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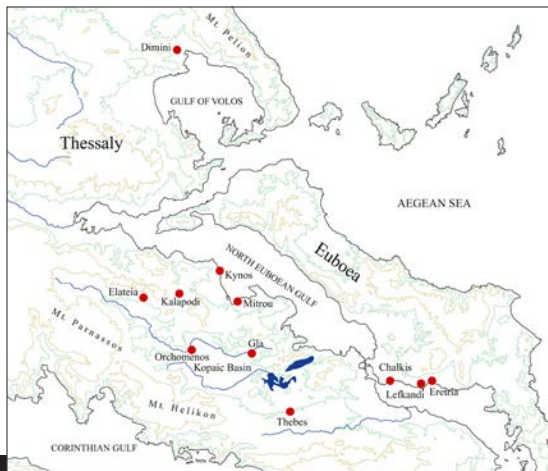


Fig. 1. Map of central Greece and the Euboean Gulf with Mitrou.

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MITROU THIRD SEASON

BY ALEYDIS VAN DE MOORTEL

THROWING NEW LIGHT ON THE RISE AND FALL OF MYCENAEAN CIVILIZATION

In the summer of 2006, the third season of excavations was held at the islet of Mitrou in Central Greece (www.mitrou.org) under the direction of Aleydis Van de Moortel of the Department of Classics of UT Knoxville and Eleni Zahou of the Greek Archaeological Service (Fig. 1). Its results are throwing new and unexpected light on the rise of Mycenaean palatial society in Late Bronze Age Greece—the first complex civilization to arise on the European continent (c. 1600–1200 B.C.E.). It also provides fresh evidence for societal changes after the fall of the Mycenaean palaces, c. 1200 B.C.E., and again at the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, c. 1100 B.C.E.

The 2006 excavation season took place from June 19 through July 28. Our ever-growing team consisted of 76 specialists, students, and supporting staff coming from 14 countries (Greece, USA, Canada, Ireland, Wales, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Cyprus) and representing 40 institutions. They included four students and three UT Knoxville faculty members. Classics students Johnny McKoy and Sean Yusko were trained in our basic field school (Figs. 4 and 5). Classics student Adrienne Malcolm and anthropology Ph.D. student Shannon Koerner were trench assistants (Fig. 3). Assistant professor Denver Graninger of the Classics Department began as a trench assistant and became a trench supervisor. His wife, Tanya Spicer, helped our excavation cook and kept her smile throughout. Research professor Nick Herrmann directed our advanced field school in mortuary analysis and supervised work on our GIS map. His wife, Sherri Turner, came for 3 weeks

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FACULTY NOTES

SALVADOR BARTERA has been teaching full time in the Classics Department since last fall. He has taught Latin, Greek, and is currently also teaching Roman civilization. He delivered a paper at CAMWS in Gainesville (and will deliver one in Cincinnati) and led a seminar on Tacitus at the University of Urbino last May. He has just completed two reviews to be published in the *Classical Outlook* and in *RFIC* (in Italian). He continues his dissertation on Tacitus, *Annals* 16.

CHRIS CRAIG has been blessed in his students again this year. Besides his usual classes, he gets to teach Latin prose composition to a select group of Latin blackbelts for the first time since 2002. He is frankly thrilled to see daily gains in a group who are already solid

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Latinists, and who are now really getting their minds around the taste and feel of Roman prose. Chris's scholarship is humming along. Since our last newsletter, he has seen published a chapter, "Cicero as Orator," in the new *Blackwell Companion to Roman Rhetoric*, has given a paper on Cicero at CAMWS (where he cheered on CAMWS president Susan Martin), has co-organized and chaired the American Classical League panel on teaching Ciceronian scholarship at our annual meeting of the American Philological Association in San Diego, and has given an invited talk on his current research project (Cicero again!) at an international meeting on Form and Function in Roman Oratory at the University of Edinburgh. At least equally satisfying are the talks that he has given to the local Torch Club and other groups to celebrate the memory of our colleague Harry Rutledge. He was especially pleased to attend the CAMWS Southern Section meeting in Memphis in November, and to have time with so many old and new friends in our field. In his spare time, he continues directing the College Scholars Program, home to the finest students at UT Knoxville who are not majoring in classics.

On the home front, Chris and Ann have a choice this summer of celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary with a long-planned trip to Europe or of staying in Knoxville for the National Junior Classical League Convention. *Eheu!* Ann has chosen Europe.

During 2006 **GERALDINE GESELL**, a research professor in the department until the end of May, retired to emerita status but continued to work on the publication of the Kavousi excavations and attend conferences and meetings. She gave a paper at the 10th International Cretological Congress in Chania, Crete, October 1–7, 2006, "The Explosion of Goddess Figures in LM III B and C: New Evidence



Seated, left to right: David Tandy, Christopher Craig, and Susan Martin. Standing, left to right: Geoffrey Steadman, Merle Langdon, Denver Graninger, Robert Sklenar, Elizabeth Sutherland, Aleydis Van de Moortel, and Salvador Bartera.

of a Popular Revolution in Religion." She also attended the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, January 4–8, 2007, where she represented the university at the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and served as chair of the financial committee of the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete. Her paper, "Bird and Snake: Their Use as Minoan Religious Symbols," given at the Ninth International Cretological Congress in 2001, was published in the *Pepragmena of the Ninth International Cretological Congress*, Herakleion 2006, pp. 313–324.

In Greece for the months April and May and September and October at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, she continued working on final write-ups on the snake tubes, goddesses, and plaques of the Vronda Shrine. During June, July, and August—the main excavation season in East Crete, when the Study Center is too crowded for individual work—she returned to Knoxville for writing and research. She took her usual exotic vacation, a cruise on the Bering Sea, which went from Nome to Homer with stops at Little Diomedea, Providenya (Siberia), St. Lawrence Island, St. Matthew Island, St. Paul Island, St. George Island, Dutch Harbor (Unalaska), Unga, and Kodiak. The sights included Eskimo (Inupiac, Yupik) and Aleut culture, dancing,

music, and tours around the villages illustrating the traditional way of life, in particular the use of marine animals and birds. In between the villages the cruise stopped at sites where one could see the marine animals (seals, walrus) and bears in the wild and many species of birds.

DENVER GRANINGER is having a fun and busy second year at UT. On the teaching front, he has redesigned the Greek history curriculum and offered the first installment in the new three-course sequence in the fall ("History of Early Greece: 1200–479 B.C.E."). He continues to teach Greek language, literature, and civilization courses.

Denver presented papers at the 2006 meetings of CAMWS ("Ennodia and the Early Thessalian League") and CAMWS Southern Section ("Ino's New Clothes"). He was invited to give a paper at the First International Congress on the History and Culture of Thessaly in November 2006 ("The Regional Cults of Thessaly: A Polycentric Model of Ethnos Religion") and had a wonderful experience all around. In a bizarre twist of fate, Larissa, Greece—the host city of the conference—is a sister city of Knoxville. Denver was astonished to meet (and was nearly adopted by) several Larissans who had visited Knoxville and well knew East Tennessee's charms. *Philoxenia*, indeed! The Larissa paper will be published in 2007.

Denver won a UT Professional Development Award, a generous prize that allowed him to travel in northern Greece for much of June 2006, where he conducted research for his current book project, "A History of Thessalian Religion." He, later joined by his wife, Tanya, then worked on the UT excavations at Mitrou—he as trench assistant and supervisor, she as support staff and village diplomat. They had a beautiful summer.

MAURA LAFFERTY is greatly enjoying her first year at UT Knoxville, her work both with classics and with the Marco Institute for Medieval and Renaissance Studies. She is currently working on a book on the reception of Latin in the early Middle Ages. She has presented papers on the Latin culture in early medieval Ireland at the University of Notre Dame and on Agnellus of Ravenna at the University of Indiana, and she will present a paper on the voyage of Brendan at the International Congress on Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo in May. She is also working on an article on the *Alexandreis* of Walter of Châtillon for the upcoming Brill's Companion to Alexander in the Middle Ages.

MERLE LANGDON has spent much of the past year developing a new course for the department, "Greek and Roman Athletics." The course has now been launched (spring 2007). Time left over has allowed him to work up a presentation for a conference in Marburg, Germany, in May. He will speak on Attic salt (that is, sodium chloride, not the *Attici sales* of Cicero, *Epist. ad. fam.* 9.15.2).

SUSAN MARTIN continues to work in the Office of the Provost and was named senior vice-provost in August 2006. She presided at the 2006 meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South in Gainesville, Florida. She taught a lively group of about 30 students in "Women in the Greek and Roman World" in fall

2006. During travel with family last summer, she visited the excavation at Mitrou, where she was able to see the new structure housing the finds of the team.

ROBERT SKLENAR has been teaching Latin at all levels this year; he is also repeating his survey course on Greek and Roman literature in English translation in the spring term. He gave two conference papers in 2006, one at CAMWS in Gainesville on the classical tradition in 19th-century Czech poetry and one at CAMWS—Southern Section in Memphis on Senecan tragedy. The same year also saw the publication of an article on Catullus 64 in *Hermes* and of "Caroli Baudelaire Elegia de hoste," a translation into Latin elegiac couplets of Baudelaire's sonnet "L'Ennemi," in *Classical Outlook*. His current project is a monograph on Senecan tragedy.

ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND is teaching the Roman half of the department's introductory classical civilization lecture for the second time this spring. She is slowly learning how to talk to a lecture hall filled with people, though small language classes remain her preference. Elizabeth continues to do research on Horace. She managed to get an article mostly finished last summer before being interrupted by child number three, Amelia Morgan Sutherland-Dufour, who arrived on August 26, 2006. Amelia, whose brilliance is equaled by her sense of self-preservation, has fortunately won over the hearts of her older siblings, Katy and James.

DAVID TANDY plugs along on his economic history of the archaic Aegean, expending his current efforts on nailing down the archaeology of the 7th- and 6th-century Greek expansions in eastern Macedonia, Thrace, the Thracian and Asian Propontides, and the Troad. He continues to rack up impressive frequent flier miles spreading his views of the markets in the age of Archilochus. His

most extreme aerial achievement was to go to New Zealand last July to give a talk on Mytilenian political institutions. Back in Knoxville, David continues to teach his very large (200-plus) lecture course in early Greek mythology so that he can teach advanced Greek to somewhat fewer students. Trying to share his teaching ideas as well, he this year published an article on bringing Lysias into the classroom. David continues his administrative service as our department head with the hearty support of his colleagues. For the profession, he continues to sit on the finance committees of the American Philological Association and the Classical Association of the Middle West and South.

On the home front, David and his spouse, Johanna Stiebert, are enjoying keeping up with Carl Gustav Ezekiel Tandy, "the Goose," who turned 1 in February.

In the summer of 2006 **ALEYDIS VAN DE MOORTEL** codirected the third season of archaeological excavations at the prehistoric Greek site of Mitrou, together with Eleni Zahou of the Greek Archaeological Service. They made some unique discoveries that are bound to change our understanding of the rise of Mycenaean palatial society in Bronze Age Greece. She is now preparing the 2007 excavation season.

In the fall of 2006 Aleydis taught an introductory survey on Greek and Roman archaeology, as well as an intensive survey in Aegean prehistory. She arranged for guest lectures by two eminent Greek prehistorians, Haines-Morris lecturer Professor Christos Doumas talked about his excavations at Akrotiri (aka "Bronze Age Pompeii"), and Professor Alexander Mazarakis Ainian lectured on the Greek Iron Age. Prof. Mazarakis Ainian visited us for a week, thanks to the generosity of the University Seminars Program of the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation.

This spring Aleydis is teaching an intensive survey of Greek archaeology

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BY ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND

At the spring 2006 Eta Sigma Phi banquet, we initiated **ZACK BOWDEN, ALLISON CLARK, TAYLOR COX, MARK ESTRADA, ADRIENNE MALCOLM, MATTHEW MARSHALL, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, CHRISTINA MCNUTT, SHANNON PARKER, RYAN SCAFE, NATALIE SCHIRMER, KATE SEAT, TRINETTE SEAY, JAMES SMITH, BENJAMIN WILSON,** and **YESLE YI** into Eta Sigma Phi. The Latin prize, presented annually at the banquet to the year's strongest advanced Latin student, went

to **LEE BROGAN**. Scholarships and other awards for the 2006–07 academic year were also announced: **RICHARD THREADGALL** received a Moser Scholarship; **ANN BENNETT, LIZ KERSEY, MATTHEW MARSHALL, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, DANIELLE SHIERLING, SAMANTHA SMITH,** and **MARISSA WILSON** received Haines-Morris awards; and **TIMOTHY RUSSELL** received a Rapp award. **GAINES HUBBELL** and **MARISSA WILSON** are the CAMWS scholars for 2006–07. ■

UT LATIN DAY XXV

BY DAVID TANDY

We hosted the 25th annual University of Tennessee Latin Day last November. Again, more than 500 students from East and Middle Tennessee invaded the University Center and were regaled with a menu of startling variety and brilliance. The department is especially grateful to our friends in other departments who took time away from their regular activities to help us out. The cast of scholars and their topics:

- THOMAS BURMAN** (History), "Translating the Qur'an into Medieval Latin"
- CHRISTOPHER P. CRAIG** (Classics), "Cicero's Political Rhetoric: When Is a Drunken Bankrupt Traitor Really an OK Guy?"
- DENVER GRANINGER** (Classics), "Greeks and the Afterlife"
- THOMAS HEFFERNAN** (English), "Persecution in the Amphitheatre"
- SUSAN D. MARTIN** (Classics), "What Do We Really Know about Roman

Women?"

- MAURA LAFFERTY** (Classics), "Saints and Sinners in Medieval Latin"
- CHRISTINE SHEPARDSON** (Religious Studies), "Godless Cannibals?: Roman Christians on Trial"
- ROBERT SKLENAR** (Classics), "Neronian Literature and the Decadent Tradition"
- DAVID G. SMITH** (Classics, San Francisco State University): "Rocks, Paper, Scissors: How to Get Yourself a Roman Province"
- JOHANNA STIEBERT** (Religious Studies), "An Introduction to Hebrew" and "The Dead Sea Scrolls"
- ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND** (Classics), "Roman Food"
- DAVID TANDY** (Classics), "Yet More Adventures in Greek Mythology"
- ALEYDIS VAN DE MOORTELE** (Classics), "Who Destroyed our Beautiful Town and Why? A Tale of Rivalry at Bronze Age Mitrou" ■

REPORT FROM KAVOUSI

BY GERALDINE GESELL

Although no more formal Kavousi study seasons are to be held, publication team members are working independently. Geraldine Gesell continues to work on the Vronda shrine material and the figurines from the Vronda settlement. She is providing figurine information for the first fascicule of the Vronda Settlement volume containing descriptions and catalogs of Buildings A-B, C-D, J-K, P, Q, and R, of which Leslie Day (lead author), Nancy Klein, and Lee Ann Turner are the primary authors. This, now at the editor's, should be at the INSTAP Academic Press this spring. The second fascicule, by Kevin Glowacki and Leslie Day, is expected to be ready for editing in this summer, and the third, by Leslie Day and specialists, containing an analysis of architecture and finds, by early fall 2007. *Kavousi I: The Archaeological Survey of the Kavousi Region*, by Donald Haggis with contributions by John Ammons, John Foss, Margaret Mook, Michael Morris, and Michael Timpson, was published by the INSTAP Academic Press

CLASSICS CLUB

BY DENVER GRANINGER

Under the strong leadership of **MARISSA WILSON**, president, and **KATE SEAT**, vice-president, the UT Classics Club continues to play an active role in stimulating interest in classics on campus and in the broader Knoxville community. The club is now closely affiliated with the newly founded UT Knoxville chapter of the Senior Classical League, and several members have begun to mentor Latin students in local high schools. In November, Classics Club members successfully painted the Rock with graffiti welcoming the visitors attending UT's Latin Day. ■

in January 2006. An article on the clays used in the cult material from the shrine, "Goddesses, Snake Tubes, and Plaques: Analysis of Ceramic Ritual Objects from the LM IIIC Shrine at Kavousi, Crete," by Peter M. Day, Louise Joyner, Vassilis Kilikoglou, and Geraldine C. Gesell, came out in *Hesperia* 75, 2006, pp. 137–175.

An event that will be of great interest to those who knew **WILLY COULSON**—in particular those who worked on the Kavousi excavations—took place at Kavousi on July 1, 2006. The event was the secondary burial of Willy's remains in the cemetery there. Willy, a past director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the field director of the Kavousi Excavations on the Kastro site, was first buried in Salonika, the home of his second wife, Elizabeth. As is the custom of the Greek Orthodox religion, the bones are to be exhumed after 3 years, washed with wine, and reburied or (more frequently) placed in a box in the cemetery church.

When it was time to exhume Willy and give up the burial plot for another's use, the village of Kavousi offered to give a permanent place for Willy on a beautiful terrace in the village cemetery. This greatly pleased Willy's son and daughter and his archaeological colleagues and friends. Since I was in the States and unable to attend the ceremony, Leslie Day sent me the following description, which I have shortened slightly:

The ceremony began at 7 p.m. in the cemetery. The priest had already washed the bones and they lay in a covered wooden box. Three priests and a cantor conducted an impressive ceremony complete with incense and singing. Manolis Kasotakis had chosen a corner of the middle terrace of the cemetery in a place that had been part of the garden, and [Willy] is next to the rose bushes and other plantings that mark the edge of the terrace. His bones are underneath the corner, and there is a lovely marker in marble with his name in English and Greek and a brief statement about

him in Greek. As is the custom, a picture of him was placed on the grave. Many people attended, including all the former workmen and potwashers and their families, the archaeologists at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete who knew him, and the local notables—the mayor of Ierapetra, the submayor of Kavousi, and the submayor of Pacheia Ammos. After the ceremony all descended to the village, where a reception was held with various hors d'oeuvres and sweets, much raki for toasting, and speeches. When it was dark, Donald Haggis, who is a former student of Willy's and the current executive director of the Azoria Excavations, gave a talk on Willy's work at Kavousi with illustrations on slides, and Metaxia Tsiopoulou of the Greek Archaeological Service gave a talk on their excavation at Chalasmenos.

Leslie emphasized that it was a lovely ceremony and that Willy is buried in a permanent place in the Kavousi cemetery with a spectacular view. ■

VISITORS TO THE DEPARTMENT

BY ALEYDIS VAN DE MOORTEL AND DAVID TANDY

In the course of the year we sponsored or cosponsored talks by

PETER MACHINIST (Harvard: "God and Humans in the Book of Genesis");

RENGER DE BRUIN (Centraal Museum of Utrecht, Holland: "The City of Utrecht in the Netherlands, a Story of Twenty Centuries");

ALEXANDROS MAZARAKIS AINIAN (University of Volos, Greece: "Architecture and Society in Early Iron Age Greece—A Reassessment of the Evidence," "Dining in Ancient Greek Temples");

CHRISTOS DOUMAS (University of Athens: "Recent Discoveries at the Bronze Age Site of Akrotiri, Thera");

HELEN NAGY (University of Puget Sound: "Paris, Menelaos, and Helen: Reflections of the Saga in Etruscan Mirrors");

WILLIAM DEWEY (UT Knoxville: "Repatriation of a Great Zimbabwe Stone Bird");

BARBARA TSAKIRGIS (Vanderbilt University: "Unlocking the Door to Greek Houses");

BOYCE DRISCOLL (UT Knoxville Archaeological Research Lab: "The Archaeology of Townsend, Tuckaleechee Cave, Tennessee"); and

A. J. WOODMAN (University of Virginia: "Intertextuality in Tacitus").

Our Rutledge Memorial lecturer this year will be **DR. CAROLYN DEWALD**, Professor of Classics at Bard College, who will speak on religion and mythology in Herodotus. ■

THE MITROU ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

MITROU, *continued from page 1*

and lent us her considerable talents as an object photographer.

Our basic field school attracted a record 16 undergraduate and graduate students from various institutions in the U.S. and Canada, including Boston University, Duke University, the University of Missouri at Columbia, Washington University at St. Louis, Colby College, and Haverford College. As in previous years, students were given hands-on instruction in all aspects of the excavation, from learning to use excavation tools and observing stratigraphy to operating survey instruments, keeping a proper notebook, and processing finds in the lab. In the afternoons students attended seminars and lectures, and on some afternoons and weekends they went on field trips to important museums and sites of Greece, including Delphi, Athens, Epidauros, and the Argolid. Our advanced field school was likewise a success drawing osteology students from Bryn Mawr College, the University of Winnipeg, and Stetson University. Our UT students did us proud, and several are slated to return as staff members in 2007.

Like last year, the local villagers of Tragana buoyed us with their warm hospitality. We want to thank again Mr. Nikos Laios, the town president, and Mrs. Stavroula Kyriakou, our excavation cook, for their staunch support of our project. This summer we gained a new supporter in Mr. Konstantinos Anyphantis, who built us a beautiful new storeroom at the edge of the vil-

Our basic field school attracted a record 16 undergraduate and graduate students.

lage and made sure that it was fitted out according to our needs. Thanks to his efforts, our 3-year search for a suitable storeroom has come to an end, and our finds have finally found a permanent home.

The site of Mitrou, with its unusually long occupation, from c. 3000 to 900 B.C.E., is one of the few places on the Greek mainland where we can study three crucial, but little understood, periods of change in Greek prehistory: “the Coming of the Greeks” at the transition from the Early to Middle Bronze Age, the rise of Mycenaean palatial societies at the transition from the Middle to Late Bronze Age, and the decline of Mycenaean civilization and its reversion to the simple village level at the transition from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (see “Classics Newsletter,” 2004, 2005, and 2006). Located near the Thermopylai, on major maritime and terrestrial

routes between northern and southern Greece, Mitrou is especially well situated for us to investigate whether some of these changes may have been due to influxes of people coming from the north, as has been proposed by earlier scholars.

During our first three excavation seasons, in the summers of 2004, 2005, and 2006, we exposed remains of the Early Iron Age and the Late Bronze Age. We found that, unlike most sites of southern and central Greece, Mitrou was not destroyed or abandoned at the end of the Bronze Age but continued to be occupied. What is more, already in 2004 an important Early Iron Age apsidal structure (Building A) was found built inside an imposing final Bronze Age structure (Building B), suggesting continuity in spatial use and the physical location of power (Fig. 2). Having excavated more of the site in 2005 and 2006, however, we have come to realize that there was quite a dramatic change in the character of the settlement at this time. Whereas in the Late Bronze Age it had a dense urban occupation with rectangular structures arranged along broad straight streets, at the



Fig. 2. Balloon photo of buildings A (apsidal), B, C, and D excavated at Mitrou, August 2006. Building C is the flimsy structure in the upper center of the photo. The northeast and southeast corners of Building D with their very wide walls and unusually large stones are visible in the upper right corner and lower center.



Fig. 3. UT student Adrienne Malcolm taking elevation measurements on a Bronze Age building.

K. XENIKAKIS

A. PANAGIOTOU



Fig. 4. UT Classics student Johnny McKoy exploring the architectural phases of the north wall of Building D.



Fig. 6. Ceramic juglet from a 10th-century child's grave; in the background UT anthropologist Nick Herrmann (with hat) is excavating the grave.

Fig. 5. UT Classics student Sean Yusko in awe at the museum of Mycenae. (For Sean's account of his experience, see page IX.)



Fig. 7. Small gold leaf from a disturbed context, probably belonging to another 10th-century child's grave.

transition to the Early Iron Age, most of the excavated settlement area was turned into a cemetery, and we seem to have more scattered apsidal structures. Similar changes have been observed at a few other sites in Greece that were occupied at this time. At Mitrou we are now collecting evidence for as many aspects of human behavior as possible to investigate the reasons for this change. Are we dealing with a mere change in societal structures or with different subsistence strategies, or do we see here the influx of a new cultural group?

Thus far our physical anthropologists have excavated 20 cist graves from the very end of the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. Most graves belonged to children, but two included an adult. Grave goods are rarely present and limited to clay vessels and occasionally a bronze or iron pin for fastening a garment (Fig. 6). A tiny gold leaf may have come from a disturbed 10th-century child's grave located close to Building A (Fig. 7).

In 2005 we had uncovered an enigmatic flimsy structure, Building C, which had been constructed over the northwest corner of Building B (Fig. 8). Inside it we had found 23 miniature handmade vases—mostly drinking cups—and a cooking pot with the neatly stacked paired thighbones of five piglets. This unusual assemblage of complete vases suggests that Building C had a ritual rather than ordinary household use and that it had been buried deliberately. In 2006 we determined that Building C had been built and buried shortly before the end of the Bronze Age (late 12th century B.C.E.). Below it we found a stepped stone structure, on top of which more handmade vases had been placed (Fig. 9, back page). On the last day of excavation we discovered to the north of Building C the outlines of three tumuli, or grave mounds. We plan to excavate further in this area in 2007 and investigate whether the stepped stone structure below Building C belongs to a tumulus and whether Building C had been used for funerary

rituals.

Our 2006 excavation season brought some more surprising discoveries, and it is now clear that Mitrou provides us with a unique opportunity to understand better the rise, as well as the decline, of Mycenaean palatial society. In 2005 we found that Building B had been built on top of an earlier monumental structure that we call Building D (Fig. 2). In 2006 we established that Building D was constructed at the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age (c. 1600 B.C.E.), or perhaps a little earlier, and was destroyed in the early 14th century. We now have exposed more of its outside walls, and found that it was very large for its period, c. 13.5 m x 8.5 m and built with impressive 1-m-thick walls, its exterior facades constructed with the largest stones found at the site. Building D is the oldest monumental Late Bronze Age building with well-preserved plan discovered on the Greek mainland thus far. We have long known that around 1600 B.C.E. powerful leaders arose on the

Continued from page VII

Greek mainland, but our evidence thus far has come from tombs, and especially the rich Shaft Graves at Mycenae. With Building D we have for the first time a monumental building that may have been a power center of this new elite. In the summer of 2007 we will excavate inside Building D, and we hope to find evidence for the basis of the elite's power, whether it was economic control, warfare, religion, ideology, or a combination of those.

To our further surprise we discovered that early on, Building D was part of a well-organized settlement with orthogonal streets, 3 m wide and carefully laid with pebbles. Such well-organized urban settlements are found at this time in Minoan Crete and on the Aegean islands under Minoan influence, as well as at Troy, but this is the first time that one this early has been discovered on the Greek mainland, and it is well removed from the traditional zones of outside influence. The high degree of organization of the Mitrou settlement is indicative of a strong leadership.

It is very interesting to see the final fate of Building D and its adjacent settlement. In 2004 and 2005 we had discovered evidence for an early-14th-century destruction at the site. In 2006 we determined that both Building D and the settlement were utterly destroyed at this time, and then left as visible ruins for nearly 200 years. One of the streets bordering Building D was choked with large stones from the building and became impassable for wheeled traffic. The timing of this destruction appears to be significant, as this is the period when major Mycenaean palaces were established in southern and central Greece, including at Thebes and perhaps at Orchomenos, only 20 km southwest of Mitrou. It is conceivable that one of these palatial leaders destroyed Mitrou and eliminated its leadership, leaving its ruins as a permanent warning. We cannot say for sure, however, until

we find more evidence. Mitrou was certainly not abandoned, because we find a few flimsy walls and dirt surfaces as well as fragments of high-quality pottery from the Argolid and even two seal stones dating to this period (Fig. 10, back page). The site must have been used in a different way that we do not yet understand.

It is likewise interesting to note what happened at Mitrou after 1200 B.C.E., when all Mycenaean palaces had been either destroyed or abandoned. At this time, Building B was constructed on top of the ruins of Building D, and the settlement of

Building D is the oldest monumental Late Bronze Age building with well-preserved plan discovered on the Greek mainland thus far.

Mitrou was rebuilt with roughly the same plan as the prepalatial settlement. This return to the prepalatial settlement structure is remarkable and is not seen elsewhere in Greece. One wonders if the inhabitants of Mitrou had preserved the memory of their former society and managed to restore it with its leadership structure after the fall of the Mycenaean palaces. What is more, it is remarkable that other sites in the vicinity, such as Kynos and Lefkandi, located on the shores of the Euboean Gulf, were likewise flourishing in the 12th century, while most other areas of Greece were suffering destruction and abandonment.

Thus year after year, Mitrou is releasing more of its secrets, slowly fulfilling its promise as a key site for understanding the rise and fall of Late Bronze Age Mycenaean civili-

zation on the Greek mainland. Our excavation permit allows us to dig for two more seasons, in 2007 and 2008. In the summer of 2007 we want to excavate further the areas of buildings C and D, and we also intend to dig deeper here and there to find out what the settlement looked like in earlier times, and whether Building D had a predecessor. We know now that at least part of the settlement area was a cemetery of cist graves in earlier times. We also hope to explore further the large buried structure discovered through geophysical survey in 2005. We are still trying to raise funds to expropriate the land plots that we are currently excavating. Our excavation season in 2007 will be longer than before, running from June 18 through August 10, and will be followed by a 1-week study season.

The 2006 season of the Mitrou excavations was financed by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville (Classics Department, College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate Studies program, and the Office of Research), the National Endowment of the Humanities (Grant No. RZ-50652), the Institute of Aegean Prehistory, the Loeb Classical Library Foundation, the Greek Archaeological Service, Colby College, the University of Evansville, and private donors. We are very grateful to all our sponsors for making our project possible. Our field school was again ably administered by the Greek-American educational institution College-Year-in-Athens. Last but not least, we would like to thank Mr. Maria Papakonstantinou, the head of the local archaeological service, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for their strong support of our project. ■



Fig. 8. Close-up balloon photo of Building C with the enigmatic stepped stone structure beneath.

BY SEAN YUSKO

Johnny McKoy and I arrived a few days before the dig so that we might wander around Athens and run a few errands for Dr. Van de Moortel. Although we had studied as much Modern Greek as our brains would absorb, nothing prepared us for the adventure ahead.

I had never been to a country where I didn't know the language, so I was constantly peeking at my lexicon as we walked around the town in cowboy boots, hauling huge backpacks and cameras. We found a place to stay right across from the Temple of Zeus, dropped off our bags, and explored the town. Like good classics students, we hiked straight to the Acropolis early in the morning to meet the Parthenon face to face. We knew enough about the site to bypass the tours and talk to each other about the history, architecture, and archaeology we had learned in class. Before long we found ourselves conducting a tour of our own, with people following us and asking questions.

When it was time to head for Mitrou, we boarded the bus to Tragana, where the arrival procedure consisted of being let off on the national road at what seemed to be the middle of nowhere. Fortunately our friend Adrienne had come to meet us at the "bus station."

From there we met the entire team as they trickled in, got acquainted with the local people, and sorted out living arrangements. Then the dig officially began. The town of Tragana made us a part of their family. We had so much fun learning Greek so we could converse with the residents more, and we even enjoyed a few friendly games of soccer.

We were so lucky to dig on an island surrounded by amazing dark-blue water, mountains, and Euboea to the East. The sea breeze was perhaps the best part of a long, hot day.

The field school comprised 20 people who shared a passionate love for

archaeology. We waded through the cold water to the island at 6 a.m. each day and started digging. We had several scheduled breaks to get out of the sun, rehydrate, and stage the occasional pinecone fight. During the 6-week excavation we touched every tool, set foot in nearly every trench, and became hands-on parts of understanding what was actually being found on the island. We also learned the techniques used in survey, data acquisition and recording, dry sieving, flotation, and pottery analysis. Some of us excelled in certain areas, grew more confident with documenting, and managed our own trenches for the remainder of the season.

At the end of each day the field school had lectures about Bronze Age Greece and special topics relevant to our site at Mitrou. We took weekend field trips to such sites as Orchomenos, Kynos, Kalapodi, Tiryns, Mycenae, Medea, Gla, Lerna, Argos, Nemea, Athens, Delphi, Thermopylae, Nafplia, Thebes, and several others to gain a better understanding of our site and its connection with Greece and its history. Not only did we see the sites and their museums, we were also fortunate to see the excavations, get lectures from the directors, and ask questions to our hearts' content. Knowing my passion for Greek history and the Persian Wars, the director of the field school granted me the honor of giving the Herodotus account of the battle of Thermopylae on site.

Throughout the summer we were able to see the places we'd studied in books, talk to those who wrote about them, and be surrounded by some of the greatest minds in the field of classical studies. It was an experience unlike any other and invaluable to my education. I also made many close friendships and have never been so eager to return anywhere as I am to work next to my friends again this coming summer. ■

FACULTY NOTES,
continued from page III

and a specialty course on pottery analysis. Students are again treated to guest lectures by prominent scholars, among them AIA lecturer Professor William Murray of the University of Southern Florida talked about his search for the remains of the Battle of Actium.

Aleydis had a busy lecture schedule. In addition to informal talks about the Mitrou excavation, she held formal presentations about Mitrou at the 108th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America at San Diego, as well as at an international symposium in Vienna, where she was also a session chair. She also discussed ancient and medieval ship finds from Belgium at an international colloquium in Bruges, Belgium, and presented the results of her recent research on the medieval Utrecht ship type at an international symposium in Mainz, Germany. This spring she held a Marco Institute colloquium at UT on shipbuilding, water transport, and the rise of the city in the medieval Rhine Delta.

Aleydis was happy to see three articles on Minoan pottery appear this year. A discussion of changes in central Cretan pottery production and a study establishing new chronological phases at Malia were published in the proceedings of the *9th International Congress of Cretan Studies* (Heraklion). Her restudy of the pottery from the Kamares Cave appeared in a volume of papers published by AIA in honor of Philip Betancourt, and she published a review of a book on Roman ship finds in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

Aleydis continues to serve as secretary-treasurer of the East Tennessee Society of AIA, and she invites you all to come to their lectures. The schedule is posted elsewhere in this newsletter as well as on the Classics Department and ETS web sites. ■

Great transitions bring people together. The greatest gathering of alumni and friends in recent memory happened at the memorial service for our friend, colleague, and mentor **HARRY RUTLEDGE**. The gathering filled the University Center's ballroom on August 26, 2006, with Harry's family attending, as well as alumni and friends who could remember his coming to UT Knoxville in 1968 and most of the years since. It was truly a celebration of Harry's life and legacy. For all whom we saw there, thank you for that memory.

IN OTHER ALUMNI NEWS:

STEPHANIE MCCARTER will finish her Ph.D. in classics at Virginia this spring. It is not yet clear which job she will accept, but we hope she stays in CAMWS territory. We loved having Stephanie as an undergraduate, and look forward to having her as a colleague.

PEGGY ANN LUCAS, who took Latin with us in the mid-nineties, recently touched base with Chris Craig, who is happy to report that she has become an award-winning high-school science teacher at Pigeon Forge High School. It isn't Latin, but it is noble work!

MEAGAN AYER and her beau Paul Molnar married in August, with Susan Martin, Robert Sklenar, Elizabeth Sutherland, and Chris Craig among the witnesses of the happy event. This was just after Meagan finished as our first M.A. in the Mediterranean archaeology track and just before she headed for the frozen wastes of Buffalo to begin her graduate work. Aleydis van de Moortel now reports that Meagan has been selected to participate in a 4-week Roman pottery seminar at the American Academy in Rome this summer, all expenses paid. Only six students were chosen from the entire U.S., so this is probably a good sign.

LEE BROGAN, who was the outstanding graduate in both classics and chemistry last year, chose strange fumes in windowless rooms over truth and beauty; he is enjoying his first year in graduate school in chemistry in Berkeley, where he bicycles 4 miles into campus every day and enjoys it. His bluegrass talents have also netted a side income as a street musician. Lee reports earnings of \$1.47 so far, on the way to millions.

LOGAN DYER is enjoying his first year in law school in Memphis and has called Chris Craig

a couple of times to keep him up to date on a smooth academic and personal trajectory. Law school seems to be a good choice for our latter-day Latinate sophist, and we expect his good reports to continue.

BRAD CRATTIE has taken a new full-time appointment as the Latin program at West High School, where Chris Craig's daughter Sarah is wowed by his brilliance. (As she is not by her father's.) The parents of WHS are very glad he is there.

ANN BENNETT took over Brad's former position at Gibbs and Halls high schools in north Knox County. We are glad to have her as a colleague in Knox County Schools.

SANDY HUGHES, the Latin program at Bearden High School in Knox County, deepened his appreciation for Knoxville by spending last summer in Rome at the American Academy's summer school. Someday, we hope to see the pictures.

BOBBY HUDDLESTON, an alum from the early '80s and longtime teaching colleague at Father Ryan High School in Nashville, came by to visit with Chris Craig this summer. It was a pure pleasure to see him and to steal from him his magnificent collection of teaching handouts. Bobby, come back again soon!

JASON SPENCE tells us that he is still loving Latin and still bicycle racing and has spent the last 5 years in the mammalian genetics program at ORNL. He now is engaged to be married. We are not quite able to connect these dots, but we are very happy for Jason. It is great to hear from him.

ABBY BRADDOCK, our alumna and now teaching colleague at St. George's in Memphis, presented her work at the American Classical League meeting in Philadelphia last summer before jetting off to Rome and Cuma for an NEH-sponsored seminar. We are happy for her, and proud.

This from our favorite playwright alumna **STELLA RAGSDALE**: I wanted to let the department know that I have graduated with an MFA at the Tisch School of the Arts, New York University, in the program of dramatic writing. I was given the Dean's Fellowship for the 2 years I was there (it's a 2-year program). At Tisch's graduation ceremony, I carried my department's banner and led my class into

Madison Square Garden. (I am currently working full time for Tisch. NYU has just been given a \$200-million gift to found a new institute for the "Study of the Ancient World." I have to admit, I have my eye on it. They plan to admit the first doctoral candidates in 2008. I still study Latin and Greek on my own, slowly as I ever did in class.)

THOM CARROLL is now teaching Latin at Pope John Paul II High School in Hendersonville, Tennessee, and loving it. Great to hear from you, Thom.

CHRIS SANDERS graduated from the University of Tennessee College of Law in May 2006 and is currently law clerk to the Honorable Thomas A. Varlan, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Tennessee. In addition to his studies and work with the Tennessee Law Review, Chris organized law students to assist the Red Cross with crucial data entry about victims of Hurricane Katrina and created a web site, listserv, and e-mail bulletin board. Chris was sole coordinator of the UT Pro Bono Saturday Bar Project to assist attorneys representing indigent clients. He was a leader in UT's Family Justice Project to inform parents of low-income elementary schoolchildren about social services and for the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Project for low-income citizens. In recognition of his service, Chris was awarded the Chancellor's Citation for Extraordinary Community Service at the 2006 Chancellor's Honors Banquet. He was also recognized by the Tennessee Bar Association with an Access to Justice Award, which is described in the January issue of the *Tennessee Bar Journal*.

VICKI WEAVER continues to enjoy her niece, Peyton. She recently obtained certification as a human resources professional and draws on her study and teaching of ancient culture and language to solve the many intricate problems she encounters as director of human resources at 21st Mortgage Corporation.

CAROLINE STOPHEL (RAMBIN) checked in to let us know of her fond memories of coursework in Latin and mythology in the eighties and nineties. Recently married, Caroline was able to put her study to good use during travel to Italy and Greece on her honeymoon. Her husband, Scott, used his photographic skill and new camera to capture some dazzling images of their travels and his bride. ■

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FOUND AT MITROU: MYCENAEAN SEALSTONE OF THE MAINLAND POPULAR GROUP (FIG. 10)

STORY STARTS ON PAGE 1



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S. TURNER

Fig. 9. Pair of handmade vases found on top of the stepped stone structure below Building C. The vases were empty, but extractions will be made for chemical analysis in an effort to determine their ancient content.

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