



A bank, a bat, and a beehive from the Agora.

## New Light on Household Pottery

Susan I. Rotroff, (ASCSA '68-'69; Vice Chairman of the Managing Committee; Hunter College), has studied and published Hellenistic pottery from the Athenian Agora for nearly thirty years. Returning to the School as Whitehead Visiting Professor this year, she descended into the basement of the Stoa of Attalos to take on the challenge of archaeology's "ugly duckling"—plain ware.

We keep trying to find a nice name for it. Coarse ware, plain ware, common ware—none of them sound very nice. But simple, utilitarian ceramics are a fact of archaeological life, and every excavation produces literally tons of such material. It's big and bulky, and excavators usually save as little of it as they decently can; what remains languishes in the *apotheke* and takes last place in publication projects. And yet this material is a potential source of unique information about ancient life.

In search of that information, I began this year the study of the Hellenistic plain wares found in excavations at the Athenian

*continued on page 12*

## Seminar Explores Techniques of Ancient City Planning

David G. Romano (University Museum, University of Pennsylvania), whose association with the ASCSA began as a Regular Member in 1976 and continues with the Corinth Computer Project, has served this past year as Whitehead Visiting Professor.

Settling into Loring Hall West House last September with my wife Irene (ASCSA '76-'80) and our three daughters was just the beginning of a fruitful year for the entire family. With Irene writing in the Blegen Library and the girls attending TASIC (The American School in Switzerland/Greece), I have had the opportunity of visiting sites and participating in School trips. In addition, I have taught a seminar drawing on my experience with the Corinth Computer Project: "Greek and Roman City and Landscape Planning: Corinth and Athens."

With my thirteen students, we have examined the urban and rural planning of successive Greek and Roman cities at Corinth, with emphasis on the Roman colony of 44 B.C. In addition to modern methods of computerized mapping and drawing, including CAD (computer assisted drawing) and GIS (geographical information systems), we have explored the utilization in archaeological work of topographical maps, low and high level aerial photographs, balloon photographs, and historical maps and satellite images.

At the heart of the seminar is the history and archaeology of Greek and Roman Corinth revealed by the plans of the successive cities and the surrounding areas. In examining the Roman centuriation of the agricultural land surrounding the Roman colony, recently defined by the Corinth Computer Project (1988-present), we considered the methods and objectives of the Roman surveyors, *agrimensores*, who were responsible for this work. For his seminar paper Steven Rutledge, of Brown University, has undertaken the first

English translation of the *Corpus Agrimensorum Romanorum*, a compendium of Roman surveyors' manuals.

The seminar requires students to create a map or architectural drawing on the new School computer reserved for this purpose. Installed in the Vanderpool Map and Drafting Room at the Blegen Library, the computer is DOS-based, with a 586 Pentium-chip, 16 Mhz., a hard drive of over 2 gigabytes, 16 MB RAM, an SVGA color monitor, digitizing tablet and CD-ROM reader. In addition, there is an HP laser printer for black and white drawings and

*continued on page 10*



David Romano with the new CAD system.

# Polish-Egyptian Excavation Finds Hellenistic Athribis

From the Institute of Archaeology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Karol Myśliwiec, Mellon Fellow at the ASCSA for three months in 1995, came to Athens to study further the Greek links of material found at the Polish-Egyptian excavations at Athribis, as he describes here.

Paradoxically, the great political, religious, and artistic centers of lower Egypt, which played a leading and creative role in the development of Egyptian culture, are less known archaeologically than the upper Egyptian sites lining the valley of the Nile. Both climatic and political circumstances contributed to the destruction of these glorious cities in antiquity, and the extensive urbanization of the delta area in modern times nearly completed the process. In addition, the wet soil of the delta is much more difficult to excavate than the dry sand of the valley.

It is for these reasons that archaeological activity has traditionally concentrated on upper Egypt, while the historically important centers of the Nile delta were left to progressive destruction. Ancient Athribis, the capital of the tenth Lower Egyptian nome and one of the most important Egyptian cities since early pharaonic times, has shared this fate. Located 50 kilometers north of Memphis (today's Giza, a suburb of Cairo), it succumbed in the last centuries to the industrial town of Benha.

Rescue excavations in an eastern suburb of Benha, a site which offers the last chance for systematic research there, were initiated in 1985 by Warsaw University's Polish Center for Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo. The site's Arabic name, Tell Atrib, hides the town's Greek toponym, Athribis, by which it was known for approximately 1,000 years, from Ptolemaic times until the Byzantine period.

The results of a geophysical and archaeological survey carried out in 1985 appeared so promising that Egyptian officials decided to stop any construction in the area, and authorized a Polish-Egyptian excavation team to begin work a year later. Part of the ancient town, dating from the



Fragment of a mold made globular vessel produced in Ptolemaic Athribis in the first half of the second century B.C.

Byzantine, Roman and Ptolemaic periods, was unearthed during subsequent campaigns.

Quite unexpectedly, the Ptolemaic strata, lying sometimes immediately under the present surface, provided the most sensational discoveries. Several undisturbed layers of mudbrick construction could be dated to subsequent phases of the Ptolemaic period based on rich and relatively well-preserved numismatic material, and by numerous stamped transport amphora handles.

This section of Athribis appears to have been a conglomeration of workshops in which potters, coroplasts, and sculptors were active throughout the Ptolemaic period. Thousands of objects, many outstanding in iconographic originality and workmanship, were found in the mudbrick constructions. The variety of forms and patterns reveals a mixture of Egyptian, Greek, and Oriental (particularly Persian) influences enriching our idea of the Hellenistic *koiné* in respect to the arts.

Besides clumsy local imitations of Greek vases, there are sophisticated vessels decorated in relief. Some of these combine religious themes (e.g., episodes of rituals) with elements of dynastic propaganda depicting Egyptian and Greek gods with particular Ptolemies. The closest parallels to these fine pots, similar to the illustrated fragment, are in the Benaki Museum in Athens.

The iconography of the numerous terracotta figurines found at Athribis is a particularly complex problem. Many do not compare with any known works of Hellenistic art, and their fragmentary preservation makes interpretation even more difficult. A preliminary study makes it clear that these objects have a Dionysiac touch, visible not only in the representations of divinities belonging to the *thiasos*, but also in their erotic or theatrical character.

Further study of this material is required, including a detailed analysis which places iconographic elements in the broad context of their original culture—Greek on the one hand, Egyptian and Oriental on the other. My time in Athens has allowed me to continue this research, concentrating on both the iconography of ceramic and stone objects and the architectural context in which many of them were found (public baths from the time of Ptolemy VI).

The hospitality of the American School during my three-month Mellon Fellowship has given me the opportunity to pursue these studies at Hellenistic sites and museums; to discuss open questions with specialists working on similar material in Greece; and to use the Blegen Library, so rich in precious works that are not available in my country.



## AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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### NEWSLETTER

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## Call For Articles

The ASCSA *Newsletter* is a vehicle for alumnae/i, staff, Managing Committee and Trustees to share research, honors, publications, achievements, and concerns, with the entire School community. If you have articles, long or short, or announcements which you think would be of interest to ASCSA members, please contact the Newsletter Editor, 993 Lenox Drive, Suite 101, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648; Fax (609) 844-7524.

## '94 Excavation Season Highlights

*W.D.E. Coulson, Director of the School, summarizes the '94 season results.*

The School's own excavations continued at Corinth and the Athenian Agora. At Corinth, the team, led by Charles K. Williams, II, focused on two thirteenth and fourteenth century units (see *Newsletter*, Spring 1994) that lie south of the site's archaeological museum. The season's goal was to finish clearing specific rooms in these two Frankish complexes, including the southeast corner room of Unit I, identified as a pharmacy, and a larger adjacent room, perhaps a dormitory, in which, unfortunately, there were no finds. On the other hand, a small vaulted chamber at the southwest end of the unit, possibly a root cellar, yielded 83 complete or largely complete glazed tableware vessels and over 34 glass vessels.

Excavations in the Athenian Agora, directed by John McK. Camp II, continued along the north side of Hadrian Street. Medieval remains overlying the Classical building behind the Stoa Poikile were examined and removed, and deep levels along both banks of the Eridanos River in front of the building were explored. The medieval structures indicate a surprising density of occupation in the tenth and eleventh centuries A.D., given the two previous centuries' virtual abandonment.

The fully urban arrangement, with buildings clustered closely together sharing party walls, suggests a modest neighborhood. However, the storage capacity is unusually large. In all, over a dozen *pithoi*, or subterranean lined pits, were explored. The early Byzantine walls rested on a destruction fill of the late Roman period. Masses of tile, brick, and broken pottery were found, further testimony to the destruction of Athens by the Slavs circa 582/3 A.D.

Closer to the river, the area north of the Altar of Aphrodite was investigated deep beneath a temple of early Roman date. Here a series of polygonal retaining walls steps down toward the river, with terraces carrying the remains of late Archaic and early Classical houses. A well, abandoned after the Persian destruction of Athens in 480 B.C., was found cut into bedrock north of the principal terrace. Just south of the Eridanos River in front of the Stoa Poikile, excavations revealed a series of stratified fills dating from the mid fourth to late sixth centuries B.C. The principal surfaces encountered showed little of the heavy wear generally associated with road metal. It would seem, therefore, that these surfaces represent successive layers of the flooring of the Agora square proper. Several large round post-holes were found



*Cup from '94 Agora excavations, attributed to the painter Euphronios by Excavation Supervisor Christopher Pfaff.*

cut through a surface from the early fifth century B.C. It is tempting to interpret them as supports for the *ikria* of wooden grandstands erected in the Agora for theatrical performances in the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C.

Excavations by Cooperating Institutions continued as well. Work in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods on Samothrace under James R. McCredie, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, was confined to the area where a foundation discovered earlier had been tentatively identified as that of the east wall of the so-called Temenos. The

*continued on page 11*

## Geoarchaeology a Growing Interest at Wiener Lab

The ASCSA's new research fellowship in geoarchaeology, which begins at the Wiener Laboratory in fall 1995, highlights the broad scope and value of research in this field.

Almost since inception, the Wiener Lab has focused attention on inorganic raw materials used for ancient ceramics, building stone, mortars and concretes, in addition to sediment studies. Chris Hayward, from the Department of Geology, University College, London, began a comprehensive study of ancient Greek and Roman Pleistocene limestone quarries in the Corinthia in July 1993. Working first at the Hexamilia quarries to the east of ancient Corinth, and later at related quarries west of the site, he is using petrographic and geochemical analyses to provide detailed characterization of the sandy oolitic stone. In collaboration with archaeologists at the site, his aim is to



*Chris Hayward at the petrographic microscope in the Wiener Lab.*

establish material criteria for distinguishing diachronic and spatial patterns in quarry exploitation, relevant as well to monuments made from this stone at Kenchries, Perachora, Delphi and Epidauros.

Research Associate Scott Pike is continuing the first systematic characterization study of the ancient Pentelic marble quarries, a project he began as a Fulbright Fellow in 1993. Working in collaboration with the Department of Geology at the University of Georgia, the Wiener Laboratory, and the Archaeometry Laboratory at the National Center for Scientific Research (Demokritos) in Athens, he has surveyed and mapped more than 180 quarries, 30 of them ancient. Using a combination of analytical techniques (petrography, stable isotope ratios, trace element geochemistry and electron paramagnetic resonance), he hopes to establish a clear material "signature" for these extensive deposits.

These results will significantly enhance the isotopic database for Aegean marble, to be available in the Lab later this year through the generosity of Norman Herz, senior collaborator and the Lab's first Senior Visiting Professor. Herz will be resident in the Lab from late-March to mid-June working on the Aegean marble research program, setting up the isotope

*continued on page 4*

# Two Sculptors Named Scopas

*Olga Palagia, Professor at Athens University and longtime friend of the ASCSA, presented this revolutionary theory on the identity/ies of Scopas at an ASCSA lecture November 15, 1994. She summarizes here the main points, which will be presented in a monograph currently in preparation.*

As the search for Scopas' style has always been based on methods initiated in the nineteenth century, a new approach can come up with quite different results.

The key monument for the appreciation of Scopas has always been the temple of Athena Alea at Tegea. Pausanias names him as architect and also as sculptor of the cult statues of Asklepios and Hygieia at the same temple. It is indeed the finest Peloponnesian temple of the fourth century, establishing Scopas as a professional architect of vision and imagination. Interestingly, it reveals the influence of the Athenian architects Mnesikles and Iktinos. Scopas' affiliation to the Attic School is also echoed by Pliny the Elder, who had difficulty distinguishing his sculptural style from that of the Athenian Praxiteles. Scholars have always tended to associate the pediments and *akroteria* at Tegea with Scopas' workshop. But since Pausanias did not attribute the architectural sculptures of Tegea to Scopas, I chose to disregard them.



Fig. 1. Aphrodite Pandemos, on Roman coin of Elis.

I attempted instead to recover his style by searching coin types for echoes of his cult statues. Two statuary types can be identified with any degree of confidence: Apollo Smintheus in the Troad and Aphrodite Pandemos in Elis (fig. 1). Aphrodite Pandemos on Roman coins of Elis rides a galloping billy goat, her cloak billowing in the wind, giving the impression of flight. Apollo Smintheus is shown on coins of Alexandria Troas from the end of the fourth century B.C. to the fourth century A.D. He is a heavily cloaked figure with chthonic associations. The Smintheus type can be compared to the Giustini Asklepios (fig. 2), which reflects the cult statue of the Athenian Asklepieion, here also attributed to Scopas. Asklepios'

ponderation is closely related to that of the Meleager, attributed to Scopas in the late nineteenth century. Finally, the Pothos, first attributed to Scopas by Furtwaengler, is here associated with the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Megara, where Scopas made a group of Pothos, Eros and Himeros alongside Praxiteles' Peitho and Paregoros. Pothos' torch is appropriate for weddings, and the presence of Peitho, Eros and Himeros recalls wedding iconography.

The new attributions to Scopas, along with the familiar ones of Pothos and Meleager, characterize Scopas as a conservative member of the Attic School, whose style was related to that of Praxiteles. Pothos' Praxitelean traits are explained not only as an attempt to match the style of Praxiteles' adjacent group, but as evidence of close affinity. The passion and fire hitherto considered the landmarks of Scopas' style on account of the pedimental heads of Tegea no longer apply; the heads are here attributed to a local Peloponnesian workshop.

Scopas had a Hellenistic namesake, known to the Romans as Scopas the Younger. His existence is proved by the fragments of a signed statue base, found near the Tiber Rotunda in Rome. That a second Scopas was active in Rome in the Hellenistic period is also suggested by Pliny the Elder, who describes a number of Scopas' statues in the Circus Flaminius. These statues were usually interpreted as war booty and attributed to the fourth century Scopas. But a possible association with patronage by Roman generals of the Republic and the post-Classical iconography of some of these statues indicates a Hellenistic date. The cult statues of Mars and Venus, in particular, commissioned for the temple of Mars built for Brutus Callaicus in 132 B.C. by the Greek architect Hermodorus of Salamis, provide a date for Scopas II. His marine thiasos, a multi-figured, three-dimensional composition in the temple of Neptune, was inconceivable before the second century B.C. And his marble candelabra can only be associated with neo-Attic production.

If we dissociate Scopas' style from the pedimental sculptures of Tegea and distribute his works between a fourth century master and a second century namesake, many apparent contradictions



Fig. 2. Giustini Asklepios.

are resolved—and several new questions are raised.

## Lab

*continued from page 3*

database, and giving a series of seminars on Archaeological Geology, Sediments and Soils, Dating Techniques, and Applications of Stable Isotope Chemistry in Archaeology.

Senior geoarchaeologist Paul Goldberg, University of Texas at Austin Archaeological Research Lab and co-editor of the journal *Geoarchaeology*, visited the Wiener Lab last October as a member of the Demeter Sanctuary Project at Ancient Corinth. He is responsible for soil and sediment micromorphological studies at that site, coordinating with Julie Hansen and Lynn Snyder on palaeobotanical and microfaunal remains, and analyzing sections from Charles Williams' Frankish excavations.

Further work on construction materials used in antiquity is being done by Research Associate Ruth Siddall of University College, London. Her collaboration with archaeologists at Corinth aims to establish material profiles for ancient concretes, mortars, cements and other construction binding materials used throughout the

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## Caskey Bequest Funds Fellowship

Elizabeth G. Caskey (see In Memoriam, *Newsletter*, Fall 1994) bequested to the ASCSA an endowment fund designated for a Fellowship to be named after Bert Hodge Hill. A student from 1900-1903, Bert Hodge Hill later served as School Director for two decades from 1906 to 1926, and for 30 years more as teacher, mentor, and friend to Members of the School. Not the least of his accomplishments as Director were successful negotiations on behalf of the School, first with the Greek government and the Monem Petraki to secure the land on which the Gennadius Library now stands; and then, in 1925, to receive the Greek government's permission to excavate in the Athenian Agora. On his death in 1958, his close friend Carl Blegen memorialized him: "Apart from his unswerving devotion to lofty standards of work and his matchless skill in teaching by the Socratic method, it is also Bert Hill, the kindly understanding friend and counselor, who will never be forgotten by those who knew him." Thanks to the generosity of Elizabeth Caskey, his memory will live on to inspire future generations of School students.

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history of the site. The results of her research will constitute a laboratory handbook and collaboration papers on architectural and construction questions at Corinth.

An exciting development this year has been my collaboration with the Attiko Metro geologists, collecting lithic and clay samples from the ancient river beds and other exposures long covered by urban Athens. These will be incorporated into the Lab's lithic database, and the clays will be used to produce a variety of refined ceramic sample briquettes which will be thin-sectioned for the petrographic collections.

Further enhancing the value of all of these projects has been the establishment of the Wiener Lab's permanent geoarchaeological reference collections and databases. Fully catalogued for use by specialists and non-specialists alike, the collections can be consulted by application to the Laboratory Director.

*Sarah Vaughan,  
Wiener Laboratory Director*

## NEH Fellowship Facilitates Research

*Halford W. Haskell of Southwestern University, who served as Secretary of the School from 1978 through 1980, returned last September as NEH Fellow '94-'95. He writes from his Blegen Library carrel, where he revels in reading, writing and thinking without interruption.*

Athens may be a long way from our home in Texas, but the distance from teaching and committee work has allowed me to devote a full year exclusively to research. Apart from my own work, my "duties" this year were one: a Loring Hall After Tea Talk in February.

My research focuses on the economic history of the Late Bronze Age Aegean. One aspect of my project aims to identify the manufacturing places and the distribution of transport stirrup jars. These vessels, holding some twelve to fourteen liters, were used for olive oil. This project is being conducted in collaboration with the Fitch Laboratory of the British School, our neighbor institution. Mine is a typological study, while colleagues have contributed a chemical fabric analysis at the Fitch Laboratory and petrographic work.

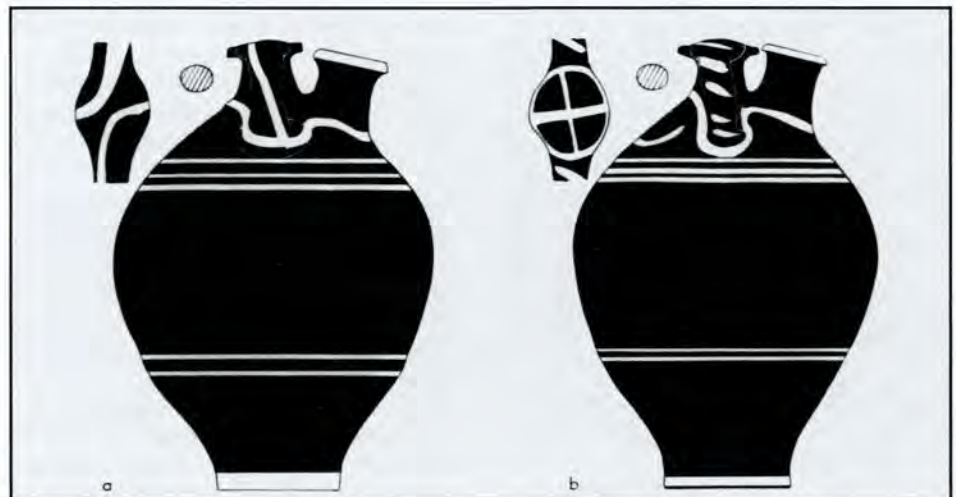
Our work has shown that virtually all stirrup jars used for trade were manufactured on Crete. West Crete, perhaps the port town of Chania, dominated this business, especially jars with Linear B inscriptions. Workshops in central Crete also produced transport jars, including inscribed pieces. Strangely enough, several of the central Cretan vase inscriptions seem to be the work of incompetent scribes, curious in an area with a strong tradition of Linear B tablet writing at Knossos.

I am now broadening my scope to consider other types of archaeological evidence as it relates to the economic history of the Late Bronze Age Aegean. One relatively unexplored area is organic residue analysis, which I expect to initiate soon. Topics of particular interest are the types of olive oil, be they perfumed or plain, that were processed and shipped. Also, the Linear B tablets at Thebes, recently excavated by Vasilis Aravantinos, remind us of the importance of wine in the Mycenaean world.

The NEH fellowship, aided by a Fulbright grant, has also afforded a fair amount of travel: in Greece, to Crete, Rhodes and Thebes; and abroad, to Scotland to work with collaborators, to Sweden and Bulgaria to lecture, and to Germany for a Fulbright grantee conference in Berlin, where I was joined by my wife, Pam (ASCSA '75-'76, '77-'81), and our two boys. They have also had a wonderful year. Pam has been teaching a course at College Year in Athens and the boys' horizons have been expanded by visiting antiquities, speaking Greek and traveling.

Although we anticipate our return to the States, to face the task of building a new house in the Texas countryside, we will leave with memories of a very happy and productive year, both professionally and personally.

While Southwestern University is dedicated to excellence in undergraduate teaching, it lacks the research support found in larger institutions. Without outside support, such as the NEH Fellowship provides, there is little opportunity to conduct intensive research. We owe a debt of thanks to the NEH Fellowship program, and of course to the School, for making our year so memorable.



*Stirrup jars from Crete.*

### Gennadius Library

• While Dennis E. Rhodes, whose many works on early printing include his *Incunabula in Greece* (Munich 1980) dedicated to Francis R. Walton, was at the Library presenting the annual lecture in memory of his friend, he suggested that a catalogue of the Gennadeion's 1300 or so 16th century titles would be of permanent value; and he sat down to write one! He made basic notes for most of the letters of the alphabet in less than a week, and will continue his research on the Library's books in London. It is hoped that this work will bring him back to the Gennadeion often.

• One of the Library's long-standing mysteries has been the identity of the owner for whom our first edition of Homer (see *Newsletter*, Fall 1994) was illuminated. Only his initials, D.M., appear on the first page of the *Iliad*. This past January, Ioanna Phoca, who has been researching a book on the Gennadius Library, solved the mystery. D.M. is the poet and playwright Demetrios Moschos, of Spartan descent, who taught Greek in Corfu and northern Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries. Ms. Phoca was encouraged by Dennis Rhodes to publish an account of her discovery in a bibliographical journal.

• The third annual joint lecture, sponsored by the Friends of the Gennadius Library and the Friends of the British School, was presented this year in Greek, to a full house, by Roderick Beaton, the Korais Professor at King's College, London, on "Kazantzakis and the Greek Tradition." Gennadius himself, it will be remembered, was one of the founders of the Korais Chair.

• The Gennadius Library will be the host, May 2-30, of an exhibition, organized by the Netherlands Institute in Athens and sponsored by Shell Oil, featuring early Dutch books on travel to Greece and philhellenism. Included are volumes from the Gennadius Library and from several libraries in Holland, as well as from the collection of Efstathios Finopoulos in Athens. Both the specialist and interested non-specialist will welcome the richly illustrated catalogue, "To Hellen's Noble Land," edited by Danil Koster, which will include descriptions of all known early Dutch books on the subject; it will be available from Styx Publications, Postbus 2659, NL-9704CR Groningen.

### Important Exhibition of Aldines at Gennadeion

VENETIIS M.CCCC.LXXXXV. OCTAVO MARTII—"Venice 1495, the 8th of March." Thus the colophon of the first dated book from the printing house of Aldus Manutius and the occasion for an exhibition, exactly 500 years later in the Gennadius Library, in celebration of his works. The title of the exhibition, ΡΩΜΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ, ROMANVS ET GRAECORVM STVDIOSVS, comes from one of the colophons of his five-volume Aristotle.

He was in his mid-forties, already a mature scholar, when he founded his press. In the next two decades, until his death in early 1515, he printed and published some sixty Greek books, most of them the first editions of ancient authors—Plato and Aristotle, Sophocles and Euripides, Aristophanes, Herodotus and Thucydides, Plutarch and Lucian, and dozens of ancient grammarians—all painstakingly edited from manuscript codices, often with the help of Greek scholars whose families had fled to Venice from Constantinople or Crete.

The Gennadius Library owns almost sixty books, mostly Greek, that issued from his press. All but three on exhibit were in the collections that Joannes Gennadius (1844-1932) gave to the American School in 1922. One of Aldus' Greek co-workers, Marcus Musurus, who supervised the publication of Aldus' first edition of Pausanias, expressed, in a preface to the book, the hope that travelers might again walk in Pausanias' steps in a free Greece. The history of the realization of this hope is what unifies all of Gennadius' collections, from the early printing of Greek in

### Blegen Library

• In mid-winter, Blegen Librarian Nancy Winter traveled to the United States on a fact-finding tour of over a dozen libraries and research centers.

Given the major shift in library philosophy from acquisitions to information access, her goal in part was to investigate the range of information currently available electronically (including subject databases, catalogues, and document delivery services available via the Internet and on CD-ROM), and the methods used to make it accessible within libraries.

Book conservation is also high on the list of concerns for the Blegen, prompting visits to conservation laboratories. The condition of books in the Blegen, poorer than those in any of the libraries visited, may require the establishment of an in-house conservation laboratory.

Italy to the spread of Greek learning through Europe, to the interest of early travelers, to the liberation of Greece and the establishment of an independent nation. For Gennadius, the work of Aldus and his circle was an important beginning.

Gems to be seen include not only a crisp copy of Aldus' first dated book, the influential grammar of Constantine Lascaris, but also copious unpublished Greek scholia, probably in the hand of Nicolo Leonicensi, one of Aldus' editors, in the margins of Aristotle; Henri Estienne's own annotated copy of the *Editio Princeps* of Thucydides (1502); and the copy of the 1499 *Dioscorides* that once belonged to A.A. Renouard, the authoritative 19th century bibliographer of the Aldine Press. This last volume, beautifully bound by Bozerian le Jeune, was generously lent by Demetrios Kondominas of Athens.

At the opening of the exhibition the distinguished incunabulist Dennis E. Rhodes delivered the 14th Annual Francis R. Walton Lecture, "Paving the way for Aldus Manutius: Greek Books Printed in Italy Before 1495." Its text, along with an introductory article by Ioanna Phoca, "Aldus Manutius, Philhellene," and a detailed description of the Aldines on display, is included in an illustrated catalogue edited by Gennadeion Director, David R. Jordan. It has been generously printed and published by Gregorios Trouphakos of Ekdoseis Trochalia, Grivaion 5, 10680 Athens.

The exhibition itself, which closed on April 22nd, will be the subject of a special program being prepared by the Athenian television channel "Antenna." Stay tuned!

Also on the Blegen Librarian's list of research topics was library organization and staffing, which has already led to a proposed internal restructuring to improve existing services.

The institutions visited include art libraries at the University of Cincinnati, Princeton University, Rutgers University and the Library of Congress; research facilities at the Getty Center, Center for Hellenic Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, and the Institute for Advanced Study; two library consortia, the Research Library Group and the OCLU; book conservation facilities at the Library of Congress, University of Cincinnati, and the Getty Conservation Institute.

Thanks to the generous input from staff at all these institutions, the Blegen Library now can draw on a broad network of experts.

# School Reports

## Concepts of Political Territories in Classical Greece

Space: Not the final frontier for historians of the ancient Mediterranean, but now a popular subject. My dissertation concerns the Greeks' concept of political territories and how they created such space (the creative process is known as political territoriality). Did the Greeks have a view of space fundamentally different from ours? Was the state's territory defined by political "ties" among the regional overlords of the Archaic Age, or did these aristocrats create a new territorial entity which contained all the participating regions and all the space *in between*?

With the help of geographer Robert Sack, the author of *Human Territoriality* (1986), I define *territoriality* as the conjunction of a socially delineated space with a maintaining authority and a corresponding cultural value (e.g., political membership). A territory is a form of expression, since it requires communication of its definition. Therefore, I hope to discover the ancient Greeks' forms of territoriality by tracing their expressions of the political community.

With these premises in mind, I have analyzed treaties which place the authority of the political community with a territory, rather than with people. An example from the end of the fifth century states, "if anyone attacks the land (i.e. rather than 'attacks the people') of the Athenians, an ally must help." The territory alone could decide if attacks on the community had occurred. Territorial expressions in treaties became more frequent during and after the Peloponnesian War when the Athenians began building numerous large forts along the Boeotia-Attica border. As a result, Athenian border forts, their functions and purposes, are important to consider within the context of how the Athenians perceived their polis spatially.

One conclusion is that the Athenians, before the end of the fifth century B.C., placed community authority with the people. The reliance on people, rather than territories, allowed the Athenians to protect those compatriots living beyond the political bounds of the demes of Attica. Later, by the fourth century, the use of territorial expressions, matched with contemporaneous political developments, suggests that the Athenian polis became fixed territorially to Attica.

In addition, I plan to enter the debate over boundary stones, thought by some

historians to mark the borders between Attic demes. Another group believes that Cleisthenes did not mark boundaries, but instead asked villagers to register in major deme center towns, with deme size a by-product of this scheme. At the center of this controversy is the crucial understanding of how the Athenians organized themselves politically within and beyond their polis.

Alex K. Schiller,  
Hirsch Fellow '94-'95

## Hermonax in Context



Fragmentary lekythos attributed to Hermonax, from the Athenian Agora excavations, 470-450 B.C. Athens, Agora P30065.

Ancient ceramics and ceramic decoration have been much discussed within the halls of the American School this year in conjunction with the international conference, "Athenian Potters and Painters," held in Athens in December 1994. It was my privilege, as '94-'95 Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow, to participate in the event while working on my dissertation on the career of Hermonax, an Athenian red-figure vase painter of the early Classical period.

My study reconstructs the career of this gifted draftsman as a representative of the thriving tradition of the Athenian potters' quarter, the *Kerameikos*. His oeuvre is addressed in a broad synthetic manner with attention to the historical, social, cultural and economic contexts in which the vases were created, marketed and used. With over 200 published attributions, Hermonax is clearly one of the more prolific of the vase decorators of Athens, and his signature as draftsman on several pots elo-

quently attests to his awareness of his creative role.

Just as Hermonax has a distinctive artistic personality—so also do the potters with whom he worked in the *Kerameikos*. In order to place Hermonax within the pottery industry of the second quarter of the fifth century, I am attempting to identify the works of the various potters with whom he was associated. Like the hand of a painter, the work of an individual potter may be distinguished through the habitual way that the foot, lip, or handle of a vase is modeled and attached, and through the consistent application of a particular canon of proportions. Thus, I am drawing the profiles of each vase decorated by Hermonax in order to examine the relationships among potters and painters, and to reconstruct the network of associations that constitutes a "workshop."

Hermonax's work offers a dynamic and multi-faceted vision of Athenian cultural experience. As an artist and a craftsman, he epitomizes the emergent spirit of Athens in this era of fundamental reevaluation and growing self-awareness following the victory of the Athenian forces over the invading Persians in 479 B.C.

Lisa V. Benson  
Thompson Fellow '94-'95

## Economy and Society in the Frankish Corinthia

After the Franks took Constantinople in 1204, they divided the rest of the Byzantine Empire into feudal territories yet to be conquered. When they set themselves to the task of taking actual possession of these lands, they faced several problems. In the first place, the Franks were relatively few in number and had to govern a numerically superior Greek population. In doing so, they wished to maintain their ethnicity and sense of cultural identity: They felt themselves distinctly separate and socially superior to the Greeks. They naturally desired, however, to exploit their new lands and territories as efficiently and profitably as possible. This meant establishing modes of interaction and methods of organization that accommodated both their need to extract wealth from the land and their desire to remain unassimilated by the Greek population.

The Corinthia is a particularly useful region in which to analyze the resulting complex and fascinating society. Charles K. Williams, II's excavations of Frankish Corinth continue to provide new information each year, and offer abundant opportunities for topographical fieldwork.

continued on page 10



Keynote speakers, Sir John Boardman and Erika Simon. Photo C. Mauzy.



Conference projectors rolled, thanks to Student Members (from left) Lisa Benson, Anne-Marie Knoblauch, Shawna Leigh, Amy Smith and David Johnson. Photo C. Mauzy

The international conference, "Athenian Potters and Painters," took place at the School from December 1st to December 4th. Dedicated to **John Boardman** and **Erika Simon**, the conference consisted of three days of papers; the opening of an exhibition on vases from the collections of the American and British Schools and drawings by Piet de Jong; a trip to Brauron, and an excursion, led by **Panos Valanakis**, to a pottery workshop in Halandri.



As a special event of the conference, the lecture "Memorable Pictures" was presented by Dietrich von Bothmer (pictured with his wife) at the Goulandris Museum on November 30.

In December 1994, **David R. Jordan**, Director of the Gennadius Library, participated in a symposium, "The Transmission of Knowledge in Antiquity," organized by the University of Rethymnon; as its principal speaker he lectured on Η παράδοση της ελληνικής μαγειρίας.

Field Director of the Corinth Excavations **Charles K. Williams, II**, addressed the Princeton Society of the AIA on December 14th at The Institute for Advanced Study. His subject: the Frankish settlement at Corinth.

The newly-formed Gennadius Library Board of Trustees held its first meeting in Boston on April 3, 1995. Initial members include Chairman **Alan L. Boegehold**, **Diskin Clay**, **Lloyd E. Cotsen**, The Honorable **Michael S. Dukakis**, **Edmund L. Keeley**, and **Constantine Leventis**. During the meeting, the Board discussed long-range plans for the Library and the necessity of a major fund-raising campaign to meet the Library's need for renovation, automation, acquisition, and preservation and conservation.



At the Annual Francis R. Walton Lecture, (from left) David R. Jordan, Gennadeion Director, Speaker Dennis E. Rhodes, and Ioanna Phoca.

**Catherine deG. Vanderpool**, the ASCSA's U.S. Director, attended the January board meeting of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, held at The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Discussion centered on the impact on member institutions of possible funding cut-backs at the National Endowments for the Humanities and the Arts. While current federal funding for the ASCSA amounts to a very small percentage of its annual budget, the cut-backs will have an impact on future plans in areas such as fellowships or library improvements.





*Yannis Mandelos at his retirement party on February 23, 1995. Photo M. Mauzy.*

The end of an epoch came with the retirement, in February 1995, of **Yannis Mandelos**, who joined the staff of the Genadius Library in 1966. Officially responsible for bringing books to readers, it was he to whom the library turned for a thousand other tasks: he was xeroxer, photographer, microfilmer, electrician, finder of anything lost, and even, when the new wings were being built in the early '70s, resident guardian, camping out in the library to protect its books at night. In July 1992, a reader requested one of the library's rare books, a volume with the call number GT510B. His remark: "GT510B—[since] I began, that was the very first rare book I delivered!"



*The American Ambassador to Greece, Thomas Niles, at the reception following the February 7th lecture, "The Planning of Roman Corinth, 44 B.C.," given by Whitehead Professor David Romano. Photo C. Mauzy.*



*The desert city of Palmyra, which reached the acme of prosperity under the rebel Queen Zenobia in the third century A.D., was the final stop on the School's eight-day Syrian trip last December, guided by Muhammed el Kholi, former Curator of Islamic Art at the National Museum of Damascus and currently a professor at the University of Damascus, the trip introduced twenty-three ASCSA staff and members to a cross-section of Syrian history from the prehistoric up to the present. Photo C. Vanderpool.*



**Robert Pirie**, a Trustee of the American Academy in Rome and friend of the ASCSA, has funded an annual joint lecture series whereby each institution will send a member to speak at the other. In 1995, **Charles K. Williams, II** represented the ASCSA in Rome, with **Malcolm Bell, III**, Mellon Professor at the AAR, coming to Athens to lecture on the topic, "The Motya Charioteer and Attic Sculpture of the Early Fifth Century B.C."

In October, **Jackie Dooley**, formerly Head of Collections Cataloguing at the Getty Center for the History of Art and Humanities, and now Head of Special Collections and University Archives at the University of California at Irvine, traveled to Athens to analyze the needs of the ASCSA's archives in the Blegen and Genadius Libraries. Her preliminary assessment was the prelude to hiring a professional archivist, funded in part by a three-year Department of Education grant.



*"Names on Knidian Amphora Stamps" was the subject of the January 17 lecture in memory of Virginia Grace, delivered by Carolyn Koehler (second from left) and Philippa Matheson (right), pictured with Miss Grace's close associates, Andreas Demoulinis (left) and Maria Savatianou-Petrapoulakou (second from right). Photo C. Mauzy.*

## News from the Publications Office

Two new publications have very recently appeared in print and at least two more are expected to appear by the end of 1995. A catalogue of publications came out in December 1994 and can be obtained from the Princeton Publications Office or at the School in Athens.

Recent publications:

- *The East Side of the Agora: The Remains Beneath the Stoa of Attalos (The Athenian Agora XXVII)*, by Rhys F. Townsend. \$120.00. 1995.
- *International Conference on Greek Architectural Terracottas of the Classical and Hellenistic Periods (Hesperia Supplement XXVII)*, ed. by Nancy A. Winter. \$120.00. 1994.

Books scheduled to appear during 1995:

- *The Pottery of Lerna IV (Lerna III)*, by Jeremy B. Rutter, with contributions by E.C. Banks, P.P. Betancourt, G.H. Myer, S.J. Vaughan, R.E. Jones, M. Attas, and R.G.V. Hancock. Expected July 1995.
- *Lawcourts at Athens: Sites, Buildings, Equipment, Procedure, and Testimonia (The Athenian Agora XXVIII)*, by Alan L. Boegehold, John McK. Camp II, Mabel Lang, David R. Jordan, and Rhys F. Townsend. Expected December 1995.

A revised version of the German edition of Agora Picture Book 16, *Die Agora von Athen, Kurzer Führer*, came out in February.

## U.S. Team Excavates on the Black Sea

In 1992, Joseph Coleman Carter (ASCSA SS '61 and Member '64-'65), Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Texas at Austin, visited the Chersonesos Museum where he delivered a paper comparing the chorai of Metaponto, Italy with Chersonesos. His visit was the first by a Western archaeologist in nearly eighty years, and was the prelude to a joint excavation which he led last year.

In June of 1994, a team from the University of Texas began a joint excavation with the State Historical and Archaeological Reserve of Chersonesos, an area well-known in archaeological literature. The Ukrainian/Russian team under Galina Nikolaenko, Vice Director of the Reserve, has for many years been involved in the exploration of the *chora* or territory, on which is situated the rapidly growing port city of Sevastopol, headquarters of the Black Sea fleet. It is one of the best preserved examples (with Metaponto in southern Italy) of ancient Greek land division and agricultural production.

A major objective of this first joint campaign was the excavation of a Greek farmhouse from the Hellenistic period. It was chosen because of its manageable size and its location in the heart of an area that the Reserve's Director, Leonid Marchenko, hopes to develop as an archaeological park before it is engulfed in Sevastopol.

After four weeks of work, much of the plan of a square structure approximately twenty meters on a side, with a central tower, had emerged. The tower, circa late fourth century B.C., was subsequently rein-

forced by an "anti-battering ram" on its south face, and would have served both for the storage of crops produced on the twenty-six hectare allotment, and for defense. Many problems of chronology and interpretation remain for the second campaign, scheduled for June and July 1995. Russian/Ukrainian interest in the chora began in the early twentieth century when the historian Rostovzeff encouraged the first excavations; ours is a natural extension of the twenty years of interdisciplinary research by the Texas team in the chorai of Metaponto and Croton in southern Italy.

In addition, the Texas team has undertaken to study for publication some 200 grave stelai and architectural elements from the Hellenistic necropolis of Chersonesos, artifacts which are among the outstanding treasures in the Museum. Excavated in 1961 and 1970 from the city's fortifications, they have retained much of their original polychrome decoration, outstanding evidence for that aspect of Greek art and architecture about which we know least: the use of color. The stelai are comparable in form to fourth century Attic examples, and find parallels in decoration among those from Pegasai and Vergina. The inscribed stelai, such as two examples set up by doctors (one an immigrant from Tenedos), are especially interesting for the light they shed on colonial society.

It is no exaggeration to say that the recent opening to the West is, for classical archaeology, an historic opportunity, one which goes far beyond the obvious scientific interest.

## Planning

*continued from page 1*

an HP inkjet plotter for color drawings. The Education Department of AutoDESK, Inc. has donated a copy of AutoCAD to the School, and able assistance in computer matters has been offered by Anne Stewart, ASCSA Computer Liaison, and by Leslie Kaplan of the University of Pennsylvania.

Already underway are three-dimensional drawings of selected architectural blocks from the Hephaestion in Athens, by J.B. Summitt, University of Michigan; a study of the relationship of the ports of Corinth, Lechaion and Cenchræi, by Philip Kaplan, University of Pennsylvania; and maps and architectural drawings of Hadrian's aqueduct in Athens, by Shawna Leigh, University of Pennsylvania.

In cooperation with John McK. Camp II, Director of the Athenian Agora, and Richard Anderson, Agora Architect, we also held a field practicum on the use of an electronic total station in connection with an architectural and topographical survey. The practicum introduced the class to all aspects of survey, from the observation and recording of points in the Agora to seeing the drawing plotted on the computer at the School.

Other sessions included a survey of monuments along the Panathenaic Way and a day trip to Corinth to examine aspects of the city, harbors and landscape that had been discussed during the term.

My spare time has been spent working on a Corinth volume studying the Roman colony of 44 B.C., as well as on final publication, with Stephen Miller, of the Nemea Stadium.

All in all, this has been a wonderful year!

## Corinthia

*continued from page 7*

My dissertation topic is economy and society in the Frankish Corinthia and my research is primarily textual in nature. Though I plan to make use of archaeological and topographical data, I am preparing a translation and commentary on a 14th century document in the Gennadius Library that can best be described as an accountant's "work-book." The language is a problematic medieval Italian that continues to employ some Byzantine financial terminology. Translation of the document will open a valuable source of information on such questions as medieval land holding, feudal relationships, economic structures, and interaction between the Greek population and their Frankish lords.

Frederick A. Schultz  
Gennadeion Fellow '94-'95

## Highlights

*continued from page 3*

foundations and marble superstructure indicate that the Temenos was twice as wide as had been previously thought, and comprised two identical halls entered from a deep Ionic porch. The porch had projecting prostyle wings at east and west, each probably with four columns in the façade and one on each side. The Ionic entablature of the façade, architrave, frieze, dentils, geison, and sima, was carried around the whole building. It was thus roofed and, therefore, unlikely to be a "Temenos." It is evident that this structure, both the earliest and largest marble building in the Sanctuary, must have dominated its architectural focus not only when first constructed, but throughout antiquity.

The University of Toronto's excavations, under Joseph Shaw, continued in the Minoan town of Kommos in Crete. Work concentrated on clarification of two monumental ashlar civic buildings; Late Minoan Building T, the larger of the two, and Building P, Late Minoan IIIA2. The highlight of the season was the full exposure of a monumental Late Minoan I stoa facing the central court of T from the south. It originally consisted of six wooden columns set upon cylindrical stone bases. The Late Minoan I stoa was matched by another found exactly across from it, bordering the north edge of the court. The north stoa collapsed during Late Minoan I, after which part of it became a center for bronzeworking.

Excavations in *synergasia* were continued by Kostis Davaras, the Ephor of East Crete, and Jeffrey Soles, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, on the island of Mochlos in East Crete; and by myself and Metaxia Tsipopoulou, Ephoreia of East Crete, at Halasmenos on the north end of the Isthmus of Ierapetra. Surveys were conducted by Jack Davis, University of Cincinnati, and Fred Cooper, University of Minnesota, at Pylos; by Fred Cooper and Joseph Alcherms, University of Minnesota, on the Frankish and later monuments of the northwestern Morea; and by L. Vance Watrous, SUNY at Buffalo, in the area of Gournia in East Crete. Surveys in *synergasia* were conducted in the nomos of Preveza by James Wiseman, Boston University, and the Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at Ioannina; at Actium by William Murray, University of South Florida, and the Ephoreia of Underwater Archaeology; and at Eliki by Steven Soter, Smithsonian Institution, Dora Katsonopoulou, and Stavros Papamarinopoulos.

## 1994 Summer Seminar Held at Isthmia

*Timothy E. Gregory (ASCSA '67-'68, Gennadeion Fellow '74-'75, Kress Professor '79-'81), Director of the Ohio State University Excavations at Isthmia and ASCSA Managing Committee Member, reports on last summer's successful NEH-funded seminar at Isthmia.*

The Summer Seminar for College Teachers, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Ohio State University Excavations at Isthmia, was a unique educational program organized by one of the School's ongoing excavation projects. While most NEH Summer Seminars are held at universities in the United States, the Isthmia program required the participants to come to Greece and experience a practical, hands-on introduction to the methods of archaeological fieldwork. The twelve members of the seminar came from a variety of American colleges and universities and represented disciplines that are, for the most part, close to classical archaeology: ancient history, classical languages, art, New Testament studies—as well as a few that are a little further removed, such as English and African history!

The teachers began work with "site reports" on various monuments in the Corinthia that had already been published. They were each given an old trench to "excavate"—that is, they had to make use of the original excavation notebooks, photographs, drawings, and actual context material, to write a report on what had

been found and how it fit into the broader archaeological history of the site.

Later the seminar moved its focus to projects connected with the OSU Excavations at Isthmia. In all ways the participants became regular members of the excavation staff: they had chores to do, they sorted pottery, worked on the computers, took part in weekend trips, and attended the regular reading groups in Greek and Latin.

Perhaps most important, they learned how difficult and painstaking archaeological research usually is, and how the archaeological record does not always speak clearly to us. Nonetheless, they all came away from the experience invigorated and ready to pass on to their students the fruits of working with an excavation in Greece.

The OSU Excavations at Isthmia believes it has a responsibility to open its records to scholars and students in various fields, and the NEH seminar was one way to fulfill that responsibility. In the words of one of the participants, "Did my trip to Greece make a difference to me, and if so, will it matter to the world at large? In both cases, a resounding yes!"



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## ASCSA Alumnae Attend NEH Seminar in Rome

*Linda Jones Roccas (ASCSA SS'78, Rutgers University) attended the 1994 Summer Seminar for College Teachers held in Rome, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.*

The NEH Seminar, "The Roman Art of Emulation," held last summer at the American Academy in Rome, brought together sixteen seminar participants under directors Elaine Gazda and Miranda Marvin. Among the twelve scholars and two student assistants were five alumnae of the ASCSA: I was joined by Mary Hollinshead ('69-'70), Caroline Houser ('72-'74), Carol Mattusch ('71-'74, '75-'76), and Elizabeth Bartman (SS'75).

Certainly the best place to investigate the problems of Roman copies and versions of Greek works is in Rome itself. Group trips to museums several times a week and short site reports were followed by discussion sessions at the Academy. The ASCSA alumnae contribution was particularly significant when it came to discussion of

Greek methods of repetition and copying in vase painting and small-scale bronze or terra-cotta sculpture.

We also traveled: in Naples we visited the over-one hundred year old bronze foundry, the Fonderia Chiurazzi, which made the modern copies of the Herculaneum bronzes for the J. Paul Getty Museum. At Carrara, the group toured the still-busy quarries where Michelangelo once worked, and a visit to a sculptors' workshop gave us first-hand knowledge of modern copying with electric tools.

Thanks to the NEH and the Seminar Directors, we had an extraordinary and unforgettable experience, and began dreaming of a seminar in Athens on Roman sculpture in Greece.



# Rediscovering the Athenian Long Walls

David H. Conwell (ASCSA '87-'88, '90-'91, *The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania*), currently a Research Associate with the Corinth Computer Project, looks back on the long-lost Athenian Long Walls.

During the Classical period three great walls, each some six kilometers long, joined Athens with her harbors at Phaleron and Piraeus. While their historic and strategic importance is well known, modern scholarship has customarily lamented their disappearance. In fact, the Long Walls do survive, as explored in my dissertation, *The Athenian Long Walls: Chronology, Topography and Remains* (University of Pennsylvania, 1992).

Built in the mid-fifth century B.C., the Long Walls were the key to Athens' "Perikleian" strategy during the Peloponnesian War. Faced with annual enemy invasions, the residents of Attica withdrew behind the fortifications at Athens. Provisions were brought by sea to Piraeus, then up to Athens via the safe space formed by the Long Walls. The Peloponnesian alliance defeated the Athenians nevertheless, and in 404 B.C. the walls were razed.

By 394 B.C. the Athenians were rebuilding the structures, with the exception of the single wall to Phaleron. The twin Piraic Long Walls were restored again in the 330s B.C. After repairs at the very end of the fourth century, the structures passed out of use.

As late as early modern times, the Long Walls were clearly visible to travelers between Piraeus and Athens. Later, the walls suffered the impact of Athens' expansion as the capital city of post-Ottoman Greece and by 1905 they had, according to Walther Judeich, "almost completely disappeared."

Since 1958, excavations have turned up some twenty-five known sections of the

two Piraic Long Walls, most of which are among those described by early observers. Three to four isodomic courses of Piraeus limestone blocks are laid in rows consisting of either headers or stretchers. Apart from remains built in this "solid-block" technique, there are at least two types of "in-filled" construction, with either hammer-dressed ashlar blocks or trapezoidal-polygonal masonry encasing rubble mixed with earth.

Literary, epigraphic and archaeological sources demonstrate that the superstructures were formed from mudbricks, so the extant remains must belong to the Long Walls' substructures. Finds include curtain walls, towers, and stairways by which one ascended the wall-walks. For lack of published stratigraphic evidence, only architectural arguments can date the various types of remains. Thus the trapezoidal-polygonal substructures can be assigned to phases 1-1a (circa 460-before 431 B.C.), the hammer-dressed, in-filled remains to phase 2 (later 390s B.C.), and the solid-block Long Walls to phase 3 (330s B.C.). Of the fourth and final phase (307-304 B.C.), which focused on the roofs over the wall-walks, nothing has yet been identified.

In sum, however little known to the general public and even to scholars, the Athenian Long Walls do still exist beneath the urban sprawl of modern Athens. Far from lost forever, these great structures have their own substantial contribution to make to our knowledge of both Athenian topography and military architecture.



David H. Conwell with tower, in the remains of Section S2 of the Long Walls of Athens.

## Pottery

*continued from page 1*

Agora over the past 60 years. There are about 1300 inventoried pieces, along with many times that number in uninventoried fragments, almost all of it stored in the dark and (as I write, in February) decidedly chilly basement of the Stoa of Attalos, the Museum of the Agora excavations. There sit shelf upon shelf of water jugs, stew pots, frying pans, steamers, braziers, grills, mortars, basins, storage bins, crocks, tubs, funnels, decanters—in short, everything needed to set up housekeeping with a little light industry on the side.

The first task is simply getting to know the collection: finding the individual pots and extracting them from their dusty and crowded storage space; arranging for cleaning and repair (with the cheerful and generous help of the Agora staff); and organizing them into a coherent typology. One intriguing fact that has already emerged is that what we would conventionally call "pottery" is only part of the story. Clay is a wonderfully malleable and inexpensive material, and the ancient Greeks used it to make a wide variety of implements. A heavy disk that at first sight looks like a lid may be a "bat," a simple device placed on a potter's wheel so that delicate shapes can be removed without damage while the clay is still soft. It adds to the excavation's collection of potter's tools and reminds us that the Agora was located in that part of town which ancient Athenians called the *Kerameikos*, or potters' quarter.

A totally enclosed, pear-shaped pot is identified by a vertical slot near the top as a coin bank, much like those that can still be bought in shops near the Agora today. A deep, flat-bottomed basin with comb-like scorings on its interior, long called by the descriptive nickname "umbrella stand," turns out to be a beehive, the interior scorings providing a secure anchor for the honeycombs. Fragments of about a dozen of these have been catalogued at the Agora (it's anyone's guess how many more lurk among the uninventoried material—but that's a project for the future). Did the Athenians keep bees right in the city, cheek by jowl with the Agora? When landing at Hellenikon airport last week I noticed a group of beehives right at the end of the runway—so modern analogy suggests that urban sprawl does not preclude apiculture.

As my work evolves, I hope to find other such clues to details of life around the Hellenistic Agora; the size of the collection ensures that I will enjoy many more happy seasons of exploration and discovery in the basement of the Stoa of Attalos.

## In Memoriam

### Frederick Coolidge Crawford 1891-1994

His was an uncommonly long life full of public successes, from a *magna cum laude* at Harvard in 1913 to Chairman of the Board of TRW beginning in 1953. Fred Crawford's career has been well documented elsewhere; he was the sole living American, from a total of only three, to be elected to the National Business, Aviation, and Automotive Halls of Fame. But here we write of his distinguished association with the School.

Ward Canaday persuaded him to join the Trustees in 1957 and Fred delighted in this connection from that time on. It was so refreshingly different from his usual activities. He took Dorothy and Homer Thompson on a cruise of the Aegean and found both ancient and modern Greece much to his liking. He enjoyed Dick Howland, Kelly Simpson, Charlie Morgan, and Virginia Grace; and Rebecca and Henry Robinson's charming gatherings in the School garden. He became President of the Trustees in 1963, Chair-

man in 1971, and Chairman *Emeritus* in 1975.

Fred reached age 90 in 1981, the School's centennial year. "My greatest pleasure in all these years with you," he said then, "beyond helping this unique educational institution to grow, has been the wonderful memories, the stimulating events, the warm friendships, the pure joy that has enriched my life." In 1991 this indefatigable Vermonter gave an unforgettable 100th birthday party in Cleveland for all his friends, and danced with Kay, beloved wife and companion of his last 20 years.

In June of 1990, at a ceremony in Loring Hall, the saloni was officially named for Frederick Crawford. On this occasion Trustee President, Hunter Lewis, likened Fred to Odysseus, with his phenomenal brainpower, shrewd realism, remarkable memory and prodigious energy. "But Fred," he said, "now in his 99th year, is also our American Nestor, source of wise counsel, and inexhaustible teller of tales from the past."

Fred's generosity, his inimitable humor and his keen business sense have served the School well. "It's a pity," he once wrote with tongue in cheek, "not to use all my vast store of wisdom, but I want a few friends at the end." He has many.

### James Ingram Merrill 1926-1995

The late poet, James Ingram Merrill, was for years a generous contributor to the Gennadius Library. A number of his poems reflect his knowledge and love of Greece, as for example, "The Charioteer of Delphi," which begins:

Where are the horses of the sun?

Their masters's green bronze hand,  
empty of all but a tangle of reins,  
seems less to call  
His horses back than to wait out their  
run.

Before he died Mr. Merrill gave outright to the School the house he owned in Athens at 44 Athenaiou Ephebou, which is known to many as the sometime residence of John Camp, Rob Loomis and others.

Doreen C. Spitzer

### Sterling Dow 1903-1995

Sterling Dow, who was born November 19, 1903 and died January 9, 1995, taught generations of students, many of them his contemporaries or seniors. He told them new things about Hellenic antiquity, and he showed them the ways by which they too could make their own discoveries. A summary of his career and some of the honors he won can be found on pp. ix-xi of *Studies Presented to Sterling Dow on His Eightieth Birthday*, 1984, followed by a bibliography on pp. xix-xxxvi. A list of his students on p. xxxvi is arbitrary in that it does not include all those who learned from his lectures, from his written work, and from simply being nearby when he was talking about a monument or a text. There are, for instance, all those at the School in '66-'67 when he was Annual Visiting Professor. Again, an archaeologist reading in excavation files at Corinth is apt to find concise notations in Sterling Dow's unmistakable hand, dating from his time at the School in the early '30's. It is a notable index that the students who wrote

doctoral dissertations under his direction all know one another and many continue to collaborate on one project or another. What is offered here is a personal memoir, written by a student who remembers him as a generous and loyal friend and as a teacher who never stopped being intensely interested. And he first introduced me to the School.

In retrospect, one sees him playing tennis at Cambridge, or walking briskly, full of anticipation, in the direction of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, or convening students in the School garden to try their hands at the actual inscribing of marble, and of course making squeezes. He would beat the wet filter paper long and manfully, "Air bubbles are the enemy," his justly famous dictum.

There was also his self-possession. One night in New York after being up very late, he and I slept on couches in the cavernous living room of our host. I had to get up early, while it was still quite dark, to leave for somewhere. As I felt my way silently toward the door, I came up against a low table. I reached down and felt some change. I muttered to myself, "I wonder

whose this is?" and SD said in a normal speaking voice, "Under the circumstances, I think I should say it is mine." Here was the old warrior speaking, instantly alert, the whole situation in his grasp.

He said to me, a day or so into one of his visits to Athens, "The thing to watch out for here is the air. It fills you with confidence so that you take on more than you can do." This almost boyish exhilaration (with its mature mistrust, to be sure) was more characteristic of the man than the granitic face that some thought they saw. Not that this last was wholly illusion: I once waited for him to appear at a lunch we had scheduled and he was late. I began to worry since he was in his mid-eighties at the time, and one never knows. He did arrive, however, and said in explanation, "Had two cavities filled. No novocaine. Hah! That's the way to do it. Ready for lunch." On my first interview with Barnaby Keeney, President of Brown University at the time but once a graduate student in History at Harvard, he said to me, "Sterling wrote you a good letter. He makes you sound like a partner. That's

*continued on page 15*

## Alison Frantz 1903-1995

The career of Alison Frantz was woven of three related strands, each equally distinguished. From Smith College in 1924, with a degree in Classics, to the American Academy in Rome, to Princeton with the Index of Christian Art (1927-1929) and the influence of Rufus Morey, to Athens just as the School was beginning excavation of the Agora, appointed staff photographer in 1934, and still listed as Research Fellow in the 1994-1995 School Directory.

In addition to photographing all aspects of this major excavation, Alison assisted colleagues outside the Agora. In the uneasy summer of 1939 Carl Blegen turned up in Athens with some 600 tablets from the Palace of Nestor, inscribed in Linear B. They were to be deposited for safe-keeping in the Bank of Greece, but first they must be photographed, and quickly. In two hectic days Alison produced photos of the entire lot. Prints were made available leading ultimately to the decipherment by Ventris, and recognition as the earliest known records written in the Greek Language.

Photographing Greek sculpture became Alison Frantz's chief specialty. Her complete honesty in recording it, rarely resorting to artificial light and eschewing the use of color, appealed to leading students of archaic and classical sculpture to whose books her photographs lend great distinction. When new evidence for Late Antique, Byzantine and Turkish Athens came to light in the Agora excavations, Alison wrote on the architecture and ceramics of these periods also, culminating in *The Athenian Agora, Late Antiquity: A.D. 267-700*. Her excavation on Sikinos in 1967, given in a charming account to the American Philosophical Society in 1984,



Parthenon frieze. Photo by A. Frantz.

received the Society's medal for best paper of the year.

Less well-known perhaps, but equally characteristic of her versatility, was her diplomatic role (1942-1945) with the Office of Strategic Services, keeping Washington informed of developments in Greece. In support of the Greek War Relief Organization she co-authored with lifelong friend and colleague, Lucy Talcott, *This Is Greece* (1941), a compilation of photographs by members and friends of the School. As Cultural Attaché, she was active in setting up the Fulbright Exchange Program in Greece and reviving the Athens Symphony Orchestra, whose concerts she had so enjoyed before the war.

Alison was the youngest of five children. Until she was 15, she was schooled at home by her mother, Mrs. Alfred J.

Frantz, a Scots lady of extraordinary gifts and character and great personal charm, all of which were liberally bestowed on Alison. Her side of a 23-year correspondence with her mother is a testimony to the mutually delighted relationship between them. She was devoted to her large family of which she was the last remaining member; fortunately there are many nieces, nephews and grands.

In her long and fruitful life Alison Frantz accomplished just about everything she wanted to do. She recently had given to the School all of her Classical Greek negatives—over 3,000 of them. The negatives of post-Classical subjects she had presented, a few days before her accident, to the Program in Hellenic Studies at Princeton. Her published photos are readily accessible in journals and books. When we look at her superb photographs of, say, the Parthenon frieze, we will think of her slight figure precariously perched up there at many different times of day, on many days, getting the light and shadow just right, truly to reveal the texture of the marble. We shall remember her, a *soignée* and handsome lady, presiding over the Princeton Archaeological Society with gracious wit and felicitous phrase. We will perhaps see her at work in her Princeton home among the piles of books and photographs, with Pamina companionably curled up nearby. Her hallmark was "truth before beauty" in her work, but in her own person she achieved a happy union of both those virtues.

Homer A. Thompson



Alison Frantz in old Agora workrooms, 1930's.



View of Delphi. Photo by A. Frantz.

## Dow

*continued from page 13*

good. He used to scare the hell out of me.”

In his apartment in Cambridge, in November 1993 when he was ninety, I asked about the housekeeping. He said that he was pleased with a woman who came in to clean. “She never disturbs me when I am working...or when I appear to be working.” Why that pause and then the qualification? I felt I could almost see what prompted it. He would be sitting with pen and paper and book in front of him but he might for a moment have gone off on an excursion, possibly to his house in Kennebunkport, Maine, or to some past theatrical evening at the Tavern Club, and so he was in fact not actually working. But there was the cleaning woman tip-toeing about as though he were. The qualification was a rueful acknowledgement of his (if only for a moment) lapsed state. Work was his salvation. Work and love kept him sane and steadfast by Lib’s side during all the last painful years of her life.

He had a story he liked to tell: A very rich old alumnus continued to say no when President Lowell asked him to provide for Harvard in his will. Finally after some years an exasperated president said to him, “After all, you can’t take it with you.” Whereupon the old man said, “Well then, I won’t go.” The joy with which Sterling Dow would pronounce the punch line certified his identification of himself with the old man. He did sometimes give the impression that he would not in fact go. Certainly memories of him will not.

*Alan L. Boegehold,  
Brown University*



## Volunteer Inventories Whitehead Collection

Elizabeth A. Whitehead, President of the Board of Trustees from 1975 until her death in 1983, did many excellent things for the ASCSA. The first *Newsletter*, in the fall of 1977, was her inspiration. This issue is delighted to report that in her will she gave all of her archaeological books—a wide-ranging collection—to the School she so ably served. Some thirty-seven large boxes were put in storage on arrival, awaiting inventory and allocation. But who would do this job?!

Enter Julia Rounds, Mrs. Stephen Rounds of West Windsor, New Jersey. From Haghios Kosmas in northern Epirus, she met and married her husband, a Cornell graduate, when he was working in Greece

for the World Council of Churches after World War II. They returned to the U.S. in 1954, and in 1975 came to New Jersey, where she met a number of Princeton Philhellenes and archaeologists.

A call for volunteers for John Coleman’s excavation at Halai caught Julia’s eye in the Cornell Alumnae/i News. She applied, was interviewed and accepted, and will return this summer for her fifth season as a valuable member of the Halai team.

“Doing whatever I can to help the School and the progress of archaeology in my native country,” was her response when asked about the book inventory. So began her task of going through each of the thirty-seven boxes and listing their contents with

patience and accuracy.

The books, journals, reports, catalogues, slides, encyclopedias, dictionaries and guides constitute over 500 entries. Of Chinese, Mayan, Irish, Turkish, Italian, Iranian, Arabic, Russian, Danish and African, as well as English and American origin, the collection includes the subjects of archaeology, literature, art, philosophy, fiction, and travel.

Thanks to this generous windfall from the late Betsy Whitehead, and to Julia Rounds’ very welcome assistance, the Publications Office and the Blegen Library will be able to choose, from the complete typed list, what is appropriate for the School’s needs.

*Doreen C. Spitzer*

For the first time in its history, Bryn Mawr College has a man heading its Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Professor and Chairman of the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology **James C. Wright**, ASCSA Member '72-'78, Secretary of the ASCSA '75-'78 and current Managing Committee Member, will begin his five-year term as Graduate Dean this July. An expert in Minoan and Mycenaean archaeology, he has directed the Nemea Valley Archaeology Project in the Peloponnese since 1984.

**Laura C. Ford**, ASCSA SS '69, Associate Provost at Wake Forest University, writes from the perspective of a liberal, a feminist, and a mainstream academic administrator in her book, *Liberal Education and the Canon: Five Great Texts Speak to Contemporary Social Issues*, Camden House, 1994. Her broad background, a Ph.D. in classics from Princeton University and a J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School, allows her to combine a classicist's intimate

familiarity with the texts (Homer, Plato, Shakespeare, the King James Bible, and the American founding documents) with a lawyer's grasp of social issues in forming her argument for maintaining the great books of the Western tradition as the centerpiece of a liberal arts education.

**Katherine Schwab**, ASCSA SS '87 and Managing Committee Member from Fairfield University, has spent the last several years directing the restoration of the University's Cast Collection, originally donated by The Metropolitan Museum of Art. The culmination of the project was the exhibition, "Casting the Past," which opened last November 4th at Fairfield's Regina Quick Center for the Arts. The opening reception was preceded by a lecture, "Memory, Taste and Inquiry: The History of Plaster Casts," presented by **Bonna D. Wescoat**, ASCSA SS '78, of the Art History Department of Emory University.

## ASCSA Schedules Sculpture Conference for 1996

The ASCSA is organizing a conference on "Regional Schools in Hellenistic Sculpture," to be held in Athens on March 15-16, 1996. There will be a day trip on March 17th. The aim of the conference is to stimulate comparisons among the local characteristics in original sculptures in the Hellenic/Hellenized world between the death of Alexander and the Battle of Actium.

Among the artists' workshops up for discussion are Athens, Melos, Rhodes, Cos, Samothrace, and Pergamon, all examined from the point of view of marble, technique and iconography. The conference addresses, too, whether or not workshops are indeed distinguishable.

For more information, please contact the Director, ASCSA, 54 Soudias St., GR-106 76 Athens, Greece; Fax 011-301-725-0584.

*Herodes Atticus and the City of Athens: Patronage and Social Conflict under the Antonines*, written by **Jennifer Tobin**, ASCSA '86-'87 and Kress Fellow '87-'88, was published this year by J.C. Gieben, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The book examines Herodes' position as the wealthiest citizen of Athens. While it considers the motives and mechanisms of his benefactions, it also highlights the political and social currents of second century A.D. Athens.

## NEH Announces Deadlines

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced revised deadlines for the following program, of possible interest to ASCSA members:

- The NEH Archaeology Program - October 1, 1995
- The NEH Basic Research Projects Program - March 15, 1996
- The NEH Conferences Program - December 15, 1995
- Summer Stipends - October 1, 1995
- Dissertation Grants - October 16, 1995

For applications and further information contact: Interpretive Research, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506; telephone: 202-606-8210; fax: 202-606-8204; e-mail: [glucas@neh.fed.us](mailto:glucas@neh.fed.us).



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