for me to meet and consult many colleagues, several of whom were particularly interested in my research topic. Conversations with colleagues I encountered both on my travels and at the School (where I presented my topic in an open seminar) yielded valuable information and diverse opinions that will prove very helpful as I pursue further study on this topic.

In addition to pursuing my research, I attended an international conference in Rhodes on "Religion and Rationalism in Ancient Greece," organized by the University of the Aegean and CIERGA, where I presented "Mountain Goddesses in Ancient Thrace: the Broader Context." While in Athens, I was able to attend the annual meetings of the Canadian, Australian, and Netherlands archaeological institutes.

As a Mellon Visiting Scholar, I can say from experience that the Mellon Research Fellowships are of great value for East-Central European scholars, not only because they support their study during a difficult period of transition, but also because these fellowships open the boundaries between East and West and between different cultures. ❀



## Reports from the Wiener Laboratory

### Analyzing the Franchthi Cave Population

ANASTASIA PAPATHANASIOU

EPHOREIA OF PALAEOANTHROPOLOGY AND SPELEOLOGY,  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

The site of Franchthi Cave is located on the coast of the southern tip of the Argolid peninsula in the eastern Peloponnese. Investigated from 1967 to 1979 by an exemplary prehistoric excavation, it consists of a large cave 150 meters long and an open settlement in the surrounding area. The well-documented stratigraphic sequence has revealed evidence of human occupation, starting from 25,000 to 5,000 years before present (B.P.), extending to a broad cultural period from the Upper Paleolithic until the Final Neolithic Age, periods for which archaeological material is scarce and little known. Apart from the habitation debris, the site has yielded mortuary evidence and fairly well preserved human osteological material, remains of the inhabitants of the cave, dating from 10,000 to 5,000 B.P. In the past, J.L. Angel and D. Cook had studied this population, and I took over this summer after I was contacted by the Managing Committee of the Franchthi excavation. The entire population was transferred to the Wiener Lab, where I spent last summer meeting with each one of the Franchthi individuals, or parts of them, and learning about their life stories. In total, the population consists of 29 Neolithic and 9 Mesolithic formal burials, as well as approximately 300 fragments of scattered human bone, representing at least another 12 individuals. This material represents a broad period of time covering all cultural periods—from Paleolithic hunting and gathering, to Mesolithic foraging and partial cultivating, to Neolithic food production and sedentism—and thus it is ideal for the investigation of the transition and the impact of the Neolithic lifeways on human health.

The Neolithic Age is one of the most active periods of human history in terms of the sociopolitical dynamics of cultural development. During the Neolithic, economies changed to include domesticated plants and animals, which frequently led to a variety of technological developments as well as increased sedentism. These changes had a great impact on human life, particularly health, social organization, and economy. Domestication and sedentism also resulted in



Photo: Anastasia Papathanasiou

**The first known burial in Greece comes from Franchthi Cave: a Lower Mesolithic (9,500–9,000 B.P.) male, 25–30 years of age, showing cranial trauma.**

changes in dietary habits. While Pre-Neolithic people utilized a variety of wild species throughout the year, the strategy of many Neolithic societies was to reduce the diversity of their diets. Neolithic diets tended to be starchy and deficient in protein, essential amino acids, and iron. Reliance on easily stored and processed carbohydrates with poor or marginal nutritional value brought long-term malnutrition and related pathologies such as growth arrest lines, anemic conditions, infectious diseases, growth retardation, and dental caries. However, while skeletal lesions and skeletal markers of stress are usually reported in higher frequencies in agricultural populations, there are some agricultural populations that exhibit good nutrition and more successful adaptations.

With this scope, the focus of this study is the reconstruction of the paleodemographic and paleopathological profile of the Franchthi population, in order to reconstruct the biological framework of the population, its characteristics, the stresses to which it was subjected, and the interaction between culture, health, and adaptation. A standard analysis has been undertaken in order to describe the basic demographic parameters of the population. The results have shown that the Mesolithic population consisted of 7 adults (3 male and 4 female) and 3 sub-adults. The Neolithic population, on the other hand, consisted of 20 adults and 20 sub-adults. From the adults for whom sex was possible to determine, 3 were male or

possible male and 7 were female or possible female. From these data, a demographic profile will be constructed detailing mortality and morbidity rates, life expectancy, mean adult age, and stature. The osteological remains have also been examined and evidence of pathology on bones and teeth has been recorded. Special attention was given to anemic conditions, osteoarthritis, activity markers, growth arrest episodes, dental disease, localized infections, and trauma. Finally, morphological genetically controlled characteristics were recorded because they function as possible markers of population variation, genetic affinities, and inbreeding.

In addition, a paleodietary reconstruction has been performed on the Franchthi population, using carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analysis of human bone collagen and carbonate apatite. Eighteen individuals have been examined and the results yield evidence for a terrestrial, predominantly C<sub>3</sub> diet focused on plant resources such as wheat, barley, and olives, and almost certainly some animals. At this point it is not possible to determine how much terrestrial animal protein they incorporated into their diet, but the data suggest that the amount was negligible. On the other hand, the very negative nitrogen values indicate that very little or no marine food was incorporated in the diet despite proximity to marine resources. The analysis suggests that the cave and the surrounding area were occupied by an agricultural group (or groups) with a land-based economy and subsistence, which gives their diet a largely terrestrial component. Thus, it is likely that the subsistence strategy of the Franchthi population was primarily terrestrial, with only occasional or periodic exploitation of animal and marine protein resources.

The completion of the study of the Franchthi population will add temporal and geographical breadth to current bioarchaeological questions and contribute another facet of the overall impact of Neolithic changes on human life, health, and biology. The analysis of the demographic and paleopathological data will shed light on past human biology, health, and lifeways, while the comparison and correlation of the data sets from the different time and cultural periods reflected in the Franchthi Cave record will produce a picture of the biological changes that took place through time and help evaluate the degree to which the aforementioned population was adapting to the Neolithic transformations.

*continued on page 11*

# 2000–2001 Whitehead Professors Report on Busy Year

In addition to leading seminars in their areas of expertise, last year's Whitehead Visiting Professors advanced their own research and took advantage of many opportunities to interact with the School community, as shown by these excerpts from their reports to the Director of the School, James D. Muhly, and the Managing Committee.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

## Squeezes of inscriptions helped Whitehead Professor Paula Perlman's research.

In my Whitehead application I noted that the facet of the American School that I most regretted not having had the opportunity to participate in was its teaching program. Indeed, working with the extraordinary group of students assembled at the School in 2000–2001 was a most rewarding experience.

I participated in the Argolid trip during the Fall term and in several of the Athenian and Attic topography sessions in the winter. But the real high point of the year for me was the seminar that I offered on post-Minoan Crete and the School's trip to Crete that took place midway through the term. Eight Regular Members and two Associate Members formed the core of the seminar, with several other students and professors sometimes joining us. The students, who represented different fields within the discipline—pre-historic and classical archaeology, ancient history, classical philology—proved to be a very lively, engaged, and engaging group.

We explored a wide range of topics, such as socioeconomic models of Dark Age society on Crete, Crete in epic poetry, the cult of Aphrodite and Hermes at Kato Syme, the Cretan *koinon*, and the oath in Cretan laws. And the trip to Crete—what a wonderful addition to the seminar! I helped Assistant Professor Brendan Burke plan, organize, and lead the trip. We included a good number of post-Minoan sites, which dovetailed nicely with the course content. There is simply nothing better than experiencing the land-

scape and the topography firsthand!

Both seminar and School trip were extremely useful in my on-going research for my book on the social and political organization of the Cretan city-states. Prior to my year as Whitehead Professor, my focus was on the individual city-states as more or less discrete entities. Teaching the Whitehead seminar helped me to begin the process of putting the discrete units together to form larger patterns.

During the year, I also completed three papers: "Gortyn. The First Seven Hundred Years Part II. The Laws from the Temple of Apollo Pythios," to appear in volume 6 of the Papers of the Copenhagen Polis Center; "The Cretan Colonists of Sicily: Prosopography, Onomastics and Myths of Colonization," to appear in the posthumous festschrift for Ronald F. Willetts; and "Writing on the Walls. The Architectural Context of Archaic Cretan Laws," submitted for the proceedings of the "Crete 2000" conference. ✨

— Paula Perlman  
University of Texas at Austin



Teaching graduate students — a first for me — proved to be every bit the stimulating experience I'd hoped for. I found this group well prepared, hard-working, and genuinely interested in their studies. Nine Regular Members and two Associate Members took my course on Greek warfare. We investigated

how Greek warfare changed between Homer and Thucydides, examining equipment, fortifications, campaigns, sieges, and battles. A highlight of the course was the day we visited the reconstructed trireme *Olympias*, for Carolyn Koehler (University of Maryland) came along and gave us an excellent report on the reconstructed fourth-century trading vessel now rotting a few meters away.

Each student gave at least three oral reports, and the class produced final papers on an eclectic mix of topics, ranging from the role of beans in Greek agriculture and warfare to fortifications in fifth-century Sicily and their influence on the Greek mainland.

In addition to teaching, I went on the first Fall trip and the first half of the fourth. In

*continued on page 15*

## Summer Sessions

*continued from page 7*

and led them on a much-appreciated walking tour of Athens. Summer Session speakers are a tremendous source of expertise; the students found them nearly always stimulating and interesting, sometimes inspiring. The importance of the speakers to this program cannot be overstressed.

I followed in general the accumulated wisdom of decades of Summer Sessions embodied in the recommended itinerary. I did follow the lead of last year's Summer Session II Director, Tim Winters (Austin Peay State University), and scheduled an overnight in Matala, thereby easing the scheduling of sites in the Mesara (and giving the students a treat). In addition, following a suggestion I made in my report after directing the Summer Session in 1992 (and fulfilling a promise I made to myself), I included Meteora in the itinerary. The students considered this site one of their favorites, and I have no regrets about taking the time to do it.

I am grateful that the School has once again honored me with this wonderful opportunity to show to a group of students and scholars a land that I love. I was pleased to see how these people, who rapidly became my friends, likewise came to love Greece, if only in some small way through my efforts. ✨

— Clayton M. Lehmann  
Director, Summer Session II

## Wiener Lab Reports

continued from page 9

### Making Royal Purple from *Murex* Species

DEBORAH RUSCILLO  
UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

In the months of July and August 2001, accompanied by assistant Liz Watson, I ventured to Kommos, Crete in search of *Murex* marine gastropods. The purpose of this journey was to collect and extract dye from *Murex* species, a project for which I was awarded an INSTAP post-doctoral fellowship for 2001. *Murex* were collected in baited pots and baskets in sub-littoral waters, as well as by hand collection at depths of three meters. Dye was drawn out by breaking the shells and extracting the hypobranchial gland, which produces the precious fluid. The liquid is best described as a mucus that appears diaphanous when first extracted but, when oxidized, turns a wonderful ultraviolet color. If swatches are dipped in the concoction of mucus straight away, the legendary Biblical Blue is produced. This blue (*tekhelet*) is woven into prayer cloths by rabbis of the Jewish religion. If the glands and mucus are steeped for a few days, the dipped swatches become the age-old Royal Purple. Royal Purple was worn by kings and rulers from as early as the Early Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean region, the Levant, and Mesopotamia, and was highly favored on garments by the emperors of Rome.

Combining the glands and mucus with different ingredients such as salt, water, urine, and/or vinegar affects the hues produced, as does the amount of time the glands are steeped and the period of swatch immersion. Hues ranging from blush pink to blackish purple and light blue to navy can be produced according to each recipe. All recipes are incredibly odiferous, and the task of collecting and extracting is difficult enough! We found that each *Murex* can produce about one gram of dye, contrary to recent speculation that thousands are needed for a gram. With 300 specimens, one can dye a deep violet silk blouse; with 1000 specimens, one can produce a lavender-color cotton dress; with 10,000 specimens, one can dye a purple woolen cloak, or enough wool yarn to weave one.

In addition to my dye research, I also received an associateship with the Wiener Lab this past summer to study the archaeological animal bone remains from the Hellenistic site of Stymphalos. The name of the site

is famous from one of the labors of Herakles – to eradicate the Stymphalian birds. Over 30,000 bones have been shipped to Athens for the analysis of the faunal remains from the town and acropolis of Stymphalos. A temple believed to have been sacred to Athena has been recovered there, but the search continues for some archaeological

connection to Herakles. Perhaps the bones may produce the remains of some Stymphalian bird, but so far predominantly domesticates (cattle, goat, sheep, and dog) have been recovered. Hunted species like wild boar, hare, and red deer, and occasionally bird and fish remains, have been recovered as well.

continued on page 14

### Student Reports

continued from page 6

ture A.D. My research, however, has indicated that this incarnation of Peirene came about considerably later, probably within the later fourth century A.D. This finding transforms our image of a period of Corinthian history that has long been a poorly understood “dark age” but increasingly shows signs of cultural continuity and relative prosperity.

Monuments like Peirene and the Fountain of Glauke, where stories of Corinth’s mythic past were told and retold, were complemented by numerous other water-displays, ranging from modest basins and water-spouting statues to an impressive Fountain of Neptune, the delicate South Stoa Fountain, and a grand Nymphaeum beside the North Market. Indeed, highlights of my year in Greece included the opportunity to work with Corinth’s conservators, Stella Bouzakis and Koula Assiatides, on the cleaning and consolidation of the South Stoa

Fountain, and a “new view” of the North Market Nymphaeum, afforded by the clearing of the early twentieth-century warehouse that incorporates the ancient remains.

As the Broneer Fellow at the American Academy in Rome this year, I have the opportunity to look back on Corinth from the old imperial capital. Throughout the Roman period, even as Corinth was gradually “hellenized,” several monuments reflect remarkable Italian, or Western, influences. For example, a water-spouting Skylla group, attested on Corinthian coins of the second and third centuries, finds its closest parallels in the water-grottoes of imperial villas near Rome. As for Peirene, not only the Early Roman façade but a gorgeous series of second-century marine-fish paintings and the very design of the Late Roman triconch court reflect a long-term debt to the Roman West. A better understanding of such Corinthian monuments is to be found in the ancient homes, gardens, baths, and fountains of mainland Italy and Sicily. ✨



Photo: Betsey Robinson

The fountain of Peirene.

*People & Places*  
 ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΑ



**Deborah Ruscillo** (University of Winnipeg) presented “To Dye For: Making Royal Purple and Biblical Blue from *Murex* sp.” at the Tenth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, October 2001.



**Jane Buikstra** (University of New Mexico) spoke on “The Kings of Copan: A Bio-archaeological Perspective” at the Wiener Laboratory Open House, September 28, 2001. A reception in her honor followed.



Mellon Professor **Merle Langdon**, speaker at the Open Meeting of the School in March 2001, chats with **Hans Goette** (Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Athens), who was among the attendees.



Blegen Librarian Emeritus **Mary Zelia Philippidis**, Head Librarian (on leave) **Nancy Winter** and new Head Librarian **Camilla MacKay** personified Blegen history as they attended a lecture in honor of Mrs. Philippidis in October 2001.

**Judy (Grand) Rubenstein** (ASCSA SS 1951), a retired Latin teacher from St. Louis, Missouri, attended a Harvard cruise, “Islands of the Gods,” with her husband in September 2001 and rekindled old memories with a visit to the School while in Athens. Two recent School alumni/ae, **Natalie Taback** and **John Hansen** (both ASCSA Associate Members in Fall 2000), were among the lecturers on the cruise.



Acropolis at Orchomenos

All photos by Marie Mauzy unless otherwise specified.



Photo: Craig Mauzy

Trustees **Lloyd Cotsen** (Chair of the Gennadius Library Trustees) and **Elizabeth Gebhard** and President of the ASCSA Trustees **James R. McCredie** were at the School for the Trustees' Meetings in June 2001.



Photo: Craig Mauzy

During the June Trustees' Meetings, Gennadius Library Trustees **Apostolos Doxiades**, **Edmund "Mike" Keeley**, and **Ted Athanassiades** enjoyed a party in the School's garden.



Photo: John Coleman

School Members and staff explored the acropolis at Orchomenos during the Fall trip to central Greece, led by Mellon Professor **Merle Langdon**.



**Thomas Brogan**, Director of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center, was a speaker at the September memorial for former ASCSA Director William D.E. Coulson in the School's garden.



NEH Fellow **Sulochana Asirvatham** and Associate Member **Alexandra Lesk** ring in the new school year at a welcome garden party in September.



SS II Director **Clayton Lehmann** (University of South Dakota) and **David Romano** (University of Pennsylvania; Director of the Corinth Computer Project) say farewell to summer at the August garden party.



# Gennadeion News

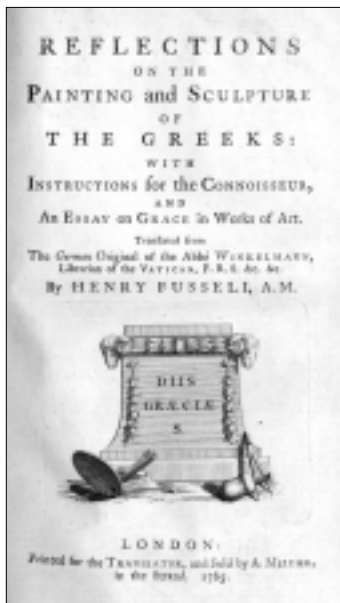
A SPECIAL INSERT TO THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

## Gennadeion Acquires Rare Winkelmann Volume

A generous gesture by the Philoi (Friends) of the Gennadius Library in honor of former School Director William D.E. Coulson, combined with quick action on the part of the Library, recently resulted in the addition of a rare book to the Gennadeion's collection.

I had come across a 1765 translation of Johann Joachim Winkelmann's *Reflections on the painting and sculpture of the Greeks, with Instructions for the connoisseur, and an essay on Grace in works of art* in a bookdealer's catalogue. The book, although

*continued on page G3*



*Title page from the rare 1765 Winkelmann volume.*

Photo: Marie Mauzy



## Gennadius Expansion Enters Construction Stage

Phase II in the Gennadius Library building project stepped closer to reality in December with the awarding of a contract to the highly regarded Athens-based construction company, J&P. J&P was previously responsible for construction in Phase I, the renovation and underground expansion of the Library's 1926 Main Building, completed in 1999. Ground breaking for Phase II, which includes the renovation of the East Wing and construction of the Cotsen Auditorium, named for Board Chairman Lloyd E. Cotsen, will take place on February 9, 2002, in the presence of the President of Greece, Constantine Stephanopoulos. Work is expected to be finished by late 2003.

The construction phase culminates many months of effort involving a number of European architectural and engineering firms. The project's lead architect, Greece's Yiannis Vikellas, worked in consultation with Arts Team, a British firm specializing in theater design, to produce the final

plans for the lecture hall. Currently consulting architect to Athens' Megaron Mousikis for the construction of the new Athens Opera House and the Athens Conference Center, Arts Team has designed over a hundred theaters in Great Britain and Europe. Ove Arup & Partners International Ltd., one of the best-known engineering firms in Europe, advised on structural engineering; and Theatre Planning and Technology Ltd and Lightmatters, two London firms with broad experience in outfitting auditoria of all types, consulted on Phase II's audiovisual and lighting systems.

Final plans for the renovated East Wing include a Rare Book Reading Room, to be named after the late John B. Mandilas, thanks to Kosmocar S.A., and an extension to the main reading room, to be named after the late Dory Papatratou, thanks to gifts from her family. A new Seminar Room will be named in memory of Mary and Stratos Athanassiades, thanks to Elaine and Ted Athanassiades

*Above: Design for Cotsen Hall.*

*Architectural rendering: Y. Vikellas*

and their family. The East Wing will also house the Gennadeion Archives, one of the Library's most important components.

The renovated East Wing will also contain a conservation lab for book repairs, offices for staff and visiting scholars, and space for computer terminals that will provide access to the Library's electronic catalogue and other electronic resources. The existing East Wing, built in the 1970's, will be completely gutted.

With the construction for Phase II underway, detailed planning is beginning for Phase III, which will transform the existing West Wing into exhibition halls, and Phase IV, which involves restoration of the gardens. A committee headed by Gennadius Library Trustee Helen Philon has already begun raising funds toward the garden campaign, with the hope that the project will be completed in time for the Athens Olympics in 2004. ❁

## Work Continues on Schliemann Papers

With the help of a three-year grant from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP), the Archives are undertaking important work on the Schliemann Papers. Our foremost goal is to improve access to Schliemann's vast correspondence (35,000 documents). For the incoming correspondence, the former archivist of the Gennadius Library, Christina Vardas, had prepared a very useful card catalogue. For the outgoing correspondence, there was, however, no finding-aid of any kind for the scholars. Schliemann kept copies of his outgoing correspondence in

*Continued on page G4*

## Development Officer Joins School Staff

In October, the Princeton office welcomed Susan Bombieri as a Development Assistant, responsible for grant writing and development efforts on behalf of the Gennadius Library. Her position is funded by generous donations from several Gennadius Library trustees as well as a grant from the Jesse Ball Dupont Fund. The grant also covers the costs of a new software system for fund raising and general administrative purposes.

Prior to joining the School staff, Ms. Bombieri spent four years as a grant writer and development specialist for Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, also located in Princeton. Other previous experience includes database consulting for the practice development department of a mid-size law firm and editing for a national consumer magazine. Ms. Bombieri also lived in Italy for many years and has taught Italian to children and adults. ❀

## Gennadeion 75th: A Photo Gallery



All photos Haris Akriviadis

On June 18, School staff and distinguished guests gathered on the grounds of the Gennadius Library in celebration of the Library's 75th birthday. Festivities began with an alfresco reception, which marked the opening of an exhibition of selected items from the collections of John Gennadius, curated by bibliographer Leonora Navari (who also wrote the exhibition catalogue). The birthday fete, as well as the exhibition and catalogue, were generously underwritten by The Samourkas Foundation.



Photo, above-left: Theodore Samourkas. Photo, above-right: Margarita Samourkas, Catherine Vanderpool, and Ambassador Alexander Philon, Greece's emissary to Washington, D.C.



Photo, above-left: Director of the Library, Haris Kalligas, guides Minister of Culture Eleftherios Venizelos around the exhibition. Photo, above-right: A guest takes a few moments to admire one of the 75 treasures on display.

## Photographic Archive Organized

Typically, it is an archive's most fragile items that are the most frequently asked for. In order to protect these often-unique items, the Library's Archives established a preservation policy whereby both texts and pictures are microfilmed or photographed only once, in order to retain the content without risk of damage to the original item from repeated copying. All subsequent reproductions of the item are then made using the Library's negative copy.

The need for the development of a photographic archive, where all negatives would be classified, was identified at a very early stage of this process. Archivist Natalia Vogekoff-Brogan and Assistant Archivist Maria Voltera set the standards for such an archive and created a database to input all the data for the negatives that had been accumulated through the years. The problem was that in most of the cases the negatives came without any identification or evidence of their origin. Considering the vast holdings of the Gennadius Library, it is easy to imagine the challenge of determining the source of the negatives from among all the material in the Library, including books, loose prints, paintings, and scrap-books.

On October 2000, I was assigned to update the database, which numbered 143 entries at the time. My task was to identify and classify the slides and then put into archival storage for protection. After nearly a year of hard work, during which I used the electronic catalogue to find possible sources and then methodically searched the books one by one in the stacks, the database numbered 2,580 entries, with very few slides still unidentified.

In conjunction with the massive database update, some of the most celebrated image collections of the Library have been brought together, including the Lear and the Makriyannis paintings, Buondelmonti's *Liber Insularum*, Grimani's *Raccolta delli disegni della pianta di tutte le piazze del regno di Morea . . .*, and a selection of Haygarth's original sketches of Greek scenery and costumes.

Of course, during this retrospective effort, current applications for photographs were also served. However, in order to facilitate the whole process — both for the Archives staff and for the readers—a much more detailed application form was introduced, which assists in updating the database promptly and comprehensively. ❀

— Katerina Papatheophani



From Haygarth Catalogue of Sketches, "Odeum of Herodes Atticus or Theatre of Bacchus, according to Stuart."

(Gennadius Library Photographic Archive No 90 GT 2051q)

## Kites Away!

The New York-area friends of the Gennadius Library have begun plans for a second annual Clean Monday celebration, to be held March 18 at Estiatorio Milos in New York City. The event, under the patronage of the Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Alexander Philon, will showcase special cuisine prepared under the direction of Milos' owner, Costas Spiliades, as well as musical entertainment by the Mylos All-Star Band. Proceeds from the celebration will support the Gennadius Library's building campaign.

Clean Monday, a national holiday in Greece, marks the end of Carnival and the beginning of the Lenten season. In Athens, the Gennadius Library opens its gardens each year to the neighboring community for a day-long "glendi" featuring a rich buffet of Lenten specialties and dancing to the music of famed musician Domna Samiou and her orchestra. The inauguration of Clean Monday festivities at Estiatorio Milos last year brought the wonderful traditions and festive spirit of the holiday to the Library's U.S. friends.

For more information, please contact Susan Bombieri at (609) 683-0800 or at [susan@ascsa.org](mailto:susan@ascsa.org). ❀

## Winckelmann Volume

(continued from page G1)

slightly expensive, was in very good condition and was desirable for the Gennadeion's collection, as John Gennadius himself had collected similar works.

When the *Philoï* offered to purchase a book for the Library in memory of Mr. Coulson, I thought of the Winckelmann volume, which I felt was a most appropriate one to honor the memory of an archaeologist, and the book was quickly acquired.

The Abbé Winckelmann, Librarian of the Vatican, has been known as the father of archaeology and his ideas formed one of the major forces in German intellectual life in the eighteenth century. His major work, the *History of Ancient Art*, published in German in 1764, soon acquired an international reputation. It was such a success that Winckelmann was immediately involved in doing further research and adding to it with a view to re-publication. A new edition of his *History* came out posthumously in 1776. The book remained for some fifty or so years after his death as the standard text on the art of antiquity. It was the bible of late eigh-

teenth-century Neoclassicism, and Winckelmann himself was a hero of the classical revival that gripped the art world at the time.

The volume acquired by the Gennadeion, published in London in 1765, is the predecessor of the *History of Ancient Art* and was translated from the German original of the Abbé Winckelmann by Henri Fusseli. The 293-page book consists of an essay and various reflections on Greek painting and sculpture, an account of a mummy in the Royal Cabinet of Antiquities at Dresden, instructions for the connoisseur, and an essay on grace. The first essay in the book, "On the imitation of the painting and sculpture of the Greeks," is a translation from the German original *Gedanken über die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in der Malerei und Bildhauerkunst*, published in 1755.

The only way to become great, according to Winckelmann, is the imitation of the ancients, and by that he meant imitation of the Greeks. It was this brief work that contained the seeds of all Winckelmann's ideas and initiated his spectacular career. ❀

— Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian



## Philoï Launch Activities Under New Leadership

Last June, the newly elected Board of Directors of the *Philoï* (Friends) of the Gennadius Library inaugurated its lecture season with a look at libraries ancient and modern. *Philoï* Vice President Andreas Zaimis, who is also President of the “Friends of the Library of Alexandria,” organized a lecture given by Professor Evangelos Moutsopoulos, member of the Academy of Athens, on the fascinating history of the famous Library of the Greek Antiquity. Mr. Zaimis himself presented a fully detailed account of the construction of the new, ultra-modern Library of Alexandria.

On June 18 the *Philoï* joined many others in the Library and School community who convened to celebrate the 75th birthday of the Gennadius Library. *Philoï* volunteers and Library staff members helped organize a successful book sale to benefit the Library. The *Philoï* offered 120 copies of their first two publications, an annotated catalogue of the Kyriazi-Spentsas collection by Leonora Navari and a collection of the first four lectures in memory of John Gennadius. The

day also marked the launch of “The Engineer Francesco Basilicata in the Gennadius Library,” written by *Philoï* President Stella A. Chrysochoou and dedicated to the memory of John Gennadius and the 75th birthday of the Library. The *Philoï* offered 100 copies of the book in support of the fund raising.

A visit to Ancient Corinth rounded out the month’s activities. Corinth Excavations Director Guy D.R. Sanders introduced the *Philoï* to the excavations of the former Director, Charles K. Williams II, which focused on the Frankish period, as well as his own excavations, which focus on more recent times, namely the Greek revolutionary period of the nineteenth century. With his perfect Greek, and his love for and dedication to his work, he explained the significance of the city of Corinth in Greek history, not only in early antiquity or the Roman period, but through the centuries, due to the importance of its geographical position.

The *Philoï* were deeply saddened by the tragic death of former School Director William D.E. Coulson. He was a real



friend to all of us and a great Philhellene. We cannot forget our excursions to Crete in 1994 and to Laconia and Messenia in 1996; on these journeys, he introduced us to his favorite places, where his years of hard work were accompanied by the assistance and love of the local people.

In his memory the *Philoï* donated to the Gennadius Library the 1765 English translation of a book by Johann Joachim Winckelmann, *Reflections on the painting and sculpture of the Greeks, with Instructions for the connoisseur, and an essay on Grace in works of art*. We also hope to organize a lecture in memory of Mr. Coulson later this winter.

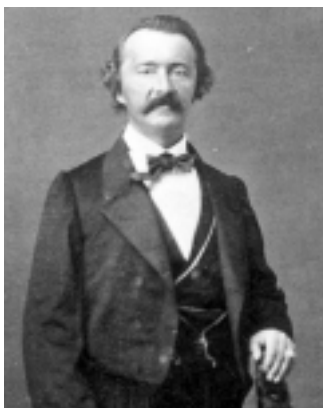
***Philoï* volunteers contributed to fund-raising efforts at the Gennadeion’s 75th anniversary celebration.**

*Photo: Haris Akriviadis*

The *Philoï* have already planned a number of activities for the forthcoming winter, including a lecture in January by the paleographer Agamemnon Tselikas on the libraries of the Patriarchates of Jerusalem and Alexandria, and the annual lecture in memory of John Gennadius in February, with Secretary General of the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece, Ioannes Mazarakis-Ainian, as the featured speaker. ❖

## Schliemann Papers

(continued from page G2)



**Heinrich Schliemann**

(Photo: H. Schliemann Papers, Gennadeion Archives)

copybooks, using a certain copying method that was not always very effective. As a result, the archive presents scholars with very fragile and blotched documents that are often difficult to read. The absence of any finding-aid has also limited the access to these documents.

Our grant proposal to INSTAP involved a two-stage project. First, the card catalogue of the incoming correspondence had to be transferred to an electronic format, as a database. This part of the project has been completed, thanks to the hard work of Peter Schultz. The second and more difficult task entails the elec-

tronic cataloguing of the outgoing correspondence. The Archives assigned this project to Stefanie Kennell, a multilingual and dedicated scholar, who already has been able to read and catalogue more than 6,000 letters. While working on the project, Ms. Kennell developed a personal interest in Schliemann. Recently, she delivered a lecture at the Canadian Archaeological Institute on Schliemann’s Paris years, an understudied period in Schliemann’s life. The Archives also secured Russian scholar Igor Bogdanov for the Russian part of Schliemann’s correspondence. In October, he spent two weeks in

Athens cataloguing letters written in Russian.

We are currently spending funds awarded for year two of the INSTAP grant. It is our belief and intent that by the end of the project in 2003, a great deal of new information on Heinrich Schliemann will be available to the scholarly world. ❖

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan,  
Archivist

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## 2001–2002 Lecture Series Examines Greek Frontiers

The School's 2001–2002 Lecture Series opened on October 2 with Deborah Ruscillo (University of Winnipeg) presenting "To Dye For: Making Royal Purple and Biblical Blue from *Murex* sp." at the Tenth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, followed on October 19 by Mary B. Moore (Hunter College), whose lecture "The Passas Painter: A Protoattic 'Realist'?" was given in honor of former Blegen Librarian Mary Zelia Philippidis. In November, Angeliki Andriomenou, *Emeritus* Ephor of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Thebes, spoke on "The Archaic Tombs of Akraiphia and the Attic Grave Stele of Mnasiatheios," and in December Ingrid Rowland (American Academy in Rome) gave the Pirie Lecture, speaking on "Raphael and Greek Antiquity."

Lectures scheduled through the winter and spring include: January 22, Wolf D. Niemeier (Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Athens), "Hittites and Western Anatolia prior to the Ionian Migration;" January 29, Askold Ivantchik (Institute of World History, Moscow), "Cimmerians and Scythians: Herodotus and Archaeology;" February 5, Mary M. Voigt (College of William and Mary), "Gordion and the Phrygians;" February 12, George Despinis (University of Thessaloniki), "Νεότερα για τη ζωφόρο του Βήματος του Φαίδρου στο Διονυσιακό Θέατρο;" February 26, Javier Teixidor (Collège de France), "Canaanites and Phoenicians: Homer, Archaeology and Epigraphy;" March 5, Trustees Lecture, Crawford H. Greenwalt, Jr. (University of California at Berkeley), "Sardis and the Lydians;" March 19, Twenty-First Annual Walton Lecture, Philippos Iliou, "Βιβλία με συνδρομητές;" March 29, Open Meeting on the work of the School, Stephen V. Tracy (ASCSA Managing Committee Chairman and Director-Elect), "Studying Athenian Letter-Cutters."

A special feature of this year's series is that a number of the lectures deal with the broad subject "Exploring the Frontiers of the Greek World." The purpose of this focus is to examine the new archaeological and textual evidence for relationships between Greece and her eastern neighbors. Ultimately, the School hopes to include lectures dealing with the Egyptians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Kingdom of Urartu as well. ❀

## Wiener Lab Reports

continued from page 11

### Something Fishy in Aristotle

JASON TIPTON  
TULANE UNIVERSITY

My summer was spent doing what many people love doing during the summer: fishing. Actually, I spent the entire 2000–2001 year — as a Fulbright fellow and Wiener Laboratory research associate—fishing. But I wasn't fishing in just any secret spot, nor was I searching for just any fish. I was stalking a non-food fish, a goby, in Aristotle's old stomping grounds, Lesbos.

Most scholars agree that Aristotle spent several years on the northeast Aegean island with Theophrastus after Plato's death. It appears as if Aristotle spent a good deal of time in Lesbos studying the great diversity of plants and animals to be found there. One of the organisms that seems to have occupied Aristotle was a small, rather insignificant fish—the *kobios*, or goby. Aristotle discusses the habitat, diet, spawning, and even the secondary sexual characteristics of this fish, which I have determined to be the giant goby (*Gobius cobitis*).

By reexamining Aristotle's descriptions of the fish, I hope to introduce a new generation of biologists to the richness and detail of his biological observations. But more importantly, I am always interested in exploring how Aristotle's biological works—e.g., his *History of Animals*, *Parts of Animals*, and *Progression of Animals*—might illuminate and complement the more canonical treatises.

I believe one way to explore the relationship between the biology and the philosophy is through Aristotle's notion of *ergon*, which is usually translated as "function" or "work." In an effort to show how the *ergon* of the goby is its work, its life history, I collected data every month on the fish's habitat, diet, spawning, and the other characteristics Aristotle identifies. I am also interested in the way that Aristotle uses the notion of *ergon* in trying to give a causal account, in trying to explain the presence and maintenance of the parts and behaviors of animals. If we are to understand Aristotle, we must attempt to understand what he was doing when he was looking at the fish, invertebrates, and other organisms of Lesbos. This effort will not be in vain because, whether one is a student of philosophy or of biology, it is clear to me that there is much in Aristotle that is of interest to contemporary study.

### Molecular Sex Determination of Skeletal Remains from Greek Burial Sites

GEORGE D. ZOUGANELIS  
UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
LABORATORY OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Until recently, sex determination of skeletal remains in archaeological and forensic contexts was based on morphometric analysis. Although it is a routine procedure, problems are often encountered when bones are physically damaged or missing, or belong to immature individuals. Since skeletal remains in such condition are often found in Greek archaeological sites, alternative methods for sex determination should be explored.

Today, with the advancement of molecular biology, it is possible to isolate DNA from skeletal remains and apply certain assays to determine sex. A DNA amplification method known as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) can be applied to target DNA sequences specific for X and/or Y chromosomes. Although it might sound simple, this is not a very easy job to do. PCR is extremely sensitive and is therefore prone to contamination by non-relevant human DNA material both in the field and in the laboratory. Other problems are the highly degraded state of DNA and the presence of inhibitors of unknown origin that interfere with PCR. Nevertheless, two scientific groups recently have successfully amplified sex-linked DNA from Greek skeletal material: one amplified DNA from several skeletal remains ranging from 2,500 to 14,000 B.P.; the other successfully typed 40% of the skeletal remains in Grave Circle B from Mycenae.

At the Wiener Lab, in conjunction with the Laboratory of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (University of Athens), we are currently employing two types of DNA methods and two types of PCR assays in order to determine sex of skeletal remains from a modern cemetery (Athens), a Classical Period site (Almyros-Corfu), and a Mycenaean Period (Agia Triada) burial site. The molecular data will be cross-referenced with morphological data. In this way we will assess the preservation of DNA in the above excavation sites, devise an optimum protocol for molecular sex determination from Ancient Greek skeletal material, and provide sex information where morphological criteria fail. ❀

## NEH Fellow Examines Ritual's Influence in Male Maturation

Greta Ham (Bucknell University), one of the School's 2000–2001 NEH Fellows, reports here on the outcome of the year's research.

I was fortunate to spend last academic year at the School under a Senior Research Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). During my tenure there, my research and writing focused on the role of Dionysiac cults within the social integration of Athenian males. Thanks to the generosity of the NEH, the School, and Bucknell University, I was able to dedicate the entire year to my research and writing and returned to the States with a nearly complete book manuscript. I presented part of my work to the School in a spring tea talk entitled "Boys to Men: The Role of Dithyrambic Choruses in Male Maturation in Ancient Athens."

Often it has been assumed that the religious lives of girls in ancient Athens were richer than that of boys and that religion had a greater role in the social integration of the former. This assertion appears to be based on the fact that women and girls were generally circumscribed from official participation in other sorts of public, socializing activities such as gymnasia and formal schooling. But while the more secular aspects of female public lives may have been poorer than their male counterparts, it does not follow that women's cultic lives were necessarily richer than those of males. Ritual activities of the polis and its sub-civic social units provided the major forum by which Athens could shape her future citizens. Rites of passage often shifted major milestones of early life out from the private, familial sphere and introduced the future citizen to various public institutions of the democracy. Thus they helped cement a sense of identity with groups such as the phratry, deme, and phyle rather than regional or clan factions. At the same time, it is important not to underestimate the significance of pre-adolescent maturation rituals. While adolescent rites of passage, marking out the transition to adulthood, emphasize discontinuity in status and identity of the initiand, they are but part of a longer process of maturation rituals that often emphasize continuity of gendered roles and identities. Rituals socialized boys through song, dance, competitions, and other acts that model adult gender roles.

After an introductory chapter on what maturation has to do with Dionysos, my work

## School Pioneer is Profiled

A biography of John Wesley Gilbert, a student at the School in 1891 and the first person of African descent to attend the School, was featured in the Spring 2001 issue of *The Classical Outlook*, the journal of the American Classical League. Written by Michele Valerie Ronnick (Wayne State University), the biography appeared as part of a series of columns dedicated to examining the lives and achievements of America's great classicists, edited by Ward Briggs, Jr.

Ronnick's profile of Mr. Gilbert (c. 1864–1923) reveals his deep desire for learning and traces his pursuit of a formal education, which began in the public schools of Augusta, Georgia. After a brief period of attendance at the Georgia Baptist Seminary (cut short by lack of funds), he entered Paine Institute (now Paine College) in 1883. There, his studious ways impressed the school's president, Rev. George Williams Walker, so much that Rev. Walker lent him enough money to attend Brown University.

After graduating from Brown with an A.B. in 1888, Mr. Gilbert returned to Augusta to teach Greek at Paine Institute. In 1890 he won a scholarship to study at the American School of Classical Studies, where he took part in the School's excavations at Eretria under the directorship of Charles Waldstein. His contributions to the work of the School were documented in a topographical map of the area, which was published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (1891, VII, plate xix) and on which the name John W. Gilbert is prominently displayed. ❀



Photo courtesy Brown University Archives

**John Wesley Gilbert participated in the School's excavations at Eretria in 1891.**

is divided into three main chapters on early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence, with a brief conclusion on the continuity into adulthood. The festivals examined include the Anthesteria, the Apatouria, the Oschophoria, and the City and Country Dionysia. More "secular" sources (historical, philosophical, and biological testimonia) on the lives of Athenian children serve as comparanda to the festivals in each chapter, discussing social and physiological developmental stages and shedding light on what significance the various rituals may have held within boys' lives. I critique these sources, especially as presenting a normative idealizing view of child development. Nevertheless, these remain valuable, particularly because religion also operates on an ideological level and more often reflects normative notions of what should be rather than what is. Thus the ideals of our written sources — the very things which obscure the actual lives of children — provide precisely the information we need to understand the function that these maturation rituals were to fulfill. ❀

## Whitehead Professor

*continued from page 10*

between I ran the Athens Marathon ("The Original Course"). In the winter I went on several of the Wednesday trips (including Marathon, Salamis, and the Dema Wall), and my entire family joined in the Crete trip.

In December I gave a lecture on hoplite battle, "The Storm of War," at the School, and I also had the pleasure of speaking to a middle-school class about bull leaping and to a fourth-grade class about Greek armor and weapons. I spoke on "Fighting by the Rules" at College Year in Athens and at the American College of Thessaloniki. Meanwhile, my paper on "Deception in Archaic and Classical Greek Warfare" came out in *War and Violence in Classical Greece* (Hans van Wees, ed.).

Finally, my spring work involved completion of a chapter on military campaigns intended for the *Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Warfare*, as well as on-going studies of various aspects of Greek warfare. ❀

— Peter Krentz, Davidson College

## Brendan Burke

continued from page 3

During the fall I was invited by Merle and Guy to give presentations on-site that concentrated on prehistory in central Greece and the western Peloponnese. I also spoke on Greek sculpture and architecture at Olympia.

The fourth trip, to the Argolid and Corinthia, was my own responsibility, but I was assisted at Corinth by Guy and members of the Corinth Excavations. With nearly 30 American School Members we covered most of the eastern Peloponnese, including a visit to Franchthi Cave and swimming at Perachora in mid-November. On my trips I try to give a balanced view of Greece's many different periods of history. While it is always tempting to focus on one's area of specialization, such as Aegean prehistory, I want to expose Members to other important periods, including the Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman. I think the true strength of the American School's academic mission is its interdisciplinary range, covering all of the rich periods of Greece's past, which gives students a well-rounded background in history, art, and archaeology.

Back in Athens, during the Winter term, I participated in the Topography of Athens seminar by speaking on Prehistoric Athens and Attica at the Acropolis and in the Agora. I also scheduled weekly museum visits with the Regular Members to take in the many

artistic and archaeological remains on display here in Athens. Working with Sherry Fox Leonard of the Wiener Lab, we arranged for a session of science in archaeology that I think was particularly valuable for the Regular Members, many of whom never really knew what went on down in the Wiener Lab. Also during the winter and spring, I was able to coordinate part of the School's lecture program, the after-tea talks, which involved many of the School Fellows and some of the visiting researchers. Attendance was almost always very good, and I know people very much enjoyed hearing about other people's research. In February I led the School's trip to Crete, assisted by one of the Whitehead Professors, Paula Perlman. We covered the island from Phalasarina in the west to Itanos in the east. In March, the Winter term ended with a successful trip to the Saronic Gulf, including visits to Aegina, Poros, Methana, Troizen, Halieis, and Hermione.

As with any academic position, I have also made time for my own research, preparing my dissertation for publication and also beginning a new field project in Turkey. In the summer of 2001 I returned to the University of Pennsylvania's project at Gordion in central Turkey and worked as the Assistant Director of Excavations. Working with the Gordion excavations, directed by Mary Voigt, I am investigating craft production and cult activity during the Hellenistic and Galatian

periods. In the last several months I have also presented three papers at international conferences: at the SAA Meetings in New Orleans I spoke about Phrygia, at the Colours in Antiquity conference in Edinburgh I talked about murex purple dyeing, and at the 9<sup>th</sup> Cretological Congress in Elounda, Crete I presented research on cloth production at the Minoan palace of Petras.

Earlier this fall, working with Tarek Elemam and the new Blegen Librarian, Camilla MacKay, I worked to improve communication between all members of the School. We have revised the School's web page to include up-to-date information about the School's facilities, resources, and teaching program. We have also implemented a weekly announcement list, sent by e-mail, of events going on in Athens. This method of communication can be very valuable for getting in touch with people in a short period of time. I think these improvements have been appreciated by members of the School, and I thank the staff in Athens who have worked with me on these efforts.

I am benefiting greatly from my term here as the Assistant Professor. I know that change can sometimes be difficult in a place that has as much of a rich history as the American School, and I am grateful that this new position has been so warmly welcomed. The American School is a great institution, and it is truly a privilege to work here. ✨



## Computer News

TAREK ELEMAM

INFORMATION SERVICES & TECHNOLOGY MANAGER

The Information Technology (IT) Department is pleased to announce the addition of a new staff member: Nikolas G. Manias joined the School staff last fall as an IT assis-

tant. Mr. Manias is a graduate of the University of Athens, Department of Mathematics, and his previous positions have involved statistical analysis and IT troubleshooting. With IT becoming increasingly critical to School operations, the addition of Mr. Manias is vital to the IT Department's ability to serve the School community. We all look forward to his contributions in the ongoing struggle to provide IT support to School members, visitors, and staff.

Also new as of last October is the implementation of a local electronic bulletin board, which was created by the IT department and will be kept current by the School's administration office. This E-Bulletin board will keep staff members up-



Photo: Marie Mauzy

**Nikolas Manias has joined the School staff as Information Technology Assistant.**

to-date on the latest administrative announcements and weekly events. The E-Bulletin board also provides access to the School's annual calendar.

One of the IT Department's major projects this year is the network expansion to the Gennadius Library. By using a leased line (T1 from OTE), the Gennadeion will be connected to the School's main building. This means that all computer services will be available to Library staff and visitors. Staff will be capable of accessing Internet services and e-mail,

and visitors will be able to access Library services and other local databases. Instant messaging will also be installed for quick and easy means of communication between the staff of the Gennadeion and the main building. ✨

# Remembrances of DBT

On October 6, 2001, family and friends gathered at Bryn Mawr College to celebrate the life and work of Dorothy Burr Thompson, who died on May 10 at her home in Hightstown, New Jersey. A renowned classical archaeologist in her own right, she was the widow of the legendary archaeologist and Agora Excavations Director Homer Armstrong Thompson, who died in 2000. The following excerpts from recollections offered by former students Susan Rotroff (Washington University) and Jaimee Uhlenbrock (State University of New York, New Paltz) and daughter Pamela Sinkler-Todd attest to a full and multifaceted life well lived.

I first met Dorothy in the fall of 1970, when, as a new graduate student in Classical Archaeology at Princeton, I enrolled in her seminar on the art of Alexandria. Dorothy's seminar was on an unlikely topic, I thought. Of course everyone knew Alexandria was the greatest city of the Hellenistic world, but they also knew that its monuments were hopelessly buried under the modern city or submerged in the sea. Better to imagine the Alexandria of Theokritos, or Cafavy, or even of Lawrence Durrell (for whose *Alexandria Quartet* Dorothy expressed eloquent disdain in the first meeting of the class), than to attempt to piece together the unpromising scraps left behind for archaeologists.

How wrong I was. Dorothy was at that time fresh from her study of the Ptolemaic oinochoai, and the ancient city was as clear and vivid in her mind as if it lay before her in all its glory. Undaunted by flyspecked plans from prewar publications, murky photographs of peculiar hybrid objects that looked like nothing her students had ever seen, and a bibliography marked by its obscurity and difficulty of access, she projected that inner vision of the city for us, so that we caught, perhaps, just a glimmer of that hidden magnificence. And, of course, her interest in Alexandria has proved prescient—recently richly validated by the work of two competing teams of French archaeologists, who are now using all the glamour of modern technology and the media to explore and evoke the ancient city.

But it wasn't only about Alexandria that Dorothy taught us. She showed us the rewards of following the less trodden scholarly path; that tremendous insights into the ancient world and mind could be garnered from the dustier corners of scholarship; that a career in Classical Archaeology did not have to mean only the study of the great monuments of the Classical and Archaic



Photo courtesy Pamela Sinkler-Todd

## Dorothy Burr Thompson, circa 1946.

ages; that much and even more could be learned from small things in perhaps unlikely places.

— Susan Rotroff



When I was asked if I would like to share some memories of DBT with you, there were several precious moments in my relationship with her that immediately sprang to mind. These were filled with her impressive determination, that aspect of her personality that to me was most inspirational.

Perhaps the most precious memory I have of her was of her last public appearance, when at the age of 90 in 1990, she was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters by my university, the State University of New York. Some of you may recall that this coincided with the opening of an exhibition held in her honor at the Art Museum at Princeton University entitled “The Coroplast's Art, Greek Terracottas of the Hellenistic World.” Since Dorothy had already had a small stroke, I was advised by several people to discourage her from speaking, since she sometimes lost her train of thought and might ramble. Yet, I felt that this was her day, and, in any case, she was insistent on speaking about the importance of keeping one's eyes open. I must confess that I was not enthusiastic about her choice of a talk for an honorary degree recipient, but on the other hand it was her day and in my view she could talk about whatever she wished.

On the day of the opening of the exhibi-

*continued on page 19*

## Opportunities for ASCSA Study, 2002–2003

A wide range of opportunities exist for study at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Qualified candidates may apply for Regular, Student Associate, Senior Associate, or Summer Session membership. Applications are also accepted annually for Wiener Laboratory Research Associateships and for the Agora Volunteer Program.

The following fellowships are available to Regular Members: Heinrich Schliemann and John Williams White Fellowships in archaeology, Thomas Day Seymour Fellowship in history and literature, two Brunilde Ridgway Fellowships in art history, seven Fellowships unrestricted as to field (the Virginia Grace, the Michael Jameson, the Philip Lockhart, the Lucy Shoe Meritt, the Martin Ostwald, the James and Mary Ottaway, Jr., and the James Rignall Wheeler), and the Bert Hodge Hill Fellowship (unrestricted, but with a preference for a student in art history).

Several Advanced Fellowships are available to students who have completed the Regular Program or one year as a Student Associate Member. They include the Samuel H. Kress Fellowship in art history, the Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellowship in the history of architecture, the Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellowship in the study of pottery, and three Fellowships unrestricted as to field: the Edward Capps, the Doreen Canaday Spitzer, and the Eugene Vanderpool Fellowships.

Other fellowships available for study at the School include the Harry Bikakis (awarded periodically), Oscar Broneer, CAORC Regional Research (awarded by CAORC), Anna C. and Oliver C. Colburn (awarded every other year by AIA), M. Alison Frantz, Fulbright (requires separate application for Regular or Student Associate Membership), Jacob Hirsch, Kress Agora Publication, Mellon Research, NEH, Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem, Solow Summer Research, and three Wiener Laboratory Fellowships: the J. Lawrence Angel Fellowship in Human Skeletal Studies, Research Fellowship in Faunal Studies, and Research Fellowship in Geoarchaeology.

For full application details and deadline information, visit our website at [www.ascsa.edu.gr](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr) or contact the ASCSA U.S. Office, at (609) 683-0800.

## In Memoriam

**W.D.E. COULSON  
(1942–2001)**

*The School and the archaeological community joined in mourning the loss of William D.E. Coulson, Director of the School from 1987 to 1997, who died on June 24, 2001. At a memorial organized by the School on September 17, 2001, which would have been Willy Coulson's 59<sup>th</sup> birthday, friend and colleague Olga Palagia (Athens University) offered a touching remembrance, an abridged version of which appears here.*

These few words are offered on the part of Willy's Greek friends and associates. I have known Willy for about 20 years, before he took over the directorship of the American School, and collaborated with him on four conferences held at the School from 1992 to 1996. We worked very well together, and we had fun doing it. Willy had the will and the way, and I took care of the academic side of things. He was easy to work with, he was easy-going, and he enjoyed the good things in life.

Willy was always reaching out. He came to work in Greece with an open-door agenda. He considered himself part American, part European. His father was English, his mother American. She came from a historic family, being a direct descendant of a nineteenth-century U.S. President from Virginia. Willy was born in Britain and only moved to the States in his teens. Returning to work in Europe was like a homecoming to him, and he loved Greece. A generous man, he believed in international collaboration in our field, most of all in close relations with the host country. It is this vision that lies at the core of his life's work. I believe one of his crowning achievements was the almost annual organization of an international conference at the American School. The School became the focus of international scholarly debate on a wide range of topics—it was suddenly on the map, reaching beyond the radius of excavation and research that it had become known for.

Willy's talents for bringing people together and his flair in entertaining served him well. Always a gracious host who enjoyed parties even more than his guests did, he generated a congenial atmosphere for sharing information and knowledge. The devotion of his staff ensured that everything ran smoothly. He took a leaf out of the book of Helmut Kyrieleis, who had pioneered the organization of international colloquia, in



Photo: Margaret S. Mook

**Former School Director William D.E. Coulson making architectural notes at Vronda, 1985.**

which Greek scholars were encouraged to present their papers in their own language. Contributions by Greek scholars in Greek thus appeared in proceedings printed in other European countries, a new departure in the history of Greek archaeology. Kyrieleis had shown the way with only one conference, published in 1986, but Willy took it up systematically. It is no accident that his first venture, a year after he assumed the directorship, was a collaboration with Helmut Kyrieleis on the Olympic Games. The second international conference to be held at the School in the same vein was a joint venture with the British School, based on the correspondence of Carl Blegen and Alan Wace. It was accompanied by an exhibition in the Gennadius Library, which set the pattern for several conferences to come.

In 1991 Willy proposed that we work together combining two subjects dear to us both: sculpture and Laconia. Even though his scholarship had taken another direction, he remained true to his first love, sculpture, and wanted to promote sculptural studies in Greece. Laconia was one of his favorite spots. Every year he looked forward to leading the School trip to the deep Peloponnese. The Laconian conference of 1992, which came to include Arcadia as well, proved a very fruitful exploration of the regional characteristics of Greek sculpture. There was a fol-

low-up in 1996, investigating regional schools of sculpture in the Hellenistic period.

That was Willy's swan song so far as conferences are concerned. In between, he got me involved in two other conferences, both accompanied by exhibitions. The first was held later in 1992, celebrating the birth of Athenian democracy, and our co-editors were Leslie Shear, Alan Shapiro, and Frank Frost. The other took place in 1994 and turned out to be a substitute for the regular international symposium on ancient Greek and related pottery, and attracted a star cast, as well as a cast of thousands, not previously seen in Athens. John Oakley bore the chief scholarly brunt of that one, and our long-distance collaboration proved particularly happy. If Willy had stayed on as director beyond his two terms, we had pledged to do a conference on ancient Macedonia. But fate had decreed otherwise. By an odd twist of fate, he moved to Macedonia, permanently, as it turned out.

Willy was the heart and soul of the "fun" part of all our ventures. He was first and foremost interested in people rather than things. He was ever willing to take time off to listen to one's problems, to sympathize and offer encouragement over a bottle of beer or a glass of raki. He used to complain that I dropped by his office too often, generating more work for him. What he did not know was that I drew strength and support from his being there.

If death is a form of betrayal, then Willy has betrayed us all. He died too soon. He made me break my promise to him, to wait for a decent interval after his retirement and then move for an honorary degree from Athens University. He fully deserved this and other honors for his services to this country. Being unpredictable to the end, he surprised us all by his absence, which became permanent when we had least expected it. He had always wanted to be buried in Greece. On the occasion of the Laconian conference we visited the Protestant cemetery in Athens along with Jerry Pollitt and Susan Matheson, looking for Furtwängler's grave. Willy was struck by the number of graves of foreign school directors and jokingly said that perhaps he ought to be looking for a place himself. He has gained much more than that: a permanent place in the hearts of all his Greek colleagues and friends and a lasting tribute in the many volumes of conference proceedings, undertaken under his auspices or with his direct collaboration, and always with the participation of the Greek archaeological community. In the end he became one of us, too, though he labored towards a world where "us" and "them" held no meaning at all. ❀

The September 17 service in memory of William D.E. Coulson included a reading by Thomas Brogan, Director of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center. Mr. Brogan read the following traditional Cretan “Mantinades,” composed by some of Willy Coulson’s Cretan friends.

MANTINΑΔΕΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΗ  
ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΗ COULSON

1. Πάνω στου Κάστρου την κορφή  
Για σένα έχει μείνει  
Ένα ποτήρι με ρακή  
Νερό σ’ ένα λαγήνι
2. Τ’ αφήσανε οι φίλοι σου  
Αν τύχει και περάσεις  
Να βρεις Βασίλη μια ρακή  
Νερό να ξεδιψάσεις
3. Για σένα που δεν είσαι δω  
Απόψε να σε δούμε  
Οι φίλοι σου μαζεύτηκαν  
Έχουν πολλά να πούνε
4. Έφυγες, δεν προλάβαμε  
Βασίλη να σου πούμε  
Για το έργο που μας άφησες  
Ότι σ’ ευχαριστούμε
5. Ελλάδα και Αμερική  
Φίλοι δικοί πενθούνε  
Τα μάτια μας δακρύζουνε  
Όταν σε θυμηθούμε
6. Όλα τα σβήνει ο θάνατος  
Πλούτη και μεγαλεία  
Και μένουνε αθάνατοι  
Οι άνθρωποι που ‘χουν αξία.

**EMILY VERMEULE**  
(1928–2001)

Emily Dickinson Townsend Vermeule, philologist, archaeologist, and internationally renowned authority on the Bronze Age of Greece, died on February 6, 2001 at her home in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ms. Vermeule, who held a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College and was one of Bryn Mawr’s leaders in the fields of classical and Near Eastern archaeology, was professor *emerita* at Harvard University. She was a Member of the School in 1950–51 and 1964–65.

Most recently, Ms. Vermeule was a member of the School’s Managing Committee, representing Harvard University since 1970. She had previously represented Wellesley College (1965–1970) and Boston University (1962–1965) during her tenures there.

**MICHAEL L. KATZEV**  
(1939–2001)

The archaeological community mourns the loss of Michael Lazare Katzev, classical archaeologist and excavator of the “Kyrenia Ship,” who died September 8, 2001, of a sudden stroke, at his home in Southport, Maine. He will be remembered in the Summer issue of the *Newsletter*.

**Dorothy Burr Thompson**

*continued from page 17*

tion and the honorary degree ceremony, I picked up Dorothy at her office and brought her to the museum. She had a small, crumpled piece of paper tucked into her sleeve that she informed me was her talk for the degree ceremony. Again, I confess that I did not have a good feeling about it, but, nevertheless, it was her day, and she could play it out any way that she wished. When, after receiving her degree and academic hood, she stood at the podium prepared to speak, I was particularly apprehensive as she drew out from her sleeve that small, crumpled piece of paper. But then she paused. “No,” she seemed to say to herself, and stuffed it back into her sleeve. And, at that point, in her 90th year, her delight in Greek terracotta figurines again took flight, as it has always done, as she began to speak with an elegant clarity and a subtle charm about a terracotta statuette in the exhibition of a Nike that had attracted her attention some 40 years before when it was displayed in a shop window, while she stressed the importance of the coroplast’s art in furthering an understanding of the ancient Greek world that she herself had so loved.

—Jaimee Uhlenbrock



You can imagine how difficult it has been to write a speech about someone who was as colorful an individual as Dorothy Burr Thompson, who was so demanding, yet so

successful, who lived for over a century, and above all, who happened to be my mother!!

Due to the noble efforts of Lore and Martin Ostwald and Bryn Mawr Professor Mabel Lang, who are transcribing Mother’s diaries, I can tell about her early years in her own words.

From the diaries, I have learned a great deal about my mother, particularly the fact that beneath her sometimes prickly and assertive exterior, there lurked an opposite persona. She endured an early life filled with self-doubt and self-recrimination and a later life oftentimes painful with little outward complaint. During her lifetime, the diaries became her closest confidante. In much later years, she refers to them as perhaps her most important legacy.

During her Bryn Mawr years, Dorothy developed many talents — mathematics, writing, and science, but she had difficulty selecting what we would call today a career path. However, archaeology is suggested by her family and others: “*Today . . . Mother talked a little bit about archaeology as a possible career—that eternal question! . . . Archaeology is tempting; the more I think of it the more it appeals—the subject, the travel, the people, the literary and photographic possibilities—I wonder—I wonder!*”

[After earning a B.A. in 1923 and a doctorate in 1931, both from Bryn Mawr,] she became the first female appointed to the staff of the Agora Excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In September 1931, in Athens, while on the staff of the American School, she notes in her diary: “*The students I have met are: Gladys Ballantyne, an energetic middle Westerner, Canadian Homer Thompson, Irish sounding, with a curious voice, Bradeen who had typhoid in the Summer School, Wallace, nice looking, John and Jane Doe, mediocre.*” Two years later, Homer proposes in a reserved Canadian sort of way, saying he has been offered a position in Toronto, Canada and would she like to come along. It was such a polite, reserved proposal that she thought he wanted her to go to Canada with him as an assistant—never suspecting marriage!

In spite of what she once labeled “uncongeniality,” or because of it, the marriage lasted 67 years until he, six years her junior, died in May of 2000, exactly one year and three days before her death.

— Pamela Sinkler-Todd

School alumni/ae are making their presence felt at The College of William and Mary's Classics Department. **Barbette Stanley Spaeth** and **Bill Hutton** (both ASCSA 1986–87) recently joined the Department faculty, which already includes Managing Committee member **John Oakley** (ASCSA 1976–77, 1978–79) and **Linda Reilly** (ASCSA 1966–67).



In addition to his duties as Chair of the Managing Committee, **Stephen Tracy** co-organized and participated in a May 2001 conference on “The Macedonian Presence in Attica 323 to 229 B.C.,” held at the University of Athens, and in a September 2001 symposium on the Hellenistic Gymnasium at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt. His short article, “A New Fragment of IG II2 1750,” was published in the latest *Hesperia*.



*Corinthian Conventionalizing Pottery* (Corinth VII,v), by Managing Committee member **Martha Risser** (Trinity College), was published by the School in November.



Managing Committee member **Kevin Glowacki** (Indiana University) was recently elected to the prestigious Faculty Colloquium on Excellence in Teaching (FACET), a network of distinguished teachers who promote excellence across the university's eight campuses.



**Jenifer Neils** (Case Western Reserve University), Managing Committee member and member of the Committee on Publications, published *The Parthenon Frieze* with Cambridge University Press (2001). The book is accompanied by a CD-ROM containing a virtual reality movie of the entire frieze, developed by **Rachel Rosenzweig** of the Cleveland Museum of Art (ASCSA 1996–97).



As a Whitehead Professor in 1998–99, Managing Committee member **James Allan Evans** (University of British Columbia) began writing a book on the Empress Theodora, wife of Justinian. His completed work, *The Empress Theodora, Partner of Justinian*, is forthcoming this spring from the University of Texas Press. His article *View from a Turkish Monastery: An Overview of the Byzantine World*, based partly on research done while he was a Whitehead Professor, will appear in “Athena Review,” vol. 3, no. 1, 2002.



**Michael Cosmopoulos**, Managing Committee member and member of the Gennadius Library Committee, has accepted the Hellenic Government-Karakas Foundation Chair in Greek Studies at the University of Missouri–St. Louis, effective Fall 2001.



Managing Committee member **George W.M. Harrison** (Xavier University) recently presented a paper on the cult of Asklepios in Crete during the Roman Empire. He has also signed a contract to produce a translation of Euripides' *Cyclops* for the modern stage and has organized a conference on the satyr play to occur in tandem with the play.



Managing Committee member **Curtis Runnels** (Boston University) has a new book, co-authored by Priscilla Murray, titled *Greece Before History: An Archaeological Companion and Guide* (Stanford University Press, 2001).



**Ann Steiner** (ASCSA SS 1974, Regular Member 1978–79, Summer Session Director 1998), Executive Committee member, has accepted a three-year position as Associate Dean of the Faculty at Franklin and Marshall College beginning in July 2002.



School and Gennadius Library Trustee and Managing Committee member **Alan Boegehold** (Brown University) has been appointed Distinguished Visiting Professor at Amherst College.



Managing Committee member **William M. Murray** was elected Chair of the Department of History at the University of South Florida (Tampa) for a three-year term, commencing August 2001. He also serves as Executive Director of USF's Interdisciplinary Center for Hellenic Studies.



Managing Committee member **George Bass** (Texas A&M University) has just completed for the University's Institute of Nautical Archaeology an underwater survey off the Turkish coast with INA's new two-person submersible “Carolyn.” His survey includes video coverage of wrecks of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, and first centuries B.C., as well as later Roman and Byzantine wrecks. The single most impressive find was an intact red-figure bell krater from a wreck whose amphoras suggest a fifth century B.C. date.



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