

ákoue

Fall 2010, No. 63



*Doreen Canaday Spitzer on a
School trip in Mantinea, 1936.
See related story on page 2.*

IN THIS ISSUE: **McCredie Retires, McCabe Joins Board 3** **Managing Committee Appointments 3** **Alumni Week & Development News 4** **Rotroff Wins Award 4** **Agora Excavation Season 5** **Student Trips 7** **Reinhard Joins Publications 8** **Kress Publications Update 10** **NEH Fellows Reports 14** **Corinth Coin Project 15** **Student Reports 15** **Solow Fellows Research 18** **Class of 2011 19** **Wiener Lab Reports 24** **INSERT: Cotsen Retires from Board G1** **Art Exhibition & Benefit G1** **Rare Maps Digitized G2** **New Griffon on Varnalis G2** **Mystras Exhibit G4** **Gennadeion Collaborates on Mitropoulos Scores G4**



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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ÁKOUE IN COLOR ON THE WEB.
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Doreen Canaday Spitzer 1914–2010

"I have seen the Parthenon in full moonlight; I have seen Sophocles' Electra in the Odeon of Herodes Atticus; I have seen Pan, almost, playing his pipes (my wooden flute) near the Corycian Cave, and a darling little shepherd boy named Achilles in the mountains at Delphi. I have got lost, almost, on the slopes of Hymettus, of honey fame, and seen such sunsets and sunrises as people only dream of. Sometimes I can't believe it's really true.... not even the newsy letters of my friends at home and at college...can do more than produce a slight and soon-vanishing nostalgia in the face of this positively thrilling existence."
(letter from Doreen Canaday to her cousin, Oct. 21, 1936)

With the death of Doreen Canaday Spitzer on September 6, age 95, the American School, and Greece, lost one of their dearest friends. The outlines of Doreen's relationship to the School are familiar to the School family: Student in 1936-1939; Trustee 1978–1996, President of the Board of Trustees 1983–1988, Trustee *Emerita* from 1996, and President of the Friends from 1988 until her death; most generous of donors; kindest and most loving of friends and mentors. She was also passionate about Greece itself, as close to the country as she was to the School.

Doreen graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1936, a student of Rhys Carpenter and Mary Hamilton Swindler, with a B.A. *cum laude* in archaeology. An only child, she had first traveled to Greece with her parents, Miriam Coffin, herself a graduate of Bryn Mawr and devoted to the classics and Greece; and leading automotive industrialist Ward M. Canaday. In late September 1936, Doreen returned to Greece on her own, age 21, as a student at the American School.

In dozens of letters to her parents and family in her first year and after, Doreen reveals her own growing passion for Greece. Her detailed descriptions of her friends and travels reflect a richly educated and spirited intellect, always tempered with twinkling, deft humor. Within a few days after her arrival in Athens, Doreen writes of her moonlight visit to the Acropolis, where the guards at the entrance "were sound asleep...I saw one of the world's most exquisite wonders for just 11 ½ cents, which was the cost of transportation. I don't know



Doreen in 1987.

whether my Scotch thrift or my aesthetic sense was more pleased."

Over the next few days, she prepares for her first School trip, "stewing in the library digging up references to the theater at Delphi and the city walls at Tithorea," her report topics, "and reading *Prometheus Bound*...a difficult play to give. It requires so much speaking from a prone position by poor Prometheus and so much aviation on the part of the gods." As she tells her parents, "We appear to be going to cover just about every inch of Boeotia, some of Euboea, a corner of Doris, and most of Phocis and Locris." Then, in the company of her fellow students, Doreen sets off on the first of her detailed explorations of Greece and the Greek world, taking, in addition to her books and notes, her flute, which she practices diligently and shares with one of the School's muleteers on the trek up Parnassos to the Corycian Cave: he sits "with his back against a tree, his feet with their ...pom-pom shoes straight ahead of him, and brought forth from that little instrument such a sequence of silver music as to charm the very flowers to sit up and listen."

Indefatigable, Doreen scales Acrocorinth, reaching the highest peak "probably as near to heaven as I shall ever get;" "skipped down the thousand and thirty four steps" from the fortress of Palamidi and with "quaking knees, went over to the island [Bourdzi] for tea" to watch the moon set; celebrates her twenty-second birthday with feasting and dancing at the School that

continued on page 27

School Fetes Former President, Welcomes New Board President

At the May 2010 meeting of the ASCSA Board of Trustees, James R. McCredie stepped down from his position as President of the Board, a role that capped a remarkable career of devotion to the School. He has been succeeded by Robert A. McCabe, who was elected Board President at the same meeting.

Mr. McCredie's diverse and far-reaching contributions to the School encompass his tenures as a member and fellow (1958–59, 1961–62 [as Charles Eliot Norton Fellow], 1965–66); Director (1969–77); Managing Committee Representative (1962–present), Executive Committee Member (1977–82), Chair of the Gennadius Library Committee (1997–2000); Managing Committee Chair (1980–90); Trustee (*ex officio* 1980–90; elected 1990–present), and President of the Board of Trustees (2001–present). There is no one in the history of the School who has held all of these key positions. (Edward Capps served the School in many capacities in the first half of the twentieth century, but never as President or Chairman of the Board.) James McCredie's influence on the American School from the late 1960s to the present has been extraordinary.

Mr. McCredie was honored by many of his ASCSA and other academic colleagues in October with a dinner in New York City in celebration of his career at the School and his far-reaching contributions as a scholar, archaeologist, teacher, and administrator. He was presented with a *festschrift* edited by Olga Palagia and Bonna D. Westcoat,

entitled *Samothracian Connections: Essays in honor of James R. McCredie*, and a bronze plaque recognizing his accomplishments was unveiled that will be hung in the front hall of the School's Main Building.

Robert A. McCabe, who has served as a Trustee of the School since 1969, holds a B.A. from Princeton University and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He is Chairman of Pilot Capital Corporation, founded in 1987 as a New York–based venture capital firm. From 1958 to 1987, he was Partner, Managing Director, and member of the Board of Directors of Lehman Brothers. Mr. McCabe has served as a director of many corporations, including Church & Dwight Co. Inc., Thermo Electron Corporation, Neutrogena Corporation, New England Nuclear Corporation, and Atlantic Bank of New York.

Robert McCabe is also a highly acclaimed photographer whose work has been exhibited in many venues in the U.S., Europe, and Greece and widely published. His books include the best-selling "Greece: Images of an Enchanted Land 1954–1965" (2004); "Weekend in Havana: An American Photographer in the Forbidden City" (2007); "On the Road with a Rollei in the '50s" (2007); "Grèce: les années d'innocence" (2008); and, most recently, "DeepFreeze: A Photographer's Antarctic



Robert McCabe with residents of Metsovo in 1961.

Odyssey in the Year 1959" (2010). He is currently working on his next book of photographs depicting the Ramble in Central Park, scheduled for publication in the spring of 2011. He divides his time between New York and Athens with his wife Dina, a native Athenian. ❧

Managing Committee Makes Staff, Committee Appointments

The annual May meeting of the ASCSA Managing Committee took place May 8, 2010 in New York City.

Business included the confirmation of members newly elected to several ASCSA Standing Committees. Confirmed at the meeting were: Executive Committee, 2010–14, James P. Sickinger (Florida State University) and Barbara Tsakirgis (Vanderbilt University); Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, 2010–14, Carolyn Higbie (State University of New York, Buffalo) and Timothy Winters (Austin Peay State University); Committee on Committees, 2010–12, Laura Gawlinski (Loyola University of Chicago), Kathleen Slane (University of Missouri-Columbia), and Mary Voyatzis (University of Arizona); Committee on Personnel, 2010–15, Barbara Barletta

(University of Florida); Committee on Publications, 2010–15, Donald Lateiner (Ohio Wesleyan University) and Jeremy McInerney (University of Pennsylvania); Committee on the Summer Sessions, 2010–14, Robin Rhodes (University of Notre Dame); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2010–15, Bonna Wescoat (Emory University) and James Wright (Bryn Mawr College); Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, 2010–15, Thomas Strasser (Providence College); and Committee on Information Technology, 2010–15, Charles Watkinson (Purdue University). Chair Mary Sturgeon appointed Jeffrey Soles (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) to complete a 2010–2011 term on the Committee on Publications that had become vacant.

continued on page 7



James R. McCredie at Samothrace.

Photo: R. McCabe

Development News

The Capital Campaign for the School continues to occupy much of the development efforts. Raising funds to provide a 3-to-1 match for the NEH Challenge Grant and a 1-to-1 match for a generous challenge gift from Lloyd and Margit Cotsen for Gennadius Library endowment have added momentum for the campaign during this challenging philanthropic period. To date, over \$23 million in pledges and gifts has been secured toward the \$50 million goal for the campaign.

The School has met and exceeded the funding goal for the first year of the NEH Challenge Grant, with \$752,260 for Year 1 and \$307,850 carried over for Year 2. We will need to raise \$292,150 more to complete the Year 2 benchmark for NEH. We are especially grateful to the Samourkas Foundation and Nicholas Theocarakis for generous gifts for the Gennadius Library toward this match. Also included among the matches are the funds raised through

continued on page 11

Attention Alumni: Come Celebrate the School's 130th Birthday!

The Preliminary Program of Events for the School's 130th Anniversary, to be held June 3–12, 2011 in Athens, has been formulated. There will be an interesting program of academic and social events, including tours, garden receptions, a tavern dinner, lectures, and a celebratory evening in Cotsen Hall; trips to Isthmia and Corinth, and to Northern Greece with Mellon Professor Margie Miles; and opportunities to have a close look at the School and stay in Loring Hall. We will be disseminating more detailed information in the coming months. We hope all of you will plan to be in Greece June 3–12 and will participate in many of the events. This is your chance to come back to the School! Please go to the alumni area of the ASCSA website (www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/alumni) for the current schedule, or contact the U.S. office for more information or to give us your e-mail address—the fastest and most economical way for us to get news to you. We hope to see many of you in June!

Susan Rotroff Awarded AIA Gold Medal

Agora scholar Susan I. Rotroff, The Jarvis Thurston and Mona Van Duyn Professor in the Humanities at Washington University in Saint Louis and a longtime member of the ASCSA, has been awarded the Archaeological Institute of America's highest award, its prestigious Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement. She will be presented with her medal at the annual meeting of the AIA/APA in San Antonio in January 2011, at which time a colloquium in her honor will also be held. A conference in Ms. Rotroff's honor will also be held at the School in Athens on June 17–18, 2011, sponsored by the Agora Excavations.

Ms. Rotroff, who received her undergraduate degree from Bryn Mawr and an M.A. and Ph.D. from Princeton University, is among the most productive ASCSA scholars. She has excavated at the Agora, Lefkandi, Samothrace, and Corinth. Following the lead of Dorothy Burr Thompson, and encouraged by Homer Thompson, she turned her attention to the Hellenistic period, especially the pottery—a subject that has been her lifelong research. She is the author of three large volumes in the Agora series (*Agora* XXII, XXIX, and XXXIII), which cover all the Hellenistic pottery from the site, as well as (with John Oakley) a *Hesperia* supplement (XXV) on a large deposit of fifth-century pottery.

In an interview with *ákoue*, she shared some thoughts about her recent honor, her busy schedule, and the future of her field.

ákoue: How did you find out you had won the AIA's Gold Medal award?

SR: I was at the American School in Athens, and I got an e-mail from [AIA President] Brian Rose that I should call him. I couldn't imagine what was so important that he needed to speak to me *viva voce*—it was a big surprise when I found out!

ákoue: What does the award represent to you?

SR: As the highest honor the AIA has to bestow, it has to be the pinnacle of my career. It puts me in the company of a long list of legendary scholars, people whom I revere and respect enormously. They seem to me individuals of a different order entirely, and I am astounded to find myself among them.

ákoue: How did you get to where you are—was there an identifiable “a-ha”



Susan Rotroff at the Agora

moment or a key early experience that put you on this career path?

SR: The “a-ha” moment must have been in infancy, because I can't remember a time when I didn't want to be an archaeologist. A trip to Mexico and climbing the Pyramid of the Sun when I was in high school infected me with the excitement of archaeological sites. And a two-week trip to Greece in my senior high-school year pointed me very firmly in the direction of Greek archaeology. I left my heart in Delphi.

ákoue: The coming year will be a busy one for you—the award ceremony in January, a symposium in Athens in June... What else do you have on tap for 2011 and beyond?

SR: Yes, it will be busy. I'll also be attending a conference on Hellenistic pottery in Köln in February, and a colloquium on ancient art and gender in memory of Paul Rehak at the University of Kansas in early March. I've got a number of new projects in the works, with pottery at Corinth and Sardis, which will keep me happily occupied for some years. I also hope to keep traveling to exotic places for recreational scuba diving.

ákoue: Any advice for those embarking on a career in archaeology?

continued on page 6

Agora Excavations Clarify Athens Boundaries

This summer's excavations at the Athenian Agora were carried out from June 14 to August 6, 2010, with a team of some 65 student volunteers, drawn from 40 universities and 12 countries. Primary funding came from the Packard Humanities Institute, with additional contributions from Randolph-Macon College and the Stavros Niarchos Foundation. The Samuel Kress Foundation provided support for the conservation interns. Our work could not be done without the support of these institutions and, on behalf of the entire staff, their participation is gratefully acknowledged here. The continued cooperation and collaboration of both the Classical and Byzantine Ephoreias of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is also greatly appreciated.

Excavations were carried out in Section BH under the supervision of Johanna Hübnerschke (Johns Hopkins University). This section overlies the east end of the Stoa Poikile. We continued to clear late fill overlying the stoa, in particular the fill deposited at the time the back wall was robbed out. Soft dark earth was removed in the line of the wall and produced pottery as late as the tenth century A.D. A good cross-section of the foundations was exposed. A handsome intact lamp decorated with a cross (BH 285 = *Agora VII*, #2553, etc.) reflects the use of the building at least into the fifth century A.D. Also recovered were broken fragments of the terracotta aqueduct running along the back wall of the Stoa, which we believe is that built by Kimon to bring water out to the grove of the Academy (Plutarch, *Life of Kimon* 13). Two Byzantine wells, which fall within the interior of the building, were left largely undug for the present.

Most of our efforts were directed toward exploring the area directly behind and north of the Stoa Poikile, where we have little information about its use before the Byzantine period. The principal installation recovered this season was a Hellenistic cistern (J 2: 6). At a depth of just over a meter, we encountered a mass of fragments of painted wall plaster. It divides into two groups, one red, the other pale blue. Lower down we encountered additional debris: a terracotta *sima*, pieces of roof tiles, and fragments of pebble mosaic set in lime mortar. We also recovered a fair amount of what seems to be the terracotta puteal set over the mouth of the cistern. Pottery consisted of "Megarian bowl" fragments with relief decoration, west-slope kantharoi with both spur and strap handles (the latter



Bowl from Section BZ; sixth century B.C. Photo: C. Mauzy

decorated with heads of satyrs in relief), unguentaria, small bowls, pyxides, lids, and loomweights of both lead and terracotta. The date of abandonment should be late third/early second century B.C. Also recovered was a silver coin of Histiaia in northern Euboea.

Excavations in Section BZ were supervised by Kevin Daly (Bucknell University). This section lies north of the west end of the Stoa Poikile and just east of a north-south road leading out of the Agora square. Here, we concentrated on the northern parts of the Classical Commercial Building, in an attempt to clarify its plan and its somewhat complex building history. In several places it seems as though we are beginning to encounter levels that preceded the construction of the building late in the fifth century B.C. In Room 6, digging below the floor, we encountered several dozen *ostraka*, most of them cast against Xanthippos, son of Arrhiphron (father of Perikles), who was exiled in 484/3 B.C., though Lysimachos and Habron are represented as well. Also recovered, towards the north end, was a handsome well-preserved double-tanged arrowhead of bronze.

In an area that should lie just outside and east of the building we had a hard-packed surface into which was cut a small, shallow pit lined with red clay. Within the pit were assorted stones and a few fragments of black-glazed pottery, several of which mended up to give the full profile of a small bowl with straight sides and a slightly rounded base, decorated with glazed stripes, a shape and decoration not recognized before in the Agora and rarely in Attica. A rare parallel, found in the Kerameikos excavations, seems to be a Euboian

import. From the associated pottery found in the pit, this unusual shape should date to the sixth century B.C.

Excavations in Section Beta Theta were supervised by Mike Laughy (University of California at Berkeley, University of Cincinnati). This section, the most recent to be opened, overlies the western half of the Stoa Poikile. At this stage we are still exploring medieval levels (Byzantine, Frankish, and Ottoman), which covered the Classical remains after their abandonment in the sixth century A.D.

At the west, we continued to recover numerous animal bones, many of them from large animals such as horse and cows. The pit in which they were found, which also had fair amounts of lime in it, seems to date from the fifteenth or sixteenth century A.D. and presumably lay outside the limits of the town at that time. The occasion of this large deposit is not clear, though the rarity of butcher-cuts makes it unlikely that they represent the simple disposal of animals slaughtered for food.

Lower down in this same area, we continued to find broken pottery, but also a scatter of about three dozen bronze coins. Cleaned up, these proved to be Frankish, dating to the thirteenth century A.D., soon after Athens was taken in 1207 by the Franks.

To the east, we uncovered more walls of the Byzantine settlement that seems to have developed in this area in the tenth or eleventh century A.D. Two rooms, side by side, were largely exposed; measuring 7.00 m. by 3.60 m. and ca. 6.50 by 2.20 m., they are larger than the usual rooms found in this

continued on page 6



Sculpted shield from excavation of a pit in Section Beta Theta.

Photo: C. Mauzy

area in this period. In the southwest room a deep fill or large pit was uncovered, with extensive traces of burning in the form of fine dark ash. Lower down, this soft dark fill produced a very large number of goat horns (ca. 850). Most showed signs of having been sawn, usually not far from the tips. Such limited removal makes it likely that this has more to do with dulling the horns rather than any manufacturing process. Lower down still in the same pit, we encountered several largely complete pots of the middle Byzantine period, three of coarse fabric and unglazed and one green-glazed.

The general sequence of later remains in this area now seems clear. We are at the edge of the city, and depending on its fortunes, Athens expanded or contracted across the excavations, like a beach between high and low tide. In the seventh to ninth centuries A.D., the area was largely abandoned, with the town clustered around the base of the Acropolis, east of the Stoa of Attalos, within the limits of the post-Herulian wall. When life in the Byzantine world improved in the tenth to twelfth centuries, the town expanded out this far and the area was thickly inhabited, as indicated by the walls of numerous rooms and the many pithoi and other provisions for storage, suggesting a fully urban settlement, accompanied by the construction of small churches nearby. With the arrival of the Franks in the thirteenth century, the area was abandoned once again and was now used as a dumping ground, hence the large deposits of very fragmentary glazed pottery of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The use of the area as a dump continued

with the arrival of the Ottomans in the mid-fifteenth century. Early drawings suggest that the town expanded out to this area again sometime in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, and the dumping ground was pushed farther out to the northwest. When Edward Dodwell drew the town in 1805, the area is shown covered with houses once again, and the dump—two large mounds labeled the *staktothiki* (ash heaps)—is shown outside the city wall built in 1778, in the area of the present Kerameikos.

In the north scarp of the goat-horn pit we also began to uncover a large sculpted fragment of marble, measuring as much as 0.75 m. on a side. The block will require further study, but it clearly consists of a representation of a pile of military equipment, and served as the base for a trophy or a statue. Identified so far are four or five shields, part of a cuirass, and the handle of a sword. One of the shields has a club carved in relief as its device. Several parallels are known from the island of Delos, including shields decorated with clubs, associated with the Macedonian dynasty established after the death of Alexander the Great. Our block, too, should probably date to the Hellenistic period (323–146 B.C.). Anathyrosis at the back, if original, suggests that the piece may be part of a larger monument. Its large size and excellent state of preservation suggest that the piece has not traveled far and it may well originally have been set up in the prominent location immediately in front of the Stoa Poikile, which, with its paintings of Athenian triumphs both mythological and historical, was a favored place for the display of military success.

Laura Gawlinski (Randolph-Macon College, Loyola University Chicago) supervised excavations in Section Delta, west of the Middle Stoa. This section is in the old area of excavations, just south of the Tholos, dining-hall of the senate, and just outside the boundary stones of the Agora square. Here we continued to work on the use of this area in the Classical period, that is, whether its primary function was civic, commercial, or domestic or some combination of the three. On balance, it appears as though this area was used largely for private purposes, despite its proximity to the Agora square and the adjacent public buildings. This same crowding in of private establishments can be seen also to the east, under the Library of Pantainos, and

to the northwest, behind the west end of the Poikile Stoa.

Working south of the area explored in 2009, we excavated shallow fill, much of it hard gravel showing few signs of human activity. In general, this southern area is surprisingly empty, given its central location. There are few signs of activity in the Classical period, though several low retaining walls, one of nicely squared blocks, suggest some landscaping of the area. In the Hellenistic and Roman periods the area was crisscrossed with small terracotta drains, presumably distributing overflow from the southwest fountainhouse, which lies only a few meters to the southeast. It is something of a mystery why this area, so close to the Agora square, was apparently not built on for much of antiquity.

In addition to excavation work, students also participated in rotation in assorted museum-related projects in the Stoa of Attalos. At the request of the First Ephoreia, a full inventory of the sculpture collection (3,500+ pieces) was carried out under the supervision of Sylvie Dumont and Katie Petrole; Nikoleta Saraga, assisted by Kleio Tsongas and Georgia Paraskeuopoulos, represented the Ephoreia. Processing material from the water-sieve was also carried out, under the supervision of Amber and Harry Laughy. Five interns gained valuable practical experience during this summer's excavation season: conservation, with its four interns, cleaned many of the objects for this report and offered several workshops to the volunteers, while a museum studies intern assisted the Records Department. ❀

—John McK. Camp II
Director, Agora Excavations

Rotroff

continued from page 4

SR: The amount of information available about the ancient world and the techniques and theoretical frameworks for its study that are now available are daunting. There's so much more to master now than there was when I began my career, and it's really a challenge. But I'd say, while your brain is digesting the latest exciting new approach, don't forget to keep using your eyes and looking at the artifacts and the monuments; they are our bedrock. And work hard on what you love—the work itself is truly its own reward. ❀

Regular Members Take To the Road

A staple of the School's Regular Program, the staff-led Fall Term trips, on which School Members receive an intensive introduction to the sites, monuments, and topography of Greece, got under way in late September. With three of the four fall trips completed at the time of this writing (the trip to Corinthia and the Argolid, led by Corinth Excavations Director Guy Sanders, draws to a close November 19), following are some of the highlights from the journeys to West, Northern, and Central Greece (led by Mellon Professor Margie Miles) and the Deep Peloponnese (led by School Director Jack Davis and Shari Stocker).

On Trip I, encompassing West and Northern Greece, the group made a grand sweep from west to east, possible now because of the new Via Egnatia. Highlights of the trip included discussion of Pindar and the Polyandria at Arta by Whitehead Professor Nancy Felson, and of Kalydon and the painted tombs of Lefkadhia by Whitehead Professor Clemente Marconi. Although visits to sites such as Horraon—which always surprises students because the houses are so very well preserved, even up to the second story—provided memorable experiences, this year's group was particularly fortunate to find so many museums newly opened. Notable museum visits included the splendid new Nikopolis Museum at Preveza; new museums at Aiani and Pella; the beautiful new museum at Arta, just recently opened and full of

unusual grave stelai, pottery, terracottas similar to those in southern Italy, and other finds of great interest, including inscriptions in the Corinthian alphabet; the museum in Ioannina, which had a special exhibit of the coinage of Alexander and his successors, with very fine examples on view; and yet another superb new museum at Thasos, whose Archaic architectural pieces and sculpture alone are worth a special visit.

Trip II, to the Deep Peloponnese, including those provinces most distant from Athens (Achaea, Elis, Messenia, Mani, Arcadia, and Laconia), began inauspiciously. After only a half hour at ancient Aigeira, members were forced to seek shelter under a steel roof over the so-called Zeus Temple, where they listened in the driving rain to a brilliant presentation by Georg Ladstater, director of the Austrian Institute in Athens. But subsequent sunshine accompanied the group over the next ten days as they explored how various past political unities in the Peloponnese rose to power, expanded, contracted, then sometimes remade themselves over time. A mini-seminar offered by Nancy Bookidis at Olympia, lectures by Shari Stocker and Jack Davis at Pylos, an in-depth exploration of Sparta led by Guy Sanders, and other presentations by School staff and other experts on the archaeology and history of the area illuminated that

continued on page 23

Managing Committee

continued from page 3

Also confirmed at the meeting were the following new representatives to the Managing Committee: Sarah Bassett (Department of History of Art; formerly a voting representative from Wayne State University), as a representative from Indiana University; Dimitri Nakassis (Department of Classics), as a second voting member from the University of Toronto; Kathryn Topper (Department of Classics), as a second voting member from the University of Washington; Robert Angus K. Smith (Department of Classics), representing Brock University (replacing David Rupp, who is retiring); and Rebecca M. Ammerman (Department of Classics), as a second voting member from Colgate University.

The Committee on Summer Sessions' recommendation to appoint Glenn Bugh and the tandem of Mark Munn and Mary Lou Zimmerman-Munn as Gertrude Smith Professors (Summer Session Directors) for 2011 was unanimously approved by the Managing Committee. All have previous instructional experience with the School: Glenn Bugh (Virginia Tech) was Whitehead Professor at the School in 2004–05, and Mark Munn and Mary Lou Zimmerman-Munn (Pennsylvania State University) were Summer Session co-leaders in 2000.

The Excavations and Survey Committee reported on its approval (at the Managing Committee Meeting in Anaheim, California, in January 2010) of two *synergasia* permits: to Thomas Strasser (Providence College) for a project on the Mesolithic in southwest Crete, for Summer 2011; and Kevin Daly and Stephanie Larson (Bucknell College), for work on Ismeneion Hill, Boeotia, for 2011–13. Also noted at the meeting was the granting of a research leave for Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, who is spending the 2010–11 academic year as a fellow at the National Humanities Center working on a project on arts, trade, and the medieval Mediterranean. The leave was approved and supported by the Executive Committee of the Gennadius Library Trustees.

In other business, the Managing Committee voted unanimously in favor of recommending the reappointment of Sherry C. Fox as Director of the Wiener Laboratory, and in favor of changing the length of her term to five years. Her reappointment to a five-year term beginning July 1, 2011 was subsequently approved by institutional vote.

continued on page 25



Students explore the Nekromantion at Ephrya. Photo: M. Miles

An Interview with New Publications Director Andrew Reinhard

Andrew Reinhard officially began his tenure as the ASCSA's Director of Publications on August 26, 2010. In this October interview, he talks about starting the job in Princeton, his past experiences in traditional and non-traditional publishing, his views on the future of archaeological publishing, and insights into the next generation of archaeologists, and reveals his most significant archaeological find.

ákoue: Congratulations on your new job. How have these past few weeks been for you?

AR: Thanks! These past seven weeks have been breathtaking, but in a good way. I spent the first week writing and calling various key staff at the School to introduce myself to some of them and to reconnect with others. I've been deeply involved with the Publications staff in finding ways to improve or streamline our workflow and to improve our turnaround time for books. I've been exploring potential new partnerships with other presses as well as new platforms for digital content. I've also been attending events such as John Camp's lecture at the Greek Embassy, the opening of the "Heroes" exhibit at the Onassis Cultural Center, and the Classical Association of Atlantic States annual meeting. It's been a whirlwind experience and a lot of fun.

ákoue: What publishing experience do you bring to the ASCSA?

AR: Back in high school I worked as a sports features writer for the *Tampa Tribune*, and in college I was the editor-in-chief of two literary magazines and was also the copy editor for the weekly newspaper. I had a summer internship at *Archaeology* magazine and knew then that archaeological or Classics publishing was what I wanted to do. After I finished graduate school I spent ten years away from archaeology working for a museum software publisher, where

I managed projects and clients and also wrote and edited technical documentation for a non-technical audience. In 2007 I joined Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers to bring them into the Digital Age via eBooks, an iPhone app, a Latin grammar website, and a social network dedicated to teaching Classics with technology. When the ASCSA Director of Publications search was re-opened, I jumped at the chance of a lifetime, to be able to publish the *Agora* and *Corinth* volumes (and others) as well as *Hesperia* while integrating some new digital initiatives into the press and into the ASCSA itself. It's an honor to be here.

ákoue: Where do you see archaeological publishing one year from now? In five years?

AR: In a year I'd like to see the ASCSA begin to offer its books as digital editions as well as printed publications. I don't want to stop publishing our print books, but I feel that we are responsible for meeting the needs of our entire audience, delivering our content on the printed page as well as online in a variety of formats. In the next few years I can easily envision us publishing books and eBooks with online supporting material, including high-resolution color images, interactive maps, even databases specific to a book or *Hesperia* article.

ákoue: Do you think that archaeologists in the near future will still have a need for books?

AR: Sure. I don't think the printed archaeological monograph or site report will ever disappear, nor should they. I think that we can support that kind of publication with other online resources to enrich the material in ways that are difficult or even impossible to publish in a traditional format. I've talked to my friends and colleagues who continue to excavate at the *Agora*, at *Corinth*, at *Isthmia*, and elsewhere, and while they find our books exceedingly useful, there is a definite need for everything to be made more portable. The obvious solution is to create and distribute eBooks that can be read on computers, laptops, iPads, and other handheld devices. It's much easier to take the entire ASCSA corpus of *Agora*

volumes into the field on an iPad than it is to carry a backpack full of books. I'd love to do apps for iPhone and Droid based on the School's previously published content, too. Nothing's official yet, but this is certainly a direction that I'd like to take in order to help our students and professionals.

ákoue: You've excavated at Isthmia and participated in the field school at Poggio Civitate (Murlo). What's the best thing you've ever found?

AR: I was a horrible excavator. I was so bad in Italy that I was relegated to sterile trenches to make sure there was nothing left to find. Or break. At *Isthmia* I found my niche as a pottery reader, interpreter of stratigraphy, photographer, and cataloguer/database person. *Isthmia* is also where I made my most significant find, my wife, Jayni Philipp. I was able to date the Roman Bath for her based on pottery recovered from under its mosaic, a date confirmed by Kathleen Slane and John Hayes. I guess that sealed the deal.

ákoue: Do you have any time outside of work for yourself?

AR: What time I do have I spend hiking and camping or playing soccer. I finally found a place to play in northern New Jersey, but it's indoors. I am addicted to grilling and am happy to share my recipe for grilled lamb that's marinated in ouzo with anyone who's interested. I'm also working on a novel, *Psychonautica*, which pairs a heroic Pythagoras and his team of soul-migrants with a temporally displaced Jason and his Argonauts as they fight to stop Darius from unleashing his army of the undead against the Greeks at the start of the Persian War.

ákoue: Will you be visiting Greece anytime soon?

AR: I'll be in Athens and in *Corinth* in either February or March of next year to visit the staffs of each excavation and to talk to everyone about publications present and future. I'm interested to hear what people have to say and ideas they might have. I haven't been to Greece since 2000. It's been entirely too long. ☘



Andrew Reinhard joined the Publications office in Princeton at the end of August, 2010.

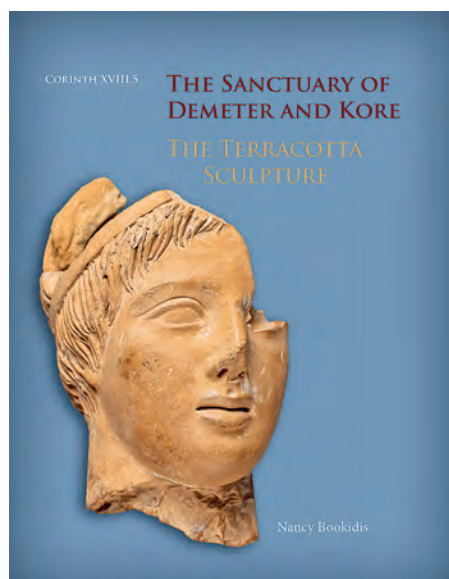
Publications News

Andrew Reinhard began his work in August as the new Director of Publications. Prior to joining the ASCSA, he spent over three years at Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers managing digital publications for the Greek and Latin textbook company. Mr. Reinhard earned his M.A. in art history and archaeology from the University of Missouri – Columbia, where he specialized in Greek plastic vases. He participated in the Ohio State University's excavations at Isthmia in 1996 and 2000. (See related story at left.)



Two new books will debut at the 2011 annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in San Antonio (January 6–9). Nancy Bookidis's volume on the large-scale terracotta figures from Corinth's Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (*Corinth XVIII.5*) features color and black-and-white plates, a robust catalogue organized by period (Archaic, Early Classical, Classical) and type (draped figures, nude youths and children, fragments), a thorough introduction to the technique of manufacture (clays, modeling, mounting, polychromy, firing, kilns, and workshops), and an equally thorough discussion and interpretation of the terracotta figures themselves (age, gesture and gift, cult regulations, men in the sanctuaries, Dionysos).

Crete in Transition: Pottery Styles and Island History in the Archaic and Classical Periods by Brice L. Erickson is the latest in



Nancy Bookidis's volume on the large-scale terracotta figures has just been released by the Publications Office.

the *Hesperia* Supplement series (no. 45). In it, Erickson defines and explores the "Period of Silence" of Archaic and Classical Crete and dedicates chapters to Eleutherna and Knossos, Ierapytna, and Praisos and its territory, turning then to pottery styles and influences, internal transformations on Crete, trade and Cretan society, and Archaic Cretan austerity and the Spartan connection.

Both of these titles will be on exhibit at the ASCSA booth in the exhibition hall in San Antonio. Copies of many other books will also be available for sale, including the fifth edition of the *Agora Site Guide* by John McK. Camp II. Bound proofs of immediately forthcoming volumes will also be on display.



In October 2010, the Institute of Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) awarded a Publication Subvention to the ASCSA for the production of the forthcoming publication *ΣΤΕΓΑ: The Archaeology of Houses and Households in Ancient Crete* (*Hesperia* Supplement 44), edited by Kevin Glowacki and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan. Karen Vellucci, INSTAP's Director of Grants, wrote in her congratulatory e-mail, "All of our reviewers were delighted that this volume will soon be available." The Publications Office shares in that delight and expects the book to be in print in June 2011. The ASCSA wishes to express its profound gratitude to INSTAP for its assistance in funding this publication.



The first half of 2011 will see the publication of five new books:

Inscriptions: The Dedicatory Monuments (Agora XVIII), by Daniel J. Geagan

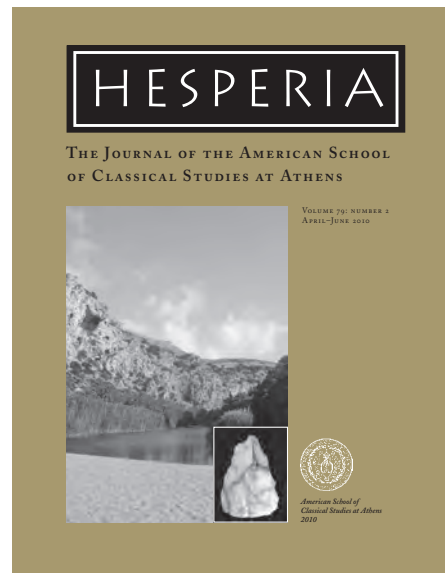
The Early Bronze Age Village on Tsoungiza Hill (NVAP I), by Daniel J. Pullen

Exploring Greek Manuscripts from the Gennadius Library (Gennadeion Monographs 6), edited by Maria Politi and E. Pappa

Histories of Peirene: A Corinthian Fountain in Three Millennia (AAAC 2), by Betsey A. Robinson

ΣΤΕΓΑ: The Archaeology of Houses and Households in Ancient Crete (*Hesperia* Supplement 44), edited by Kevin Glowacki and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan

An additional three to five books will follow in the second half of the year for a record ten titles to debut at the AIA annual meeting in Philadelphia.



***Hesperia* 79.2 covered the Plakias Survey, recently named one of the top 10 discoveries of the year by *Archaeology* magazine.**

Hesperia issue 79.1 presented research by the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project on lithic technology, explored a new Anatolian style in an Archaic ivory figurine, published a "new" inscription from Archaic Axos (Crete), and examined provenance issues for a group of red-figure pottery from Corinth. Issue 79.2 was eagerly greeted by Aegean prehistorians awaiting the official report on the Plakias survey in southern Crete: Lower Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been securely identified for the first time on the island, pushing the history of Mediterranean seafaring back by more than 100,000 years. Also of interest are articles on Mycenaean and Cypriot Late Bronze Age ceramic imports to Kommos, a new type of Early Iron Age fibula from Albania and Northwest Greece, and the socioeconomic history of a Hellenistic Boiotian price decree inscribed with long lists of fish.

Issues 79.3 and 79.4 feature articles on Priniatikos Pyrgos, feasting, and Cretan identities; deme theaters in Attica; fortifications in the Corinthia; a prytany dedication from Athens (found in Corinth); Byzantine pottery from Sagalassos and the reconstruction of culinary practices; excavations at Chrysokamino-Chomatas; Greek verse on a vase by Douris; mortaria from Ancient Corinth; and a new look at the significance of the location of the Athenian public cemetery as it related to the nascent democracy. As ever, the editors welcome submissions (and, of course, subscriptions!) to the journal. ❀

— Andrew Reinhard,
Director of Publications



Yuki Furuya, the Blegen's new Collection Development Librarian.

Yuki Furuya joined the staff of the Blegen Library as Collection Development Librarian on June 1, 2010. No stranger to the School, Yuki was a Student Associate Member (Hirsch Fellow) in 2009–10 and also has previously held the Library Fellowship at INSTAP on Crete. She is completing her Ph.D. at the University of Cincinnati and she has extensive field experience as well, having worked at Halai, Episkopi-Bamboula, Azoria, Corinth, Chora, Priniatikos Pyrgos, Mochlos, and Papadiokambos. We are pleased to welcome Yuki to the staff of the School as a member of the Library team!



The Blegen Library now provides an alternative to photocopying thanks to the installation of a self-service scanning station, e-Scan™. Specifically designed for books, this machine allows a user to scan to a USB key or directly to an attached printer. “Besides providing an added convenience for our readers, many of whom would prefer to scan rather than photocopy, this machine will help preserve our collection,” explained Head Librarian Karen Bohrer. “Books can easily become damaged when they are placed face down on a copier,” she added, “so we encourage scanning to protect them.” ❀

Kress Fellowships Support Publication of Agora, Corinth Material

Thanks to funding from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the School in 2009–10 awarded three fellowships in support of scholars who are publishing materials from the excavations at Ancient Corinth or the Athenian Agora.

In her fourth tenure at Corinth, Sonia Klinger (University of Haifa) continued her work on the small finds of the Demeter and Kore Sanctuary at Ancient Corinth, making further progress on the examination and description of objects excavated in the Sanctuary and stored in the Museum of Corinth that had not been included in Gloria S. Merker's catalogue. In the provisional catalogue written by Ms. Merker, based on inventory cards and photos, there were only 23 inventoried glass items. Ms. Klinger completed the identification, description, and cataloguing of all glass objects, resulting in the addition of over 280 glass objects recovered from the site; these had been stored with context material until someone could determine whether they formed useful additions to the collection. These comprise 22 Mediterranean core-formed objects (alabastra, amphoriskoi, oinochoai, aryballoi, hydriksai, and unguentaria), two cut vessels from the late Classical/early Hellenistic period, 11 late Hellenistic and early Roman cast vessels, and ca. 246 Roman free-blown glass vessels (tableware; vessels for serving, holding, storing, and transporting goods; and one lamp).

All the newly described objects were added to the provisional catalogue; were classified by technique, chronology, and type of vessels; and include, in many cases, comparative material from other areas in Corinth also stored at the Museum, and from published material from other sites gathered during study periods spent at the Blegen Library in Athens. During the summer Ms. Klinger also began supervising the drawing of these objects, a task especially important for the glass objects.

Also at Ancient Corinth, Sarah Lepinski (Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College) spent last summer continuing her on-site research on the Roman mural paintings from Panayia Field. Her achievements included completion of the analysis of the small number of paintings recovered in the final season of excavation in Panayia Field (2006), editing of her

catalogue of the paintings, and preparation of illustrations for publication. During this time it became evident that in order to place the paintings within their architectural setting, it was necessary to expand the scope of her article to include a more complete study of the Roman architectural phases in Panayia Field. Although the complex stratigraphy in the area, which results from continual human activity in the area dating from at least the Middle Geometric period through the modern era, complicates this work, Ms. Lepinski was able, with the guidance of Corinth Excavations Director Guy Sanders, to work through much of the archaeological data and reconstruct a general phasing of the Roman architecture in Panayia Field.

Subsequent work advanced Ms. Lepinski's comparative study of the iconography and technical aspects of the paintings from Panayia Field with those present in contemporary examples throughout Greece, enabling her to conclude her research for her article, which she plans to submit to *Hesperia* for review in late 2010.

Carol Lawton (Lawrence University) spent last summer in Athens, dividing her time between the Agora excavations, where the reliefs that she is studying are housed, and the School's Blegen Library. During that period she completed the examination and photographic documentation of the reliefs, including work on the fairly large number of “uncertain” reliefs that present various problems of identification and interpretation. Her work has led to completion of large sections of the introductory chapters on the form, chronology, iconography, and cults of the reliefs that will accompany the catalogue. These sections incorporate the latest in the constant stream of literature on the religious background of the cults and sanctuaries in which the reliefs were originally dedicated.

The major work that remains to be done is the section on the inscriptions that accompany some of the reliefs; this section awaits Ms. Lawton's reading of pertinent sections of the late Daniel Geagan's volume on the Agora dedications, which is in the editorial stages. ❀

Regular Membership Reveals New Paths

An intensive survey of the art, archaeology, history, and topography of Greece from antiquity to the present, the ASCSA's nine-month Regular Program can be a transformative experience. Here, 2009–10 John Williams White Fellow Kelcy Sagstetter (University of Pennsylvania) reports on how her year as a Regular Member shaped her future development as a classicist.

Although I have specialized in ancient Greece for more than ten years now, and have done fieldwork on Cyprus, in Italy, and in Ukraine, I had never been to Greece before last September. Nevertheless, I thought I knew the history and geography pretty well.

I finished my Ph.D. comprehensive exams a day and a half before I got on a plane for Athens. At the end of the exam, my committee asked me if I had done any work on my dissertation prospectus. I said that I had some ideas, but that I was about to spend a year at the ASCSA and was reluctant to submit a prospectus. My advisor told me that this was wise and that I should not try to work on my dissertation, because he knew I would find myself interested in things I never imagined would appeal to me.

He was proved right within the first day of the first School trip (to northern Greece and Macedonia). I had not realized how

narrowly my studies have focused on the sixth through fourth centuries B.C., and how woefully incomplete my knowledge of other periods and other cultures was. I probably would have laughed if someone had told me that by the end of the year, I would have a file of ideas for several articles, only a couple of which focus on the Classical period.

One of the most exciting things about the year was the groundwork I laid and the plans I made for my dissertation prospectus and research that I am conducting in 2010–11 as a Student Associate Member. I have always been interested in epigraphy, and one of the things I was most excited about was the chance to work in the Epigraphical Museum. Carpenter Fellow Denver Graninger's Sacred Law seminar allowed us the chance to write an edition of a sacred law, and I used the opportunity to apply for a permit to study the Decrees of the Demo-

tionidai (IG 2 1237; EM 13529). I obtained the permit and used the class as a platform to workshop an idea for an article I am researching. I am very excited to have had the chance to present my research in this way, and am looking forward to expanding this work in 2010–11, when I will study the stone further and submit an article for publication.

Further, for the past several years I have been working on ways to re-image inscriptions in the hopes of being able to read damaged portions of the stones. During my year at the School, I took several important steps to lay the groundwork for this project, which will ultimately become part of my dissertation. Professor Ronald Stroud (University of California, Berkeley) has expressed interest in working with me to re-image Drakon's Law on Homicide.

continued on page 23

Development News

continued from page 4

the June 2010 Gennadius Library event to honor Lord Jacob Rothschild. The event netted approximately \$133,000 for the renovations to the Library, thanks in large part to a very generous gift from Lord Rothschild. The net from the sale of the artwork created for the exhibition "Johannes Gennadius and his World" [see GL News, page G1] will also benefit the Library and be credited as a match to the NEH Challenge Grant.

The School continues to be successful in its fundraising efforts, but there is still much to do to achieve our goal of \$50 million and to complete the funding for the construction of a new Wiener Laboratory; renovations, underground stack space, and exhibition area for the Gennadius Library; air conditioning and other improvements to the Blegen Library; and the renovation and expansion of Loring Hall. If you would like more information about any of these projects or would like to contribute to any of the other priorities for the Campaign, including endowment, please contact Irene Romano in the Princeton office (iromano@ascsa.org or 609-683-0800, ext. 23).

Annual Appeals

The 2009–2010 Annual Appeal to raise unrestricted funds for the School's general operation ended on June 20, 2010 with \$260,136 (\$10,136 over the anticipated goal). The Annual Appeal for the Gennadius Library also raised \$17,418. The School is very grateful to all of its supporters for these critical gifts!

EEA Grant

Progress has been made on "Reviving the Ancient Agora, the Cradle of Democracy," a multifaceted endeavor promoted by the ASCSA in partnership with the Akropolis Ephoreia. The project, funded by a European Economic Area (EEA) grant, includes the renovation of the upper story of the Stoa of Attalos, the creation of a new exhibition, and the digitization of the Agora archives. The funded amount is 964,000 Euros.

On September 29, 2010, an agreement was reached between Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Greece regarding the use of funds available through the EEA Grants from 2009 to 2014.

Delmas Grant

A \$25,000 grant from the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation was awarded in October 2010 as a match for the EEA grant to the Agora for the digitization of the Agora records. This is the second grant from the Delmas Foundation for the Agora project, and the School acknowledges with gratitude their generous support.

Funding for the Lecture Series

For the second year, the Paul and Alexandra Canellopoulos Foundation in Athens has awarded the School a grant of 10,000 euros to support the Director's Lecture Series. This funding, as well as the support from the U.S. Department of Education and from Lloyd and Margit Cotsen for the Gennadius Library Lecture Series, has made possible a vibrant lecture program that brings hundreds of students, scholars, and the general public in Athens to Cotsen Hall for more than 15 lectures and events annually. ❁

Photo, right: Agora Excavations Director **John McK. Camp II** (left, with **Mary Mikalson**, Managing Committee member **Jon Mikalson**, and ASCSA Administrative Director **Irene Romano**) spoke at the Greek Embassy in Washington on September 23, 2010 on “The Archaeology of Democracy: Excavations in the Athenian Agora,” to an enthusiastic crowd of friends of the American School and of the Embassy.



Photo: A. Reinhard



Photos: H. Akriviadis

The 129th Open Meeting of the School was held at Cotsen Hall on March 12, 2010. Photo, left: Among the packed house was **Yiannis Bourloyannis**, President of the *Philoi* of the Gennadius and **Kees van Riij**, Ambassador of the Netherlands. Photo, right: Also at the event were **Jeremy Newman**, Ambassador of Australia, **Shari Stocker**, Regular Members **Robert Nichols** and **Katherine Lu**, and Whitehead Professor **Stella Miller-Collett** who lectured on new reconstructions of Archaic wall-paintings from western Turkey.



Photo, left: ASCSA Director **Jack L. Davis** celebrated his 60th birthday at the School in July 2010. Photo, above: The grandsons of **William John McMurtry**, ASCSA Member in 1886–87, visited the American School in the spring of 2010 before paying tribute to Sikyon, where their grandfather directed the excavations of the theater in 1887.



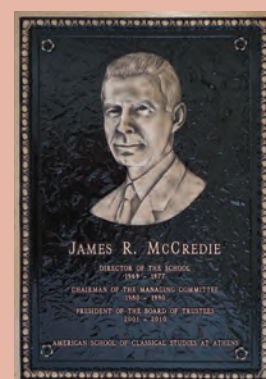
Photo: J. and A. Stevens

One of the stops on the Trustees trip in June 2010 took them to the site of Pylos. They stand here behind the hearth in the Throne Room. From left, Diana Stewart, April Michas, Aliki Gounti, Genadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, Calypso Gounti, Mary Lefkowitz, Shari Stocker, Director Jack Davis, Irene Moschlaiddis, Sue Baring, Andre Newburg, and Alan Boegehold.



Photo: C. Lehmann

At the wrap-up party for Summer Session in August 2010 were participants **Krishni Burns**, **Joe McDonald**, past Summer Session leader **Gerald Lalonde**, **Ross Twele**, and **Colin Shelton**.



James R. McCredie was honored by the ASCSA on his retirement as the President of the Board of Trustees with a dinner in New York City on October 29, 2010. He was presented with a bronze plaque (*right*) which now hangs in the front hall of the Main Building.



Photo: M. Miles

Regular Members for 2010–11 pose for a group picture at the Temple of Aphrodite, Kassope.



Photo: C. Mauzy

Megan O'Connor, a graduate student in the University of Toronto's Master of Museum Studies program, had a 12-week summer internship at the Agora Excavations as part of her coursework, enabling her to combine her interests in classical archaeology and collections management in a practical setting.



Gennadeion News

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

Library Benefit Supports Renovations

On June 7, the Overseers of the Gennadius Library hosted a special evening to benefit the Library and to honor Lord Jacob Rothschild, whose support of archaeology through the Butrint Foundation has shed new light on the site and region of Butrint and on Albanian archaeology in general.

In a short presentation, Lord Rothschild discussed Butrint within the context of the Mediterranean from pre-history to the Ottoman period with examples from the excavations and the archaeological park that the Butrint Foundation has established in the region. The presentation was followed by a beautifully illustrated lecture by John McK. Camp II, Director of the Agora Excavations, entitled "Edward Dodwell's Visits to Corfu in 1801 and 1806."

The event was sponsored by Alpha Trust Mutual Fund Management S.A., Alapis, Nicholas J. Theocarakis, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Zagoreos. The net proceeds—over \$130,000—from the benefit evening will be used to match the challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to renovate the library in order to provide improved access to the collections as well as a new exhibition space.

Art Exhibition Showcases Gennadeion Founder

Earlier this year the Gennadius Library commissioned 65 local artists to produce works inspired by the personality and life of the Library's founder, Johannes Gennadius. On June 8, 2010, hundreds of people flocked to the Library for the formal opening of the group art exhibit "Johannes Gennadius and his World." Through this exhibition, curated by art historian and art critic Iris Kritikou and on display at the Library through the summer, the Gennadius Library sought to showcase the wealth of its treasures to a non-academic audience and to open a creative dialogue with contemporary artists who are inspired by, and comment on, its historical significance through their art.

The bulk of the works of art were displayed in the exhibition wing of the Library (Basil Room), although several of the works hung in the main Reading Room and the Gennadeion gar-



Alexandra Vovolini with Lord Rothschild in front of P. Tanimanidis' artwork, entitled 'Would you join us for a cup of tea, Mr Gennadius?'

Photo: H. Akriviadis

dens. The unexpected intrusion of works of art near rare books and scholars gave the Library a different feel. This artistic "invasion" opened new vistas for the Library while respecting its academic mission.

A fully illustrated catalogue contains introductory essays by

curator Iris Kritikou and Library Director Maria Georgopoulou. A portion of the proceeds from the works sold benefited the Library. The exhibition was made possible thanks to the generous support of OPAP, S.A. ❁

Cotsen Retires From Gennadeion Board

Lloyd Cotsen recently stepped down from his positions on the Boards of the Gennadius Library and of the School to become Chairman *Emeritus* of the Gennadius Board and *emeritus* on the School Board. His legacy and lifelong interest in the School and the Gennadius can only be hinted at in this short article.

An avid collector and a philanthropist, Lloyd was trained in history, architecture, and busi-

ness. He was President, CEO, and eventually Chairman of the Board of Neutrogena Corporation. His philanthropy has centered on archaeology (amply demonstrated by the foundation of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA and his generosity to the American School), books and libraries (exemplified by the colorful Children's Library at Princeton University that houses his exquisite collection of illustrated children's books), and

folk art (most patently demonstrated by the Neutrogena Wing/Cotsen Gallery at the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe, New Mexico).

Lloyd came to the American School as a student and fellow in 1955–56, and has remained a friend of Greece ever since. He worked as an archaeological field architect at the excavations of Lerna, Pylos, and Kea. He joined the School Board in 1977,

continued on page G3

Rare Maps Digitized

Several of the rarest maps from the Gennadius Library collections, including Buondelmonti's *isolario*, Basili-cata's maps of Crete, and maps by cosmographer André Thevet, were photographed digitally this summer, at no cost to the School, by archaeological photographers Jennifer and Arthur Stephens. More than 900 digital images of the highest quality are now available for use in publications or online presentations. All available digital images have been linked with the MedMaps database, a component of the Digital Library for International Research, on the server of the Gennadius Library.

When all maps of the Gennadius collections are available digitally, the images in the MedMaps database will be widely available for use as a springboard for various web-based projects. ❀



The island of Euboea, from Cristoforo Buondelmonti's manuscript Liber Insularum Archiep-lagi (15th century).

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

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

Varnalis Subject of New Griffon Issue

The most recent issue of *The New Griffon* (Volume 11) presents for the first time an in-depth view of Kostas Varnalis' literary work and life through his letters and papers, which were donated to the Gennadius Library by the poet's daughter in 2001. The volume has been edited by philologist Theano Michailidou, who also processed and catalogued Varnalis' papers. In addition to the catalogue, which forms the core of this volume, Michailidou has provided an insightful introductory essay on the work of Varnalis and the value of his papers, and another (in English) on Varnalis as a poet, prose writer, and critic. Other essays

in the volume are contributed by Dora Moatsou and George Kotzioulas. A series of evocative photographs recording the life of the poet appear at the end of the volume.

A contemporary of Angelos Sikelianos and Nikos Kazantzakis but also of the "Generation of the '30s," Kostas Varnalis (1884–1974) followed an autonomous course in the history of modern Greek letters, which was partly determined by his political aspirations, as well as his decision not to embrace Modernism. His poetry and prose (*The Burning Light*, *Enslaved Besieged*, and the *True Apology of Socrates*) all aspire to a classless society. *The Burning Light* (1922) may



be considered the first Marxist work in Greek literature. In 1959 Varnalis was awarded the Lenin Prize for peace. ❀

News From the Library

Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou is on research leave this academic year. She was awarded a prestigious fellowship at the National Humanities Center in North Carolina in order to complete her book, *Arts, Industry, and Trade in the Medieval Mediterranean*. Irini Solomonidi has been appointed Acting Director of the Gennadius Library, effective as of July 1, 2010.

The electronic cataloguing of our periodicals holdings, funded by a two-year grant from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, is progressing on schedule. All ceased publications are now fully catalogued. Special attention has been given to archival materials, such as personal correspondence of Johannes Gennadius with publishers. Vassiliki Liakou-Kropp continues the cataloguing of the Library's Greek manuscripts under a grant from the Demos Foundation.

The Library will host a concert honoring the 50th anniversary of Dimitri Mitropoulos' death on March 31, 2011, featuring acclaimed pianist Charis Dimaras.

Several recent gifts have enriched the Library's collections. Mrs. Elizabeth Barber donated a bilingual Greek-Latin edition of Achilles Tatius' Hellenistic novel *Erotika*, published in Leiden in 1640 by the scholar Claudius Salmasius (Claude Saumaise). Gennadius Library Trustee and benefactor Loyd Cotsen offered the Library three framed artworks, two of which are by Roger Tourte (1903–1972), whose watercolors are part of the art collections of the Library, as well as a poster by Alekos Fassianos.

The Library's collection of CD-ROMs is now fully catalogued and placed in special shelves in the second basement stacks. A thorough inventory of the Library's holdings was performed

in February 2010. The stacks were found in good order and several books considered lost during previous inventories were rediscovered.

Several fellows focusing on a variety of research topics are making use of Gennadeion holdings. The 2010 Frantz Fellow, Krisztina Szilagyi (Princeton University), is at work on her dissertation, entitled "After the Prophet's Death: Body of Muhammad in Christian-Muslim Polemic." Massimo Pinto, Cotsen Traveling Fellow for 2010–11, is studying the nineteenth-century scholar and forger Constantinos Simonidis. His research explores the papers of Joannes Gennadius, who bought a set of Simonidis' books at one of the sales of the personal library of John Eliot Hodgkin. The work of the fellows and other researchers will be shared with the School and the wider academic community through the Work-in-Progress Seminars held in the Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room on Thursday evenings. ❀

—Irini Solomonidi, Acting Director

Fundraising Update

The Gennadius Library has been very successful in its fundraising efforts this past year. The Board and the Friends of the Library have raised funds to match two major challenge grants: a challenge grant from Lloyd Cotsen to the Library's Overseers for the Gennadeion's endowment, and another challenge grant from the NEH for the Library's capital construction fund.

The Cotsen challenge was met with very generous gifts from Ted Athanassiades, Alan L. Boegehold, Nicholas Bacopoulos, the McCabe Family, Nassos Michas, Irene Moscahlaidis, Petros Sabatakakis, Nicholas J. Theocarakis, and Alexander E. Zagoreos.

The funding goal has been met for the first year of the NEH Challenge Grant, with \$752,260 for Year 1 and \$307,850 carried over for Year 2. We will need to raise \$292,150 more to complete the Year 2 benchmark for NEH. We are especially grateful to the Samourkas Foundation and Nicholas Theocarakis for generous gifts for the Gennadius Library toward this match. Also included among the matches are the funds raised through the June 2010 Gennadius Library event to honor Lord Jacob Rothschild. The event netted approximately \$133,000 for the renovations to the Library, thanks in large part to a very generous gift from Lord Rothschild. The net from the sale of the artwork created for the exhibition "Johannes Gennadius and his World" will also benefit the Library and be credited as a match to the NEH Challenge Grant.

Thanks to everyone for supporting the Gennadius Library and its programs!

Lectures at Gennadeion a Continuing Draw

Having wrapped up last year's program of lectures in May with fascinating talks by renowned historian Reinhold Mueller of the University of Venice ("The Fall of Negroponte to the Ottomans in 1470 and Female Sanctity in Venice") and Judith Herrin of King's College (Fourth Annual Onassis Lecture, "The West Meets Byzantium: Unexpected Consequences of the Council of Ferrara – Florence, 1438–1439"), the Gennadius Library launched its 2010–2011 lecture season with the first offering in this year's Cotsen Lecture Series, made possible by the continuing generosity of Gennadius Library Board Chairman Lloyd Cotsen.

The lecture, by Jacques Bouchard (University of Montreal) on the role of the Phanariotes in Early Enlightenment (1680–1780), was given on October 12, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of Nicholas Mavrokordatos as the first Phanariote hospodar of the Danubian Prin-



*Jacques Bouchard's lecture included this palace of the hospodar of the Danubian Principalities in Bucharest, depicted in Luigi Mayer's *Views in the Ottoman Dominions* (London, 1810).*

icipalities—Prince of Moldavia, and then Prince of Wallachia. This year's program will continue with lectures by literary critic Roderick Beaton and Ottoman historian Suraiya Faruqi. ❧

Save the Date!

On March 7, 2011, the Gennadeion celebrates **Clean Monday** at Molyvos in New York City. Mark your calendars!

Cotsen Departure

continued from page G1

and was a founding member and Chairman of the Gennadius Library Board since 1995. His dynamic presence, his vision and generosity, and his wise counsel have been instrumental in transforming the Gennadius Library into an influential intellectual center for the study of Hellenism. Throughout the years Lloyd has enriched the collections of the Gennadius Library with rare books and works of art, has promoted research through the establishment of the Cotsen Traveling Fellowship for Research at the Gennadius, has facilitated outreach through the Cotsen Lecture Series Fund, and has also been instrumental in modernizing facilities and in

mobilizing friends and supporters. Above all, the establishment at the School of a state-of-the-art auditorium, Cotsen Hall, has allowed us to host hundreds of public events that have attracted large crowds and had a huge impact in Athens and beyond.

We thank Lloyd and his wife Margit for their unwavering support of the Gennadeion and the School, but above all for their unerring love of Greece. They have managed to change not only the image but also the soul of the Gennadeion. We look forward to their continued interest for many years to come. ❧

— Maria Georgopoulou
Director, Gennadius Library



Lloyd Cotsen at the entrance to Cotsen Hall, June 2005.

Mystras Through the Eyes of Travelers

Aliki Asvesta put together an exhibit of travelers' books, manuscripts, and maps from the Gennadius Library's Geography and Travel Collection to highlight some of the themes of the symposium "Mystras: Identities and Perspectives," held in Cotsen Hall on May 20, 2010.

Travelers in search of the antiquities of ancient Sparta were attracted to nearby Mystras, where they were impressed by the beauty of the landscape, the town's location, and its impressive monumental architecture.

The exhibition explored the different facets of the site's history as it was first discovered by European travelers and humanists, and showed how its historical emancipation was tied to the preoccupations of antiquarians, soldiers, merchants, and scientists, while its ruins also attracted the romantic imagination of nineteenth-century visitors. ❀

Guillaume Abel Blouet, Expédition scientifique de Morée. Paris, 1831–38. GL, from the collection.



Collaborations Promote Mitropoulos' Works

Best known as a conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos (1896–1960), whose personal papers reside in the Gennadeion Archives, also experimented with composition during the early stages of his career, before his relocation to the United States in the late 1930s. To promote Mitropoulos' compositional work, the Gennadius Library has recently established a number of collaborations with interested parties, including the Ionian University's Department of Music Studies and the Hellenic Music Centre.

It is with pride that the Gennadeion announces the publication of the first edition of Mitropoulos' *Burial* by the Hellenic Music Centre, in collaboration with the Gennadius Library. The *Burial* was composed in 1915, inspired by the Biblical description of Jesus' burial by Joseph (Matt. 27:59–60).

The Hellenic Music Centre, founded in September 2006 by Yannis Samprovalakis and Yannis Tselikas, has also received permission from the Gennadius Library to publish another com-



Publication of Dimitri Mitropoulos' Burial in 2010.

positional work of Mitropoulos, the *Un morceau de concert* for piano and violin. In addition to the publication of the *Burial*, the Department of Music Studies of the Ionian University, under the direction of Charis Xanthoudakis, has published a critical edition of Mitropoulos' collection of songs based on Constantin Cavafy's poetry (*14 Invenzioni*). ❀

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen C. Spitzer Archivist

Philoi News

In May, the *Philoi* celebrated the Day of Florence/Anthi Gennadius with the third annual bookfair in the gardens of the Gennadius Library. Part of the funds they raised will cover the new cataloguing of the personal archive of Joannes Gennadius in order to provide a more complete reference tool for this important collection.

Numerous trips and events are planned for 2010–11, includ-

ing visits to the Onassis Foundation library, the house of Ioannis Metaxas, the Gennadius Library and its Archives, the Hellenic Literary and Historical Archive, the Byzantine and Christian Museum of Athens, and the Historical Archives of the National Bank of Greece. The General Assembly of the *Philoi* is scheduled for January 26, and the Fourth Annual Bookfair will take place on May 19, 2011. ❀



At the May Bookfair: Vice-President of the Philoi, Mrs. Lydia Tricha; General Secretary, Mrs. Ioanna Phoca; President of the Board of the Philoi, Ambassador I. Bourloyannis-Tsangaridis; and Member of the Philoi, Mrs. Domna Dontas.

NEH Fellows Examine Saucer Pyres, Asklepios, Labor

Three senior scholars report here on research conducted at the School as 2009–10 NEH Fellows, thanks to funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

When I was a graduate student supervising a trench at the Agora Excavations, I used to spend my lunch break reading the field notebook accounts of the “saucer pyres.” These were deposits of burnt bone and pottery, buried in shallow pits under the floors of houses and workshops on the fringes of the agora square. The bones were usually a few fragments, reduced to apparently unidentifiable scraps by intense burning. The pottery included tiny cooking pots, saucers, and covered bowls, all the equipment needed for the preparation of a meal in miniature. Larger plates and drinking cups suggested that full-sized individuals were also expected as guests. These larger pots also made it possible to date the deposits, most of which had been buried between the late fifth and the mid third century B.C.

The first pyres were unearthed in 1933 by the legendary Eugene Vanderpool, who commented simply “a black patch of earth with 4th-century sherds.” In the 1930s and 1940s, Rodney Young discovered many more, and he published 14 of them in *Hesperia* in 1951. The miniature pottery made him think of children, and he noticed that some of the larger objects were of types frequently found in graves. He therefore concluded—reluctantly, he writes—that the saucer pyres were the cremation graves of babies.

This conclusion was greeted with skepticism, and doubts were justified in the 1990s, when systematic study of the bone by zooarchaeologist Lynn Snyder revealed exclusively the remains of animals, usually sheep or goat, the preferred sacrificial victim of Greek antiquity. Meanwhile, many more pyres had been discovered under the floors of a commercial building north of the Stoa Poikile, and pyres had also come to light elsewhere in Athens: just inside the city wall at the Kerameikos and in the excavations for the Acropolis Metro Station and the new Acropolis Museum. My old interest in pyres reawakened, I began a review of the stratigraphy and material culture associated with the Agora deposits. A year at the School as NEH Fellow has allowed me to complete my examination of the Agora pyres, to study comparative material at the Kerameikos, and to work towards an understanding of the pyre ritual in the context of ancient Greek religious practice.



Objects from the saucer pyre. Photo: Agora Excavations (2007.04.0033)

Several scholars have suggested that the pyres document building sacrifices, protective rituals performed before or during construction to protect the building or its builders. All but one of the Agora pyres, however, postdate the original construction of the buildings in which they were deposited. It is also common for there to be many pyres in a single building, spanning more than a century in date. If the pyres are associated with construction, it must be with renovations rather than building anew. Another suggestion is that the sacrifices accompanied a change of tenants. These interpretations, however, overlook the chthonic aspect of the pyres, which has become even clearer since Young wrote, for similar deposits have now been found in the Late Classical grave precincts at the Kerameikos.

A different solution is suggested by the observation that the majority of the pyres are located in workshops. Ancient workers, like modern ones, dealt with dangerous forces—heavy loads, sharp objects, caustic substances, and fire—any one of which could both endanger the craft process and cause serious bodily harm. We know from texts and from rare representations of the workplace that artisans hung images, *baskania*, near the kiln or furnace or in front of the shop to guard against malign influences. It may be that the pyre sacrifices too were intended to protect the workers and the craft processes, either in anticipation

of a particularly challenging operation, or in reaction to accidents, mishaps, or even a death in the workplace.

The pyre sacrifices may have served a variety of different purposes, impossible to distinguish at this distance in time, and a definitive answer to the “pyre question” may always elude us. My year in Athens, however, has provided both the time and the perfect setting in which to explore the phenomenon in depth, and to try to see my way a little further into the lost world of ancient Athens.

— Susan I. Rotroff

Washington University in Saint Louis



I am grateful to the American School of Classical Studies and the National Endowment for the Humanities for their generous support of six months of research in Greece in spring 2010. My time at ASCSA was rich and rewarding: I completed a series of articles on religion and medicine—including a short article on the *iamatika*, or healing epigrams, of Posidippus, and a longer one on Ovid’s engagement with the hymnic genre in the *Metamorphoses*; I traveled with the Regular Members to sites around Attica (reliving my own experiences as a Regular Member ten years earlier), visited Lycia under the leadership of John Camp, and otherwise reveled in the resources and op-

continued on page 22

Kress Funding Advances Corinth Coin Collection Digitization

Funding from the Kress Foundation during 2009–10 enabled the School's Corinth Excavations to take an innovative approach to the management of the numismatic collection at the Corinth Excavations that fulfilled both educational and curatorial aims.

The Kress grant funded digital resource management internships for three scholars—Jason Harris (University of Southern California), Melinda Dewey-Gallimore (University at Buffalo, SUNY), and Mark Hammond (University of Missouri–Columbia)—as well as the project management services of numismatic consultant Michael Ierardi (Bridgewater State College). The internships provided these graduate students with an incomparable opportunity to examine and handle some of the best-preserved and most informative coins from the excavations, and to learn through practice the careful observation and recording of numismatic information in archaeological contexts. The educational goal of the project, in keeping with Corinth's mission as a premier teaching excavation, was to produce archaeologists better acquainted with the complexity and value of numismatic evidence and digital recording. At the same time, the project enabled the Corinth Excavations to improve the digital record of the excavation holdings, and create and augment the digital resources available to

the international scholarly community and to the general public.

Corinth's numismatic study collection consists of about 3,000 coins that date between 550 B.C. and modern times. It reflects many of the best examples of coin types recovered during the long history of excavation at Ancient Corinth. This long history added to the challenge of digitization of the study collection, as it forced the interns to deal with over a century of diverse cataloguing systems that required standardization before they could be entered into a searchable database. Once the interns had collectively assembled the documentation for each of the coins in the collection and reduced them to a single system of recording, the material was divided for data entry according to each intern's sphere of academic interest (Greek, Roman, and Late Antique/Byzantine).

The project was deemed a success on all fronts. Numismatist Ierardi commended the high quality of the students' work and provided the School with valuable insight into the inherent challenges of such digitization efforts. The students reported that their internships taught them a great deal about museum archival systems and database presentation for scholarly use, as well as the techniques used in identifying coins—a skill that all agreed would serve



Melinda Dewey-Gallimore and Mark Hammond at work.

them well in their future careers. Finally, the productive result for the School is the development of a fully searchable archive on the ASCSA website consisting of more than 9,000 full-color images of the Corinth coin collection, with links to identification and bibliographic references (available at www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/excavation-corinth/digital-corinth). ❖

Student Reports

Domestic Shrines in Houses of Roman Greece

CATHERINE W. PERSON
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
2009–10 KRESS ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN
ANTIQUITY FELLOW

As the Samuel H. Kress Fellow at the American School for the 2009–2010 academic year, my primary goal was to complete the data collection and research needed for my five mainland Greek case-study sites (Athens, Piraeus, Corinth, Patras, and Messene) for my dissertation, “Domestic Shrines in Houses of Roman Greece: A Comparative Study with Asia Minor and Italy.” To this end, I spent much of the first semester in the Blegen Library doing preliminary research.

The aim of my research was to observe how domestic religion was manifested in

cities where both Greek and Roman culture were strongly influential, and how such manifestations related to the types of housing constructed at these sites in the Roman period. However, through my research in Greece, my focus shifted away from the idea of distinguishing between Greek and Roman to looking more closely at what constituted domestic religion in Achaia in the Roman period. Thus, my preliminary conclusion developed into the following: while domestic religion of this period appears to be predominantly Roman in nature, a closer examination of the context and location of the evidence (and therefore how it was interacted with), as well as the types of deities worshiped, indicates that the practices were actually local in character, although to varying degrees within and between the sites.

At Corinth and Piraeus, shrines, which sometimes looked like lararia from Pompeii and sometimes were as simple as a niche, were usually found in inconspicu-

ous locations of the house where only the inhabitants would have knowledge of and access to them, especially in kitchens and storerooms. In the Roman tradition, these shrines would have been placed so as to be accessible to both inhabitants and visitors. At Athens, foundation deposits for houses continue to be used from the Classical period through the Roman, a practice thus far unknown in Roman Italy, and none of the evidence for shrines appears Roman in nature. Aphrodite and Cybele still appear to have been most important in the home, as they were in earlier periods, at sites in Athens, Piraeus, and Corinth. I have found only one example of a Roman deity, which was at Corinth. There is very little evidence of domestic religion at Messene, but what there is does not appear Roman at all and is in fact unique to Messene, especially the burials and associated heroon room found in one of the houses. Patras is the final site

continued on page 16

Student Reports

continued from page 15

I am looking at and I am still in the process of analyzing this data, but so far it confirms what I have observed at the other four sites.

It was a very productive and fruitful year for me in Athens and I greatly appreciate the opportunity granted to me by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the American School.



Ierapetra and Crete in the Roman Empire

SCOTT GALLIMORE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO
2009–10 EDWARD CAPPS FELLOW

In two constructive years at the American School I was honored to have held the John Williams White and Edward Capps Fellowships. The time in Athens enabled me to make significant progress on my dissertation, “An Island Economy: Ierapetra and Crete in the Roman Empire,” which examines the site of Ierapetra (ancient Hierapytna), a port city and transshipment point along Crete’s southeast coast. At the heart of this study is the analysis of Late Hellenistic through Late Antique pottery recovered from four rescue excavations conducted by the KD’ Ephoreia in east Crete. I am indebted to Vili Apostolakou, Ephor of the KD’ Ephoreia, for permission to study this material and to Tom Brogan and Eleanor Huffman of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center for facilitating my on-site research.

Ierapetra boasts few standing remains or clues that a large ancient city once occupied the site and, consequentially, the city has received insufficient attention not only in discussions of Roman Crete, but also in the context of Mediterranean trade, particularly as an anchorage for ships traveling between the eastern and western Mediterranean. A detailed analysis of ceramic material, along with available archaeological data, epigraphical and literary texts, and testimonia from travelers, provides an opportunity to illuminate this inadequately discussed site and assess the broader implications of Ierapetra’s, and Crete’s, role in the Mediterranean Roman economy.

From the first through third centuries A.D. Ierapetra prospered, producing large quantities of imported wares predominantly from the eastern Mediterranean. Crete,



Scott Gallimore examining dissertation pottery at the INSTAP Study Center in Pachaia Ammos, Crete.

particularly along the southern coast, was a stopover point for ships traveling west, and Ierapetra appears to have facilitated this trade. At least nine amphora kiln sites are documented within 40 km of the city, suggesting it was also a hub for exporting Cretan products including wine and olive oil. Following the reorganization of the Roman Empire under Diocletian and Constantine in the late third/early fourth century A.D., Ierapetra appears to have gone into decline. Quantities of imported finewares and amphorae begin diminishing, culminating with the apparent abandonment of the buildings identified in the three rescue excavation plots by the mid-seventh century. This corresponds with a period of turmoil for the city, including a series of Arab raids.

Ierapetra may have also lost its position as a primary exporter of Cretan products in the Late Roman period. From the fourth to seventh centuries A.D., Cretan amphora types occur mainly around the Black Sea in the provinces of Moesia Secunda and Scythia. Large military forces were stationed in these provinces, suggesting Crete had become part of the military *annona*. Amphora types documented at these sites are not attested at Ierapetra, however, implying it

was not a part of this supply network.

This study shows that the addition of new pottery assemblages can provide exciting insights into the history of a major Roman center on Crete and its role in trade relations within the island and across the Mediterranean. My time at the American School and on Crete made many of my discoveries possible.



Archaic Greek Land Warfare

BENJAMIN M. SULLIVAN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE
2009–10 IONE MYLONAS SHEAR FELLOW

I spent academic year 2009–2010 as an Associate Member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, thanks to funding provided by the Ione Mylonas Shear Fellowship. The core of my experience this year was research on my dissertation, entitled “Masters of the Country: Aspects of Archaic Greek Land Warfare.” In the dissertation I propose a significantly lower date (the mid-sixth century B.C.) than is usually assumed for the advent of polis-armies, and trace the coalescence of hoplite weapons and tactics to origins among Greek-speakers in the eastern Mediterranean in the last quarter of the eighth century B.C.

My research was conducted for the most part in the Blegen Library, where I made daily use of its incomparable resources. Among other things, I studied new material from Kalapodi in Phokis, the lead “hoplite” figurines from archaic Sparta, and early evidence (or lack thereof) for so-called *poluandreia*, or common burial grounds of the various poleis (most importantly the late-eighth-century B.C. group burial from the Paroikia cemetery on Paros, where the cremated remains of soldiers were buried in large vases). It was essential for me to complete this research at the Blegen, since I could not have had access to the great majority of these resources at my home institution’s library. In addition, I used the Blegen’s resources to complete a project on the payment of Archaic Greek mercenaries, which has been accepted for publication in the *Classical Journal*.

continued on next page

Student Reports

continued from previous page

I also studied at first hand various iconographic and archaeological materials. Using the ample resources of the American School and the generous time and energy of its staff, in both Athens and Corinth, I was able to study materials including late Geometric and early Archaic pottery bearing iconographic representations of weapons and warfare, Archaic and Classical arms and armor, and early shield models from the Athenian Agora.

No less important than the experience of conducting research in a world-class library and first-hand access to material remains was the collegial atmosphere of the School. I learned a great many things from a wide variety of specialists and made many contacts that would otherwise have been unavailable to me. Moreover, I benefited from the company of a strong and talented cohort of Student Associate Members, a bond that was made stronger by living in Loring Hall. Finally, the many lectures, workshops, and classes offered by the School shaped my thinking about my work in a way that cannot be duplicated or replaced.



Greek and Roman Naval Victory Monuments

KRISTIAN LORENZO

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
2009–10 DOREEN C. SPITZER FELLOW

Thanks to the generosity of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, I spent the 2009–2010 academic year at the School as the Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow. During this period I concentrated on researching and writing the catalogue section of my dissertation, entitled “Greek and Roman Naval Victory Monuments: From Rome to Oman.” In this catalogue I have gathered together the evidence for 108 naval victory monuments ranging in date from ca. 600 B.C. to ca. A.D. 457. (Monuments that date before or after this range fall outside the scope of my dissertation.)

The terms “naval victory” and “monument” require some elaboration. A naval victory includes any operation or sequence of operations wherein either one or more than one warship overcomes an opposing naval force, whether equal in size or not. A

monument (also memorial, offering, dedication, all used synonymously) includes anything created and then set up by either a victorious state or its leader(s) (both military and otherwise), the navy, and allies as a permanent or semi-permanent feature in an urban, sacred, or littoral site to commemorate a naval victory. Both definitions are very broad so as to encompass the full range of conflicts possible on the seas, and to give maximum exposure to the variety of ways the Greeks and Romans honored naval victory.

In my catalogue I offer new interpretations on several monuments. I argue that the *Stagnum Augusti* (i.e., *Naumachia Augusti*) is a naval victory monument. I make this argument because the *stagnum*’s construction and the *naumachia* that took place within it were intimately connected with Augustus’ continued commemoration of his victory at Actium; his promotion of classical artworks, motifs, and ideals; and the construction of and dedication ceremonies for the Temple of Mars Ultor. I also advance my opinion that the Honorary Ship Relief for Hagesandros at Lindos’ classification as a naval victory monument is doubtful at best. The presence of the carved stern of a warship is not conclusive evidence that this relief is for a naval victory, either against military forces or pirates. The Lindians could have honored Hagesandros for some other benefaction; perhaps he paid for the games mentioned in the relief’s inscription and the carved warship was an imaginative setting to display those honors, one particularly apt for a naval power. In addition, I argue that the Bronze Ship on the Acropolis is not a naval victory monument, and that it probably never even existed. I base these assertions on the determination that the inscribed blocks assigned to this monument were part of a continuous base and not individual base blocks for the supports of a dedicated ship. This determination is based on the specific treatment of the blocks’ non-inscribed vertical surfaces, the asymmetrical placement of the letters inscribed on the blocks, and the use of a punctuation mark on one of the blocks, all of which point to their placement in one continuous base.

Through these new interpretations and my dissertation in its entirety, both of which owe very much to American School funding, I hope to make a contribution not

only to the study of naval victory monuments, but also to classical scholarship as a whole.



Middle and Late Roman Ceramic Assemblages from Corinth

MARK D. HAMMOND

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–COLUMBIA
2009–10 HOMER A. AND DOROTHY B.
THOMPSON FELLOW

Tentatively, my dissertation is entitled “From Sherds to Assemblages: A Diachronic View of Archaeological Assemblages and their Economic Implications in Late Roman Corinth (3rd–7th c. A.D.).” It involves the study of middle and late Roman ceramic assemblages from the Panaghia Field at Corinth, with full consideration of their archaeological contexts and associated finds, involving traditional forms of identification supplemented by quantification (where allowable) and scientific analysis (e.g., petrography). I will use this evidence to trace and define diachronically the state of archaeological assemblages along with their associated economic implications as exhibited at Corinth during these centuries, and then to place those findings in a wider, regional context.

In order to realize these goals, I was given permission to study the relevant material from the Panaghia Field excavations of 1995–2007, conducted by the American School under the direction of Guy Sanders. I also received permission to study a smaller amount of material from seventy graves from the “Hill of Zeus,” located to the west of the abandoned Asklepieion on the northern edge of the city. F.J. de Waele investigated the graves on this hill in 1933.

I am extremely appreciative of the opportunity that the Thompson Fellowship has provided me. I have been able to make a great deal of progress because of it, and am well on my way toward completing not only my dissertation, but other projects that will be of great value to my intended future career as a researcher, archaeologist, and professor. ❀

Solow Fellowships Advance the Study of Roman Trophies, Kastro Kallithea

Solow Dissertation Research Fellowships have been generously provided by the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation to support the efforts of advanced Ph.D. candidates whose dissertation research requires access to sites and collections in Greece as well as the resources of the American School. Here, the ASCSA's 2009–10 fellows report on the results of their fellowships.

Funding provided under the Solow Dissertation Research Fellowship enabled me to pursue a month of research and travel in Greece in connection with my dissertation on the Roman trophy, a type of monument descended from Greek prototypes. During this time, I visited several important archaeological sites, engaged in numerous formative discussions with members of the ASCSA community, and made extensive use of the School's Blegen Library.

My major goal for this trip to Greece was to engage in a close examination of the Sullan trophies at Chaironeia and Orchomenos, of Octavian's Campsite Memorial at Nikopolis, and of a handful of fragmentary Greek trophies (particularly one at Marathon and the reconstructed tower-trophy at Leuctra). I was able to accomplish this goal, in part, thanks to the generosity of Professors Peter Schultz and Andrew Stewart, who were also staying at the School and accompanied me on a road trip to Boeotia, with stops in Orchomenos, Chaironeia, and Leuctra. I was able to closely examine each of the trophies at these sites, and much to my delight Prof. Stewart actually discovered an additional trophy at Orchomenos, behind the guardhouse. This was the trophy unearthed by a farmer in 2004 and reported



Tower-trophy at Leuctra. Photo: L. Kinnee

in newspapers around the world—I had heard of it, but I had assumed that it was buried away in a storeroom somewhere, so it was a very pleasant surprise to find it in plain view. Serendipitous encounters at the ASCSA also enhanced my experiences at Marathon and made it possible for me to examine the Nikopolis memorial in detail. Brian Martens from the Agora Excavations accompanied me to Marathon and was in-

dispensable, helping navigate a difficult walk from the town to the reconstructed trophy (much of the walk is along highways or through fields). Lastly, before I left for Nikopolis, School Secretary Bob Bridges put me in contact with Professor William Murray of Florida State University, who was on site measuring the blocks of Augustus' Campsite Memorial. Prof. Murray drove me

continued on page 21

ASCSA Well Represented at Corinth Conference

ASCSA scholars, alumni, and staff members presented papers at a conference on "Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality," held Sept. 30–Oct. 2, 2010 at the University of Texas at Austin. Sponsored by the university's Department of Religious Studies and Department of Classics and by the Institute for the Study of Antiquity & Christian Origins, the conference explored the stratified nature of social, political, economic, and religious spheres in the Hellenistic to Late Antique Corinthia, and how the resulting inequalities are reflected in literary texts and material remains.

This is the third in a series of conferences held at the University of Texas dedicated to interdisciplinary discussion of the themes of religion and society in the Hel-

lenistic and Roman periods. The previous two were published as *Urban Religion in Roman Corinth: Interdisciplinary Approaches* (2004) and *Corinth in Context: Comparative Studies on Religion and Society* (2010). Conference organizers Steve Friesen and Sarah James plan to publish this third conference soon.

Conference speakers included William Caraher (University of North Dakota; Carpenter Fellow at the School in 2007–08), who explored "The Ambivalent Landscape of Christian Corinth: The Archaeology of Place, Theology, and Politics in a Late Antique City"; Sarah James (University of Texas at Austin; 2010–11 Henry S. Robinson Fellow), who spoke on "The Last Corinthians? Society and Settlement from 146

B.C.E. to the Roman Colony"; Sarah Lepinski (SUNY New Paltz; 2009–10 Kress Publications Fellow), who addressed "Painting Practices in Roman Corinth: Greek or Roman?"; Benjamin Millis, former Acquisitions Librarian at the ASCSA's Blegen Library, on "The Local Magistrates and Elite of Roman Corinth"; Corinth Excavation Director Guy D. R. Sanders, who examined "Landlords and Tenants: Sharecropping Agreements in Greece"; and Ronald Stroud (University of California, Berkeley; Mellon Professor of Classical Studies at the School in 1996–1999), who spoke about "Varieties of Inequality in Corinthian Magic and Ritual." 𐀀

School Welcomes Class of 2011

The beginning of the 2010–11 academic year brought another group of enthusiastic, engaged students and senior scholars to Athens to pursue their varied areas of research. Listed here are this year's School Members, along with their research topics and fellowships held.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Evelyn Adkins

University of Michigan
Michael Jameson Fellow
Identity politics and social history in Apuleius' Latin novel "The Golden Ass"

John Barnes

University of Missouri – Columbia
John Williams White Fellow
Cultural identity and cultural geography of the southeast Aegean from 1200–700 B.C.

David Buell

SUNY – Buffalo
James H. and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow
Settlement patterns and urbanism in the Bronze Age Mediterranean

Megan Campbell

University of Toronto
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
Social and economic history of Classical and Hellenistic Crete

Jacquelyn Clements

Johns Hopkins University
Greek sanctuaries and festivals, topography, spolia and the reuse/appropriation of ancient materials and sites, and funerary archaeology and iconography

Andriy Fomin

Rutgers, The State University
Martin Ostwald Fellow
"Roman History" of Cassius Dio

Martin Gallagher

Boston University
Town planning and settlement patterns and their connections to larger social trends in the Archaic and Early Classical periods

Reema Habib

Florida State University
Demography and identity in Hellenistic mortuary populations

Johanna Hobratchk

Johns Hopkins University
Bert Hodge Hill Fellow
Analysis of ancient ceramics

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Attalid administration 188–133 B.C.

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Iron extraction and the ironworking landscapes of Euboea

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SUNY – Buffalo
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University of Pennsylvania Colburn Fellow
Objects with histories in Greek and colonial contexts during the 6th & 5th centuries B.C.

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Greek Mercenaries in the 4th-century Achaemenid Empire

Emily Stevens

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Virginia Grace Fellow
Mediterranean interactions in the rise of Greek civilization

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Fulbright Fellow,
Honorary Jacob Hirsch Fellow
Baths and the culture of bathing in Late Antique Greece, 300–700 A.D.

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Mobility and identity among Greeks in Magna Graecia during the late Classical and Hellenistic periods

David Hoot

University of Florida
Roman Epidauros

Continued on next page

Class of 2011

continued from previous page

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The Hellenistic pottery from the Panayia Field, Corinth: A typological and historical analysis

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Greece and Turkey: Representations of "Ourselves" and of the "Other" in Greek and Turkish history school textbooks and construction of national identities (1950–1974)

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M. Alison Frantz Fellow
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INSTAP East Crete Study Center
The production of perfumed oils at Mochlos, oil and wine at Papadiokambos and colored textiles in Pacheia Ammos. New light on the Minoan economy

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Denison University & Columbus State Community College
Analysis & interpretation of the stratigraphy, artifacts, spatial organization, & use of a small area of the ancient Greek city of Corinth - Kokkinovrysi

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American College of Greece
Greek pottery, Laconia

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University of Pennsylvania (emeritus)
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Independent scholar
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The Athenians' memory of the past, their identity, and ritual

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NEH Fellow
A slice through time: Tombs along the north terrace of Corinth

Anne Stewart
Independent scholar
Sculpture and religion

Sharon Stocker
University of Cincinnati
Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project (Albania); Blegen's unpublished work at Pylos

Georgia Tsartsidou
Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology & Speleology of Southern Greece
Wiener Laboratory Fellow in Environmental Studies
Flora exploitation and subsistence practices by the palaeolithic and mesolithic occupants of Theopetra Cave in Thessaly, Greece: The evidence from phytolith analysis

E. Loeta Tyree
Independent scholar
The Skoteino cave

Solow Fellows

continued from page 18

from the town of Preveza to the site almost every day for a week, and let me assist in his study while answering many questions for my own research.

Unexpected intellectual encounters like these characterized my month at the American School and were absolutely invaluable. I also had a number of illuminating conversations with philologists about the literary aspects of my dissertation. Through these conversations I discovered new material crucial to my understanding of Greek trophies. In particular, I learned about a corpus of inscriptions related to ephebic rituals that involved making dedications at Persian War trophies in Attica. I never would have known about this important epigraphic material had I not come to the American School.

Even more important was my time at the Blegen Library, where I discovered and read an entire new book on the subject of Greek trophies: Britta Rabe's 2008 dissertation, *Tropaia: Entstehung, Funktion und Bedeutung des griechischen Tropaions*. I had no idea this study existed until I saw it sitting on the new acquisitions shelf at the Blegen. I also took the opportunity in the library to read other material on Greek and Roman trophies, and to do some serious writing and revising of the Greek portion of my dissertation.

— Lauren M. Kinnee
Institute of Fine Arts, New York University



I thank the American School of Classical Studies and the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation for the financial support without which I would not have been able to conduct my field research in Thessaly, Greece. My research consisted of two parts: 1) the study of the archaeological material from the survey at Kastro Kallithea, and 2) travel to archaeological sites and museums in Thessaly.

In October 2009, I spent four weeks in Larissa studying the Kastro Kallithea survey pottery. I am grateful to the 15th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in Larissa for providing me access to the survey material and a large work space for sorting through the pottery. I was also fortunate to have benefited from comments and suggestions on the material by the archaeologists working in the Ephoreia—in



Photo: L. Surtees

The second theater in Larissa.

particular Sophia Karapanou, who provided some chronological comparanda from neighboring Pharsalos. During this period, I sorted all the subject pottery, completed descriptions and drawings of the diagnostic wares, and started a macroscopic analysis of the fabrics and identified diagnostic wares in terms of dating, shapes, and fabrics. This analysis has led to preliminary conclusions regarding the chronology and spatial distribution of vessel types and fabrics across the site.

The fieldwork that I conducted over the 2009–10 academic year allowed me to advance my dissertation research and gain a more tangible understanding of the region of Thessaly. The opportunity to study the Kastro Kallithea survey material in its entirety and look at local museum collections, particularly the Halos apotheke, has enabled me to contextualize the late-fourth-century Hellenistic city of Kastro Kallithea. My travels around Thessaly have improved my understanding of the complexities of the landscape and topography, which played a significant role in the development of Thessalian cities.

— Laura Surtees
Bryn Mawr College

portunities offered by the School, especially the serendipities of meeting new scholars and reconnecting with old.

My primary project as NEH Fellow was a collaborative one: Peter Schultz (Concordia College, Moorhead, MN), Chrysanthos Kanellopoulos (University of Athens), and I have been restudying the tholos in the sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidauros and propose that one of its functions was a locus of musical performance. We are arguing that paeans were performed in the cella of the tholos (called a *thymele* in the building accounts, a term having longstanding associations with song and dance), and that its enigmatic labyrinthine substructure functioned as an acoustic chamber designed to help broadcast these hymns, performed to the quiet sound of a lyre, across the sanctuary. My own contribution to the project focuses on hymns from sanctuaries of Asklepios and Apollo, particularly the paeans, and on the profound connections between healing and music in ancient Greece. The latter was a surprise to me: until embarking on this project, I had not been aware of the tradition that Pythagoras, for instance, used paeans and other music to heal afflictions of the body and soul, including emotional excesses such as passion and anger. It would make sense for Asklepios to have done the same, especially given the large role that music played in Asklepieia: witness not only the presence of theaters and odeia in his sanctuaries but also the tradition of inscribed hymns at Epidauros (the historian of religion Jan Bremer has characterized one such inscription as a breviary on stone for daily worship). The use of music to heal both body and soul puts into fresh perspective other aspects of the *thymele*, such as the paintings of Eros and Methe—Desire and Drunkenness, a strong emotion and one of its catalysts—that adorned the interior of the building (Eros, by the way, is setting aside his bow and arrows to play the lyre, a detail that points again to musical performance). Our research taps into a fast-growing subfield of archaeology known as archaeoacoustics that includes prehistoric structures such as Stonehenge, the Peruvian sanctuary of Chavín de Huántar, medieval cathedrals, and even the acoustically renowned theater at Epidauros, designed by the same architect who built the *thymele* (Polykleitos the Younger), but very little attention has been paid to the *thymele* in this regard.

At no place other than the American School could I have conducted research and writing as efficiently as I did this spring. My research crosses boundaries from texts to artifacts, from epigraphy to papyrology, from religion to medicine to music. All of these interests are accommodated by the extensive holdings of the Blegen Library. While the Blegen is better known for its holdings in archaeology, it is outstanding also in philology. The School lives up to its founding mission as an institution of *classical studies*—of philology as well as archaeology, and I am most grateful to the NEH and to ASCSA for valuing and supporting my work that encompasses areas beyond the strictly archaeological.

—Bronwen L. Wickkiser
Vanderbilt University



Labor, it seems, is no longer a force to be reckoned with. Whereas even the specter of labor previously had been blamed for nearly all financial problems under capitalism—regardless of the actual causes—and thus the pretext for austerity measures, in the wake of another financial crisis in 2009 nowhere was the power of labor or their unions mentioned as a contributing factor. However, we did hear a lot about greed, national stereotypes (viz. the acronym “PIGS”), and lack of fiscal oversight, among other things, as contributing factors. Labor is perhaps losing its hold even on the imaginations of those in the West. It is partly the result of our own modern conceptions of labor and what is perceived to be its increasing marginality that in recent studies of ancient Athens the historical role of laborers typically has been ignored. Reclaiming this history constituted the bulk of my research during an NEH Fellowship in Fall 2009.

My project, “Athens at Work,” is an interdisciplinary study that analyzes the representation of labor and laborers in Athens from ca. 500–300 B.C. While agriculture was one of the most important areas of production in the ancient world, the importance of the role of urban labor among both the citizenry and the metic population has not been a common topic. Unlike a number of studies, which have concluded that there was no separate workers’ culture or no alternative to culture defined by the democratization of aristocratic values, my project explores the possible emergence of a workers’ identity

and a “labor culture” in a city where aristocratic values continued to dominate.

There is much material for the study of labor and laborers in Classical and early Hellenistic Athens. From funerary monuments, inscriptions, vase-painting, archaeological evidence for workshops, and historical narratives to poetry, drama, and philosophical discussions, labor appears as a fundamental aspect of life that shaped various social relations and community organization. Despite the frequently touted denigration of banausic labor in such sources as Plato and Xenophon, other evidence contradicts this commonly repeated sentiment with the self-professed pride and recognized skills of laborers. At times, the combined imagery of physical strength, labor, and family on reliefs emphasizes the value placed on the worker’s industry and stands in stark contrast to the critical, often racialized, views of laborers and labor.

Whereas labor could at times be mythologized or feminized—thus “mystified” to a certain extent—there is also a variable but increasing degree of banausic realism in the representation of labor. In addition to shared working practices, the iconography and find-spots of reliefs representing citizens, metics, and occasionally slaves as laborers suggest that despite fundamental social and political barriers the role of people qua workers was connected with broader ideas about community beyond official membership in the polis. At the same time, citizen workers posed a threat to traditional ideas about the participation of *banausoi* in politics. Extension of political rights and state pay to citizen craftsmen, among other workers, and the complaints by more conservative-minded writers about the perceived radical “democratic” bias of urban laborers provide additional traces for the development of the identity of workers as political agents.

Collecting the scattered evidence for such traces and fragmentary remains of workers is itself no easy task. With its unrivaled collections in archaeological, epigraphic, historical, and literary materials, the American School provided an ideal place to work on my project, for which there remains much still to do. I thank the NEH, the School, and my colleagues there for their support and for this invaluable research opportunity.

—David Kawalko Roselli
Scripps College

Archives News

Philhellenism and Philanthropy are identical in all generous minds

—James Cook Richmond, 1831

On May 18, 2010 the Archives of the American School hosted a one-day workshop entitled “Philhellenism, Philanthropy, or Political Convenience? American Archaeology in Greece,” exploring the social work of American archaeologists in Greece. Although, as a non-governmental organization, the School has been ostensibly politically neutral, the study of its institutional records shows that its members have periodically exercised influence in Greek affairs. Through their work at the Red Cross, the Refugee Settlement Committee, and other welfare programs, the American archaeologists greatly facilitated the development of Greece’s social infrastructure in times difficult for the Greek state (Balkan Wars, Asia Minor Destruction, post-WWII rehabilitation). Their actions, which reflected deep-seated philhellenic and philanthropic beliefs, also made it feasible to advance archaeological and other research programs that would otherwise not have been possible. The workshop was dedicat-

ed to archaeologist Eugene Vanderpool and his wife Joan, who, in Marousi, provided free lunches for homeless children during the Second World War.

Workshop organizers Jack L. Davis and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan invited sixteen Greek and foreign speakers to discuss the philanthropic activities of American archaeologists in Greece, through the Red Cross, in relationship to the special concession that the American School obtained from the Greek government to excavate the ancient Agora in the late 1920s; the reasons that led American philanthropic foundations, like the Carnegie Corporation, to fund the work of the ASCSA in Greece; the involvement of American archaeologists in the establishment of Athens College; the participation of some members of the School in the Office of Strategic Services during WWII; and the ambitious and expensive restoration of the Stoa of Attalos during Greece’s post-WWII rehabilitation. The papers of the Philhellenism workshop will be published in *Hesperia*, as a separate issue.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

New Paths

continued from page 11

I met with Maria Lagogianni, the director of the Epigraphical Museum, who is enthusiastic about this approach and has given me permission to study the stone and experiment with imaging techniques. Additionally, I contacted representatives of both Leica and Faro Technologies about coming to Athens to test their scanners on Drakon’s Law itself, to make certain that I have the proper machine to produce the types of images that I need.

In short, my year at the American School has been invaluable in my development as a scholar because of the contacts I made and the people I met, and the academic and travel opportunities I had. It has impressed upon me the importance of working in this sort of academic community, and I very much look forward to spending a second year in Athens. ✱

Regular Member Trips

continued from page 7

topic. Once again this year the group was privileged to be guided through the Alepotrypes Cave in the Mani and its associated museum by one of the grandfathers of Greek archaeology, the incomparable George Papathanassopoulos. New to the 2010 itinerary was a visit to the newly inaugurated Frankish Museum in the Castle of Chlemoutsi.

Focusing on Central Greece, Trip III included an always noteworthy visit to Meteora, where the unusual geology and topography of the area always has a tremendous impact on students, and a stop at the new museum in Karditsa, where the chief object of interest (among many very interesting finds) was the bronze statue from the Sanctuary of Apollo at Metropolis: was it a cult statue, or could it be a votive offering? The group was able to see the temple site itself, now protected by a roof, and rich with unusual Doric capitals. Travels in Thessaly included Velestino, where students were able to visit one of the recently excavated



Poster from the Philhellenism workshop.

protogeometric tholoi, in addition to the Temple of Ennodia. In Boeotia, the group was privileged to hear Assistant Director Robert Pitt (of the British School) on the Temple of Zeus and its building contracts, after traversing much of the gorge below, where the Oracle of Trophonios might have been located. At Gla, the whole set of foundations on the citadel was once again visible, thanks to extensive weeding and clearing of underbrush. Clearing and cleaning has also been done in the Valley of Muses, in the area of the altar, so that participants on this year’s trip found a site now much more intelligible than in previous years, although still amazingly peaceful.

Each year’s Fall Term trips are unique experiences designed to take advantage of the strengths of available School faculty and to focus on current archaeological work. Detailed descriptions of this year’s trips from the trip leaders themselves can be found on the ASCSA website. ✱

Wiener Lab Reports

Roman Sculptural Polychromy at Corinth

MARK ABBE

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
ASCSA ASSOCIATE MEMBER,
WIENER LABORATORY TRAVEL GRANT, 2010

Extensive work in the storerooms of the Corinth Museum has identified numerous vestiges of ancient painting and gilding on the Roman marble statues excavated at Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies. Thanks to a Wiener Laboratory Travel Grant, in February and March I continued my study of the extant polychromy on Roman marble statuary from the site. The marble sculpture at Corinth is remarkable for the range of sculptural types, their rich archaeological context, and their often exceptional preservation.

This research combines detailed archaeological study, microscopic examination, various imaging techniques, and materials analysis using portable x-ray fluorescence spectrometry to recover the evidence for the rich applied polychromy of these sculptures. Remains of ancient coloration have been identified on more than one hundred inventoried marble statue fragments, including acrolithic cult images, civic portraits, and “ideal” figures of cultural and mythological heroes.

Together, the material constitutes one of

the largest bodies of extant sculptural polychromy from Roman Greece. Their study is part of my dissertation on the coloration of Roman marble statuary at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. This research aims to characterize the techniques and materials used in this little-acknowledged tradition of polychrome coloration and to historically contextualize the use of such color on Roman statuary at ancient Corinth.

A primary objective in studying the Corinth material is to properly situate the polychromy of Roman sculpture in its richly resonant ancient display context. New methods of examination and materials characterization, largely developed in the fields of art conservation and conservation science, can be incorporated into archaeological field research with great profit. Materials analysis does more than simply tell us what pigments and methods were used on statuary; it provides crucial insights into the decisions of ancient artisans and frequently sheds light on how varied were the original appearances of the frequently replicated subjects of Roman statuary.

Closely studying technique encourages us to look at sculpture in new ways. It has, for example, long been noted that the Roman marble sculpture displays a well-defined range of sculpting methods with distinctive tool use and frequently exquisite surface finishes. In antiquity, however, such techniques were not merely visual ends in and of themselves, as in our more recent post-antique tradition of essentially monochrome marble sculpture. We should see such marble working not as simple, transparent reflections of ancient quality, style, or date but as specific and deliberate preparations for different types of polychrome applications.



A Fishy Tale: Setting Up a Freshwater Fish Bone Reference Collection

TATIANA THEODOROPOULOU

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS I; PANTHÉON SORBONNE
WIENER LABORATORY FELLOW IN FAUNAL
STUDIES, 2009–10

Archaeoichthyology—the analysis of fish bones from archaeological contexts—is one of the most recent research directions of zooarchaeology. Fish remains support a rich research agenda: they provide evidence for the presence and diversity of fish in the



Wiener Lab Director Sherry Fox, Tatiana Theodoropoulou (holding a fish skeleton), and Vangelio Kiriati, Director of the Fitch Laboratory, at the Fitch Lab in May.

past and can be used for paleoenvironmental reconstruction of aquatic environments exploited by people who inhabited an area, to determine the season in which a site was occupied, and to offer information on technological capabilities and fishing gear even in the absence of relevant material remains from a site. The study of fish bones offers insight into the importance of fish in the diet, trade and exchange, social life and religion, and rituals and symbolism.

Fish bones are among the most difficult archaeofaunal remains to identify due to the increased diversity of species and to the elevated number of bones, not all of which identifiable. The identification is usually carried out by directly comparing the morphology of the bones with the modern fish skeletons of known species and size in a reference collection. The completeness of the collection determines the accuracy and refinement of the identification; thus, an adequate comparative collection is of paramount importance.

The Wiener Laboratory of the ASCSA is the only institution in Greece hosting a fish bone reference collection for Aegean marine species. The collection, set up by Dr. W. Klippel (University of Tennessee), contains bones of diagnostic anatomical elements from marine fish taxa commonly found in archaeological sites in Greece and circum-Aegean regions. An important component of my work at the Lab as 2009–10 Faunal Fellow was the preparation of freshwater fish specimens to expand the existing marine fish collection. This project was closely linked to my main research project, which pertained to the study of fishing activities in the Dispilio lakeside Neolithic



Mark Abbe examines an acrolithic head of Sarapis from the South Stoa (S-2387) with a microscope in the Corinth Museum storerooms.

Wiener Lab Reports

continued from previous page

settlement in Kastoria region through the analysis of fish remains.

To obtain adequate specimens, I contacted local fishermen from Lake Kastoria, who not only provided specimens from various lake species but also shared passionate stories about legendary catches of giant catfish in the lake! The freshwater specimens were then carefully identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Species identified were common carp, catfish, roach, tench, European chub, rudd, crucian carp, perch, and pike. In a second step, I decided to focus on the most common fish found in the archaeological material, the common carp, and build up a full specimen series of this species. Multiple specimens of different age/size and caught at different seasons allowed for a reconstruction of the original size of fish found in a site (based on bone length/fish standard length ratio) and the time of year fish were caught (based on analysis of growth annuli). These data are of crucial importance to the evaluation of scheduling of fishing activities, seasonal management of food resources, fishing methods employed, the contribution of fish to the diet, and the impact of long-term fishing on natural fish populations.

Now catalogued and stored in the Wiener Laboratory, where it is available for scholarly use, the freshwater fish bone reference collection supports more accurate assessments of fishing activities in the past and a more comprehensive appreciation of the role of fish in prehistoric and historical circum-Aegean civilizations. ❀

ERRATUM

The caption to the photograph appearing on page 15 of the Spring 2010 issue of *ákoue* (No. 62), accompanying an article about a donation of photos of the Mycenae excavation to the School Archives, incorrectly identified a member of the Mycenae excavation team as architect Alexandros Tombazis. In actuality, the man seated to the left of excavation co-director George Mylonas is photographer Nikolaos Tombazis, whose son Alexandros would later become one of the architects responsible for the New Acropolis Museum. We regret the error.

Wiener Laboratory News

As a next step in planning for the construction of a new facility for the Wiener Laboratory, an external review was undertaken by the ASCSA Managing Committee. The exercise included a self-study to analyze what goes on in the lab, the amount and type of space needed, and the mission of the Wiener Laboratory going forward. The external review took place at the lab on April 26–27 and was conducted by three reviewers: Melinda Zeder (Smithsonian Institution), who chaired the review committee; Martin Jones (University of Cambridge); and Michael Galaty (Millsaps College).



The Wiener Laboratory continued its mission to promote science-based archaeology through its successful collaboration with the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens, with whom the Wiener Lab co-sponsored a number of lectures during 2009–10. Among these were lectures on tephrochronology, Neandertal dietary habits, climate change in the eastern Mediterranean, and Bronze Age metallurgy. Wrapping up the Fitch-Wiener Lecture Series last year was a talk by 2009–10 Wiener Laboratory Faunal Fellow Tatiana Theodoropoulou (University of Paris I-Sorbonne), who spoke on “Fishbones in the lake: reconstructing fishing activities and daily life in the prehistoric lake settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria (N. Greece).” (See related story on previous page.)

— Sherry Fox

Director, Wiener Laboratory



A number of scholars with ties to the Wiener Laboratory were in attendance at the International Congress on Archaeological Sciences of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East, held in Paphos, Cyprus from April 29 to May 1. Conference participants included (left to right): Evi Margaritis (2006–07 Environmental Studies Fellow), Tatiana Theodoropoulou (2009–10 Faunal Fellow), Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox (Angel Fellow), Anastasia Papathanasiou (former Angel Fellow with the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece), Sireen El Zaatari (2009–10 Angel Fellow), Frossini Vika (former Research Associate), and Katerina Papayianni (2007–08 Faunal Fellow and 2008–09 Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow).

Managing Committee

continued from page 7

Subsequent to the May meeting, the Managing Committee's Committee on Publications successfully concluded its search for a new Director of Publications. The appointment of new Publications Director Andrew Reinhard was endorsed by the Managing Committee and approved by institutional vote during the summer.

One of the major initiatives of the Managing Committee over the past year

has been revising the Mission/Vision/Philosophy Statement of the School and the Regulations to make them compatible with current practices at the School. In addition, a new standing Committee on Information Technology has been created in recognition of the importance of IT in all aspects of the School's operations. ❀

In Memoriam

MABEL LOUISE LANG
1917–2010

Venerable archaeologist and prolific scholar Mabel Louise Lang died at home in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania on July 21, 2010 at the age of 92. Miss Lang, as she was known to many, was Katharine E. McBride Professor *Emeritus* and Paul Shorey Professor *Emeritus* of Greek at Bryn Mawr College, whose faculty she joined in 1943. Over the course of her lengthy career, she was a major contributor to the academic and institutional development of the ASCSA.

Mabel Lang earned her A.B. from Cornell (1939) and her M.A. (1940) and Ph.D. (1943) from Bryn Mawr College, and won the ASCSA's Seymour Fellowship in 1941–42 (although her School Membership was delayed by the war until 1947–48). She returned to Athens numerous times throughout her academic career, including twice more as a School Member (in 1953–54 and 1959–60). In 1954 she co-wrote (with C.W.J. Eliot) the first edition of the Athenian Agora Guidebook, the first of many School-related publications spanning the fields of history, epigraphy, and archaeology. In the School's ever-expanding program of publication of material from the Athenian Agora Excavations, Miss Lang was assigned publication of *Graffiti and Dipinti* (Agora XXI, 1976), small weights and measures (published as M. Lang and M. Crosby, *Weights, Measures, and Tokens* [Agora X, 1964]), and *Ostraka* (Agora XXV, 1990), and was also a contributor to *The Lawcourts at Athens: Sites, Buildings, Equipment, Procedure, and Testimonia* (Agora XXVIII, 1995). Author of five Agora picture books, she also wrote numerous *Hesperia* articles as well as *Cure and Cult in Ancient Corinth* (Corinth Notes 1, 1977). Elsewhere, Miss Lang participated in excavations at Gordion (Turkey) and the Palace of Nestor at Pylos (Greece) that led to numerous publications, including contributions to the deciphering of the Linear B inscriptions from Pylos.

An *emerita* member of the ASCSA Managing Committee from 1988 until her death, Miss Lang joined the Managing Committee as a representative of Bryn Mawr College in 1950. She chaired the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships from 1966 to 1972, and served as Chair of the Managing Committee from 1975 to 1980, guiding the



Mabel Lang

growing School through difficult financial waters with a wisdom and foresight that is widely credited with providing the sound fiscal footing on which the School began its second century.

YANNIS SAKELLARAKIS
1936–2010

Renowned archaeologist and excavator Yannis Sakellarakis died on October 28, 2010, at the age of 74. A major figure among archaeologists in Greece, he was a close friend and colleague of many at the American School.

Born in 1936, Mr. Sakellarakis studied archaeology at the University of Athens and at Heidelberg University. He began his professional career in the Greek Archaeological Service before becoming the Deputy Director of the National Archaeological Museum. He moved into the Greek university system with his appointment as Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens. However, his fame and relevance in his field goes beyond his academic titles and publications. To the lay audience he and his wife Efie Sapouna-Sakellarakis are known as the excavators of landmark sites on Crete: Archanes, the Idaean Cave, and above all Zominthos. For the specialist the chronological sequence of rich burials from EM II to LM III at Archanes is unmatched in Crete. With the exception of the discovery

of "Philip's tomb" at Vergina, no archaeological find has incited the spirit in Greece in the last 30 years as that of the excavation at Anemospilia in 1979, which produced a number of skeletons belonging to humans who had been crushed as the result of an earthquake, at the very moment that they were to sacrifice a young man. The excavations at Zominthos—his most important find—have brought to light a site as impressive as Knossos, with a palatial building of more than 1,300 m² surrounded by a town, at a height of 1,200 m. He first dug there in the early 1990s and resumed work at the site in 2005, with the excitement of a novice but also with the digging experience of 40 years. At the time of his death he and his wife were working to transform Zominthos into an archaeological park with systematic plantings.

Unlike most excavators who share their results only with the academic community, Yannis Sakellarakis was a gifted storyteller who also reached out to the wider public with several books. In "Tasting a Prehistoric Olive," Mr. Sakellarakis talks about his experience as a young archaeologist at Zakros in 1963 descending into a muddy ancient well and coming up with a Minoan conical cup full of fleshy olives from the Late Minoan I period. For his book "Archaeological Agonies in Crete in the late 19th c.," he collected and published original documents from 1883 to 1898 concerning the first archaeological explorations at Gortyn, Knossos, Aptera, and the Idean Cave. The unique documentary film "Myths of the Idaion Cave" records his excavations on Mount Ida and took over 15 years to be completed. Mr. Sakellarakis also shared, through his writings and actions, his strong and principled stance against the smuggling of antiquities.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan



Yannis Sakellarakis at left with School Trustee Hunter Lewis in 1992.

went into “current history as the Acropolis of parties;” rode mostly by mule from Andritsaina to Olympia; ate bean soup, “one of the best dishes in all Greek culinary art, or perhaps I should say science;” played the “Poet and Peasant Overture” and “warmed over... Clementi Sonatinas” on the piano at the Hotel Kondos in Nafplion; went to Epidaurus “to make some sense out of the ruins;” and “had lunch using the fallen blocks of the Theatre for tables...” “I can’t decide which is better: Cretan grapes, Argive melons, or Mycenaean oranges.” In Athens, the Acropolis at night was “especially wonderful... it makes you think not only about the place itself but more about perfectly extraneous things, and you can always think very clearly and succinctly.” Then, there were concerts by the National Symphony conducted by Dimitris Mitropoulos; plays at the Herodian; and enough teas, parties, and dinners for her to conclude that Athens was “the most cosmopolitan atmosphere I’ve ever lived in.”

Doreen went on to excavate in Ancient Corinth in the spring of 1937, an “incentive for learning Greek quickly,” in order to learn “all the different sides of conducting an excavation.” With fellow students from the School, she also traveled to Egypt and Turkey, and ever-energetic and competitive, swam the Hellespont. Back in Greece and Corinth until 1939, she corresponds with a young instructor at Yale and old family friend, Lyman Spitzer, who, sharing a similar puckish humor, writes her from New Haven posing as “head of the expedition now engaged in excavating the little known Roman colony of Novum Havenum.” In 1940, she and Lyman are married; in 1948, they move their growing family to Princeton, where they live the rest of their lives, he as Professor of Astronomy at Princeton University, she raising their four children and devoting herself to a wide variety of volunteer activities.

Greece was never far from her mind. Early in World War II, Doreen as well as her mother helped raise funds for the Greek War Relief Association, which sent money and supplies to the beleaguered country. After the war, she watched her father’s deep involvement as President of the School Board in the renaissance of the Agora Excavations and construction of the Stoa of Attalos. In Princeton itself, she instituted an annual celebration of Greek Independence Day, 39 successive years of festivities

that gave some their first introduction to her beloved Greece, and others a chance to celebrate their homeland.

Doreen used her knowledge of Greek art and archaeology when she volunteered as a docent in the Princeton University Art Museum. When the University began digging the foundations for Firestone Library on the corner of Nassau and Washington Streets, she led a “rescue excavation” to assess what lay beneath. Passionate about the natural environment, she was also a supporter of the Princeton Watershed Association. In addition, Doreen worked tirelessly for Bryn Mawr College as a trustee, and helped to establish the now-famous Bryn Mawr Book Sale in Princeton to raise money for scholarships. She actively recruited for the College, as well. If she detected the slightest inclination, she would direct a young woman to “the only place for you, dearie”—the College’s fabled Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology.

A brilliant prose stylist and sometime poet whose prose often read like poetry, Doreen, as writer and editor, would worry a sentence until it expressed her precise thought. “If I ever wax eloquent enough to write *The Book* it will be just one great long enthusiasm over Greece, modified by my rapidly maturing judgment and ever-broadening ‘point of view,’” she wrote as a 21-year-old. She may not have written *The Book* she once imagined, but Doreen wrote *By One and One*, about her parents; and in the last years of her life, after the devastating loss of her life’s companion, Lyman, in 1997, *As Long as You Both Shall Live*, about their 57-year marriage.

Doreen’s enthusiasm for people, whether family, friends, or acquaintances, may have kept her from that solitude necessary to write more—more, that is, than the thousands of letters and notes she showered on everyone she knew. She loved being with people, hearing their stories, telling her own, and had an extraordinary ability not only to connect to people instantly but to remember their names and their tales even years later. During her travels, she would send off a steady stream of postcards crammed with her small, precise, “archaeological” handwriting relating news she knew was appropriate to that one person.

Well into her 80s, her physical energy continued to be boundless and her appetite for “one more acropolis” never flagged, whether during the “On-Site” trips that

marked her presidency of the Board and chairmanship of the Friends of the School, or her other visits to Greece. Over the years, she took her four children and 10 of her grandchildren, one at a time, to Greece, worrying occasionally that they were not connecting to the country the way she did, in the firm belief everyone should. She always had with her a small library of Great Books appropriate to the journey, including, of course, classical Greek drama; during sedentary moments, she would mobilize fellow voyagers in readings of poetry and plays.

In her many years of involvement with the American School as a Trustee beginning in 1978, Doreen believed that the School needed to develop its public face, not only to raise money but to convey to a broad audience beyond the world of classicists the riches of Greek civilization. She promoted the development of the School Newsletter and the Friends, with lectures and conferences in the U.S. and trips to Greece; was the guiding light behind the School’s multifaceted “Democracy 2000” celebration in 1994; and enthusiastically encouraged other exhibitions of School material in the U.S. in the 1990s. Ever appreciating the importance of detail in making sense of life and history, and prompted by her own growing accumulation of papers, she furthered in every way the development of the School’s Archives from its beginnings in the late 1980s, encouraging its professionalization, helping to raise money, and, as her last major gift to the School, giving a challenge grant for its endowment.

Most important, Doreen was aware of generations to come. Her largest single gift to the School, made in the mid-1990s, endowed multiple fellowships, two of which were named after women she admired and loved: Lucy Shoe Meritt and Virginia Grace. Doreen’s own name is memorialized in a School Fellowship, and in the named position of head of the Archives.

Doreen is survived by four children, Nicholas, Dionis, Sarah, and Lydia; 13 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren; and many friends whose lives would have been much the poorer without her. *Αιώνια είναι η μνήμη σου.*

— Catherine de Grazia Vanderpool



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News & Notes και τα λοιπά

SAVE THE DATE!

The School will celebrate its 130th anniversary with **Alumni Week** in Athens **June 3–12, 2011**. A preliminary calendar of events has been posted to the alumni section of the ASCSA website and also to our presence on Facebook. Watch for more details!

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Politistikos Syllogos of Ano Karyes, Arcadia, Managing Committee Members **David Gilman Romano** (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) and **Mary Voyatzis** (University of Arizona) were honored along with their scientific collaborators for the Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project, Michalis Petropoulos (Ephor of the region of Arcadia for the Greek Archaeological Service) and Anastasia Panagiotopoulou

(Director of the Archaeological Institute of the Peloponnesos in Tripolis) and the major donors to the project, Athena and Nicholas Karabots and Annette Merle-Smith. At the June 6 ceremony in Athens' Old Parliament Building, they were cited for their contributions to the cultural heritage of the region, for their excavations at the site of Mt. Lykaion, for advancing a proposal for a Parrhasian Heritage Park, and for assisting with the creation of the Museum of the Modern Lykaion Games and the Academy in Ano Karyes.



Managing Committee Member **Joseph Day**, Professor of Classics at Wabash College, was honored as the 2010 winner of the college's top teaching award, the McLain-McTurnan-Arnold Award for Excellence in Teaching, in recognition of his achievements as a teacher and scholar.



At the invitation of the Young Presidents Organization: Aegean Macedonia Chapter, School Director **Jack Davis** and wife **Sharon Stocker** participated in the organization's opening event, "Creating Bridges," held at the new Costa Navarino resort in Pylos in September. Jack and Shari led tours to the Palace of Nestor for the 35 company presidents and their families—and found this a wonderful occasion to share information about ASCSA with many of the most influential young leaders of Greece.



In October, Managing Committee Member **James C. Wright**, Chair of the Excavation and Survey Committee, represented the School at a meeting of the U.S. State

Department's Cultural Property Advisory Committee (CPAC) in Washington, D.C. The meeting concerned a request for a bilateral agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) from the Government of the Hellenic Republic governing regulation of the trade in antiquities between the U.S. and Greece. The School, via the Managing Committee, also prepared a letter in support of the request, which seeks to protect Greece's cultural patrimony.



A June event at Athens' Benaki Museum was held to honor noted author and philhellene **Edmund L. Keeley**, Gennadius Library Trustee *Emeritus*. Several scholars were on hand to talk about his work and the contributions he has made to his field and to Greek society.



C. Denver Graninger, Rhys Carpenter Faculty Fellow in Classical Studies from 2008 to 2010, departed Athens for Bulgaria, where he is the recently appointed Director of the American Research Center in Sofia.



Agora Excavations Director **John McK. Camp II** was honored by Hellenic Public Radio – COSMOS FM, the flagship radio service of the Greek American Educational Public Information System, at a gala dinner in New York City in October. Mr. Camp was presented with the organization's annual Phidippides Award, which acknowledges the awardee's passionate advocacy of Hellenism. ASCSA Board President **Robert McCabe** and his wife Dina were honorary co-chairs of the event.