
Historic Figures of the American School



FOUNDED 1881

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS



The American School grounds

HISTORIC FIGURES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

The expansion of the student center gives us the opportunity to honor many of the influential figures of our storied past. Below are some suggestions for room-naming possibilities. Benefactors can also name an area for a key member of the school's present, or as a personal or family tribute.



Alfred Raymond Bellinger (1893–1978). Classicist, numismatist, and professor at Yale University. Bellinger studied at Yale University (B.A. 1917, Ph.D. 1925). He attended the American School in 1925–1926. From 1926 until his retirement in 1962, he taught classics, history, and numismatics at Yale University. A dedicated member of the School's Managing Committee, he served as its chair for a term of five years (1960–1965). A leading authority in numismatics, Bellinger was the author of many books about ancient coinage, including a monograph on the coins from Yale University's excavations at Dura-Europos (1949).



Carl William Blegen (1887–1971). Renowned archaeologist and professor at the University of Cincinnati. Blegen earned his B.A. from the University of Minnesota (1904) and his Ph.D. from Yale University (1920). He came to Greece in 1909 to attend the School's program. From 1912 until 1927 he held many positions at the School, from secretary (1912–1920) and assistant director (1920–1926) to acting director (1926–1927). Blegen was involved with the American Red Cross in relief work in Bulgaria and Macedonia (1918–1919), for which he was honored with the Order of the Savior by the Greek state. In 1927 he joined the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, where he taught classics and archaeology until his retirement in 1957. Blegen excavated many sites in the Argolid and Corinthia, but he is best known for his excavations at Troy (1932–1938) and at Pylos (1939, 1952–1969), where he discovered the so-called Palace of Nestor, hundreds of Linear B tablets, and unique frescoes. In 1965 he became the first recipient of the AIA's Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement.



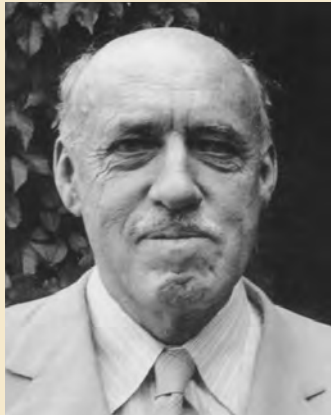
Alan Lindley Boegehold (1927–2015). Classicist, poet, translator, and professor at Brown University. Educated at the University of Michigan (B.A. 1950) and at Harvard University (M.A. 1954, Ph.D. 1958), Boegehold taught classics at Brown University from 1960 until his retirement in 2001. He had a life-long relationship with the American School, as student (1955–1957), director of numerous summer sessions, chair of the Managing Committee (1990–1998), and trustee (1998–2003). He was the author of many articles and books, including *The Lawcourts at Athens (Agora XXVIII)* (1995) and *When a Gesture Was Expected* (1999). Boegehold also wrote poetry (publishing three collections of poems), and translated 166 of Constantine Cavafy's poems (2009). In 2011 he became the first recipient of the School's Aristeia Award.



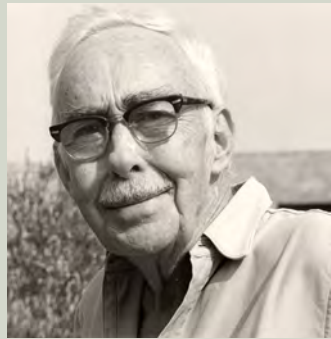
Agnes Baldwin Brett (1876–1955). Numismatist and curator at the American Numismatic Society. Brett received her B.A. from Barnard College (1897) and her M.A. from Columbia University (1900). She then studied for two years at the American School (1900–1902), where she discovered her interest in numismatics, eventually becoming the first female curator at the American Numismatic Society (1910–1913). In addition to her interest in ancient numismatics, she also studied contemporary medals and sculpture. Brett was a noted authority on the coinages of the city-states Chios and Lampsakos in Asia Minor, and her studies of their coinage continue to be standard works. Brett's most highly acclaimed work, *Catalog of Greek Coins* (1955), was produced during her time as honorary Curator of Classical Coins at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts.



Oscar Theodore Broneer (1894–1992). Prominent Swedish American archaeologist and professor at the University of Chicago. Born in Sweden, Broneer immigrated to the United States at the age of 19 in search of a better life. Encouraged to continue his education, he studied at Augustana College (B.A. 1922) and at the University of California at Berkeley (Ph.D. 1931). His attendance in the ASCSA program as a student in 1924–1925 marked the beginning of a long-lasting association with the School through teaching and excavation. In 1947–1948 he was acting director of the School. From 1948 until he retired in 1960, Broneer taught in the Department of Classical Languages and Literature at the University of Chicago and directed the university's excavations at Isthmia (1952–1976), where he uncovered the sanctuary of Poseidon. During World War II he served as Executive Vice President of the Greek War Relief Association in New York. In recognition of his services he was made a Commander of the Royal Hellenic Order of the Phoenix in 1962.



Rhys Carpenter (1889–1980). Archaeologist, art historian, professor at Bryn Mawr College, and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Carpenter studied at Columbia University (B.A. 1909, Ph.D. 1916) and at the University of Oxford (M.A. 1914). He attended the American School in 1912–1913. Before the completion of his dissertation, he was invited to teach at Bryn Mawr College where he headed the Department of Classical Archaeology from 1913 to 1955. In 1927 he took a leave of five years to assume the directorship of the American School (1927–1932). His term is described as a “golden era” in the history of the School. An inspiring and lucid teacher, he shaped the thinking of many generations of art historians. *The Sculpture of the Nike Parapet* (1929), *Greek Sculpture* (1960), and *Greek Art* (1962) are some of his noted publications.



John (Jack) Langdon Caskey (1908–1981). Archaeologist, professor at the University of Cincinnati, and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. A student of Carl Blegen at the University of Cincinnati (Ph.D. 1939), Caskey began in 1949 a decade of distinguished service as director of the American School, during which he led the excavations of Lerna in the Argolid, an important site for understanding the Early Bronze Age of mainland Greece. He continued his academic career as head of the Department of Classics at the University of Cincinnati (1959–1972), under the auspices of which Caskey excavated Ayia Irini, a prehistoric site on the island of Keos, another landmark for Aegean prehistory. He was awarded the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1980.



William Bell Dinsmoor (1886–1973). Architect, architectural historian, and professor at Columbia University. A leading authority on ancient Greek architecture, Dinsmoor was associated throughout his life with three institutions: the American School of Classical Studies, Columbia University, and the Archaeological Institute of America. He studied at the Harvard School of Architecture (1902–1906). In 1908 he received the School's first Fellowship in Architecture, thus beginning a long and productive association with the School. Dinsmoor joined the faculty of Columbia University in 1919 where he stayed until 1955. During World War II, President Roosevelt appointed Dinsmoor chair of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas. His magnum opus, *The Architecture of Ancient Greece* (1950, with multiple editions and reprints) has been the core textbook for generations of classical archaeologists and art historians.



Anna Marie Farnsworth (1895–1991). Pioneer in archaeological science. Farnsworth received a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Chicago (1922), and is considered one of the first practitioners of archaeological chemistry. She served as research chemist at the Athenian Agora both before and after the war (1938–1940, 1961–1964), and she went on to teach a course entitled “Science for the Archaeologist” at the University of Missouri–Columbia. She was the first recipient of the AIA’s Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology (1980). Her research interests included the spectroscopic study of glass, the cleaning of bronze, the metallographic examination of zinc, the analysis of Corinthian pigments, and the composition of Athenian cement. She is remembered especially for her research on the techniques of Attic black glaze and 5th-century intentional red glaze.



Alison Frantz (1903–1995). One of the foremost archaeological photographers of Greek sites and antiquities. Frantz’s undergraduate studies were at Smith College (B.A. 1924), and her graduate studies at Columbia University (Ph.D. 1937). Appointed as staff photographer at the Agora in 1934, she continued in this role until 1964, and she was still listed as research fellow at the School in 1994–1995. During World War II, she served with the O.S.S., keeping Washington informed of events in Greece, and she coauthored (with lifelong friend and colleague Lucy Talcott) *This is Greece* (1941), a compilation of photographs by members and friends of the School, the proceeds of which were designated for relief efforts. After the war, she served as cultural attaché in Athens, and she helped to establish the Fulbright Exchange Program in Greece. A specialist in photographing Greek sculpture, her work has appeared in numerous sculpture studies. Among her publications are two volumes in the *Athenian Agora* series: *The Church of the Holy Apostles* (Agora XX, 1971) and *Late Antiquity: A.D. 267–700* (Agora XXIV, 1988).



Hetty Goldman (1881–1972). Archaeologist and excavator. After receiving her B.A. from Bryn Mawr College (1903), Goldman pursued graduate studies at Radcliffe College (M.A. 1910, Ph.D. 1916). In 1910, she became the first woman to hold the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship to study at the School. In 1911, Goldman and a fellow archaeologist, Alice Leslie Walker, gained permission to excavate at the site of Halae, the first time a woman had directed an excavation on mainland Greece. Excavations at Colophon, Eutresis, and Tarsus would follow. Goldman not only included numerous women from the School on the staff of her excavations (Dorothy Burr Thompson among them), she also played a pivotal role in raising the funds for a student dormitory on the Athens campus to provide women with a safe and comfortable place to stay while studying and working in Greece. She has the distinction of being the first female professor to be appointed at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton (1936–1947). In 1967, she was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement, the second recipient of this award and the first female recipient.



John Wesley Gilbert (1864–1923). African American educator, archaeologist, and professor at Paine College. Born to parents who had been slaves, Gilbert graduated from Paine College in 1884, and continued his education at Brown University, becoming the first African American to receive an advanced degree from that institution (M.A. 1891). While at Brown, he received a scholarship to attend the American School of Classical Studies in 1890–1891; he was the first African American student of the School. In Greece he participated in the School’s excavations at Eretria. After his return to the United States, he taught Greek, English, and theology at Paine College until his death. Gilbert was elected to the American Philological Association in 1897, becoming one of only two black members at the time. Throughout his life he advocated for black education, economic advancement, and justice, but also for interracial cooperation and harmony.



Virginia Randolph Grace (1901–1994). Archaeologist and pioneer in the study of stamped amphora handles. Grace's undergraduate and graduate studies were at Bryn Mawr College (B.A. 1922, M.A. 1929, Ph.D. 1934). She studied at the American School in 1927–1928 and 1930–1931, and became a fellow of the Agora Excavations in 1936, an affiliation that was to last her lifetime. Her dissertation was focused on the stamped amphora handles found at the Agora, and she went on to study the amphora collections at dozens of sites throughout the Mediterranean. Her archive of stamped handles (numbering some 150,000 records) is still consulted by researchers today. Winner of two Guggenheim Fellowships (1938, 1953) and longtime member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, she was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement in 1989.



Evelyn Byrd Harrison (1920–2012). Professor of archaeology and expert in Greek sculpture. Harrison studied at Barnard (B.A. 1941) and Columbia (M.A. 1943) before joining the war effort as a code-breaker. After the war, she resumed her doctoral studies at Columbia (1946) and joined the staff of the Agora Excavations in 1949. Her revised dissertation on the portrait sculpture from the Agora (Columbia, 1952) was published as the first volume in the Athenian Agora series (Agora I, 1953), and she went on to publish a second volume on the Archaic and Archaistic Sculpture (Agora XI, 1965). Her teaching career spanned over 50 years, beginning at the University of Cincinnati (1951–1953), then at Columbia University (1955–1970) and Princeton University (1970–1974), and finally at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University (1974–2006). She was a gifted teacher, introducing generations of students to the study of Greek sculpture. After a long and distinguished career, she was awarded the AIA's Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement in 1992.



Harriet Boyd Hawes (1871–1945). Archaeologist and the first woman to direct a major field project in Greece. Hawes studied classics at Smith College (B.A. 1892, M.A. 1901), attending the American School in 1896–1897 and winning fellowships to continue her research in Greece in 1898–1899 and 1899–1900. Initially discouraged from pursuing fieldwork, she used her own funds to explore eastern Crete, directing excavations at both the Iron Age site of Kavousi (1900) and the Minoan town of Gournia (1901–1903), her crew on the latter project consisting of over 100 workers. She would go on to excavate at numerous Bronze and Iron Age sites throughout the Aegean. She served as a volunteer nurse during the Greco-Turkish War (1897), the Spanish-American War (1898), and World War I (1915–1916). She was the first woman to speak before the Archaeological Institute of America, and she taught at both Smith College (1901–1905) and Wellesley College (1920–1936) before her retirement. Smith College awarded her an honorary doctorate in 1910.



Bert Hodge Hill (1874–1958). Archaeologist and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. He received his B.A. from the University of Vermont (1895) and an M.A. from Columbia University (1900). Hill studied at the American School from 1901 to 1903. He worked briefly as assistant curator at the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston (1903–1905). In 1906 he was appointed director of the American School, a position he held until 1926, making him the longest-serving director of the School. As director, he supervised the Corinth Excavations, but he also participated in the study of the monuments of the Athenian Acropolis and the topography of Athens. Following his retirement from the School, Hill directed the excavations of the University of Pennsylvania in Cyprus, at Lapithos and Kourion (1932, 1934–1952). An excellent teacher with a vast knowledge of ancient Greek architecture and epigraphy, he trained generations of American School students. Hill volunteered with the Red Cross in Greece in 1918–1919 and served on the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission after the Asia Minor Catastrophe in 1922.



Henry Rudolph Immerwahr (1916–2013). German American classicist, professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Owing to his family's Jewish heritage, Immerwahr studied in Italy at the University of Florence (1934–1938). Upon graduation he was offered the German Refugee Fellowship at the American School (1939–1942), which allowed him to immigrate to the United States, where he completed his studies at Yale University (Ph.D. 1943). After teaching at Yale for a decade, Immerwahr joined, in 1957, the Department of Classics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, as professor of Greek. In 1977, he was appointed director of the American School for a five-year term (1977–1982). Major publications include *Form and Thought in Herodotus* (1966), *Attic Script: A Survey* (1990), and *A Corpus of Attic Vase Inscriptions* (1998).



Alice Elizabeth Kober (1906–1950). Classicist who contributed to the decipherment of Linear B. Kober did her undergraduate studies at Hunter College (B.A. 1928), before pursuing graduate work at Columbia University (M.A. 1929, Ph.D. 1932). She taught at Hunter College from 1928 to 1930, and then at Brooklyn College from 1932 until her death. Although Kober excavated in Greece with the American School (1939), her main interest was in decoding the Minoan script known as Linear B. To this end she studied many ancient languages and received a Guggenheim Fellowship (1946) that allowed her to travel to Crete to study the inscriptions at Knossos. She also traveled to England, where she consulted the files of Sir Arthur Evans, and studied with John Myers at Oxford. Her premature death cut short her dream of deciphering the enigmatic script, now known to be the earliest attested form of Greek.



Mabel Louise Lang (1917–2010). Archaeologist and professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College. After completing her B.A. at Cornell (1939), Lang pursued her graduate studies at Bryn Mawr College (M.A. 1940, Ph.D. 1943). She then joined the faculty of the Department of Greek at Bryn Mawr, and would teach there for the next 45 years, introducing hundreds of undergraduate students to the Greek language. World War II delayed her membership at the School until 1947–1948, but her close association with the School would last for the remainder of her life. She authored or coauthored no less than three volumes in the *Athenian Agora* series—*Weights, Measures, and Tokens* (*Agora X*, 1964), *Graffiti and Dipinti* (*Agora XXI*, 1976), and *Ostraka* (*Agora XXV*, 1990)—and was a contributor to a fourth (*The Lawcourts at Athens* [*Agora XXVIII*], 1995]). In addition, she coauthored the first edition of the *Athenian Agora Guidebook* (1954) and wrote five *Agora Picture Books*, the first volume in the *Corinth Notes* series, and numerous *Hesperia* articles. Lang participated in excavations at Gordion (Turkey) and the Palace of Nestor at Pylos (Greece).



Louis Eleazer Lord (1875–1957). Classicist and professor at Oberlin College and Scripps College. Educated at Oberlin (B.A. 1897), Harvard (M.A. 1900), and Yale (Ph.D. 1908), Lord was equally talented both as a teacher and an administrator. In addition to teaching classics first at Oberlin College (1903–1941) and later at Scripps College (1944–1949), he also devoted much of his life to the administration of professional organizations, such as the Bureau of University Travel. Lord served as the President of the Archaeological Institute of America (1932–1937) and as Chairman of the School's Managing Committee in one of its most difficult periods, during and after World War II (1939–1950). Before that, he revised the structure of the School's summer program by introducing island cruises in 1928. He is also remembered for his authorship of the first volume of *The History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* (1947). For his philhellenism, Greece awarded him numerous honors: Chevalier of the Order of the Redeemer, an Officer of the Order of George I, and a member of the Order of the Phoenix.



James Robert McCredie (1935–2018). Prominent archaeologist, professor at the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University, and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. McCredie received his B.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University (1958, 1963). Immediately after, he began his long teaching career at the Institute of Fine Arts from which he retired in 2002. In 1969 McCredie was appointed director of the American School, a position he held until 1977. After his return to the Institute McCredie continued to serve the School in various leading posts, as chair of the Managing Committee (1980–1990) and as president of the Board of Trustees (2001–2010). McCredie's lifelong career in archaeology was connected with the island of Samothrace, where he directed the excavation of the Sanctuary of the Great Gods for more than five decades. His spectacular discoveries on Samothrace transformed our understanding of this great Hellenistic site. In 2012, the American School honored him with the Aristeia Award.



Benjamin Dean Meritt (1899–1989). Famous epigraphist and professor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Meritt received his B.A. from Hamilton College (1920) and completed his graduate studies at Princeton (Ph.D. 1924). In between he spent two years at the American School of Classical Studies (1920–1922); he returned to the School as assistant director (1926–1928) and four more times as annual or visiting professor. Meritt's association with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton began in 1935 and lasted until his retirement in 1969. Meritt continued his long association with the School serving as chairman of the Publications Committee (1939–1950). *The Athenian Calendar* (1928), *Athenian Financial Documents* (1932), and the monumental *Athenian Tribute Lists* (1939–1950) are some of the titles within his prolific scholarship on Greek inscriptions. For his contribution to the study of ancient Greece, the Greek government decorated him with the Order of the Phoenix and appointed him Commander of the Royal Order of George I.



Lucy Shoe Meritt (1906–2003). Archaeologist, editor, and expert in architectural moldings. Meritt studied at Bryn Mawr College (B.A. 1927, M.A. 1928, Ph.D. 1935) under the tutelage of Rhys Carpenter. She attended the American School in 1929–1930, where she began her study of temple moldings, and she continued her study from 1930 to 1934, confirming that there were important chronological distinctions in the execution and placement of these moldings. An adapted version of her Ph.D. dissertation was published in 1936 (*Profiles of Greek Mouldings*). She went on to investigate architectural moldings in Magna Graecia and Sicily (*Profiles of Western Greek Mouldings*, 1952) and in the rest of Italy (*Italic Mouldings*, 1965). From 1950 until 1972, Meritt served as editor-in-chief of the publications of the American School, and she wrote the second volume of the School's history (*The History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: 1939–1980* [1984]). In 1977, she was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement.



Annie Smith Peck (1850–1935). First female student at the ASCSA. Peck received her undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Michigan (B.A. 1878, M.A. 1881), and was accepted to the American School in 1885–1886, becoming the first woman to participate in the academic program. Soon afterward, she urged the School's Managing Committee to appoint a "lady director," an event that would not occur for another 130 years. After a brief teaching career at Purdue University and Smith College, Peck went on to become a famous mountaineer. In a promotional essay for the American School (1896), Peck extolled the virtues of Greece: "Rome may be eternal, but Greece is perennial. Once seen, it is never forgotten, and the desire to revisit it never abates."



William Kendrick Pritchett (1909–2007). Distinguished classical scholar and professor at the University of California at Berkeley. Pritchett received a B.A. from Davidson College (1929), an M.A. from Duke University (1930), and a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University (1942). From 1936 until 1942 he was research assistant for the eminent epigraphist Benjamin D. Meritt at the Institute for Advanced Study. During World War II he served with distinction in the U.S. Army, rising to the rank of captain. In 1948 he was appointed professor of Greek in the Department of Classics at Berkeley, from which position he retired in 1976. Pritchett was the founding father of the Graduate Group in Ancient History and Mediterranean Archaeology, an internationally recognized interdisciplinary program for graduate studies. He was twice annual professor at the American School (1962–1963, 1976–1977). His wide scholarship covered many aspects of the ancient Greek world, from military history and topography to literature and epigraphy. His publications include the monumental *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography* (1965–1992) and *The Greek State at War* (1971–1991).



Gisela M. A. Richter (1882–1972). British-born archaeologist and art historian; prominent curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Richter attended Cambridge University but left in 1904 without a degree; she then spent a year at the British School at Athens before emigrating to the United States in 1905. She was immediately hired as an assistant at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and would work there for her entire career. In 1925, when she was named curator of Greek and Roman art, Richter was the only woman in the United States to hold such a position. She retired in 1948, but held the position of honorary curator until her death. Richter was a visiting professor at the American School in 1960–1961 and a member of the Managing Committee from 1950 to 1972. She received an honorary doctorate from Oxford University in 1962, and the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement in 1968.



Henry S. Robinson (1914–2003). Archaeologist, professor at Case Western Reserve University, and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Robinson received a B.A. from Duke University (1936) and a Ph.D. from Princeton University (1941). In between he was a student at the American School (1938–1940). In 1959 he was appointed director of the School, a position in which he served with distinction for two terms until 1969. During his directorship, Robinson revived fieldwork at ancient Corinth after a lapse of 20 years, during which the School had shifted focus to the excavation of the Athenian Agora. In recognition for his dedication to the Corinth excavations, in 2009 the School established the Henry S. Robinson Fellowship to support research at Corinth.



Agnes Newhall Stillwell (1906–1957). Archaeologist and excavator. Newhall received her B.A. from Bryn Mawr College in 1927 and then went to Greece to participate in the academic program of the American School (1927–1928). She remained in Greece until 1935 on a series of fellowships. In 1929, at the age of 23, she was invited by Rhys Carpenter to begin directing the excavation of an area in Corinth that turned out to be the Potters' Quarter. In 1932 Newhall married the director of the School, Richard Stillwell, and accompanied him when he took a position at Princeton University. There she undertook her massive three-volume publication of the Corinth material, *The Potters' Quarter* (*Corinth* XV.1–3, 1948–1984), the last volume of which appeared after her death.



Lucy Talcott (1899–1970). Archaeologist and longtime staff member of the Agora Excavations. Talcott received a B.A. from Radcliffe College (1921) and an M.A. from Columbia University (1929). A student at the School from 1929 to 1931, she served as secretary of the Agora Excavations from the start of excavations in 1931 through 1958, devising an efficient system of record keeping that became a model for archaeological projects throughout the Mediterranean. A specialist in Classical Greek pottery, her publications include *Small Objects from the Pnyx II* (*Hesperia* Supplement 10, 1956), *Pots and Pans of Classical Athens* (Agora Picture Book 1, 1959), and *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th, and 4th Centuries B.C.* (Agora XII, 1970).



Dorothy Burr Thompson (1900–2001). Archaeologist and expert on Greek terracotta figurines. Thompson was the first Bryn Mawr student to major in Greek and archaeology (B.A. 1923), studying at the American School for two years (1923–1925) before returning to Bryn Mawr to pursue her graduate studies (M.A. 1926, Ph.D. 1931). While in Greece, she excavated at Phlius under Carl Blegen and at Eutresis under Hetty Goldman. In 1932, she was the first woman appointed a Fellow of the Agora Excavations, and she spent the next seven summers working on the excavations there. It was here she met Homer Thompson, a Canadian colleague at the Agora, whom she married in 1934. During the war years, she taught Greek and Roman Art at the University of Toronto. She is the author of numerous books and over 50 articles and reviews. She was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement in 1987.



John Travlos (1908–1985). Greek architect and architectural historian. A graduate of the National Technical University of Athens in the School of Architecture (Diploma 1931, Ph.D. 1955), Travlos's long association with the American School began in 1931 when he served as architect for the excavations on the Pnyx. As the architect of the Athenian Agora Excavations (1935–1940) and subsequently of the School excavations (1940–1970), he produced many important and influential drawings and reconstructions of the Athenian Agora, ancient Corinth, Eleusis, and many other sites. Travlos is best known for his two important books on Athens: *The Urban Development of Athens* (1960), which traces through twelve period plans the settlement's history from prehistory to A.D. 1959; and *A Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Athens* (1971), which remains a classic reference work today.



Eugene Vanderpool (1906–1989). Archaeologist, epigraphist, and professor at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. After receiving his B.A. from Princeton University in 1929, Vanderpool went to Greece as a student of the American School. Thereafter, he stayed on in Greece, except for a brief period when he was interned in Germany during World War II. For 60 years, he was closely associated with the School as excavator in the Athenian Agora (1932–1967), deputy director (1947–1967), and as professor of archaeology (1949–1971). Known as “EV,” Vanderpool taught generations of students how to approach problems of ancient topography by creating his own “school” of field research. For his distinguished career as a teacher, scholar, and excavator, Vanderpool was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement in 1975.



Emily Townsend Vermeule (1928–2001). Classicist, archaeologist, and expert on Mycenaean culture. She received her B.A. from Bryn Mawr College (1950) and won a Fulbright scholarship to study at the School in 1950–1951. During her time in Greece, she excavated a Mycenaean chamber tomb in the Athenian Agora, and this tomb would be the topic of her first scholarly article (*Hesperia* 24 [1955]). She would maintain a close connection to the School for the rest of her life, serving on the ASCSA's Managing Committee and encouraging her students to participate in the academic program. After receiving her Ph.D. (Bryn Mawr 1956), she went on to teach at Wellesley College and Boston University, before being appointed Radcliffe Chair at Harvard University (1970–1994). She worked at numerous sites in Greece, Turkey, Libya, and Cyprus, directing excavations at Toumba tou Skourou in Cyprus (1971–1974). The focus of her scholarly work was the melding of archaeology and classical studies, and her first book, *Greece in the Bronze Age* (1964), was the standard textbook on prehistoric Greece for decades.



Francis Walton (1910–1989). Noted bibliophile and classical scholar who specialized in the study of ancient Greek religion. Walton studied at Haverford College (B.A. 1932) and received his Ph.D. from Harvard University (1938). He attended the School in 1956–1957. He taught classics at Haverford College, Williams College, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Chicago. From 1952 to 1960 he served as the chairman of the Department of Classics at Florida State University. In 1961 Walton was appointed director of the Gennadius Library. He held the post until his retirement in 1975. One of his greatest achievements was the *Catalogue of the Gennadius Library* (1969), work that made the contents of the library internationally known. Another enduring accomplishment was the creation of "The Friends of the Gennadeion" in 1963. In 1976 Walton was awarded the Order of the Phoenix by the Greek state in recognition of his contribution to Greek life and culture.



Gladys Davidson Weinberg (1909–2002). Archaeologist and expert on ancient glass. Weinberg graduated from New York University (B.A. 1930), and she began her archaeological career in 1931, excavating at Olynthus. She was a student at the School in 1932–1933, and subsequently joined the staff of the Corinth Excavations, where she began her study of the small finds. This work would form the basis for her dissertation (Johns Hopkins University, 1935) and for the monumental *Corinth XII* (1987), an encyclopedic treatise on over 3,000 objects ranging in date from the 8th century B.C. to the Turkish period. Ancient glass became her particular passion, and she published widely on the topic; her study of vessel glass from the Athenian Agora (*Agora XXXIV*, 2009), coauthored with E. Marianne Stern, was published posthumously. She cofounded (along with her husband, Saul) the Museum of Art and Archaeology at the University of Missouri–Columbia in 1957, serving as its first curator of ancient art (1962–1973), assistant director (1973–1977), and then research fellow (1977–2002). In 1985, she and her husband were jointly awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement.



Rodney Stuart Young (1907–1974). Archaeologist, known for his discovery of the famed "Midas Mound" in Turkey, and professor at the University of Pennsylvania. Young did both his undergraduate and graduate studies at Princeton University (B.A. 1929, Ph.D. 1940). He came to the American School as a student in 1929, and soon after he became involved in the newly opened Athenian Agora excavations and continued to work there for many years (1933–1941, 1946–1949). From 1950 on he directed the Penn Museum's excavations at Gordion in Turkey with astonishing results. From 1968 to 1972 he was president of the Archaeological Institute of America. For his services in Greece during World War II, when he was wounded driving an ambulance on the Epirus front, he was awarded both the U.S. Bronze Star and the Greek Croix de la Guerre.



For additional information, please contact:

George T. Orfanakos, Executive Director
609-454-6823 • gorfanakos@ascsa.org

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

6–8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232 Telephone: 609-683-0800 Fax: 609-924-0578

54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece Telephone: +30-213-000-2400 Fax: +30-210-725-0584

WWW.ASCSA.EDU.GR