



DUMBARTON OAKS
RESEARCH LIBRARY AND COLLECTION

Annual Report
2011-2012



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Project Editor: Sara Taylor
Manuscript Editor: Christopher Alessandrini
Design: Lisa Wainwright and Christopher Alessandrini
Photography: Joseph Mills, Jane Padelford, Alexandre
Tokovinine, Lisa Wainwright, and Marta Zlotnick

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From the Director

Renewing an Ivory Tower

In 2011, the expression “ivory tower” celebrated its centenary: the phrase first entered English one hundred years ago, to translate the French *tour d’ivoire*. The nineteenth-century French man of letters Charles Sainte-Beuve had used the words in reference to his fellow poet Alfred de Vigny. Although the phrase has always implied—usually with more than a hint of criticism—a detachment from the outside world, it looks ever less applicable to the existences of those who spend much time around real-life universities. If the privileged isolation from everyday concerns that the image conjures up was ever to be found readily in academic settings, it has now disappeared beyond repair. In the job realities of many professors—at least in the humanities—times and places for uninterrupted research and writing are exceedingly rare. Life has become an ever-turning kaleidoscope of teaching, mentoring, committees, face-to-face meetings, and e-mails. Where does Dumbarton Oaks belong on the spectrum that leads from reality through the image—and where should it fit?

From one perspective, probably even the dominant one, the disappearance of “ivory towers” that never even really existed is not to be lamented. The term has often carried pejorative connotations, since the world in general tends to emphasize the real and practical at the expense of the ideal (and idealistic). But from another vantage point, beautiful havens are needed even more than was the case once upon a time. Dumbarton Oaks has no

turrets, but since its foundation one of its major obligations has been to provide a release from mundane demands and obligations for individual scholars so that they may complete books or dissertations, while another has been to enable teams of researchers to come together in peace and to collaborate upon the conception and completion of complex projects. To fulfill these charges, we have boosted the numbers of scholars we serve, and we have broadened the definition of scholar to include younger people—even, during the summers, undergraduate students—who were formerly excluded. We are not ones to launch a full-scale defense of the ivory tower, but we have made a greater effort to communicate to a larger public why what we do (and what we enable to be done) matters.

Nations need the energy and entrepreneurialism of business and corporations—but they also require the dynamism and creativity of groups and individuals who are not focused first and foremost upon profit in the next quarter, but who instead serve society over the long term by eliciting and strengthening skills in the young, adding to the common stock of cultural knowledge, and enriching culture through the joys and beauties of discoveries and recoveries. Within the vast spectrum of education as a whole a unique niche has been occupied by the ongoing experiment called the university, which since the Middle Ages has contributed both stably and ever-changingly to the progress of many nations, the achievement of countless inventions and insights, and the benefit of still more individuals.

Universities may not be industries in the customary sense of the word, and the model of shareholders may be misapplied in regard to them, but they do answer to as many groups as do publicly held corporations. The instructors who bonded together as a guild to found universities in the Middle Ages form one of the constituencies. Another is the students, whose conception of learning has never been restricted narrowly to classrooms and examination booklets. A third is the parents of the students, who often steer their children toward the universities and who even more often foot much or all of the bill. A fourth is the alumni, who have graduated from the universities and who give generously to enable them to maintain or expand their missions. A subset

among the loyal alums are donors, even if they have been dead for decades or centuries: the preservation of their gifts is essential, not merely because it is right and not merely because it is required by law (although either of these causes should be sufficient in itself), but also because it demonstrates to future givers that the spirit of their gifts will be honored. Can we expect future generosity if we have not shown respect for its past manifestations? Last but not least, universities of the not-for-profit kind are beholden to society as a whole. They are accorded the tax advantages of being charitable organizations because the citizenry and government expect them to fulfill special roles and to conduct themselves according to certain principles.

How do those of us in universities and research institutes such as Dumbarton Oaks demonstrate to all these groups that we are doing the best jobs possible? Part of the answer lies in self-knowledge, which springs from an awareness of what we have been in the past, a sensitivity to what we are presently, and a vision of what we wish to become in the future. If research institutes devoted to the past lose this diachronic perspective, all else is lost for the humanities.

Universities and research institutes will not fulfill their distinctive functions if they become no more than the pale imitation within a non-profit setting of what corporations accomplish. Their graduates must be able to become skilled, productive, responsible, and creative workers (and of course, thoughtful citizens)—but universities and the other institutions that revolve in their orbit are not vocational schools with the sole task of teaching specific skills. Nor will universities live up to their potential by carrying out research and development that could just as easily take place in for-profit laboratories. In all realms of learning, whether sciences, social sciences, or humanities, universities must handle what private businesses have seldom ever taken upon themselves and what government agencies may have done in the past but alas no longer do. Often that means basic research. At the same time, the resources of universities are far too straitened for them to regard everything that is useless as being their mission: canny choices must be made.

Within Dumbarton Oaks, careful stewardship of resources has always been the norm rather than the exception. Because we

flourish mainly thanks to the largess of donors who have expected us to employ their generosity wisely and effectively, the institute has developed and maintained a culture in which every expense has been examined closely and in which leanness has prevailed, so that administration does not come at the cost of execution. I am grateful to our Finance team for helping us, over the years, construct and abide by a sound budget.

Hard work comes easily when people are passionate about what they do, and such passion radiates from every staff member and fellow of Dumbarton Oaks. When hard work, passion, and creativity coincide, the results can be spectacular. With such colleagues, a director is in the happy position of having to exert only the slightest direction in order to achieve very good results. Rehearsing the accomplishments and innovations of the past year would require much more space than the scope of an annual report would allow, and the retrospection would diminish the time available for looking forward. Still, it would be sad not to take pleasure in a few of the major achievements of 2011–2012, and rude not to express appreciation for them, since they required great teamwork from many individuals.

Like hundreds of thousands (if not millions) of past visitors, I marvel at the beauty of the Dumbarton Oaks Gardens, where the historic fabric of the various distinctive “rooms,” so carefully conceived and laid out more than a half century ago, is punctiliously maintained, but where new initiatives in ironwork, masonry, and other media are constantly bringing discreet renewal and improvement. Our gardeners have responsibility for the largest, most visible, and most visited stretches of our property.

This past year witnessed, on the heels of our first-ever art installation by Charles Symonds (in the gardens, library, and museum) and our inaugural garden installation by Patrick Dougherty in the Ellipse, our second garden installation on the Arbor Terrace. The artists Andy Cao and Xavier Perrot, helped by a team of volunteers, used wire mesh studded with thousands of dangling Swarovski crystals to create a scintillating cloud hovering over the dark mirror of a pool. The beauty of this construction, particularly as the midmorning and midafternoon light is refracted by the crystals swaying in the breeze, has attracted

considerable attention from the media and has delighted visitors of all ages. For imagining and arranging the installation, thanks go to John Beardsley, our director of Garden and Landscape Studies. For supporting the experiment, Gail Griffin and our gardening staff also deserve appreciation. Such cooperation between our areas of scholarly study and the other departments within our institution is essential to our achieving our potential. Interdepartmental collaboration has become one of our distinguishing features.

I derive equal satisfaction from the capital projects, such as the waterproofing of the Main House. This undertaking followed the renovation of the townhouse known as The Oaks, which since its acquisition has been remarkably useful for its meeting space and housing, but which has become an even more coveted asset with the adjustments to its architecture, such as the enclosing of its seminar room. Many other improvements take subtler forms. In the last two years, the campus has had, for the first time in its history, comprehensive wayfaring and signage. In one sense the many unobtrusive signs, already taken for granted, are a tiny step, almost unworthy of attention; in another sense, they mark great and long-overdue progress in rendering our sixteen and a quarter acres more easily navigable by those new to them and in signaling that we are one campus, even though we may be scattered across different edifices.

On the inside, the buildings of Dumbarton Oaks have been hives of activity. As I sit at the keyboard, I realize with a start that our museum has nearly entered into double digits in the number of temporary exhibitions it has mounted since it reopened in the spring of 2008. Alongside the exhibitions, the museum has initiated and participated in all sorts of events, ranging from symposia through workshops, study days, and colloquia to lectures, which have promoted both our own holdings and our fields of studies. Perhaps less ostentatiously, the museum has embraced an ever greater number of class visits from both Harvard University and DC-area universities.

The official name of this institution is Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection. Besides the museum, the other major part of the equation that makes us a research institute is obviously our library. Over the past year, it has served ever more

readers, thanks to thriving programs for residential fellows, non-residential stipend-holders, visiting students, and other appropriate users. Pausing for a moment to think of our key constituency, the fellows who rely on the library to conduct their research, is a reminder that the fellowship program has been moving from strength to strength. (We owe special thanks to Kathleen Lane, now at the American Institute of Architects, for many enhancements of the programs and policies.) While serving an ever growing number of readers, our librarians find time for creative research and knowledge-sharing: many short-term exhibitions have graced the display cases in the library and outside the Rare Book Room, and are recorded in blogs and online exhibits.

Located physically within the library but administratively autonomous, the Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives (ICFA) has made ever stronger progress in inventorying its vast holdings, an undertaking that is the indispensable prerequisite to the digitization that we hope soon to push forward on a major scale. In all quarters of our institution, we take very seriously our fiduciary responsibilities in preserving the objects that have been entrusted to us. In keeping with this awareness of our duties, the ICFA has devoted considerable efforts to assessing the hundreds of thousands of photographs, film, and negatives in its possession that require special efforts in preservation.

The publications department at Dumbarton Oaks plays a central role in making available to a greater world the results of scholarly investigation in our three chief areas of scholarship, namely, Byzantine Studies, Pre-Columbian Studies, and Garden and Landscape Studies. It has also set the stage for two volumes that appeared in the Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Humanities. This new series complements our books in Byzantine Studies, strictly defined. It fosters scholarship that connects the Byzantine and medieval humanities, by focusing on the Eastern Mediterranean during the Byzantine era through the prism of non-Greek texts.

Not produced by our own publications department but bearing our institutional name is the new series of bilingual volumes, the Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library, published by Harvard University Press. It amazes me to realize that nearly twenty volumes have come into print in this series. Our first Greek volumes

flank those that have appeared with Medieval Latin and Old English texts, all in the en face format so that readers with no command or only limited knowledge of the original medieval languages will be enticed to read. These books spread awareness of our institutional name while simultaneously supporting a broad appreciation of Byzantine and medieval cultures: this is part of our mission, even as inscribed in stone outside our main entrance.

For all my pleasure in cradling copies of the Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library in my hands, for all my appreciation for the visual and tactile beauty of the bronzed gold dust jackets and the thick paper, I am equally delighted by the digitization initiatives we have underway. These projects involve almost every department at Dumbarton Oaks. The Oral History project (whose aim is to collect, transcribe, and digitize interviews relating to the past of Dumbarton Oaks and of the institutes and societies with which it was closely allied in its early decades) has begun to shed unexpected light on all aspects of our institutional life. The project to edit and annotate the correspondence between Mildred Barnes Bliss and Royall Tyler, which has emanated from the Archives, will illuminate the acquisition of many objects in our collections. But the project has other rewards: it serendipitously casts light, for instance, on life in the 1920s and beyond, captivating historians and non-historians alike in ways we cannot begin to predict. The endeavor to digitize and index the garden correspondence of Mildred Bliss has been proceeding apace in the library and Rare Books Collection. The library has also pressed onward in the construction of a database for our large collection of medieval and early modern manuscripts on microfilm. While making materials available online, we have executed our work with a care and have framed its scope with a judiciousness that should stand us in good stead for many years to come. Indeed, we received powerful votes of confidence for our ability and willingness to host valuable resources of information, both digital and material, when we were entrusted with the Maya Vase Database and the Moche Archive. Joanne Pillsbury (now associate director of scholarly programs at the Getty Research Institute) is no longer director of Pre-Columbian Studies, but these archives and other initiatives remain among the testimonials to her endeavors.

To this point I have been talking mainly about management, but the time has come to turn to leadership. In seeking to guide us, I have attempted to formulate an overarching vision and goals of my own, but to elicit them from what Dumbarton Oaks has been traditionally. I have also had to exercise judgment, since even if each of us performs at the highest possible level, we cannot do everything. An institution of our size must shape its vision carefully.

Where do I hope to take us? One of my consistent goals has been to strengthen our three areas of studies, namely, Byzantine, Pre-Columbian, and Garden and Landscape Studies, by supplementing them with interdisciplinary collaborations in adjacent fields. Dumbarton Oaks has the resources to accomplish much on its own, but we will not realize our full potential alone. For instance, we are blessed in being affiliated with Harvard University, largely because of the people—the human resources—upon whose experience and talents we may draw. I have as an objective to ally us as closely as I can to faculty, students, and staff at Harvard whose skills and work would benefit from contact with us and vice versa. This means thinking first and foremost about our fields of study, but it also requires creative programming to draw fresh talent in areas related to our own traditional strengths. Over the past few years we have had ever more frequent class visits, both from Cambridge and from the Washington area, and we look forward to even more. Likewise, we have had growing numbers of interns who have helped in Byzantine Studies, the gardens, the Image Collection and Fieldwork Archive, the museum, oral history, and Pre-Columbian Studies. We established the Tyler Fellowships, to help support students in Byzantine and Pre-Columbian Studies (as well as in their penumbras); the second year of these non-residential fellowships, just now underway, permits the fellows to contribute to the work of Dumbarton Oaks in various projects. Here is not the place to list all the faculty, librarians, curators, and administrators we have hosted from Cambridge—but those connections have been strengthened whenever they have seemed appropriate to the humanistic missions of Dumbarton Oaks.

The relatively new and expanding internship program has also strengthened our ties to the university, while bringing to

Dumbarton Oaks the energy and enthusiasm of a group that has traditionally been absent from our community: undergraduates and graduate students in the earlier stages of their academic career. As one of our founders emphasized already in the middle of the last century, education extends far beyond courses, examinations, and extended writing of theses or dissertations. An argument could be framed that extracurricular activities have been overemphasized at the collegiate level for more than twenty years, with unsurprisingly adverse consequences for the purely academic side of things. To redress this shortcoming in a small but deeply meaningful way, Dumbarton Oaks offers options for what could be considered research-related extracurriculars. By devising internships imaginatively, we benefit from the energies of the best and the brightest while also showing off and sharing our own strengths. For young people the opportunity to engage with specialists in museums, libraries, archives, publications, and gardens can be eye-opening and invigorating. By experiencing from within the highest-level workings of a research institute, these students are helped to reaffirm and, yes, to transform themselves. They are allowed the space in which to be eager: that is, after all, what the word student means.

Beyond Harvard, we aim to collaborate with other institutes in the United States and abroad. In 2010–2011 we cosponsored events with the Italian cultural institute as well as with the Mexican and Honduran embassies. The culmination came in a full day devoted to Cyprus, the result of a happy conjunction with the Cypriot Embassy. Such jointly sponsored lectures and study days help us to attract audiences we would not have reached otherwise, and they build relationships that I hope will serve not only Dumbarton Oaks but scholarship in general. In however modest a way, the results can even contribute to better international relations. Laying the groundwork for shared activities is time-consuming, but well worth the effort.

What lies ahead for Dumbarton Oaks? Thanks to the rapid clip of technological change, no humanities research institute can afford to behave in the manner that pseudo-science ascribes to the ostrich. With our heads held high and our eyes wide open—looking straight ahead at the present but with both the past and the

future in our peripheral vision—we must demonstrate the very special things we can accomplish by amalgamating the traditions of high-level scholarship with our ongoing commitment to digital initiatives. We take enormous satisfaction in the conversion of our website to the content management system Plone, which facilitates the ever freer incorporation of digital content. Our facilities department is committed to making available more and more of our Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS), which includes an events manager to help us to coordinate and communicate better about the many services we provide in connection with events. Our museum, library, and ICFA have been ambitious and creative in hosting online exhibitions. Like a very vigorous plant species (not an invasive weed, I hope!) Dumbarton Oaks has pervaded the blogosphere, thanks to the ICFA, library, oral history project, gardens, and areas of studies. Our many events, scholarly initiatives, exhibits, and publications are disseminated to a growing and diverse audience through our new, monthly electronic newsletter (The Oaks News). The talent and passion of our staff and interns are remarkable, in bringing knowledge of history and appreciation of beauty to the world at large.

By reaching out to a broader audience for both our traditional media and the new ones, we can present the best face of higher education in North America. Yet our vision is global: owing to the variety and nature of our fields, we can bring together the brightest people from around the world as both fellows and staff, and motivate them to work together to achieve the best new results—ones that will serve as models for researchers, librarians, and archivists elsewhere. For such strides to be taken at the staff level, we must maintain clarity about the reporting structures in our ten departments while simultaneously fostering (in both managers and the staff members they oversee) a ready embrace of a sensible interdepartmentalism, which is in this case really just the organizational expression of interdisciplinarity.

To descend to a more grittily practical level, we have also been attending to the basic business of ensuring proper maintenance of our facilities and proper planning for our future, over the next ten years and beyond. In keeping with this timeframe, in the fall of 2010 Dumbarton Oaks received approval from the District of

Columbia for its ten-year campus plan. The plan foresees no major changes in the number of staff members and fellows: we remain well below the thresholds we have been permitted under previous campus plans, and we still have more than a half acre per fellow, which as campus plans go in Washington (or almost anywhere else) is extraordinary.

But we are changing. Dumbarton Oaks has almost completed the approvals process necessary to renovate and expand a building only a short distance away, at 1700 Wisconsin Avenue. This project, to be completed in time for occupancy in the academic year 2014–2015, will allow us to replace La Quercia, our existing apartment building on 30th Street. At present we must house fellows in quarters that stand a half mile away, are increasingly difficult to maintain, and lack flexibility: sometimes they are too small, sometimes too large, and only fortuitously just right. The new building will enable us to accommodate our fellows in better space and to cope better with the fluctuations in family size that occur from year to year in our cohorts of fellows. Although being situated at the corner of Wisconsin and R Street will bring the disadvantage of noise, it will have many more advantages. Families will enjoy proximity to the Georgetown Public Library, to the supermarket, to convenient bus service, and to our gardens. In terms of the socializing that can enhance the intellectual benefits of a year here, fellows will have the boon of closeness to Dumbarton Oaks, with a traffic pattern that will increase the likelihood of interaction among fellows, senior fellows, other short-term visitors, and staff.

Our migration will be of benefit the fellowship programs not only in terms of greater proximity but also in terms of spirit, since we will bring our gardens to 1700 Wisconsin while integrating the building into the Dumbarton Oaks aesthetic. With trees, plantings, a green roof, and sustainable design, what emerges will be a credit to the neighborhood in which we are rooted as well as to our architecture and gardens. Equally important, 1700 Wisconsin will serve the cause of both advanced research and general culture. The present three areas of studies, as they have been strictly and conventionally defined, will not be expanded. But it will be possible, within a genuine residential community, to create synergies and catalyze intersections as never before.

Using the word community of course brings to mind particular faces. At the risk of concluding on a melancholic note, this is a moment when the name of our recently deceased director of finances calls out to be acknowledged. In the last annual report her loss was too recent and raw for me to mention. After three decades of service to Dumbarton Oaks, Marlene Chazan is not with us today physically, but she is in spirit. In heart and mind she stood fully behind most of what I have delineated in this report, most particularly the transformation of 1700 Wisconsin. At one crucial juncture she urged us, in her economical but highly effective fashion, not to be constrained but to think big—not to shoe-horn too many people into too small a space, but to pursue options for judicious expansion of the building. She would be happy to see where we are headed.

Dumbarton Oaks has become what it is—and here I mean not funds or buildings but spirit—thanks to the efforts of the dozens in our community to support the best in our ambitions and to help us work together to our collective advantage. We will not forget Marlene, just as we will not shed our appreciation for all the others who have moved on from us in recent years, since we task ourselves in special and quiet ways with being a shrine to memory. The humanities are supposed to be humane, and they rest on the bedrock of respect for the past. We must not lose these features. At the same time, we are a vigorous organism that not only tolerates but even embraces change, as not only fellows and scholars but also staff members come and go. Saying goodbye to friends is hard, but the loss is offset by the joys of new colleagues, with new talents, new perspectives, and new energies. The Director's Office has an entirely different staff from two years ago. To give only a token list of those who have come, we have a new Director of Finances (Mary Beth Tsikalas), a new Human Resources representative (Pallavi Jain), a new Executive Director (Yota Batsaki), a new Executive Assistant (Francisco López), and a new Director of Pre-Columbian Studies (Colin McEwan). But in fact the term *new* is absurdly inapplicable to most of the individuals I just identified, since many of them have been working so hard and so long that they may be thinking already of retirement—but the work is what justifies the adjective, since they have been *renewing* Dumbarton

Oaks exactly as is needed for a legacy institution. And so we look back with love and appreciation even as we peer forward with hope, while progressing as swiftly as we can into a future that we shape to the best of our abilities.



Fellowships and Project Grants

Dumbarton Oaks awarded forty-six fellowships in the fields of Byzantine Studies, Pre-Columbian Studies, and Garden and Landscape Studies in 2011–2012. All fellows applied through the online application management system. Two visiting scholars in Byzantine Studies, one visiting scholar in Pre-Columbian Studies, and two visiting scholars in Garden and Landscape Studies were also in residence during a portion of the academic year. Dumbarton Oaks awarded seven project grants: five in Byzantine Studies, one in Pre-Columbian Studies, and one in Garden and Landscape Studies. Eighteen one-month postdoctoral stipends and sixteen short-term predoctoral residences were awarded in the fields of Byzantine Studies, Pre-Columbian Studies, and Garden and Landscape Studies.

Byzantine Studies

Junior Fellows, 2011–2012

Daniel Galadza, Pontificio Istituto Orientale, “The Liturgical Byzantinization of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem (Eighth–Thirteenth Centuries)”

Divna Manolova, Central European University, “Paradigms of Knowledge in Nikephoros Gregoras’s Epistolary Collection”

Nebojša Stanković, Princeton University, “Late Byzantine Narthexes (*litai*) on Mount Athos: Architecture, Liturgy, and Patronage”

Nikos Tsivikis, University of Crete, “The Settlement of Byzantine Messene: From Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages in the Southern Balkans, 500–800”

Jeffrey Wickes, University of Notre Dame, “Out of Books, a World: The Scriptural Poetics of Ephrem’s Hymns on Faith”

Fellows, 2011–2012

Simone Beta, Università degli Studi di Siena, “Enigmatic Literature in Byzantium: Authors and Texts”

Asa Eger, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, “The Islamic-Byzantine Frontier: Interaction and Exchange among Christian and Muslim Communities”

Kateryna Kovalchuk, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, “Discovering the Hagiography of Saint Sophia: The Byzantine *Diegesis* and *Encaenia* of the Constantinopolitan Church” **Johannes Pahlitzsch**, University of Mainz, “Greek Orthodox Christians in Jerusalem under Mamluk Rule”

Kostis Smyrlis, New York University, “Diminished Sovereignty? Late Byzantine Taxation and State Finances from the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Centuries”

Michele Trizio, Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, “Philosophy and Theology under the Komnenoi: The Case of Eustratios of Nicaea”

Summer Fellows, 2011

Nadia Ali, Université de Provence, “Umayyad Illustrated Calendars and their Late Antique Sources: A Comparative Study”

Sarah Craft, Brown University, “Dynamic Landscapes in Late Antique and Byzantine Anatolia: Pilgrimage, Travel Infrastructure, and Landscape Archaeology”

Emanuel Fiano, Duke University, “Controversy in Context: Christianity in Edessa in the Second Half of the Fourth Century”

Ksenia Lobovikova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, “George of Trebizond and his Martyrology of Saint Andreas of Chios: Edition, Translation, Commentaries”

Philipp Niewöhner, Istanbul Department, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, “An Early Byzantine Area in the Necropolis of Miletus”

Ioanna Rapti, Centre d’Histoire et Civilisation de Byzance, Paris, “An Armenian Ekphrasis on a Late Tenth-Century Byzantine Reliquary of the True Cross”

Juan Signes Codoñer, Universidad de Valladolid, “Isocrates in Byzantium”

Ida Toth, University of Oxford, “The Cambridge Handbook to Byzantine Epigraphy”

Luca Zavagno, Eastern Mediterranean University, “An Island in Transition: History of Cyprus in the Early Middle Ages (ca. AD 500–800)”



Halloween pumpkins carved by fellows, October 2011.

William R. Tyler Fellows, 2011–2012

Jakub Kabala, Harvard University, “Frontier Spaces: Eastern Europe, AD 800–1000”

Konstantina Karterouli, Harvard University, “Mimesis and Visual Identity of the ‘Byzantine’ in Western Metalwork of the Late Twelfth Century”

Project Grants

William Caraher, \$5,000, University of North Dakota, “Publication of the Ecclesiastical Architecture at the Site of Polis-Chrysochous on Cyprus”

Mark Jackson, \$5,000, Newcastle University, “Byzantine Kilise Tepe Project”

Ioanna Kakoulli, \$5,000, Cotsen Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, “The Wall Paintings at the Enkleistra of Saint Neophytos: Materials, Techniques, and Products of Alteration”

Tomasz Waliszewski, \$5,000, University of Warsaw, “Forgotten Heritage II: Study and Documentation of the Church of Mar Elias Btina in Beirut”

Enrico Zanini, \$5,000, University of Siena, “Gortyn in Crete: Transformation and End of a Capital City in the Early Byzantine Mediterranean”

Visiting Scholars

Panagiotis Agapitos, University of Cyprus

Averil Cameron, University of Oxford

Short-Term Pre-Doctoral Residencies

Beatrice Daskas, Università degli Studi di Milano, “Translation and Commentary of Nicholas Mesarites’ Ekphrasis on the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople and the *Seditio Ioanni Comneni*”

Marka Tomić Duric, University of Belgrade, “The Wall Painting of the Monastery of King Marko near Skoplje”

Andrei Gandila, University of Florida, “Coins, Frontiers and Barbarians in Early Byzantium”

Martina Jirouskova, University of Prague, “Relations between the Northern Black Sea Region and Constantinople during the Period from the Sixth to the Tenth Century”

Kataryna Warcaba, University of Silesia at Katowice, “Homeric Poetry in Byzantine Culture”

Elizabeth Williams, New York University, “Gold and Silver Jewelry in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection”

One-Month Post-Doctoral Stipends

Benjamin Dale de Lee, University of California, Los Angeles, “Niketas Byzantios: Translation and Commentary”

Nilgun Elam, Anadolu University, “The History of Byzantine Side in Pamphylia in the Light of Hagiographic and Sigillographic Data”

Eurydice Georganteli, University of Birmingham, “The Slavs and the Via Egnatia: the Archaeology of Destruction”

Andreas Rhoby, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, “Byzantine Epigrams Transmitted on Stone”

Linda Safran, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto, “Art and Identity in the Medieval Salento”

Manuela Studer-Karlen, University of Fribourg, “The Influence of Liturgy on the Iconographical Programs of the Byzantine Church”

Ionut Alexandru Tudorie, University of Bucharest, “Old Customs or Pure Innovations? The Struggle for Legitimacy in Thirteenth-Century Byzantium”

Pre-Columbian Studies

Junior Fellows, 2011–2012

James Doyle, Brown University, “The First Maya ‘Collapse’: The End of the Preclassic Period at El Palmar, Petén, Guatemala”

Laura Gamez Diaz, University of Pittsburgh, “Household Religiosity: Discerning Pluralism or Integration in the Ancient Maya City of Yaxha, Guatemala”

Andrew Hamilton, Harvard University, “Scale in the Pre-Columbian Andes”

Elizabeth Paris, University at Albany, State University of New York, “Political Economy on the Postclassic Western Maya Frontier”

Fellows, 2011–2012

Linda Brown, George Washington University, “Antiquities as Animate Objects: The Meanings and Circulation of Artifacts among Maya Ritual Practitioners”

Luis Jaime Castillo Butters, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, “San José de Moro and the End of the Moche from the Jequetepeque Valley”

Yuichi Matsumoto, Yale University, “Reconsidering Chavín and Early Paracas: Interregional Interactions in the South-Central Andes”

Summer Fellows, 2011

Stacey Dunn, Tulane University, “Architecture and Power in the Expansion of a Small Polity: Elite Households of the Chancay-Huaura Valley, Peru”

James Louis Fitzsimmons, University of New Hampshire, Middlebury College, “The Archaeology of Death in Ancient Mesoamerica”

Timothy Murtha, Stuckeman School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Pennsylvania State University, “The Ancient Maya Landscape: Early Perceptions and Interpretations”

Christina Torres-Rouff, Universidad Católica del Norte, “Crafting Social Identity through the Body in Prehistoric San Pedro de Atacama, Chile”

Isabel Yaya, musée du quai Branly, “The Politics of Marriage in Inca Cuzco: Women and the Perpetuation of Kingship”

William R. Tyler Fellows, 2011–2012

Dylan Clark, Harvard University, “Living on the Edge: The Residential Spaces, Social Organization, and Dynamics of Isla Cerritos, a Maya Port”

Lisa Trever, Harvard University, “Moche Mural Painting and Practice at Pañamarca: A Study of Image-Making in Ancient Peru”

Project Grant

Carolina María Vilchez Carrasco, \$10,000, Ministerio de Cultura, Programa Qhapaq Ñan, “The Thorny Oyster and the Inca Empire: The Spondylus Workshop at the Inca Site of Cabeza de Vaca, Tumbes”

Visiting Scholar

Santiago Uceda, Universidad Nacional de Trujillo

Short-Term Pre-Doctoral Residencies

Larry Coben, University of Pennsylvania
Andrew Finegold, Columbia University
Adam Jasienski, Harvard University
Breanne Robertson, University of Maryland
Rogelio Valencia Rivera, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

One-Month Post-Doctoral Stipends

Bruce Bachand, New World Archaeological Foundation, “The Olmec Axe Offerings at Chiapa de Corzo, Chiapas, Mexico”
Blenda Femenias, University of Maryland, “Andean Textiles in Cultural Context”
Joan Gero, American University, “Yutopian: An Account of Archaeological Agency and Ambiguity in Northwest Argentina”
Byron Hamann, The University of Chicago, “Fascinations: Seeing and Writing in Mesoamerica”
Elisa Mandell, California State University, Fullerton, “A New Analysis of the ‘Great Goddess’ of Teotihuacan and the Third Gender”
Calogero Santoro, Universidad de Tarapacá, “The Archaeology of the Atacama Desert”
Hugo Nami, CONICET-UBA, “The Andean Role in the Peopling and Human Dispersals in South America with Special Focus on the Southern Core”
Patricia Netherly, Vanderbilt University, “Expression of Political Structures in Lambayeque (Sican) and Chimu Art”

Garden and Landscape Studies

Junior Fellows, 2011–2012

Michael Herchenbach, Universität Bonn, “Planting the Seeds of Rome: Garden Plants in the Northwestern Roman Empire”
Miranda Mollendorf, Harvard University, “The World in a Book: Robert John Thornton’s Temple of Flora (1797–1812)”
Alla Vronskaya, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “Landscape as Experience: Rationalist Movement in Soviet Architecture, 1919–1941”

Fellows, 2011–2012

Duncan Campbell, Australian National University, “The Dumbarton Oaks Anthology of Chinese Gardens”
Louis Cellauro, Laboratoire de Recherche Historique Rhône-Alpes (LARHRA), “Varro’s Aviary at Casinum: Reconstructions from the Renaissance to the Present”
Robin Veder, Pennsylvania State University, “Natural Performances: Early Twentieth-Century Body Cultures in American Gardens”

Summer Fellows, 2011

Velma E. Love, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, “From Swampland to Sacred Landscape”
Jyoti Pandey Sharma, Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal, “Spatializing Gentility: The Public Park and Civic Pride in the Colonial Indian Landscape”
Rebecca Williamson, University of Cincinnati, “The Stuff of Cities: Resources and Waste in the Urban Landscape”
Sevin Yildiz, New Jersey Institute of Technology, “New Jersey Meadowlands: Planning the Ecology of Disappearance, 1929–2004”

Project Grant

Akin Ogundiran, \$10,000, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, “Archaeological Investigations and Survey of the Sacred Arts in Osun Grove, Nigeria”

Visiting Scholars

Duncan Campbell, Australian National University
Allen Grieco, Villa I Tatti, The Harvard University Centre for Italian Renaissance Studies

Short-Term Pre-Doctoral Residencies

Katarzyna Kaczmarczyk, University of Warsaw, “Narrative and Ideology in Eighteenth-Century English Gardens”
Guia Lamsechi, University of Toronto, “Beyond the Frame: Images of Vegetal Nature Across the Arts in Northern Renaissance Europe”
Kate Mulry, New York University, “Natural Knowledge Collection and Imperial Planning in Restoration England”
Jason E. Nguyen, Harvard University, “The Context of Claude Mollet’s *Théâtre des plans et jardinages* (Paris, 1652)”
Natsumi Nonaka, University of Texas at Austin, “The Illusionistic Pergola in Italian Renaissance Architecture: Painting and Garden Culture in Early Modern Rome, 1500–1620”

One-Month Post-Doctoral Stipends

David Haney, University of Kent, “Translation, German to English: Leberecht Migge, *Garden Culture of the Twentieth Century*”
Julie Park, Vassar College, “Interior Designs: Mediating Inner Life in Eighteenth Century England”
Anthony Wain, Planning Partners, Institute of Landscape Architects of South Africa, “The Plants and Parks of Peter Greensmith in Nairobi: ‘The Green City in the Sun,’ 1947–1992”



Fellowship Reports

Byzantine Studies

Junior Fellows, 2011–2012

Daniel Galadza

The Liturgical Byzantinization of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem (Eighth–Thirteenth Centuries)

When not engaged in stimulating discussion with other fellows and visiting scholars, attending fascinating lectures, perusing the open stacks, pestering the helpful librarians, or strolling through the beautiful gardens, I worked on my doctoral dissertation, which I hope to defend in early 2013. During these eight months, I was able to complete drafts of two chapters, one on the manuscript sources that bear witness to a liturgical change in the Chalcedonian churches and monasteries of Jerusalem and Palestine and the other on the multilingual historical context in which these liturgical sources operated. Most studies of liturgy have focused on the influence Palestinian monasticism had on Constantinopolitan liturgy after iconoclasm. Focusing on the liturgical calendar and lectionary of Jerusalem, one can observe the gradual influence of Constantinopolitan usage on Jerusalem in the tenth century and the supplanting thereby of authentic Jerusalem liturgical usage, including the native eucharistic liturgy of Saint James, which had fallen into disuse by the thirteenth century. The proximity of Dumbarton Oaks to the microfilm collection of the Library of Congress made it possible to study numerous Greek and Georgian

manuscripts that have not received the attention they deserve. With guidance from staff members at Dumbarton Oaks, I have planned a trip to Mount Sinai this summer to study other manuscript witnesses of liturgical Byzantinization in Jerusalem *de visu*. Research on other chapters of my thesis dedicated to case studies of the sanctoral and lectionary cycles resulted in papers on the development of the liturgical commemoration of John the Baptist and on methodological questions related to liturgy in Jerusalem after the Arab conquest, both of which were presented at conferences this year.

Divna Manolova
Paradigms of Knowledge in Nikephoros Gregoras's Epistolary Collection

The project I undertook during my eight months at Dumbarton Oaks forms the first of two parts of my doctoral dissertation entitled "Philosophical Argumentation and Dialogicity in Nikephoros Gregoras's Epistolary Collection." My inquiry focuses on the letter collection of Nikephoros Gregoras (d. ca. 1359), a prominent figure on the fourteenth-century Byzantine intellectual scene, renowned for his knowledge of philosophy and astronomy. What I am exploring on a larger scale is the interplay between science (mathematics, astronomy, and music), philosophy, and rhetoric as presented in Gregoras's letters.

Around forty of Gregoras's letters discuss a variety of philosophical and scientific problems, which reflect and complement his wider scholarly interests as exemplified in a number of scientific and philosophical treatises. While at Dumbarton Oaks, I finalized the first part of my dissertation, which analyzes the philosophical argumentation Gregoras incorporated into his letters and the ways he "translated," reorganized, and modified the otherwise specialized technical material for the purposes of a highly rhetoricized genre such as epistolography. I also drafted the second part of my doctoral project, which deals specifically with Gregoras's mathematical and astronomical missives. Thanks to the access to Professor Ihor Ševčenko's microfilm collection provided by the Dumbarton Oaks Library, I was able to examine microfilms of two manuscripts important for the transmission of Gregoras's letters,

namely Vat. gr. 116 and 1086. Consequently, I acquired an entirely new understanding of the way Gregoras's epistolary collection was designed and circulated.

Nebojša Stanković
Late Byzantine Narthexes (*litai*) on Mount Athos:
Architecture, Liturgy, and Patronage

At Dumbarton Oaks, I conducted research for my dissertation entitled "Transformed Architecture for the Reformed Monastic Ritual: Late Byzantine Narthexes (*litai*) on Mount Athos." The dissertation examines the relationship between patronage and monastic rites performed in the narthex on the one hand and architectural form and functional organization of this part of the church on the other. While at Dumbarton Oaks, I pursued an in-depth study of the historical context in which late Byzantine Athonite *katholika* were built. I was particularly interested in liturgical practices established during the fourteenth century by the introduction of the Jerusalem *typikon* (the Neo-Sabbaite liturgical reform), aspects of patronage, and the role of the rising Hesychast movement. In addition to the service of *litē*, which lent its name to this type of narthex, I examined *diaklysmos* and other segments of the All-Night Vigil (*agrypnia*), the most distinct feature of the reformed liturgical rule. In this pursuit, I enjoyed the invaluable assistance of Daniel Galadza. I also sought better understanding of contemporaneous developments in Athonite monasticism—idiorrhhythmic tendencies, in particular—as well as the impact of the patronage of secular authorities and the leadership of religious figures. Although I did not succeed in accomplishing the main goal I had set—to have my dissertation completed by the end of the fellowship—I was able to develop existing ideas and arrive at new ones, and to reaffirm and strengthen my arguments and interpretations.

Nikos Tsivikis
The Settlement of Byzantine Messene: From Antiquity to the
Early Middle Ages in the Southern Balkans, 500–800

The archaeology of the urban settlements of early Byzantine/late antique Greece has been at the center of interest for Byzantine archaeologists for decades, but it has provided little information

about the realities of life and social interaction in smaller towns and their rural hinterland. My project was the study of the unpublished archaeological material from the early medieval phases of the Byzantine settlement of Messene (AD 500–800), an agriculturally oriented town of medium size. Both architectural remains and artifacts were documented and utilized toward an understanding of the settlement itself, its phases, and the archaeology of this period in general. My research focused on the wider perspectives of the archaeology and social history of the early Byzantine and transitional period in the Peloponnese in reference to the realities of the southern Balkans in general.

During the academic year at Dumbarton Oaks, using the vast resources offered by the research library and the friendly assistance of the staff and the other fellows, I made significant progress toward the final draft of my project to be submitted this summer. I had the opportunity to revisit the relevant textual sources of the period and also to compare the Messene material with analogous finds from sites all across the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. But the most important goal achieved was that I engaged with the main aspects of the discourse surrounding the transformations of early Byzantine society into the early medieval period as it is portrayed in its archaeological remains, and the impact of these transformations, as well as that of the “barbarian” immigrations, on the organization and form of different kinds of urban centers.

Jeffrey Wickes

Out of Books, a World: The Scriptural Poetics of Ephrem’s
Hymns on Faith

Ephrem the Syrian (d. AD 373) lived and wrote in the easternmost parts of the Roman Empire. While composing in a variety of genres, the majority of his surviving literary corpus takes the form of didactic, metrical hymns (*madrāšē*). Toward the end of Ephrem’s life and after his death, smaller hymn collections were grouped into larger compilations, and it is these larger compilations that have come down to us. The largest such compilation is the Hymns on Faith, composed of eighty-seven hymns, which represent Ephrem’s response to various aspects of the controversies

that followed in the aftermath of the Council of Nicaea, but also provide an example of Ephrem’s poetic idiom at its most developed.

My research has focused on the role scripture plays in the shaping of this poetic idiom. During my year at Dumbarton Oaks, this research has proceeded in a twofold manner. First, during the early months of my fellowship, I finished a complete English translation and annotation of the *Hymns on Faith*. This translation and annotation provided the groundwork for my dissertation, which I have spent the remainder of my time at Dumbarton Oaks writing. The library at Dumbarton Oaks has given me easy access to out-of-print editions of texts and secondary studies on Ephrem and fourth-century northern Mesopotamian Christianity. Access to these works (such as the rare edition of the Armenian translation of the fourth-century Syriac letter of Aithaallaha of Edessa, *Epistola ad Christianos in Persarum regione de fide*) has been indispensable in furthering my research. Just as importantly, the community of Byzantinists at Dumbarton Oaks has led me to think deeply about and in some cases reconsider my own ideas about Ephrem’s relationship to the literary culture of the early Byzantine Empire, and the role of “Greek” ideas in the shaping of his poetic idiom.

Fellows, 2011–2012

Simone Beta

Enigmatic Literature in Byzantium: Authors and Texts

In the research proposal I submitted at the end of 2010, I proposed to edit the full Greek text of the Byzantine riddles, translate the poems into modern English, and write a commentary. After preliminary work in Italy (January–August 2011) and after the semester at Dumbarton Oaks (September–December 2011), I am not so positive about the first part of my goal. Producing a thorough edition of Byzantine enigmatic poetry provided with a critical apparatus is a very difficult task indeed, since the number of Greek riddles written between the sixth and the fifteenth centuries is much greater than what can be guessed by the current published collections (including the most recent one, Čelica Milovanović’s *Byzantina ainigmata*, with Serbian translation and commentary, edited in 1986). Moreover, the fact that these riddles are scattered through so many manuscripts, in such different versions, and with

such different attributions, makes the task almost impossible (as shown by the case of the Greek scholar Spyridon Lampros, who spent most of his life collecting Byzantine riddles from Greek manuscripts without being able to publish a complete edition).

But after my work at Dumbarton Oaks and the fruitful discussions with the excellent people I have had the chance to meet here (Jan Ziolkowski, Margaret Mullett, Alice-Mary Talbot, and the other Byzantine fellows), I am very positive about the other two parts. I think it is possible to collect and to edit in a serious and scholarly way a fairly good number of the enigmatic Byzantine poems. I am also sure that translating these riddles into modern English, together with an introduction and a commentary, would really fill a gap. The work I am going to do in the following months will not only shed light upon a peculiar (and so far neglected) feature of Byzantine culture, but it will also make known to a wider audience a kind of poetry that can still be appreciated in our times as well.

Asa Eger

The Islamic-Byzantine Frontier: Interaction and Exchange among Christian and Muslim Communities

The history of the earliest borders between Byzantine and Islamic lands remains poorly understood. What is generally assumed from texts is that these borderlands were sharply divided and contested battlegrounds for prolonged holy wars since the inception of Islam in the seventh century. My research tests this viewpoint by using an approach based on landscape archaeology applied to surveys and excavations that I undertook in Turkey, as well as to other work that I have reassessed. By identifying the archaeology of settlements of the frontier from the seventh to the tenth centuries, how they affected, adapted to, and interacted with their environment, I present a view of the frontier from the ground up. The study demonstrates that the frontier, from a rural and environmental perspective, was a zone of interaction between competing groups such as pastoralists, farmers, city folk, and inhabitants of peripheral mountains and marshes.

This study forms the subject of a book entitled *The Islamic-Byzantine Frontier: Interaction and Exchange among Christian*



Byzantine Studies fellows and staff, December 2011.

and Muslim Communities. While a Byzantine Studies fellow in the 2011–2012 spring term, I began, completely revised, and wrote a full first draft. In addition, I added two new chapters on pastoralism on the Byzantine side of the frontier and the archaeology of northern Mesopotamia, plus a substantial chapter portion on the role of irrigation, land use, and social organization. I was also able to significantly expand my discussion of primary sources by considering Syriac literature, saints' lives from the Byzantine frontier, and Byzantine military treatises.

Kateryna Kovalchuk

Discovering the Hagiography of Saint Sophia: The Byzantine Diegesis and Encaenia of the Constantinopolitan Church

During the academic year at Dumbarton Oaks, I have been working on two strands of research. First, I have been revising my PhD thesis in order to prepare it for publication. I have been studying and reconsidering several aspects of the Byzantine narrative about the foundation of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. To develop and

corroborate my argument that this story was initially composed as a “hagiographical” (or one might call it “paraliturgical”) text for celebrating the *encaenia* feast of the Constantinopolitan Great Church, I have examined the extensive manuscript tradition (consisting of more than eighty Byzantine and post-Byzantine manuscripts), considered the problem of the dating, and undertaken the study of the topoi and the language of the narrative with special attention to the vocabulary and style of the composition. The importance of such an analysis of the language and style of the narrative, though not intended initially, has become clear to me after fruitful discussions with my colleagues, senior and visiting fellows. Indeed, what was formerly considered lowbrow vernacular language I propose now to reconsider as a “learned koine,” which is exemplified by several linguistic features similar to literary texts attributed to Constantine Porphyrogenetos. This conclusion, along with several other considerations, affects also the issue of the dating: the anonymous narrative—conventionally dated to the ninth century—appears to be a somewhat later composition, more likely to be dated to the tenth century. In addition to the study of the narrative, I have also started working on the edition of the text from a manuscript that I was fortunate enough to locate in Dumbarton Oaks’s collection of microfilms; I plan to include in my future monograph the edition of what I consider to be the earliest version of the text available to us. Second, I have been taking my scholarly interest further into a cluster of Byzantine narratives about the foundation of churches and monasteries. I intend to present the results of my research into these foundation stories in an article.

Johannes Pahlitzsch

Greek Orthodox Christians in Jerusalem under Mamluk Rule

The project for my stay during the fall term was to investigate the situation of the Greek Orthodox Christians, including the Georgians and the Arabic-speaking Melkites, under Mamluk rule at a specific period, namely the reign of the emperor Andronikos II Palaiologos (1282–1328). The relationships of the Orthodox Christians in Palestine to the Mamluks, however, cannot be viewed from an isolated, purely internal perspective. Their fate depended

very much on the general state of relations between their Christian protective powers and the Mamluks. And indeed Byzantium and the Georgian kings intervened regularly in the affairs of the local communities, looking after their own interests in the eastern Mediterranean. Of special interest in this context is the role of the Greek Orthodox patriarchs of Jerusalem as well as those of Alexandria and Antioch, who were not only the representatives of the Byzantine emperor and the Orthodox church in the Orient, but at the same time served as intermediaries for the Mamluks with respect to Byzantium. During my term, I was able to read several Arabic and Greek chronicles dealing with the situation of Christians in Egypt during the time of the third reign of sultan an-Nasir Muhammad (1309–1341). I also dealt with the increasing number of anti-Christian treatises at this period. Another very important text I read is the oration of Theodoros Metochites on the neo-martyr Michael of Alexandria which not only provides information about the situation of Melkite Christians in Egypt but also could be read as an official statement about the policy of Andronikos II regarding the Mamluks. The third group of sources I dealt with has been yet unpublished Arabic documents issued by sultan an-Nasir Muhammad for the Greek Orthodox communities in Jerusalem. It is my hope that an extensive article entitled “Andronikos II and an-Nasir Muhammad: Byzantine-Mamluk Relations and Greek Orthodox Christians under Mamluk Rule in the Early Fourteenth Century” will appear soon.

Kostis Smyrlis

Diminished Sovereignty? Late Byzantine Taxation and State Finances from the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Centuries

My time at Dumbarton Oaks focused on the taxation system and the way in which fiscal revenues and lands were distributed from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. Assessing the material basis of imperial power and understanding how resources were divided between the state and the powerful is crucial for studying the elusive nature of the late Byzantine political system. The main question here is whether the extensive concession of fiscal exemptions and *pronoiai* in late Byzantium undermined the emperor’s authority and sovereignty. My thesis is that it did not. The state retained

its control over the lands it conceded as *pronoiai* whereas its agents regularly scrutinized the privileges awarded by the emperor. The period extending from the late eleventh to the mid-fourteenth century was in fact one in which the state's grip over the landed resources of the empire became stronger. Though the main question animating this investigation regards the political system, it is also essential to understand taxation and state finances before dealing with some other very important issues of late Byzantine history. Assessing the tax burden is indispensable for any investigation of the economy, especially when considering the living standards and economic decisions of great landlords or peasants. Questions such as the efficiency of the military and the rapid decline of Byzantine fortunes from the late thirteenth century cannot be seriously addressed without grasping the workings of taxation and the way in which fiscal resources were distributed.

Michele Trizio

Philosophy and Theology under the Komnenoi: The Case of Eustratios of Nicaea

My project intended to investigate the philosophical and theological works of the eleventh- to twelfth-century court theologian and Aristotle commentator Eustratios of Nicaea. During my stay at Dumbarton Oaks, I collected all the material relating to this author and his times and made advances in my project of writing the first monograph on this Byzantine scholar. My main focus was Eustratios's usage of philosophical sources, in particular the Neoplatonic source material in both his theological and philosophical works. In this regard I highlighted some specific cases, such as Eustratios's treatment of the Muslim faith, his attitude toward Aristotle, and his use of examples from late antique philosophers to explain theological truths. I also investigated the textual tradition of his philosophical commentaries and used other manuscripts, such as Vat. gr. 626 (which I was able to purchase in digital reproduction thanks to research funds granted by Dumbarton Oaks), for the assessment of the text. Finally, I studied the Latin fortunes of Eustratios's philosophical commentaries, made available thanks to Robert Grosseteste's mid-thirteenth-century translation.

The concrete outcomes of my research activity can be summarized as follows:

1. Eustratios of Nicaea is a devoted reader of Proclus's work, which he utilizes as a source when assembling his own arguments.
2. Eustratios's use of Homer, Plutarch, and the tragedians shows how important this author is for understanding the reception of classical scholarship in Byzantium.
3. Eustratios also wrote a piece against the Muslims, which he included as a digression in his commentary on Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* VI and which has so far been ignored by modern scholars.
4. Eustratios's philosophical commentaries were an essential tool for teaching Aristotle in western medieval universities.

The results of my research activity will be published in the form of a monograph on Eustratios and a series of articles.

Summer Fellows, 2011

Nadia Ali

Umayyad Illustrated Calendars and their Late Antique Sources: A Comparative Study

How the art of the Umayyads (661–750) responded to the encounter with late antique art in the Bilâd ash-Shâm has been a major debate for more than a century. Many scholars insisted on a rupture, while others accepted the continuity explanation but saw in the transition from late antiquity to early Islam some degeneration. Further recent refinements have posited an active role of the Umayyads in the shaping of their art. My research revisits Umayyad palatial iconography and considers the previously underrated role of the craftsmen's practice in the making of Umayyad iconography. How was a program produced in the eighth-century Bilâd ash-Shâm? What was transmitted from one generation of craftsmen to another? How was it transmitted?

To explore these problems, I decided to focus on three illustrated calendars that I began to identify in the frescoes of Qusayr 'Amra's central hall (Jordan, 715–730), the stuccos of Qasr al-Hayr al-Gharbi's court façade (Syria, 728), and Khirbat al-Mafjar's bath porch (Palestine, 724–743). Data from numerous catalogues,

surveys, and excavation reports allow me to make a comparative analysis between the Umayyad calendars and a wide array of visual sources including neglected material such as the early Christian and Jewish mosaics of the Levant (Beisan-Scythopolis, Awzaii, Qabr Hiram, Jerash, Madaba, Nitl). The comparison confirms my hypothesis about what has been held by Oleg Grabar as the depiction of “princely cycles” inspired by Sasanian iconography: they actually represent agricultural calendars. A careful examination of the organizational patterns, iconographic types, and colocations of themes employed in the Umayyad calendars suggests a “pragmatic continuity” with early Christian and Jewish art of the Levant. My research also reveals that in the transmission of iconographic traditions from Byzantine Syria to the Umayyads, the role played by the Ghassanids, the Christianized Arabs who ruled parts of Syria in the sixth century, may have been more critical than has heretofore been accepted.

Sarah Craft

Dynamic Landscapes in Late Antique and Byzantine
Anatolia: Pilgrimage, Travel Infrastructure, and Landscape
Archaeology

The connectivity of the ancient Mediterranean has been demonstrated in many publications over the last decade. This approach foregrounds travel and movement and considers landscape as a dynamic place where movement was the norm. My project is a contribution to the understanding of dynamic landscapes through the lens of early Christian pilgrimage. Archaeological and textual sources do not always allow us to reach them directly, but it is possible to outline the infrastructure of the world through which pilgrims journeyed. It is within this context that a landscape archaeology approach to early Christian pilgrimage is perfectly poised.

Specifically, I explore the negotiation between the phenomenon of early Christian pilgrimage, the infrastructure of travel—the roads, bridges, shrines, and cemeteries—and the landscape and communities in which it took place. Using as a foundation the vast amount of scholarship that already exists on both early Christian pilgrims and the historical geography of ancient Asia Minor, I chose four pilgrimage destinations as case studies in

order to investigate the regional, dynamic, and diverse contexts of early Christian pilgrimage: Saint John at Ephesos, Saint Thekla at Meryemlik, Saint Theodore at Euchaïta, and Saint Michael at Germia. I combine textual attestation of pilgrimage with the material correlates of movement and with analysis of those features in a GIS-based environment. The practice of pilgrimage contributed to the forms that local economies, settlement patterns, and religious practices developed and changed over time.

The research undertaken contributes to my doctoral dissertation, the prospectus for which I completed while at Dumbarton Oaks. An integrated investigation of pilgrimage, travel infrastructure, and landscape archaeology can contribute not just to a better contextualized understanding of early Christian pilgrimage in Asia Minor, but also to the ways in which we investigate and interpret the wider worlds of the late antique and Byzantine Mediterranean.

Emanuel Fiano

Controversy in Context: Christianity in Edessa in the Second
Half of the Fourth Century

My project was conceived as an examination of Christianity in Edessa in the second half of the fourth century. This was a time of particular conflict for the church, which was engaged in the trinitarian controversy. I intended to canvas this scenario by situating Edessa within its broader contexts, and to analyze the trinitarian debates from a geo-ecclesiological perspective. During this pursuit I encountered the scantiness of strictly coeval sources (except for Ephrem and the *Itinerary of Egeria*). As a matter of fact, both the *Letter of Aithallah*, a potentially important witness to the diffusion of Nicene doctrines in Osrhoene, and the *Teaching of Addai*, which testifies to an attempt on the part of Edessene elites to renegotiate the city’s position on the map of contemporary Christianity (particularly in relation to Rome), are commonly considered slightly later artifacts. A combined use of prosopography, of the lists of conciliar subscriptions, and of *Ecclesiastical Histories* (Theodoret’s, Sozomen’s, and Rufinus’s continuation of Eusebius’s) provided me with some alternative sources to identify partisan affiliations of, and relationships among, some of the

key episcopal figures of the region at this time. I was thus able to begin to shape a narrative of the unfolding of the trinitarian strife in Edessa in its various contexts (e.g., in its intersections with the Meletian schism). In addition, I set out to test the hypothesis that Egyptian exile allowed some Syriac bishops to establish connections among geographically non-contiguous dioceses and proved instrumental in providing them with models of episcopal centralization. In this connection, and in order to verify church historians' highly stereotyped representations of the exile destinations, I have devoted time to the investigation of the consistency and the nature of the Christian presence in Egyptian centers such as Antinoopolis and Philae, through archaeological reports, literary accounts, and papyrological evidence. This project represents in all respects a work in progress that I hope to develop further in the near future.

Ksenia Lobovikova

George of Trebizond and his Martyrology of Saint Andreas of Chios: Edition, Translation, Commentaries

The main goal of my project was to prepare a modern edition and English translation of the martyrology of Saint Andreas of Chios, which was written in 1468 by George of Trebizond, a Greek émigré in Italy, a famous man of letters, and a curial official. Following the advice of Ihor Ševčenko to students of hagiography—first of all to produce reliable translations of *Lives* of the saints into modern languages—I concentrated on making an English translation of the Latin text, which has never been translated before. The second part of my project was preparing commentaries to the text. In my research, I tried to answer the following questions: Why did a famous rhetorician like George of Trebizond decide to write the *Life* of Saint Andreas? To whom was the *Vita* addressed? What was the main message of the martyrology? Was Saint Andreas an Orthodox or a Catholic? In which Galata church was the body of the Saint buried after his death? We have an anonymous Greek *passio* of Saint Andreas (Cod. Oxon. Bodl. Canonic. 126), and comparing these texts helped to answer some of these questions. Another task was to compare the *Life* of Saint Andreas with other *Lives* of Byzantine neo-martyrs of the late Palaiologan period and

early Ottoman times: the *Lives* of Saint Niketas the Young, Saint Theodoros the Young, Saint Michael of Alexandria, Saint Michael Mauroeides of Adrianople, and Saint George of Adrianople. Many *Lives* of the saints were also written in the Quattrocento in the Italian circle of humanists to which George of Trebizond belonged. During this fellowship I have tried to locate the *Life* of Saint Andreas in the context of Latin hagiography of the Renaissance.

Philipp Niewöhner

An Early Byzantine *Area* in the Necropolis of Miletus

I studied a walled square that I excavated recently in the necropolis of Miletus. The square dates from the fifth century BC and contains contemporary as well as earlier burials. One of them seems to have been venerated, and in the sixth century half of the square was built up with a church and martyrium. Originally, the square seems to have been conceived as an exclusive Christian cemetery or *area*, as they are known from Rome and elsewhere, but so far not from Anatolia.

Such *areae* were often surrounded by arcaded porticoes, and this seems to have been the case at Miletus, too. The interior was not necessarily plastered with graves, but typically contained a martyrium, and a church was often built in or next to the *area*. Some such examples in Greece are closely comparable to Miletus and date from the late fourth and the fifth century, when *areae* may have been a common feature on Christian necropoleis around the Aegean. No *area* that has come to my knowledge was built after the fifth century.

It remains to be determined whether *areae* were more frequent in coastal cities of western Asia Minor, and whether they also occurred beyond the Aegean littoral, along the southern coast as well as in central Anatolia. A German version of my research forms a chapter in my book on the Byzantine basilicas of Miletus; this fellowship gave me the opportunity to finish that manuscript.

Ioanna Rapti

An Armenian *Ekphrasis* on a Late Tenth-Century Byzantine Reliquary of the True Cross

The focus of this project is a late tenth-century panegyric composed by the famous Armenian poet, Gregory of Narek, to

celebrate both the gift of an imperial reliquary to the monastery of Aparank in the area of Lake Van and the new church built to house it. Never translated into any western language, the text conceals much evidence for Byzantine policy in the East, Byzantine art, and Armenian architecture. During the fellowship, I translated the major part of the text and analyzed its structure and vocabulary, establishing the outline of a potential publication. The main features that emerged are:

1. Literary hybridism, based on rhetoric and poetry, borrowing from historiography and indebted to Byzantine *ekphrasis*.
2. Gift-exchange and diplomacy during the critical period (979–983) after the defeat of Bardas Skleros. The donation was orchestrated by a former supporter of the rebel while the latter was still a serious threat. More than a testimony to the loyalty of the repentant rebel, the reliquary brought imperial authority to the homeland of the former rebel with weighty symbolism.
3. Praise and propaganda: Gregory's praise of the co-emperors stresses their *concordia* and joint policy challenging the traditional distinction between the warrior and the administrator. Given the circumstances of the gift, the panegyric—addressed among others to three Armenian kings targeted by Byzantine expansion—becomes particularly meaningful.
4. Poetry and materiality: Gregory's ekphrasis leads the senses of his audience to perception of the reliquary and to the liturgical space. Through his sophisticated wording, which blends compounds and biblical references in avalanches of metaphors, he conjures a Byzantine *staurotheke* similar to that of Basil the *parakoimomenos* now in Limbourg. He also sketches a cross-in-square church with precious furnishing, sparkling within a smooth textile-covered interior enclosed by lush vegetation. His audience must have felt in paradise. Ironically but expectedly, this paradise was soon to be lost. The gift would soon return to the realm of the donor.



Juan Signes Codoñer
Isocrates in Byzantium

My topic was the reception of Isocrates in Byzantium since the ninth century. I aimed to analyze the different levels of recycling of his texts, ranking from the single quotation to the more elaborate re-creation of his works or ideas, as in the anonymous dialogue *Charidemus*. Manuscript tradition was taken into account, especially before the end of the fourteenth century, when the number of manuscripts multiplies. Consultation of the original editions of the Byzantine authors and of the relevant bibliography to the works and manuscripts has allowed me to deepen my views in a just a few weeks and to come to definitive conclusions, which I hope to publish very soon in separate articles, culminating perhaps in a book. Although Isocrates, in contrast to Demosthenes (somehow ubiquitous since his canonization through Hermogenes), was mainly indirectly quoted and appraised and even his most popular work (the *Demonicea*) was referred to through gnomologia or late antique parainetic texts, there were significant instances of direct reading and appraisal of his speeches by different Byzantine authors. They were attracted by the fame of the orator as transmitted by the late antique manuals, to which he owed his popularity. Significantly enough, the manuscript tradition up to the fourteenth century can be connected with the names of these very few Byzantine intellectuals at the capital who since the times of John Sardianos and Photios contributed to the diffusion of Isocrates's speeches as a model for prose style. They made it thus possible for Isocrates to appear in the canonical lists of orators and rhetoricians that turn up from time to time in the writings of Byzantine authors from Psellos to Joseph Rhakendytes. To these lists I will devote a particular study. A typology of the different kinds of rewriting of classical and Byzantine texts (such as epitome, paraphrasis, and metaphrasis) is also envisaged in the frame of a congress devoted to textual criticism and Quellenforschung to be held in Madrid in February 2012. It will include my work on Isocrates.

Ida Toth
The Cambridge Handbook to Byzantine Epigraphy

The seven weeks of sustained research work at the Dumbarton Oaks Library have enabled me to study a wide spectrum of primary sources and to select the most suitable illustrative material for the *Handbook to Byzantine Epigraphy*, a practical guide through the main corpora and collections of extant epigraphic material and the main issues of reading and studying Byzantine inscriptions.

During my term as a summer fellow, I have been able to examine thousands of images from the epigraphy database and the Byzantine Photographs and Fieldwork Collections, and to choose nearly two hundred most representative samples, which will serve to provide a fuller picture of the evolution of the Byzantine epigraphic habit and to fill gaps in the general understanding of some more idiosyncratic epigraphic practices.

In addition to focusing on broader epigraphic issues, I have also created a database of eleventh-century inscriptions, which I intend to use for my contribution to the panel "Toward a Corpus of Byzantine Inscriptions" at the forthcoming 22nd Congress of Byzantine Studies in Sofia, and, in an extended version, as part of the chapter on middle Byzantine epigraphy. The historical information this material yields will also be incorporated into the database of the Prosopography of the Byzantine World.

William R. Tyler Fellows, 2011–2012

Kuba Kabala
Frontier Spaces: Eastern Europe, AD 800–1000

I spent the past academic year at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences at the Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. There I advanced my research into the ways Slavs, Byzantines, and westerners made sense of the Slavic world in eastern Europe. My writing in Frankfurt focused on the western part of the Slavic world. In one chapter, I study how early Carolingian historians, geographers, and rulers imagined the eastern expanse of their realm facing the Slavs. In another two chapters, I study how these perceptions changed and evolved in Latin writing through the collapse of Carolingian power at the end of the ninth century, and then again during the rise of the Ottonians in the tenth. In a fourth chapter, I

study the ideas of space, borders, and territory informing the many-sided conflicts over Moravia, Pannonia, and Bulgaria that erupted in the late ninth century. I consider the different approaches to ordering these Balkan spaces in Byzantine saints' lives written in Old Slavic, papal letters, and Carolingian historiography. While in Germany, I also visited and studied the archaeological remains of Slavic settlements and fortified sites. Over the summer and at Dumbarton Oaks during the next academic year, I look forward to shifting my focus to the Byzantine end of the Slavic world. My research into Byzantine sources so far has focused primarily on historiography. While in residence at Dumbarton Oaks, I look forward to completing this research and writing my chapters on Byzantine views of the Slavic world.

Konstantina Karterouli
Mimesis and Visual Identity of the “Byzantine” in Western
Metalwork of the Late Twelfth Century

My first year of the Tyler Fellowship was split into two parts. In the first part, during the fall and spring semesters, I conducted research at Harvard University's libraries. For the second part, I traveled to Europe in May and June to examine firsthand the objects of my research. While at the Harvard libraries, my primary research goals were to refine my dissertation topic, identify the final objects for my dissertation, and perform research on several of these objects. In particular, my research dealt with registers of the usage of Byzantine art in late twelfth-century Mosan-Rhenish and northern Italian art. I started by examining Mosan-Rhenish metalwork that incorporated Byzantine ivories as an example of direct engagement with Byzantine art. Next I focused on northern Italian metalwork, looking at works that showed Byzantine morphological, iconographic, and formal properties. While performing the northern Italian research, I came across a sculpture from Liège, Belgium, with a representation of the Virgin and Child that raised similar questions of Byzantine art usage and assimilation. In May, I visited the Musée Curtius in Liège, where the sculpture resides, and had the opportunity to examine it closely. My travels continued with visits to multiple sites in western Germany and northern Italy, where I focused on the aforementioned metalwork.

Pre-Columbian Studies

Junior Fellows, 2011–2012

James Doyle
The First Maya “Collapse”: The End of the Preclassic Period at
El Palmar, Petén, Guatemala

My dissertation on the Preclassic Maya Lowlands (ca. 1000 BC–AD 250) has benefited greatly from two semesters here at Dumbarton Oaks. The grounds and the Washington cityscape have been the perfect setting in which to investigate early Maya civic buildings, monumentalization of architecture, and urban planning. One would be hard pressed to find a more condensed core of collective building projects designed and implemented to invoke awe in viewers through imposing scale and elaborate decoration.

My fellowship began with the analysis and graphic presentation of artifact and excavation data from the site of El Palmar, Petén, Guatemala, where I conducted four field seasons of topographic mapping, archaeological and paleoenvironmental investigations, and GIS analysis, in conjunction with an international team of collaborators. This work also included submitting and subsequently revising articles accepted in *Latin American Antiquity* and *Antiquity*, the latter coauthored with Thomas Garrison and Stephen Houston. The dissertation at hand has begun to look more complete; I have drafts of all major chapters eagerly awaiting revision and conclusion. The library at Dumbarton Oaks has allowed me to address the broad area of the Maya Lowlands in such depth that would not have been possible elsewhere. The fellowship at Dumbarton Oaks has allowed me both to complete the PhD requirements in a timely manner and to lay the foundation for a more expansive work addressing a comprehensive history of the origins of Maya civilization.

Laura Gamez Diaz
Household Religiosity: Discerning Pluralism or Integration in
the Ancient Maya City of Yaxha, Guatemala

While at Dumbarton Oaks, my work primarily focused on my dissertation project: analyzing religious ideology and household ritual practices at the ancient Maya capital of Yaxha, in northeastern Guatemala. Toward the end of the Classic period (ca. 800–950),

Yaxha was a thriving city with an extensive population living in and around the monumental civic and ceremonial center, by then already almost two thousand years old. As was the case for Late Classic Maya society in general, the inhabitants of Yaxha participated in a highly stratified society, marked by pronounced social, economic, and political disparities. The objective of my research is to assess the similarities and differences between the religious practices and beliefs of royals and nobles on the one hand (state religion) and commoners on the other (folk religion), in an attempt to better understand the ideological integration of this ancient society during the last century prior to the city's abandonment at the end of the Classic period. The evidence suggests distinctive ritual traditions for each of the defined social groups but with some shared elements demonstrating a certain level of integration at the polity level, despite the relative independence of commoner ritual practices. During my fellowship, I produced a draft of my dissertation, submitted for publication an article on settlement patterns from two other related archaeological sites in northwestern Guatemala, and collaborated on a paper on the cultural heritage of the island of Flores, located in Lake Petén Itzá, Guatemala.

Andrew Hamilton

Scale in the Pre-Columbian Andes

While at Dumbarton Oaks, I made great strides on my dissertation, "Scale and the Inca." I completed a chapter that I had been working on during my last fellowship and then embarked on a subsequent chapter focusing on the Dumbarton Oaks Tunic. My interest lay in the numerous miniature checkerboard tunics woven into its tocapu patterns. I am deeply indebted to Juan Antonio Murro and Gudrun Bühl, who created opportunities for me to examine the tunic firsthand whenever necessary, even pulling it from exhibition. I was able to write much of my chapter seated in the gallery in front of it, which made more sense than writing on the tunic from the distance of the library. These experiences yielded infinitely more insights into this incredible object than I could have ever hoped for, and certainly more than I will ever fit into one dissertation chapter. Additionally, my research benefited enormously and in very unlikely ways from the encouragement and support of the

other Pre-Columbian fellows. After thinking about the Dumbarton Oaks Tunic in a very specific mode for the entire semester, I wanted to force myself to consider it from an entirely different angle. Thus, for a farewell party for Joanne Pillsbury, all of the Pre-Columbian fellows got together and re-created the Dumbarton Oaks Tunic out of frosted cookies. The act of creating the tocapu one by one, in buttercream no less, proved pivotal to the way I viewed the designs. When I reexamined the actual tunic the following week, I suddenly noticed a number of anomalies in the motifs—"That's not how we frosted it!"—that provided crucial pieces of evidence for the narrative of my chapter. I left Dumbarton Oaks with the finished chapter in hand and many fond memories in heart.

Elizabeth Paris

Political Economy on the Postclassic Western Maya Frontier

My fellowship at Dumbarton Oaks has allowed me to successfully complete my doctoral dissertation at the University at Albany, State University of New York, and to begin revising it for publication. My dissertation investigates the degree of autonomy from elite control among commoner households in ancient highland Maya polities. In many areas of Postclassic Mesoamerica, amplified interregional connections provided agricultural and craft producers with new opportunities to gain economic wealth through the exchange of surplus goods. In the Jovel Valley, however, elites limited such opportunities by restricting external exchanges and controlling surplus production by craft specialists. Thus, my research highlights the complex relationships between household producers at Moxviquil and Huitepec, and the broader socioeconomic networks in which they participated.

I have also been able to revise an article for publication in *Ancient Mesoamerica*, submit an article to *Latin American Antiquity*, and begin drafts of several other articles deriving from my dissertation research and other projects. I also submitted a chapter for publication in an edited volume celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the New World Archaeological Foundation, completed several chapters for the final report of the Economic Foundations of Mayapan Project, and co-organized and chaired a symposium at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archaeology.



Pre-Columbian Studies fellows and staff, 2011–2012.

Fellows, 2011–2012

Linda Brown

Antiquities as Animate Objects: The Meanings and Circulation of Artifacts among Maya Ritual Practitioners

This fellowship provided me the time, resources, and scholarly engagement to advance the publication of my project on the collection and ceremonial use of antiquities by contemporary Tz’utujil Maya ritual practitioners. Over the past several years, I have interviewed numerous ritual practitioners on the meanings, uses, and circulation of collected sacra. My fellowship began by conducting analyses of these data, thus allowing me to create a cognitive “map” of how people classify these potent assemblages. All items collected by ritual practitioners are considered animate—embodied by powerful beings from a previous era. Completed analysis allowed me to identify and associate specific beings with

particular material types. Subsequently, I delved into the library resources and grazed broadly across ethnographic, colonial, iconographic, archaeological, and epigraphic sources for references on the ritual uses and meanings of antiquities among the Maya and their neighbors. This comparative material was incorporated into several chapters I drafted in residence. Another major goal for my year was grappling with theoretical issues emerging from my research. In this regard, I explored literature on traditional indigenous knowledge concerning: (1) personhood and agency, (2) epistemology and ways to know the past, and (3) the role of dreams in cultural survival. I was surprised to find myself expanding into recent neurobiological research on REM sleep, which resonates with what ritual practitioners have told me about the workings of animate objects. As well as being integrated into an upcoming monograph, I will present ideas developed during my time at Dumbarton Oaks in the 2012 Pre-Columbian symposium.

Luis Jaime Castillo Butters

San José de Moro and the End of the Moche from the Jequetepeque Valley

During my academic year at Dumbarton Oaks, I have pursued and developed many research interests revolving around one central subject: the end and collapse of the Moche in the Jequetepeque Valley of northern Peru. All of these projects have crystallized in a book-length manuscript entitled “San José de Moro y el fin de los mochicas.” In it, I have explored the state of our understanding of the way the Moche were socially, territorially, and politically organized, the absolute and relative chronologies of the North Coast at the end of the Early Intermediate Period and the beginning of the Middle Horizon, and the peculiar Moche adaptations to different landscapes and regions. Most of the research is based on twenty-one years of archaeological investigation in the Jequetepeque Valley and particularly at the site of San José de Moro. I explore in detail two particular lines of evidence: the origin, evolution, and decline of the artistic and iconographic ceramic styles of the late Moche and the rich sample of Moche funerary practices excavated at San José de Moro, which total more than 350 pit, boot, and chamber burials, some of which are the most complex archaeological remains for this society.

I have explored, as well, a number of other topics, all converging on the end of the Moche, including: issues of war among the Moche for the Pre-Columbian symposium; the relationship of Wari and the late Moche for the Cleveland Museum of Art; a reexamination of Moche human sacrifice for the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts; a detailed history of one hundred years of Moche research for the French Institute of Andean Studies; a study of late Moche architectonic models for the Museo de Arte de Lima (MALI); an examination of late Moche chronology for the fall Pre-Columbian roundtable; and a study of gender and power in the late Moche period based on the examination of the priest's chamber burial excavated at San José de Moro.

Yuichi Matsumoto

Reconsidering Chavín and Early Paracas: Interregional Interactions in the South-Central Andes

Dumbarton Oaks provided a wonderful academic environment to explore the interregional interactions and diachronic socio-economic transformations in the central Andes during the Initial Period and Early Horizon (1800–200 BC). While my project began as stylistic comparisons between the archaeological remains of two specific cultures, Chavín and Paracas, in relation to my excavation data from Campanayuq Rumi, my conversations with fellows and my attendance at two conferences at Dumbarton Oaks enabled me to consider much broader themes of ritual activities and the emergence of social complexity.

I spent the first two months exploring unpublished dissertations and manuscripts concerning the Initial Period and Early Horizon of the central Andes, which allowed me to reevaluate the changing patterns of interregional interactions and how they related to the “Chavín phenomenon.” Based on these data, I completed two chapter drafts of a monograph on Campanayuq Rumi. In parallel with this library research, I submitted an article on ritual activities carried out at ceremonial centers participating in the Chavín phenomenon. This article was accepted for publication in the journal *Antiquity* and examines how not only material styles but also ritual behaviors were shared between the site of Chavín de Huántar and Campanayuq Rumi. I finished two

additional journal articles concerning metallurgy and residential occupations, both of which dealt with diachronic change in inter-regional interactions within the central Andes.

Summer Fellows, 2011

Stacey Dunn

Architecture and Power in the Expansion of a Small Polity: Elite Households of the Chancay-Huaura Valley, Peru

My research addressed community-level political and economic organization during the Late Intermediate Period (LIP) (1100–1435) in the Huaura Valley, Peru. This area was part of the Chancay, a coastal polity that developed after the collapse of the Huari and Tiwanaku empires, and prior to Inca expansion. To better understand the internal structure of Chancay politics, I have excavated and analyzed materials from adobe compounds at the site of Quipico suspected to be rural elite residences used for storage and redistribution in the Chancay hinterland. The library at Dumbarton Oaks contains sources extremely useful for interpretation of these data, including theses from Peruvian universities and sources on adobe architectural analyses.

While at Dumbarton Oaks, I was able to obtain maps from Chancay, Chimú, Yschma, and highland LIP sites. I applied methods of architectural analysis to these to distinguish a general architectural approach for the Chancay. When compared to their neighbors, the Chancay stand out as having their own distinctive style; this helps to clarify their range on the Central Coast.

I also investigated ethnohistorical sources that shed light on the status of Chancay political organization as it was encountered by the Inca and the Spanish. According to several sources, the Chancay region was governed by local lords for each valley, which were then subject to a main ruler who resided at Pachacamac. Although multiple contact-period sources exist, only one of them describes the Inca conquest of the region. I also discovered toponymic, linguistic, and demographic information from the early colonial period for sites throughout the valley and for Quipico in particular.

James Louis Fitzsimmons

The Archaeology of Death in Ancient Mesoamerica

Although there is a tremendous amount of scholarship on mortuary behavior for societies like the Maya or the Aztecs, there has been a notable lack of cross-area comparison within the academic literature on Mesoamerica. My second book project addresses this issue by

1. reviewing the latest research and illuminating the underlying practices of the major funerary traditions in Mesoamerica;
2. creating a picture of funerary rituals in societies that are often overlooked in the broader archaeology of death; and
3. providing a framework for comparing mortuary behavior across the many different societies of Mesoamerica.

This project is under contract with the University of Texas Press, and during the next few months I will be polishing the manuscript for submission in spring 2012.

Over the course of this fellowship, I wrote two chapters for this manuscript: “Western and Northwestern Mexico,” and “Paleoindian and Archaic Origins.” The former covers a breadth of cultures and mortuary traditions in western Mexico, from Chupicuaro and Teuchitlán to Chalchihuites and, of course, the Tarascans. The latter explores what we do (and do not) know about the origins of traditions we consider commonplace in ancient Mesoamerica: for example, burials beneath floors, dedication or termination rituals, and the use of red ochre or cinnabar, are all well-established Mesoamerican behaviors which predate the Formative period. I also augmented the existing research for some of my chapters, most notably “The Gulf Coast,” with materials from the collections that had been difficult to obtain through interlibrary loan. Likewise, I edited and submitted the final version of a paper accepted for publication by the journal *Research Reports on Ancient Maya Writing* and written a curricular proposal for an archaeology minor at Middlebury College, to be submitted for review in fall 2011.

Timothy Murtha

The Ancient Maya Landscape: Early Perceptions and Interpretations

Archaeologists have described and debated what we know about the Maya landscape for decades. Perceptions of landscape are also used to support interpretations about Maya cultural history. Whether it is notions of urbanism or collapse theories, landscape is a central element of Maya archaeology. This unique coupling of the lowland environment with culture history positions landscape as a key actor in the history of Maya research. The purpose of my summer fellowship was to draw the first contours around archaeological portrayals of the ancient Maya landscape in order to contextualize modern empirically focused landscape research.

In the late nineteenth century, landscape was portrayed as a feral forest, shrouding the Maya from discovery. But notions of the wild landscape contrasted with the monumental architecture discovered. Landscape quickly became an explanatory device as scholars linked the challenges of the environment to theories about priestly kings occupying ceremonial centers or environmental degradation leading to collapse. Beginning in the 1960s, landscape was no longer portrayed as limited, but as an obstacle solved by Maya engineering. Archaeologists investigated the many methods with which the Maya could overcome environmental constraints through technology, such as terracing. But the evidence for transformations was scarce, leaving a number of unanswered questions about Maya agriculture and landscape. Today, archaeologists study landscape as an artifact offering direct evidence about the past, emphasizing the coevolved nature of the lowland landscape with Maya civilization.

As perceptions about landscape have shifted, so too have interpretations about Maya cultural ecology. Generally, interpretations have shifted from a civilization that adapted to the limits of the lowland landscape to a civilization that engineered and managed the landscape. This history reflects broader trends in American archaeology; this study, however, emphasizes the important role of place within archaeological research and documents one of prehistory’s most compelling landscape narratives of coupled human-environmental history.

Christina Torres-Rouff
Crafting Social Identity through the Body in Prehistoric San
Pedro de Atacama, Chile

Recent research on identity has moved toward an understanding that stresses the coexistence of multiple social identities. By employing a contextualized bioarchaeological approach to interpret archaeological and osteological data from Pre-Columbian north Chile and the myriad sources available at Dumbarton Oaks, I was able to explore more nuanced understandings of identity construction in two short manuscripts. Drawing on data from my bioarchaeological research, the first article engages the role of intentional head shaping as a means of conveying group identity in the Chilean Atacama. The second article broadly explores the crafting of social identities between Atacameños and neighboring populations in one period. Writ large, the goal of my research is to develop an understanding of the construction, projection, and manipulation of Atacameño identity during prehistory.

“Head Shaping and the Community: Cranial Vault Modification in San Pedro de Atacama’s Middle and Regional Development Period Cemeteries” tackles the intersection of practice with human agency in head-shaping customs in the Middle Period, while Atacameños were within the sphere of influence of the Tiwanaku state, and in the stressful conditions of the subsequent Regional Developments Period. Using data from the skeletal remains of 1,124 individuals, I argue that the Middle Period saw the influence of the altiplano polity in the universal rise in the use of annular forms, promoting individual decisions to modify infants’ heads in new ways. In contrast, as the community drew together following Tiwanaku collapse, the reshaping of children’s heads became a homogenizing practice—one that likely contributed to the construction of group harmony in a difficult time. I hope that this more detailed approach to a large sample will contribute to ongoing scholarly explorations of the dynamics of cranial modification inside Atacameño society and to overarching conversations about the body and identity in prehistory. This manuscript is currently mostly drafted and I intend to submit it to *Latin American Antiquity* this fall.

“Social Differentiation in the Mortuary Context: People and the Grave in the Late Intermediate Period San Pedro de Atacama Oases

and the Salado River Valley,” in collaboration with Dr. Emily Stovel (Ripon College and Museo Gustavo Le Paige): Archaeologists have hypothesized that substantial population movement during this period generated considerable cultural heterogeneity. Exploration of two cemeteries from the Salado and four contemporary Atacameño cemeteries yielded results that suggest that they shared material culture while engaging in very different social practices. Our analyses revealed that cranial modification and mortuary ritual are used to represent social and ideological realms and to characterize the deliberate crafting of social identity. In contrast, ceramics and other objects of quotidian use do not carry the same symbolic weight. To augment this cultural perspective, I added an analysis of cranial discrete traits (n=281) demonstrating that these populations are biologically distinct groups. We will submit this paper to *American Anthropologist* later this fall, following the completion of pXRF analyses.

William R. Tyler Fellows, 2011–2013

Dylan Clark
Living on the Edge: The Residential Spaces, Social
Organization, and Dynamics of Isla Cerritos, a Maya Port

My dissertation project is a study of the social organization and dynamics of an ancient Maya port community through the archaeology of domestic contexts on the small island site of Isla Cerritos, Yucatán, Mexico. The project consists of two phases, including the archaeological excavations carried out in 2010 of house mounds that form two residential groups on the island and the analysis of the cultural material from these excavations in the ceramics laboratory at the Facultad de Ciencias Antropológicas at the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán in Mérida, Mexico. The laboratory analysis and tabulation of artifacts were conducted during the first two semesters of the Tyler Fellowship of the 2011–2012 academic year. During this time, we analyzed over 30,000 ceramic sherds, 850 cultural artifacts, 4,906 animal bones, and over 12,000 archaeological mollusca by species, creating an extensive database from which to build interpretations of daily life in the port community after AD 600. We also photographed and illustrated selected artifacts and produced publication-quality maps and excavation drawings to

be used in my doctoral thesis and the forthcoming report for the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). As a result of this analysis, we discovered new patterns in the data, including interior architectural features within house platforms, domestic ceramics that indicate a very late occupation of the port, evidence for shell-tool production at the household level, and evidence for a significant restructuring of island households between AD 800 and 900, coinciding with the rise of Chichén Itzá as a regional power.

Lisa Trever

Moche Mural Painting at Pañamarca: A Study of Image-Making in Ancient Peru

The first year of the Tyler Fellowship has allowed me to undertake important analyses of the Moche mural paintings (ca. AD 500–900) excavated during my dissertation field project at Pañamarca, Peru. The dissertation examines the ways that mimetic images participated in the performance and perpetuation of Moche religious and political identity on the region's southern margin.

This year I have focused on iconographic analysis of the paintings with respect to other media of Moche art. It now seems clear that the highly orthodox Pañamarca paintings are modeled on images found on portable objects like ceramic vessels, or perhaps tapestries, and were likely not produced by teams of mural painters dispatched from other sites. This year has also allowed me to analyze the palimpsest of architectural stratigraphy and painting sequence within the newly discovered “Recinto de los pilares pintados.” We can now understand how this structure and its painting programs evolved during five major renovations and also how the Moche later exhumed the earliest paintings for viewing. Understanding of the memory and reception of these important early paintings will be enhanced by ongoing technical studies of an organic residue splashed upon them in antiquity.

In the second year of the Tyler Fellowship, I will continue to write the dissertation, which is now well underway. I am very enthusiastic about being in residence at Dumbarton Oaks in 2012–2013 and for the opportunity to participate in its scholarly community and make use of the institution's unique archives and collections.

Garden and Landscape Studies

Junior Fellows, 2011–2012

Michael Herchenbach

Planting the Seeds of Rome: Garden Plants in the Northwestern Roman Empire

The ancient Romans brought a distinguished knowledge of agriculture and horticulture to many of their provinces. Of course, they also introduced many garden plants to their new territories. Based on the example of the Lower German province, my research explores the impact of the Roman Empire on the botany of the Rhineland in the first centuries BC/AD.

The fellowship at Dumbarton Oaks allowed me to combine different sources that are necessary for an interdisciplinary approach like mine: the Dumbarton Oaks Library gave access to all necessary classical sources, journals, and books while simultaneously allowing the consultation of modern garden and botanical literature. The stay at Dumbarton Oaks gave me the time to access my collected papers on archaeobotany in the northwestern Roman Empire and to cross-read these articles with classical sources and modern agricultural knowledge. I was able to rethink many of the older identifications of plants from the classical sources and especially to deal with the highly efficient propagation techniques—such as grafting—of the Mediterranean cultures.

Miranda Mollendorf

The World in a Book: Robert John Thornton's *Temple of Flora* (1797–1812)

Generous support from Dumbarton Oaks enabled me to make progress toward my dissertation, which I will be able to complete in 2013. I finished the third chapter of my dissertation, “Transience, Time, and Territory: The Changing States of Prints in Robert John Thornton's *Temple of Flora*.” It was a genuine pleasure to view the copy of Thornton's *Flora* at Dumbarton Oaks. Each one of these books is a rare treasure, and no two copies are the same, which is the subject of my third chapter. I presented versions of this chapter in a lecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, in a class taught by Professor Mark Laird. I also presented it at the

Harvard-Yale Conference in Book History in 2012. The History of Science Society recently accepted another paper based on my research at Dumbarton Oaks entitled “Beneath the Skin of Flora: Dissecting the Beauties of the Vegetable Race.” This paper investigates the common ground between plant and human dissection and their epistemic underpinnings.

I visited the library, collections, and gardens almost every day at Dumbarton Oaks, and I discovered many materials in the collection that greatly assisted me with my project. To cite just one example, viewing the gouaches by Clara Maria Pope for Samuel Curtis’s *Beauties of Flora* added another dimension to my research. Curtis creatively appropriated many elements from Thornton’s book. It was fascinating to see how others used his work, and Curtis’s work is very rare and difficult to find.

Alla Vronskaya

Landscape as Experience: Rationalist Movement in Soviet Architecture, 1919–1941

This fellowship enabled me to work on my dissertation, “Rationalizing Perception: Psychophysiological Aesthetics and Soviet Modernist Architecture, 1919–1941.” I concentrated on one chapter devoted to the philosophical (empiriocriticist) background of the so-called rationalist movement in Soviet architecture and on another dealing with the ensuing projects for public parks and urban landscapes. This was a crucial step that allowed me to reflect on the archival material that I had collected over the previous years. Using the extensive resources on garden and landscape history in the Dumbarton Oaks Library, which I could supplement with the collection of Russian and Soviet literature at the nearby Library of Congress, I was able to substantiate my argument and place it in the context of the history of modernist landscape architecture. In this endeavor, I received helpful advice and support from daily conversations with my Garden and Landscape Studies colleagues: John Beardsley, Michael Lee, Louis Cellauro, Michael Herchenbach, and especially Robin Veder, with whom we had many useful discussions on the role of kinesthetic perception in the history of modernist landscapes in Europe and the United States.



Garden and Landscape Studies fellows, scholars, and staff, 2011–2012.

Fellows, 2011–2012

Duncan Campbell

The Dumbarton Oaks Anthology of Chinese Garden Literature

I came to Dumbarton Oaks to undertake the editing of an anthology of translations of Chinese garden literature to be published by Dumbarton Oaks. The anthology features both prose and poetry in a variety of genres, from the Tang Dynasty (618–907) until the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911). My tasks involved selecting material to be included in the anthology (from a larger body of material that had been developed over the project’s decade-long duration, and supplemented by texts which were not initially under consideration but which I felt needed to be included, the translation of some of which I undertook myself); close editing of all the translated texts included in the anthology, with reference to the originals; drafting

of introductory material, both to chapters and to individual items; choosing images to accompany the translations; and finally, preparing both front and back matter (chronology, glossary, permissions list, and so on). By the time I depart from Dumbarton Oaks, these various tasks will have been substantially completed; the anthology will be submitted to the publications department in fall 2012.

Louis Cellauro

Varro's Aviary at Casinum: Reconstructions from the Renaissance to the Present

The topic of my research this year was the *ornithon*, or aviary, of the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116–27 BC) in the gardens of his villa in the Roman town of Casinum (now Cassino) and its interpretations from the Renaissance to the present. Varro's ornamental aviary was a major monument of Roman garden design, and from the beginning of the sixteenth century it has fascinated architects, antiquarians, classical archaeologists, and philologists.

Like Pliny the Younger's Laurentine and Tuscan villas, or Caesar's wooden bridges over the Rhine, which are also known only through surviving literary descriptions, this garden structure has been the subject of many reconstructions. These, however, have been little studied by scholars. A comprehensive catalogue is lacking today, and many reconstructions are still unpublished. Extensive documentary research during my fellowship enabled me to gather for the first time twenty-six reconstructions with some forty drawings made by architects, antiquarians, and classical scholars, from Pirro Ligorio's famous and influential Renaissance engraving of 1558 to the most recent reconstruction done in 2007 by the French scholar Gilles Sauron. I am now in the process of completing an article entitled "Varro's Aviary at Casinum: Interpretations and Reconstructions in the Early Modern Period." During my fellowship, I was able to complete another article entitled "Giuliano da Sangallo, Francesco di Giorgio Martini, and Varro's Garden *Musaeum* at Casinum: New Interpretations of the *Istudio/Schuola* Drawings," which has been accepted for publication in the British journal *Renaissance Studies*.

Robin Veder

"Natural" Performances: Early Twentieth-Century Body Cultures in American Gardens

Dumbarton Oaks was a fertile research home and subject, yielding an expanded and re-conceptualized project that now frames early twentieth-century landscape aesthetics and body cultures in relation to period understandings of kinesthesia, then believed to be the muscular "sixth sense."

Upon arrival, I traced the historiography of the theory and history of human movement in gardens. In the institutional archives, I studied photographs, drawings, and correspondence related to the design and use of the Dumbarton Oaks Gardens in the 1920s through the 1940s. Talking, working, and playing on site with garden staff allowed me to experience and understand the extant landscape from multiple perspectives. By cross-referencing the contemporaneous landscape architecture, body culture, and physiological aesthetics texts that I had systematically identified and amassed, I was able to put Beatrix Farrand's design into the context of period spaces for, beliefs about, and practices of walking.

What began as an investigation of garden spaces designed and used for physical activity has led to the formulation of a new argument that makes a more pointed contribution to landscape studies: between 1890 and 1940, American landscape writers and landscape architects engaged with theories of kinesthetic experience. Emerging body cultures that demanded new physical settings in this period contributed to the formation of this aesthetic discourse.

Summer Fellows, 2011

Velma E. Love

From Swampland to Sacred Landscape

As a result of my eight weeks of research at Dumbarton Oaks, I have a much clearer understanding of how to develop my interdisciplinary project, a cultural landscape case study of Oyotunji African Village in Sheldon, South Carolina. My original goal for the fellowship was to review the relevant theoretical literature and to develop a book proposal for submission to prospective publishers. This plan proved to be far too ambitious, though

I did accomplish an extensive search of the secondary literature indirectly related to my topic. Since I had no previous background in garden and landscape studies, this survey time was exactly what I needed. A research visit to the African and Middle Eastern Division of the Library of Congress and the National Museum of African Art helped me to identify additional materials and subject specialists for future reference. My reading and notes provided a knowledge base from which to develop the central questions that will drive my study: How are cultural values and worldview expressed through the constructed environment? How does the landscape itself function as a sacred scripture for the affiliated community?

Upon returning to my home institution, I will continue this project with the assistance of an MLA graduate student research assistant and funding from the Baylor University Institute for Oral History. These funds will support the fieldwork collection of primary source data through qualitative interviews, public records, maps, photography, and drawings, as part of my documentation of transforming a swampland into a sacred landscape. My study at Dumbarton Oaks has paved the way for the continuation of this project and its culmination in the publication of a book, *Oyotunji Landscape Narratives: Stories of Place, Space, and Spirit*.

Jyoti Pandey Sharma

Spatializing Gentility: The Public Park and Civic Pride in the Colonial Indian Landscape

My research at Dumbarton Oaks focused on examining the public park as a nineteenth-century cultural import to the Indian subcontinent's post-Mutiny municipalized city. Indeed, following the 1857 uprising (Mutiny), public parks proliferated in colonial India as the state engineered the urban landscape to make it safe and healthy for European living standards. The prevailing Victorian discourse on the benefits of urban open spaces was well known in the subcontinent. Colonial engineers and sanitarians championed the ideal while devising urban restructuring programs to order cities that had abetted the insurrection. Popularly manifested as the railway station/town hall/public park combine, the interventions were

beacons of modernity that commanded a strong visual presence as the city's new civic landmarks.

The examination of resources at Dumbarton Oaks revealed that the public park was a quintessential Victorian leisure space catering to both relaxation and self-improvement via institutions for physical, moral, and intellectual nourishment. This notion was transmitted to the subcontinent as part of the colonial civilizing mission; parks were laid out as botanic gardens, municipal and archaeological parks, soldiers' gardens, and memorial gardens. Often fashioned by remodeling a garden of pre-colonial—particularly Mughal—origin, the park transcended its role as a genteel leisure landscape and acted as an agent of urban aeration and disease control, besides serving as a marker of colonial authority. Inspired by Loudon's Gardenesque style, a typical municipal park had walks, lawns and plantings, utilities, bandstand, library, and menagerie with garden furnishings imported from home or improvised indigenously. Archaeological parks were more restrained, centering around historic remains, notably a tomb that guided the layout. Vigorous park-building enterprise presented cities with a rather elitist leisure circuit to take pride in as a civic space, replacing the more inclusive pre-colonial institutions of urbanity.

Its much-transformed avatar notwithstanding, an impressive corpus of colonial public parks still survives in the subcontinent, with its worth as a cultural resource undervalued not only by the curious visitor but also by academia. My research has been an attempt to draw attention to this colonial intervention as part of the subcontinent's heritage.

Rebecca Williamson

The Stuff of Cities: Resources and Waste in the Urban Landscape

This summer's research is part of a larger project exploring how residents and rulers of European cities in the period before the Industrial Revolution viewed movement of resources and waste, and how their understanding affected perceptions and choices regarding the urban landscape. It is about the way preindustrial societies came to think about the possibility of modern

infrastructure, so that when the technical means became available, they were able to implement ambitious schemes.

Well before the great infrastructural operations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, collective living had become an aesthetic and political challenge. Piranesi's eighteenth-century etchings of sewers evoke the physical grandeur of past constructions. Francesco Milizia, Piranesi's contemporary, argued that the unadorned sewers were beautiful constructions. His argument went beyond form to observe the political achievement of collective action to produce a shared benefit while elevating the most banal of functions.

This investigation examines the relationship between designed interventions and the political, economic, and scientific assumptions that they reflect. It probes the structures of thought that brought the modern city into being and exposes dilemmas encountered along the way: tensions between individual and group, between planning and improvisation, and between movement and stasis. It addresses contemporary attitudes toward the environment indirectly, reflected in the mirror of the past, so that the present can be seen as if at a distance.

Sevin Yildiz

*New Jersey Meadowlands: Planning the Ecology of
Disappearance, 1929–2004*

During my stay at Dumbarton Oaks, my research focused on two different things: the theoretical underpinnings that structure the framework of my dissertation and the historic understanding of my case study in a large, regional perspective. My first aim was to go through the works on ecology from the fields of planning and environmental history in the Dumbarton Oaks library, to attain an understanding of the evolution of the ecological city discourse in the early twentieth century. Dumbarton Oaks has selected papers from planning conferences as early as 1935, which helped me to better understand the roots of planning tradition's relationship to the landscape. The review of these publications along with more recent debates on ecology provided me with crossovers for understanding the evolution of ecological city concept throughout the twentieth century. This was particularly helpful in situating

the case study of the New Jersey Meadowlands in a larger perspective of ecological planning for my dissertation.

The Meadowlands—which has been conceptualized and perceived as a wasteland, a marshland, an ecological estuary, a piece of urban wilderness intersected by major transportation infrastructure—has always been in the middle of major urban changes in the region. Being close to the densest urban center in the northeastern seaboard, New York City, the Meadowlands has played all the roles: an example of New Jersey's diverse natural environments, an independent entity of its own, and the backyard of the metropolis overshadowing. The Meadowlands's specific relationship to the metropolis made up the second part of my research at Dumbarton Oaks, which involved the preparation for an article I am writing for the Society for American City and Regional Planning History (SACRPH) conference in November 2011. I spent many hours in the stacks or on historic books from ILL services to understand how the Meadowlands related to the metropolis, especially in the early nineteenth century.



Byzantine Studies

The year 2011–2012 saw the Byzantine Studies program with a full complement of teaching fellows, the appointment of Scott Johnson to Georgetown, and a new program assistant, Susannah Italiano. The year began with the arrival of nine summer fellows, working on archaeology, art history, philology, epigraphy, history, and Syriac studies, and a series of postdoctoral stipendiaries from Birmingham, Bucharest, Fribourg, Istanbul, Los Angeles, Munster, Toronto, and Vienna, and predoctoral residents from Belgrade, Florida, Katowice, Milan, New York, and Prague.

In July, Cécile Morrisson, Eric McGeer, and Vivien Prigent again joined us to teach the Summer Seminar in Numismatics and Sigillography, assisted by Jonathan Shea. Yet again the group was very international, comprising three Americans, two Italians, a Greek, and two Turks. We were able to take advantage of the presence at Dumbarton Oaks of the sigillographers to hold a three-day follow-up workshop to assimilate the work done by Alicia Walker and John Cotsonis on the application of international standards in art history for describing objects and iconography in the soon-to-be electronic catalogue of our 17,000 seals. During the summer, Nate Aschenbrenner worked with us and Michael Sohn on the gender database, and on updating our digital resources generally, before leaving for an MA year at King's College London and a postgraduate research career at Harvard.

The first term saw the arrival of a very young and very international group of fellows, who proved to be both multi-talented and collaborative, and a series of short-term visitors, many of whom

Nancy Ševčenko
delivered her twice-
postponed lecture
on Kosmosoteira.



gave papers in the informal talks series or in the Tuesday morning Byzantinissimum. We also enjoyed tours of the coins, seals, and publishing units, heard dry runs of job talks and conference papers, and visited the National Geographic's exhibition of the Staffordshire Hoard. Nancy Ševčenko at last delivered her twice-postponed public lecture on Kosmosoteira and dazzled us with her mastery of so many aspects of the life of the twelfth-century monastery and its art. In November, fellows and staff benefited from the visit of Mary Carruthers as arranged by Jan Ziolkowski, and then Averil Cameron joined us as fall visiting scholar. She gave a public lecture on her new project on the dialogue form, and held a very lively discussion on "the absence of theology" in recent work in early Christian studies and Byzantine studies. She spent time particularly with the late antique fellows and with the philosophers (unusually, we had two this term).

The second term was much busier with events. In January, we held the second of the conversations on Byzantine archaeology, this time in collaboration with the Council for American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), led by Mary Ellen Lane. The aim was to continue our investigation into the strengths and weaknesses of Byzantine archaeology both in the academy and in the field in host countries; we first heard from representatives of almost all the research centers in Byzantine countries, ending with Michael Jones's eloquent description of working in Egypt among a Coptic community, and the issues and insights that arise from it. On the following day we looked at survey, led by Bill Caraher, and at site conservation with Brian Rose and Bob Ousterhout, and then at issues of archaeological identity with an improvised contribution by Mike McCormick to add to the offerings of Florin Curta and Jodi Magness. The group divided up to consider particular problems and suggest solutions, and we ended with a clearer idea of what issues could be helped and how. In March, we held the third colloquium in the series on the self and social relations, this time on social networks. We began in closed session with a talk by Hans Noel of Georgetown's Department of Government on recent developments in social network theory; afterward, we descended to the Founders' Room to apply the theory to Rome, Byzantine Egypt, the rabbinic world of the eastern frontier, Arabia, Merovingian Gaul, Constantinople, and Renaissance Florence. Very different views of the application of network theory to Byzantium emerged, from enthusiasts for the quantitative computerized methods of the political scientists to a simple question with which to interrogate historical data. The annual symposium, organized by Susan Stevens and Jonathan Conant, brought archaeologists, ceramicists, numismatists, historians, philologists, art historians, and religious studies specialists to study the fortunes of Roman Africa through Vandal, "Byzantine," and Islamic periods. Symposiasts were able to view two associated exhibitions: one in the Bliss Gallery by Rona Razon and Robin Pokorski of ICFA on Margaret Alexander's work, *From Clearing to Cataloging: The Corpus of Tunisian Mosaics*, the other by Deb Brown in the library entitled *Rome Re-Imagined: Antiquarianism and Colonialism in the Nineteenth-Century Maghreb*. Some very new material was presented and

excellent discussion ensued, spilling over into an evening reading of the key texts. A masterly pulling together of threads by Peter Brown concluded the proceedings, during which he referred to “the forgotten transition” in Africa.

In fact, transition was a theme of the year. Several fellows and Dumbarton Oaks staff members were working in the period from 600 to 800, currently regarded as transitional. Panagiotis Agapitos, spring visiting scholar, worked on the transitions from late antique literature to Byzantine, and from Byzantine literature to modern Greek. Teaching Fellows’ Day, organized by Örgü Dalgıç, Scott Johnson, Jack Tannous, and Jonathan Shea, brought together students from Catholic, Georgetown, and George Washington Universities for a day of papers on transitions given by the teaching fellows themselves and a recent summer fellow, Luca Zavagno. A highlight of the year was a visit to New York to see two exhibitions: *Transition to Christianity* at the Onassis Cultural Center, and *Byzantium and Islam: Age of Transition* at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. We are very grateful to Amalia Cosmetatou and to Helen Evans for making this possible on days the exhibitions are normally closed, and for their engagement with the group and its interests. We are also very grateful to Sheila Canby for a splendid tour of the Metropolitan’s new Islamic galleries, which brought us through the transitions into another medieval age.

Another theme was collaborations, and not just with CAORC, a collaboration we hope will continue. The Harvard Exchange Fellows this year were Michele Trizio, who spoke on Eustratios of Nicaea and Robert Grosseteste, and Mark Jordan of Harvard Divinity School, who returned the favor with a fascinating paper on Aquinas and the Greeks. Within Dumbarton Oaks, Pre-Columbian and Byzantine Studies collaborated in November to arrange a half-day on “Building the Ancient World.” Jose Canziani of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú spoke on “Arquitectura del Paiseje Inca” and Renato Perucchio of the University of Rochester spoke on “The Evolution of Structural Design of Monumental Vaulting in *Opus Caementicium* in Imperial Rome.” The fellows and junior fellows, after a year of organizing national dinners and national film nights, the La Quercia band, and a stunning multimedia Prezi keepsake, finally



Byzantine Studies fellows and staff at the End-of-Term Party, May 2012.

put together in April a day on Byzantine monasticism, which allowed for a dozen scholars to share their current work with talks of ten minutes apiece.

The Byzantine Studies team of Margaret Mullett, Örgü Dalgıç, Scott Johnson, and Jack Tannous gave various papers in Abu Dhabi, Chicago, Paris, and Sofia, as well as at Brown, the Catholic University of America, Princeton, and Dumbarton Oaks. Margaret Mullett carried out a review of four institutes of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and represented Dumbarton Oaks at the opening of the Metropolitan exhibition. We were delighted to see in print *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 64 and the commentary volume of the *De administrando imperio*, reprinted exactly fifty years after its first publication and for the first time under the same imprint as the text and translation volume. Scott Johnson published with Alice-Mary Talbot the first volume in the DOML Greek series, on three Byzantine miracle collections. We are proud but sorry to lose Jack Tannous to Princeton University, where he takes up the position of assistant professor in late antique history, and happy as well as sad to see Örgü Dalgıç move to New Haven for her maternity leave. We wish them all the very best.

Postdoctoral Associates

Örgü Dalgıç

Post Doctoral Teaching Fellow in Byzantine Studies

During the academic year 2011–2012 I completed an article on the fresco program of Qusay'r Amra, an eighth-century desert palace and bath complex in Syria. I have also been working on a second article on a fifth-century Dionysiac floor mosaic from Constantinople. Furthermore, I completed the manuscript of my book (*On Emperors' Floors: Mosaics of Constantinople, Second to Sixth Centuries*), in which I study the surviving tessellated floor mosaics of Late Antique Constantinople. The book will bring this largely inaccessible material to a wide audience of scholars, as well as to art historians and archaeologists interested in Roman mosaic pavements. The manuscript has been reviewed and recommended for publication.

During the academic year 2011–2012 I taught two classes at the Catholic University of America: “A World Filled with Gods: Pagan, Christian, Jewish, and Muslim Art in Late Antiquity” and “Medieval Art and Architecture.” Both were offered at undergraduate and graduate levels. Both courses were full and especially welcomed by the graduate students in ancient and medieval history and literature, who did not otherwise have any exposure to the visual cultures of these periods.

I presented a paper entitled “Corpus of Floor Mosaics of Constantinople” at the mosaic colloquium of the North American Branch of AIEMA, held at Princeton University (October 21–23, 2011). For our students from Catholic, George Washington, and Georgetown Universities, my colleagues Jack Tannous, Scott F. Johnson, and I organized “Transitions,” a full-day class event, in conjunction with the opening of two major exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Onassis Center in New York City.

Scott Johnson

Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow in Byzantine Studies

This was a busy first year at Georgetown. I taught two classes in the Department of Classics: a survey of Byzantine literature in the fall and a history of the Greek novel, including the late Byzantine romances, in the spring. Both of my classes visited Dumbarton

Oaks for various events, including public lectures and our Teaching Fellows' Day in March, a day-conference that the teaching fellows organized especially for our students. I edited (with Alice-Mary Talbot) the *Miracle Tales from Byzantium* volume for the Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library (DOML). This is the first English translation of any of these works, and the volume is the first of the Greek books in DOML. I published “Apostolic Geography: The Origins and Continuity of a Hagiographic Habit” in *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 64 (2010). This is an important preparatory article for my book on the role of geography in literature during late antiquity. In November, I was elected to the governing board of the Byzantine Studies Association in North America (BSANA), which is responsible for organizing the annual Byzantine Studies Conference, the main academic meeting for North American Byzantinists. I was appointed to the Program Committee to help in choosing which papers get selected for the 2012 conference. And finally, I gave various invited lectures throughout the year, including ones at the University of Pennsylvania and the Catholic University of America.

Jack Tannous

Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow in Byzantine History

2011–2012 was another busy year for me. I spent most of the summer in the Middle East and Europe, giving an invited paper at a conference on the Umayyad period held at the University of Edinburgh in late June and visiting St. Catherine's Monastery in the Sinai in July, where I photographed a number of previously unknown texts in the Syriac New Finds. In the fall, I gave an invited paper in Paris on Syriac hagiography; in the spring, I gave an invited lecture at Princeton. Also in the spring, the other teaching fellows and I helped to organize our second Teaching Fellows' Day, the theme of which was “Transitions.” I taught two new classes this past year at George Washington University: “The World of Late Antiquity” in the fall and “Medieval Middle East and Classical Islam” in the spring. I wrote an article-length book review, sent off an article on Syriac hagiography under Islam, and attempted to finish a book manuscript. In April, I was offered and accepted a job teaching late antiquity in the Princeton University History Department.

Speakers at
the 2011
symposium,
“Rome
Re-Imagined:
Byzantine
and Early
Islamic
Africa, ca.
500–800.”



Scholarly Activities

Annual Symposium

Rome Re-Imagined: Byzantine and Early Islamic Africa,
ca. 500–800

Symposiarchs: Susan T. Stevens and Jonathan P. Conant

April 27–29, 2012

Anthony Kaldellis, Ohio State University, “Prokopios’s Vandal War: Thematic Trajectories and Hidden Transcripts”

Andy Merrills, University of Leicester, “Gelimer’s Laughter: The Case for Late Vandal Africa”

Elizabeth Fentress, Independent Scholar, and **Andrew Wilson**, University of Oxford, “The Garamantian Diaspora and the Southern Frontiers of Byzantine North Africa”

Walter Kaegi, University of Chicago, “Campaigns and Conquests in Context: Reconsiderations”

Mohamed Benabbes, Université de Tunis, “Revisiting Byzantine African Historical Geography through Medieval Arabic Sources”

Gregory Hays, University of Virginia, “The Literature of Vandal and Byzantine Africa: Something Old, Something New?”

Ann Marie Yasin, University of Southern California, “Beyond Spolia: Architectural Memory and Adaptation in the Churches of Late Antique North Africa”

Kate Cooper, University of Manchester, “The Family in Byzantine Africa”

Paul Reynolds, Universitat de Barcelona, “From Byzantine Africa to Arab Ifriqiya: Tracing Ceramic Trends through the Seventh to the Eleventh Centuries”

Susan T. Stevens, Randolph College, “A Byzantine Afterlife at Carthage”

Philipp von Rummel, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, “The Transformation of North African Land- and Cityscapes in the Byzantine and Early Arab Period”

Cécile Morrisson, Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) and Dumbarton Oaks, “Regio dives in omnibus bonis ornata: African Economy and Society from the Vandals to the Arab Conquest in the Light of Coin Evidence”

Jonathan P. Conant, Brown University, “Sanctity and the Networks of Empire in Byzantine North Africa”

Leslie Dossey, Loyola University Chicago, “Exegesis and Dissent in Byzantine North Africa”

Peter Brown, Princeton University, Concluding Remarks

Colloquium

The Social Network in Byzantium and its Neighbors

Colloquiarchs: Margaret Mullett and Adam Schor

March 16–17, 2012

Shawn Graham, Carleton University, “Networks, Data Mining, and Archaeology: Computational Approaches to Networks of Power and Influence at Rome and Constantinople”

Adam Schor, University of South Carolina, “Assembling the Late Roman Clergy: Epistolary Networks and their Narrative”

Giovanni Ruffini, Fairfield University, “Byzantine Aphrodito: Hierarchies and Network Analysis”

Catherine Hezser, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, “Crossing Enemy Lines: Network Connections between Palestinian and Babylonian Rabbis in Late Antiquity”

Michael Bonner, University of Michigan, “The Usefulness of Network Concepts to Describe the Society of the Syrian Frontier Zone under the Umayyad and Early Abbasid Caliphs”

Helmut Reimitz, Princeton University, “Spielräume for Visions of Community: Identifications and Identities of Social Networks in the Merovingian Kingdoms”

Margaret Mullett, Dumbarton Oaks, “Saint, Scholar, Metropolitan, Monk: Kinds of Komnenian Network”

Niels Gaul, Central European University, “Learned Networks and Networking Strategies in Byzantium”

Paul McLean, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, “Sociological Approaches to the Study of Historical Networks: Renaissance Florence”

Workshops

Objects and Images: Byzantine Lead Seals
Third International SigiDoc Workshop
Organized by Margaret Mullett, Gudrun Bühl, and Jonathan Shea
July 8–11, 2011

Participants: Gudrun Bühl, John Cotsonis, Joel Kalvesmaki, Eric McGeer, Cécile Morrisson, Margaret Mullett, John Nesbitt, Vivien Prigent, Jonathan Shea, Michael Sohn, Alicia Walker

Pagans, Christians, and Muslims: Mediterranean Transitions in the Early Medieval World: A Dayschool for Students of the Catholic University of America, Georgetown University, and George Washington University
Organized by Örgü Dalgıç, Scott Johnson, Jonathan Shea, and Jack Tannous
March 31, 2012

Scott Johnson, Georgetown University, Dumbarton Oaks, “Between Paganism and Christianity”

Jonathan Shea, Dumbarton Oaks, “Money Talks: Coins, Ideology, and Transitions”

Jack Tannous, George Washington University, Dumbarton Oaks, “Between Christianity and Islam”

Luca Zavagno, East Mediterranean University, “Two Hegemonies, One Island: Cyprus between the Byzantines and Umayyads”

Monks, Monasteries, and Monasticism in the Eastern Mediterranean
Organized by the fellows and junior fellows in Byzantine Studies
April 6, 2012

Margaret Mullett, “An Introduction—Monasticism: A Byzantine Story”

Scott Johnson, “The Role of the Monastery of St. Sabas in Connecting Late Antique and Byzantine Literary History”

Nikos Tsivikis, “In Search of the Early Byzantine Monasteries of Greece”

Asa Eger, “Monastic Communities and Export Economies? Two Early Byzantine Examples from Syro-Palestine”

Daniel Galadza, “Monks and Liturgy in Two Palestinian Sources of the Twelfth Century”

Kateryna Kovalchuk, “To Rescue the Past from the Depth of Oblivion: Origins, Names, and Icons in Two Byzantine Foundation Narratives”

Alice-Mary Talbot, “The Issue of Urban Alternatives to Coenobitic Monasticism in the Middle and Late Byzantine Periods”

Divna Manolova, “Monastic Libraries in Palaiologan Byzantium”



Speakers at the 2011 colloquium, “The Social Network in Byzantium and its Neighbors.”

Nebojša Stanković, “Monks and Liturgy: A Too-Close Relationship? An Architectural Example”

Kostis Smyrlis, “Relations between Monasteries and the Late Byzantine State: Conclusions of a Recent Article”

Conversation

Conversations on Byzantine Archaeology in North America: The Role of the American Overseas Research Centers
Organized in collaboration with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers by Mary Ellen Lane and Margaret Mullett

January 13–14, 2012

Mary Ellen Lane (CAORC), Problems and possible solutions
Discussion of achievements in Turkey (**Tony Greenwood**), Israel/Jordan/Palestine (**Jodi Magness**), Cyprus (**Andrew McCarthy**), Egypt (**Michael Jones**), the Maghrib (**Nacéra Benseddik**), Italy (**Hendrik Dey**), Greece (**Guy Sanders**), Bulgaria (**Todor Petev**)
Commentary by **Michael Jones**

Susan Alcock, “Archaeology Games the Academy”
Discussion of “Landscapes and Cityscapes,” led by **Bill Caraher** and **Scott Redford**

Discussion of “Cultural Heritage, and Site Management Conservation,”

led by **Bob Ousterhout** and **Brian Rose**
Discussion of “Transitions,” led by **Jodi Magness** and **Florin Curta**
Commentary by **Kostis Kourelis**
The Way Forward: **Mary Ellen Lane**, **Margaret Mullett**

Public Lectures

September 29, 2011

Nancy Ševčenko, independent scholar, “A Prince and his Monastery: Isaac Comnenus and the Church of the Virgin Kosmosoteira in Thrace (1152)”

November 10, 2011

Averil Cameron, University of Oxford, “Dialogues in Byzantium: The Long History of a Literary Form”

Informal Talks

October 26, 2011

Natalia Teteriatnikov, “The Mosaic Program of the Eastern Arch of Hagia Sophia, Constantinople”

November 2, 2011

Ben Anderson, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA), “Economies of Knowledge’ in Relation to Early Medieval Byzantine Art”

November 17, 2011

Stephen Zwirn, “Signifying Something—Peter and Paul on a Gold-Glass Medallion in the Metropolitan Museum of Art”

November 30, 2011

Itamar Taxel, University of Maryland, “A Re-evaluation of the Byzantine-Early Islamic Transition on the Palestinian Coastal Plain”

December 7, 2011

Yota Batsaki, “Adam Smith and the Aesthetics of the ‘Interesting’”

January 11, 2012

Günder Varinlioğlu, “A Settlement on the Rocks: Report from the Second Season of Survey at Boğsak Island (Isauria)”

January 18, 2012

Julian Gardner, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA), “The Architecture of Thirteenth-Century Cardinals’ Seals”

January 26, 2012

Jeffrey Wickes, “Names and the Rhetoric of Scripture in Ephrem’s Hymns on Faith”

February 1, 2012

Andy Walker White, Stratford University, Woodbridge Campus, “Found Space, Found Method: Some Thoughts on the Social Construction of Early Orthodox Ritual”

February 8, 2012

Jack Tannous, “West Syrian Hagiography in the Islamic Period”

February 15, 2012

Nilgun Elam, Anadolu University, “Byzantine Side in Pamphylia, According to the Sigillographic Data”

March 7, 2012

Andreas Rhoby, Vienna, “The Meaning of Inscriptional Epigrams for Byzantine Society: Remarks on the Interaction of Word, Image, and Beholder”

March 14, 2012

Genevra Kornbluth, “Some Unpublished and Little-Known Western Reliquaries: A Preliminary Report”

March 21, 2012

Linda Safran, Toronto, “What Can We Learn from Vaste?”

March 28, 2012

Mark Jordan, Harvard University, “Aquinas on Ethics and Sacraments—in the Presence of ‘the Greeks’”

April 5, 2012

Aglæ Pizzone, Durham, “Starving for Deceit: Readers’ Response to Byzantine Fiction”

April 11, 2012

Panagiotis Agapitos, Cyprus, “The Poetics of Exoticism: The ‘Greek’ Cligès and the ‘Latin’ Livistros”

April 28, 2012

Ken Holm, Maryland, “A Harbor Church at Caesarea: Commerce and Cult in Late Antiquity”

April 25, 2012

Jonathan Shea, “Ioannina, City of Merchants?”

Summer Program

Numismatics and Sigillography

Faculty: Cécile Morrisson, Eric McGeer, and Vivien Prigent

July 5–29, 2011

Sabine MacCormack

Many fellows coming to the end of their term dream of returning as a fellow in another program; few achieve it. One who did was Sabine MacCormack, who died suddenly on June 16, 2012. A striking figure, an exacting teacher, and a substantial intellect, Sabine received two first degrees at Frankfurt and Oxford and performed editorial and archival work before returning to Oxford to write her PhD thesis. She was an influential figure there in the 1970s, inspiring a generation of Byzantinists in the United Kingdom for whom the study of rhetoric, ceremony, and official art would never again be unimportant in the search for how a society functioned. She taught Augustine, late Roman, early Byzantine, and Islamic history; made serious interventions in university seminars; and fed with rice and profundity, kindness, and humor the students who sat on the floor in her house in Marston. She came to Dumbarton Oaks as a visiting fellow in Byzantine Studies in 1977–1978, when she prepared for publication her Oxford thesis and began two other research projects: one on the continuance of pagan modes of thought in late antique Christian art and poetry, the second on the use of the church fathers in Spanish Catholic dialogues with pagans of the new world. After three important articles and *Art and Ceremony in Late Antiquity* and later a piece on pilgrimage, she did not return to late antiquity until two years at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton allowed her the space to explore Vergilian echoes in Augustine. From Dumbarton Oaks she went to the University of Texas at Austin, followed by positions at Stanford, Michigan, and finally Notre Dame.

Sabine's later interest in Andean culture and the impact of the Spanish conquest is understandable given her keen interest in the encounter of cultures, first explored between Christianity and late Roman paganism. True to her word, she returned as a Pre-Columbian fellow in 1987–1988. Her project explored the Andean core of beliefs beneath layers of European interpretations but also examined the complex hybridization of these disparate traditions that occurred in the early colonial period in the viceroyalty of Peru. *Religion in the Andes* was published in 1991 and remains a seminal



Sabine MacCormack, top row and second from left, spoke about Inca and Christian calendars at the 1992 Pre-Columbian symposium.

work for understanding Europeans and Europeanized Andeans writing about Andean religion, beliefs, and ritual. Sabine brought a sophisticated and nuanced analysis to what had frequently been characterized as a simplistic imposition of Christian ideas by chroniclers of the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries. In 1992, she was invited to the Pre-Columbian symposium to speak about Inca and Christian calendars, and then again in 2000, to compare pilgrimage in early modern Spain and Peru. She wrote many critical articles, more books, and received numerous honors, such as a Mellon Distinguished Achievement Award in the Humanities in 2001 and election to the American Academy of Arts & Sciences in 2002. Her research took her to the archives of Europe and the Americas, but perhaps nowhere else, except at Dumbarton Oaks, could she have more easily and literally laid her hands on the Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Quechua texts that inspired her.



Garden and Landscape Studies

Garden and Landscape Studies is a small program with large ambitions. Our subject area is vast, embracing the long histories of gardens and landscape architecture as well as the narratives of the cultural landscape more generally, through disciplinary perspectives ranging from art history and anthropology to botany and zoology. In addition to academic year and summer fellowships, we offer predoctoral residencies and one-month stipends for advanced research. We manage a publications program and host a series of public events, including an annual symposium and lectures, to disperse the fruits of research in the field and to build a larger constituency for garden and landscape studies. While determined to sustain the traditions for which Dumbarton Oaks is justly renowned, we also want to innovate, and have started a program of contemporary art installations in the gardens in collaboration with the garden staff.

The program's annual symposium was held on May 4–5, 2012. Organized by Dorothee Imbert and titled "Food and the City," the symposium examined the intricate interrelationships between urban context and food production central to the current debate on sustainability. Focused especially on the modern era, the symposium explored the links between culture and cultivation, with particular respect to urbanization schemes that engaged the production of food. As the city displaced food production further from its center, the relationship between living, working, and eating became more abstract. Today, this relationship is tested across planning and community design schemes: American suburban

Cloud Terrace nears completion on the Fountain Terrace, March 2012.



Garden and Landscape Studies pre-doctoral resident Guita Lamsechi and junior fellow Michael Herchenbach.

developments include agricultural land as a conservation measure and a nostalgic nod to a pre-agribusiness countryside; European designers focus on the suburban-rural interface to develop a new type of productive landscape, one performing simultaneously as an open space system and an agricultural laboratory. The symposium provided a critical historical framework for today's urban agriculture by discussing the multiple scales, ideologies, and contexts of productive landscapes, from allotment gardens to regional plans. Speakers addressed the production and distribution of food in relation to human settlement and urban form, from German *Siedlungen* to Italian Fascist new towns, from Israeli *kibbutzim* to contemporary Tokyo. The particular focus was on the efforts of modern and early modern landscape architects, garden designers, and architects/planners to reconcile the demands of feeding cities and regions with the exigencies of urban expansion.

The community of fellows in 2011–2012 included three fellows, three junior fellows, and four summer fellows. They came



Andy Cao with the construction crew of *Cloud Terrace* on the Fountain Terrace, spring 2012.

to Dumbarton Oaks from Australia, France, Germany, India, and the United States to research topics ranging from Chinese garden literature to Roman plants in ancient Germany, from colonial-era parks in Delhi to kinesthetic experiences in modern American gardens. In the same interval, Garden and Landscape Studies hosted a dozen other academic visitors from Australia, Canada, England, Poland, and South Africa as visiting scholars, predoctoral residents, one-month research stipend recipients, and summer landscape architecture interns. Visiting scholars included Duncan Campbell of the Australian National University, who is editing a forthcoming Dumbarton Oaks anthology of translations of Chinese garden literature, and Allen Grieco from Villa I Tatti in Florence, who is researching the garden designer Cecil Pinsent. Summer interns, who were jointly sponsored by Garden and Landscape Studies and the department of gardens, divided their time between work in the gardens and research projects; they included Melissa Elliot (University of Virginia), Charles

Howe (Harvard University Graduate School of Design), and Anna Lawrence (University of Minnesota).

The third project in the occasional series of contemporary art installations, *Cloud Terrace*, was fabricated on the Arbor Terrace over a period of four weeks in March and April 2012. The creation of artists Andy Cao and Xavier Perrot of Cao | Perrot Studio, Los Angeles and Paris, in collaboration with J. P. Paull of Bodega Architecture, *Cloud Terrace* takes the form of a hand-sculpted wire mesh cloud embellished with ten thousand genuine Swarovski Elements water-drop crystals suspended over a reflecting pool. The Arbor Terrace is one of the most modified spaces in the Dumbarton Oaks Gardens. Originally designed by Beatrix Farrand in the early 1930s as a simple rectangular herb garden bordered on the west by a wisteria-covered arbor and on the east and north by a hedge of Kieffer pears, it was refashioned by Farrand's former associate Ruth Havey in the 1950s as a pot garden centered on a Rococo-style parterre with low, Doria stone parapet walls. The space can be hot and bright; Cao | Perrot's installation is a response to these conditions, extending the shade of the arbor across the terrace and animating the space inside the parterre with an oval pool surrounded by bluestone and green glass pebbles. Cao | Perrot Studio has a stunning list of projects to their credit, including temporary site-specific installations at the American Academy in Rome; the Potager du Roi, Versailles; the Tuileries, Paris; the Medici Fountain in the Luxembourg Gardens; and at many of the world's leading garden festivals. The project was supported by Swarovski Elements, who provided the crystals used for the installation. It was organized by John Beardsley, director of Garden and Landscape Studies at Dumbarton Oaks, and Gail Griffin, director of gardens and grounds, with the particular assistance of staff members Jane Padelford and Walter Howell. It follows installation projects by Charles Simonds in 2009 and Patrick Dougherty in 2010. The series is intended to provide fresh interpretations and experiences of the historic gardens and collections of Dumbarton Oaks.

The pace and output of the department publications program increased significantly in 2011–2012, thanks especially to the efforts of postdoctoral associate Michael Lee. The proceedings of the 2009



Opening reception for the contemporary art installation *Cloud Terrace* by Cao/Perrot Studio, April 2012.

symposium appeared as *Interlacing Words and Things: Bridging the Nature-Culture Opposition in Gardens and Landscape*. A volume on the Charles Simonds installation, edited by John Beardsley, was also published, with the title *LandscapeBody Dwelling: Charles Simonds at Dumbarton Oaks*. Proceedings of the 2010 symposium, *Designing Wildlife Habitats*, edited by John Beardsley, and the 2011 symposium, *Technology and the Garden*, edited by Kenneth Helphand and Michael Lee, are now in preparation. In addition, work is in progress on an ambitious series of translations of significant texts in the histories of gardens and landscape architecture. Titles include the forthcoming anthology of Chinese garden literature, a decade in the works and encompassing 1,500 years of texts; the Kangxi emperor's prose descriptions and poems on the thirty-six views of the Bishu Shanzhuang, the mountain estate for escaping the summer heat, in Chengde, China; the travel journal of the nineteenth-century German gardener Hans Jancke; and the

early modernist book, *Garden Culture of the Twentieth Century*, by German landscape architect Leberecht Migge.

In addition to the annual symposium, other public events made the resources and expertise of Dumbarton Oaks available to a wider constituency. Suzanne Blier, Allen Whitehill Clowes Professor of Fine Arts and Professor of African and African American Studies at Harvard University, lectured in September on “Landscapes of Enchantment: Cosmology, Ritual, and Ideas of Place in the Ancient Yoruba City-State,” inaugurating a commitment on the part of the Garden and Landscape Studies program to the study of landscape in sub-Saharan Africa that will lead to a symposium in May 2013. Pete Walker of PWP Landscape Architecture spoke on his role in the design of the National September 11 Memorial at the World Trade Center in New York. The Cao | Perrot installation opened with a public lecture by the artists on April 5, 2012. Informal talks included presentations by Eric T. Fleisher of the Battery Park City Parks Conservancy; Allen Grieco from Villa I Tatti, The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies; and Anthony Wain of Planning Partners, Cape Town, South Africa.

Outreach to Garden and Landscape Studies alumni—both former fellows and former senior fellows—was continued through the annual newsletter issued during the fall term, which is also available on the newly redesigned Dumbarton Oaks website.

Postdoctoral Associate

Michael Lee

Postdoctoral Associate in Garden and Landscape Studies

I am currently coediting our 2011 symposium volume, *Technology and the Garden*, for which I am contributing an essay and cowriting the introduction. In addition, I have assisted with the production of our 2010 symposium volume, *Designing Wildlife Habitats*, and with the reissue of Georgina Masson’s *Dumbarton Oaks: A Guide to the Gardens* (1968). With the launch of our new translation series in garden and landscape studies, I have managed the production of two German titles: Leberecht Migge’s *Garden Culture of the 20th Century* (1913) and Hans Jancke’s *Report on the Study Journey* (1875). The Jancke manuscript, which describes the



“Food and the City” symposium speakers, May 2012.

author’s apprenticeship in the gardens of Knowsley, England, is held in the Rare Book Collection at Dumbarton Oaks.

In February, I delivered an invited lecture at the University of Oregon entitled “Engineering Arcadia: The Infrastructural Landscapes of Peter Joseph Lenné in Potsdam and Berlin.” In June, I presented the paper, “Kant’s Landscapes: The Function of Topographical Imagery in the Critical Enterprise,” at the inaugural conference of the Internationale Gesellschaft für Architektur und Philosophie in Siegen, Germany.

Scholarly Activities

Annual Symposium

Food and the City
Symposiarch: Dorothée Imbert
May 6–7, 2012

David Haney, University of Kent, “The Anarchist Prince, the Architect for Horticulture, and the Politics of Vegetable Gardening”

Tal Alon-Mozes, Technion–Institute of Technology, “Food for the Body and the Soul: Israeli Urban Food-scapes”

David Rifkind, Florida International University, “Consuming Empire”

Mary McLeod, Columbia University, “Le Corbusier and Agriculture: La ferme radieuse, le village radieux”

Zef Hemel, University of Amsterdam, “The Landscape of the Dutch Modernist: IJsselmeerpolders, 1930–1969”

Laura Lawson, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, “Quantifying, Qualifying, and Justifying the Community Garden”

Luc Mougeot, International Development Research Centre, “Urban Agriculture in the Global South: Four Logics of Integration”

Florent Quellier, Université François Rabelais, “Paris is a Land of Plenty: Kitchen Gardens as a Major Urban Phenomenon in a Modern European City (Sixteenth–Eighteenth Centuries)”

Susan Taylor-Leduc, Trinity College, Paris, “Market Gardens in Paris: A Circulus Intelligent from 1790–1900”

Meredith Tenhoor, Pratt Institute, “Markets and the Agricultural Landscape in France 1940–1979”

Jordan Sand, Georgetown University, “How Tokyo Invented Sushi”

Donna Graves, Arts & Cultural Planning, Berkeley, “Transforming a Hostile Environment: Japanese Immigrant Farmers in Metropolitan California”

Margaret Crawford, University of California, Berkeley, “Evolving Agricultural Landscapes in Panyu, Guangzhou, China”

Public Lectures

September 22, 2011

Suzanne Blier, Harvard University, “Landscapes of Enchantment: Cosmology, Ritual, and Ideas of Place in the Ancient Yoruba City-State”

February 8, 2012

Peter Walker, PWP Landscape Architecture, “Before the Memorial”

April 5, 2012

Andy Cao and Xavier Perrot, Cao | Perrot Studio, Los Angeles and Paris

Study Day

The Kangxi Emperor’s Thirty-Six Views of the Bishu
Shanzhuang
April 15–16, 2012

Richard Strassberg, University of California, Los Angeles, and **Stephen Whiteman**, Middlebury College

Exhibition

April–December 2012
Andy Cao and Xavier Perrot: Cloud Terrace

Informal Talks

November 30, 2011

Eric T. Fleisher, Battery Park City Parks Conservancy, “Organic Horticulture at Battery Park City and at Harvard”

April 23, 2012

Allen Grieco, Villa I Tatti, The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies, “Cecil Pinsent and the Gardens at I Tatti”

April 25, 2012

Anthony Wain, Planning Partners, “Projects: Zanzibar Historic Seafont and Urban Park in Bamako, Mali”



Pre-Columbian Studies

The Pre-Columbian Studies program enjoyed an active academic year in 2011–2012, as well as a year of change. Joanne Pillsbury, director of Pre-Columbian Studies, accepted the position of associate director at the Getty Research Institute. Mary E. Pye took a leave of absence as series editor of the *New World Archaeological Foundation* and graciously stepped in as interim director in February to oversee program and editorial activities while a search was conducted for a new permanent director. In the spirit of the Mesoamerican fifty-two-year calendar cycle, we break the pots and extinguish the hearth to acknowledge Joanne's many contributions during her nearly seven years as director of Pre-Columbian Studies and three years in a joint appointment between Dumbarton Oaks and the University of Maryland as assistant professor of Pre-Columbian art and archaeology. With anticipation and excitement we look forward to the next cycle led by Colin McEwan, former head of the Americas Section, Department of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, The British Museum, who will begin as director on September 1. We extend grateful thanks to Emily Gulick Jacobs who has remained a constant and critical component of the Pre-Columbian Studies program over the past six years.

The highlight of the fall, the Pre-Columbian symposium, "Conflict, Conquest, and the Performance of War in Pre-Columbian America," was organized by symposiarchs Andrew Scherer and John Verano. Twin themes were prominent: the context and landscape of war and the experience of war at home through ritual performance. The sessions presented thought-provoking pairings



Directors of Study Joanne Pillsbury and Mary Pye, senior fellows, and Jan Ziolkowski at the January 2012 meeting of the senior fellows.

of Andean and Mesoamerican talks, with a final discussion by Byzantine senior fellow, John Haldon, symposiarch of “Warfare in the Byzantine World” held in 2010. Registration for the conference filled up within weeks of its advertisement, and it was a full house in the Music Room.

Both the museum and library offered wonderful exhibitions to accompany the symposium. Pre-Columbian Studies librarian Bridget Gazzo offered an on-site and online exhibition, *Capturing Warfare: Enemies & Allies in the Pre-Columbian World*, which presented two Pre-Columbian categories of warfare depictions: the Lienzo de Quauhquechollan, a document that relates the conquest of the Guatemalan highlands by combined Spanish and Tlaxacalan forces; and some of the Moche fineline drawings on ceramics. The museum staff, including Miriam Doutriaux and Hillary Olcott, offered a unique take on three thousand years of body modification practices with *Lasting Impressions: Body Art in the Ancient Americas*.



Pre-Columbian Studies staff and fellows, fall 2011.

And that was just the first act of the fall. Taking advantage of the presence of visiting scholar Santiago Uceda of the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, fellow Luis Jaime Castillo Butters of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and Claude Chapdelaine of the Université de Montréal organized a roundtable on Moche chronology at Dumbarton Oaks in November. Continuing a venerable tradition of small, focused, state-of-the-field gatherings that began in Peru some sixty-five years ago, Mochecólogos met for a productive meeting that addressed issues of both absolute and relative dating for Moche sites and materials. In December, Tamara Bray of Wayne State University offered the fall public lecture with insights into the end of the Inca Empire along its northern frontier in Ecuador. This was followed by a two-day colloquium examining the archaeology of *wak’as* in the Andean landscape, organized in collaboration with Professor Bray. Scholars from Peru, the United Kingdom, and the United States, together with fellows, staff, and local scholars, gathered to present and hear data on recent

excavations of sacred sites and to provide perspectives on ritual practices in the pre-Hispanic Andes.

In the spring, we welcomed Barbara Mundy as our public lecturer, with “Water and the Aztec Landscape in the Valley of Mexico,” which set the theme for a study day held at the Library of Congress: “From Tenochtitlan to La Ciudad de México: Representations of Early Modern Mexico City.” This event was the first in what we hope will be many collaborative events with the Jay I. Kislak Foundation and the Library of Congress, providing opportunities both for interaction between scholars and advanced graduate students from fields such as anthropology, archaeology, history, and art history, and for examining original materials in the Jay I. Kislak Collection and other Library of Congress resources. The group of scholars, including Library of Congress staff, viewed numerous works, such as the Oztoticpac Land Litigation Map which provides insight into native Nahuatl sensibility of landscape, narrative, and map construction; and the Nuremberg Map of Tenochtitlan, which was likely based on an earlier indigenous map and became the critical European view and ideal notion of Tenochtitlan, the great Aztec capital. Another recurrent theme was water management in the colonial city, its role in quotidian planning issues but also in the city’s identity and notions of what a capital city should be, as suggested by seventeenth- through nineteenth-century maps and city views. Pre-Columbian Studies acknowledges the generous financial support of the Jay I. Kislak Foundation in underwriting many of the costs of this event, as well as the organizing efforts by Arthur Dunkelman, curator of the Jay I. Kislak Collection, and the staff of the Library of Congress, in particular, Georgette Dorn, chief of the Hispanic Division, and moderator, Barbara Tenenbaum, specialist in Mexican culture in the Hispanic Division.

Another year, and another symposium volume marked its debut: *Their Way of Writing: Scripts, Signs, and Pictographies in Pre-Columbian America*, edited by Elizabeth Hill Boone and Gary Urton, arrived in time for the fall meeting. The volume is based on the 2008 Pre-Columbian symposium which offered a comparative forum on New World writing systems, bringing together Mesoamerican and Andean scholars to debate the nature



Reiko Ishihara-Brito with the recently published *Ancient Maya Art at Dumbarton Oaks*.

of Pre-Columbian methods of recording speech and information. It was a busy year for Pre-Columbian publications and we acknowledge the great support of our publications department, led by director, Kathy Sparkes, and art and archaeology editor, Sara Taylor. Many thanks also to our 2011 summer intern, Harvard undergraduate Alexandra Méndez, who helped us with numerous editorial tasks.

Warm weather not only signaled the arrival of spring but also the much-anticipated catalogue of ancient Maya art, which had its official unveiling at the Society for American Archaeology meeting in Memphis, during the Pre-Columbian fellows reunion, and at the Harvard University Press stall at the book fair. *Ancient Maya Art at Dumbarton Oaks* brought together archaeologists, art historians, epigraphers, and materials scientists to look at the noted collection from a variety of perspectives. The Maya catalogue arrived on time and on budget due to the efforts of the hardworking editors Joanne Pillsbury, Miriam Doutriaux, Reiko Ishihara-Brito, and Alexandre Tokovinine, together with the assistance of the publications staff. A gift from the estates of Milton L. and Muriel F. Shurr made possible additional materials testing and the acquisition of photographs of related works. Milton Shurr, a

former docent, gave much of his time in retirement to gallery tours and other activities of the docent program at Dumbarton Oaks, and we remain indebted to the Shurr family for their contributions to Dumbarton Oaks over the years.

With the publication of the Maya catalogue, we bade a fond farewell to Reiko Ishihara-Brito, postdoctoral fellow for the past three years. Her contributions to the catalogue spanned the gamut of coordinating, writing, and illustrating, and her role was critical for the completion of the project. We wish her well in her next endeavors!

Scholarly Activities

Annual Symposium

Conflict, Conquest, and the Performance of War in Pre-Columbian America

Symposiarchs: Andrew Scherer and John Verano

October 14–15, 2011

Andrew Scherer, Brown University, “Battlegrounds and Battered Bodies”

Arthur Joyce, University of Colorado, Boulder, “Debating Warfare in Late Formative Oaxaca”

Luis Jaime Castillo Butters, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, “War and Conflict, Control and Negotiation among the Mochicas of Northern Peru”

Andrew Scherer, Brown University, and **Charles Golden**, Brandeis University, “War in the West: History, Landscape, and Classic Maya Conflict”

Elizabeth Arkush, University of Pittsburgh, “Physical Barriers and Social Connections: Defensive Landscape in the South-Central Andes”

Gerardo Gutiérrez, University of Colorado, Boulder, “Aztec Battlefields in Eastern Guerrero: A Landscape Analysis of the Conquest of the Kingdom of Tlapa-Tlachinollan”

Dennis Ogburn, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, “Examining the Extent and Variability of Inca Conquest Warfare”

Matthew Restall, Pennsylvania State University, “Invasion: The Maya at War, 1520s–1540s”

John Verano, Tulane University, “The Performance of War”

Takeshi Inomata, University of Arizona, “The Politics and Performance of War in Maya Society”

Tiffany A. Tung, Vanderbilt University, “A Social Bioarchaeology of Militarism and Ritualism in the Wari Empire”



Speakers at the 2011 symposium, “Conflicts, Conquests, and the Performance of War in Pre-Columbian America.”

Ximena Chávez Balderas, Museo del Templo Mayor, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), “The Polysemy of Sacrifice at the Templo Mayor of Tenochtitlan and its Role in Regards to Warfare: A Taphonomic Perspective”

J. Marla Toyne, University of Central Florida, “The Fall of Kuelap: Bioarchaeological Analysis of Death and Destruction on the Eastern Slopes of the Andes”

George Lau, University of East Anglia, “A Materiality of Opposition: On Ancient Conflict and Organization in Peru’s North Highlands”

Eugenia Ibarra, Universidad de Costa Rica, “Exploring Warfare and Prisoner Capture in Indigenous Southern Central America”

John Verano, Tulane University, “Warfare and Captive Sacrifice among the Moche of Ancient Peru: The Battle Continues”

Public Lectures

December 8, 2011

Tamara L. Bray, Wayne State University, “At the End of Empire: The Inca, the Caranqui, and the Northern Imperial Frontier”



Lively debates at the Moche roundtable.

March 1, 2012

Barbara E. Mundy, Fordham University, “Water and the Aztec Landscape in the Valley of Mexico”

Informal Talk

September 15, 2011

“A Conversation with David Stuart”

Roundtable

Times of Change, Changes of Time: An Inquiry about Absolute and Relative Chronologies of the Moche from Northern Peru

Organized with Luis Jaime Castillo Butters and Claude Chapdelaine

November 18–19, 2011

Christopher B. Donnan, University of California, Los Angeles, “Moche Substyles: An Alternative to Linear Chronological Sequences”

Brian Billman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, MOCHE, Inc., and **Evan Surridge**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, “Dating Moche: Results of an Analysis of Radiocarbon Dates from the Moche Phase”

Claude Chapdelaine, Université de Montréal, “Provincial Moche in Santa: Correlating Architecture, Ceramic Style, and Radiocarbon Data”

Santiago Uceda, Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, “Cronología, estilos alfareros y secuencias ocupacionales en el Complejo Huacas del Sol y de la Luna”

Jeffrey Quilter, Harvard University, “Abandoning Moche”

Michele L. Koons, Harvard University, “Moche in the Middle Horizon: Licapa II and the (Late?) Moche Phenomenon”

Gregory D. Lockard, HDR, Inc., “The Last of the Southern Moche: Establishing Galindo’s Place in Moche History through Radiocarbon Dates and Ceramic Design Analysis”

Jean-François Millaire, University of Western Ontario, “Anchoring Relative Chronologies: Recent Radiocarbon Dating in the Virú Valley, Peru”

Steve Bourget, Musée d’ethnographie de Genève, “Reassessing Style, Chronology, and Monumental Architecture: A View from the Jequetepeque and Zaña Valleys”

Edward Swenson, University of Toronto, “Changing Conceptions of Time: Moche Chronologies vs. Moche Temporalities”

Luis Jaime Castillo Butters, Dumbarton Oaks, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, “‘No Time Left for You’: Late Moche Chronology and the End of the Moche”

Kristina Jennbert, Lund University, “Comments on Moche Chronological Research from the Other Side of the World: From the Three Age System to the Free Age System”

Colloquium

The Archaeology of *Wak’as*

Colloquiarch: Tamara Bray

December 9–10, 2011

Tamara L. Bray, Wayne State University, “The Archaeology of *Wak’as*: Problems and Perspectives”

Catherine J. Allen, George Washington University, “Light, Sound, Breath, and Sacred Landscape in the Andes”

Steve Kosiba, University of Alabama, “Building the Sacred State: The Conversion of Authoritative Places and the Construction of Political Subjects throughout Early Inka Political Consolidation (Cusco, Peru)”

Frank Meddens, Royal Holloway, University of London, “The Importance of Being: Ushnu Platforms and their Place in the Andean Landscape”

Anita G. Cook, Catholic University of America, “Markers of Sacred Pathways”

Zachary J. Chase, University of Chicago, “What is a *Wak’a*? When is a *Wak’a*?”

Bruce Mannheim and **Guillermo Salas Carreño**, University of Michigan, “*Wak’a*, *Wak’as*, and the Andean Sacred”

Krzysztof Makowski, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, “Pachacamac: Old *Wak’a* or the Inca Syncretic Deity? The Transformation of the Sacred Landscape in the Lower Ychsma (Lurín) Valley by the Inca Empire”

Colin McEwan, The British Museum, “Ordering the Sacred”

John Wayne Janusek, Vanderbilt University, “Animate Monoliths and Emergent Urbanism in the Andean Lake Titicaca Basin”

Carolyn Dean, University of California, Santa Cruz, “Men Who Would Be Rocks: The Inka Wank’a”

Tertulias

October 17, 2011

Marco Curatola, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, “An Archaeology of the God’s Voice: How did the Ancient Andean Oracles Speak?”

November 29, 2011

José Canziani, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, “Building the Ancient World”

December 6, 2011

Santiago Uceda, Director del Proyecto Arqueológico Huaca de la Luna, “Las ceremonias del sacrificio humano en Huaca de la Luna”

December 13, 2011

Bernard Means, Virginia Commonwealth University, “J. Alden Mason in the 1930s: Linguist, Mesoamericanist, and Reluctant New Deal Archaeologist”

March 8, 2012

Ruth Anne Phillips, St. Mary’s College of Maryland, “Inca Stone in the Round: ‘Boulder Shrines,’ Caves, and Waterworks”

Study Day

From Tenochtitlan to La Ciudad de México: Representations of Early Modern Mexico City

Held at the Library of Congress, sponsored by the Jay I. Kislak Foundation

March 2, 2012



Participants at the Mexico City study day.

Participants: Ida Altman, University of Florida; Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress; Georgette Dorn, chief of the Hispanic Division, Library of Congress; Arthur Dunkelman, Jay I. Kislak Foundation; Ralph E. Ehrenberg, chief of the Map and Geography Division, Library of Congress; Jesús Escobar, Northwestern University; Susan Toby Evans, Pennsylvania State University; Gerardo Gutiérrez, University of Colorado, Boulder; Jacqueline Holler, University of North British Columbia; Emily Gulick Jacobs, assistant to the director of Pre-Columbian Studies, Dumbarton Oaks; Richard Kagan, Johns Hopkins University; John López, Mexico City/Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Anthony Mullan, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress; Barbara Mundy, Fordham University; Mary E. Pye, director of Pre-Columbian Studies, Dumbarton Oaks; Michael Schreffler, Virginia Commonwealth University; Natalia Silva Prada, visiting scholar, Library of Congress; Barbara Tenenbaum, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress.



Library

The research library continued to serve a large number of scholars in addition to fellows and summer fellows, predoctoral residents and postdoctoral stipendiaries, visiting scholars, and staff members from throughout Dumbarton Oaks. In 2012, to more easily handle the increasing number of authorized users, the library moved from one-year renewals of reader privileges to five-year renewals for most readers.

Development of the collections continued at its usual brisk pace, with researchers in all our disciplines benefitting from the strong collections budgets. In 2011–2012, 1,856 new monographs were acquired and 1,032 serials subscriptions and standing orders were received. Thirty-nine additional subscriptions were started. A total of 2,931 titles were catalogued, bringing the library's current holdings to more than 218,000 volumes. The library's holdings break down to roughly 154,000 volumes supporting Byzantine Studies, 28,500 supporting Garden and Landscape Studies, and 33,600 supporting Pre-Columbian Studies, with the remainder being interdisciplinary. During the year, 1,318 older titles in the library were re-catalogued and/or reclassified to provide improved access for scholars, with most of those titles in Byzantine Studies.

Like other departments, the research library staff worked on revising information presented through the newly designed Dumbarton Oaks website. During a six-month period, several staff worked extensively with the Jazkarta team and our publications

*“Fountain Tree” from Joseph Taylor's *Arbores mirabiles, or, A description of the most remarkable trees, plants, and shrubs, in all parts of the world... taken from the journals of eminent travellers, historians and naturalists*, London, 1812.*

department to develop a “content type” for rare books that will allow us to provide nuanced information about rare books on the new website. Future plans for the new website include the development of templates and features that will allow the library to create online exhibitions, thereby preserving options for viewing exhibits digitally long after items have been removed from our exhibit cases.

In May, Tylka Vetula retired after working eight years as serials and acquisitions librarian. Jessica Hollingshead was hired to fill that position after previously working for four years as monographs acquisitions assistant.

Exhibitions

A full schedule once again offered a range of exhibitions highlighting works from the Rare Book Collection as well as the research library’s general collection.

In the research library’s fall 2011 exhibition, *Capturing Warfare: Enemies & Allies in the Pre-Columbian World*, Bridget Gazzo highlighted two representations of warfare in pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica and the Andes. The exhibition included fine line drawings of images painted on ceramic vessels produced by the Moche, a culture that flourished on the North Coast of Peru in the first centuries of the Common Era, and images from the Lienzo de Quauhquechollan tell the story of the conquest of Guatemala by the allied forces of the warriors of Quauhquecholteca and the Spanish.

Mirabilia: Remarkable Plants from the Dumbarton Oaks Rare Book Collection, curated by Sarah Burke Cahalan, opened in January 2012, featuring both fantastical plants and real plants to which marvelous qualities have been attributed. It examined some of the remarkable ways in which humans have described plants, as well as ways we have used plants to describe the world. Featured content was promoted via the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations blog and the Dumbarton Oaks newsletter. A “Miracle Fruit Fete” was organized to say goodbye to the 2011–2012 fellows.

To complement the Byzantine spring symposium, “Rome Re-Imagined: Byzantine and Early Islamic North Africa, 500–800,” Deb Brown Stewart curated the exhibition *Rome Re-Imagined*:



Showcased in *Capturing Warfare*, “Victory Parade” features defeated warriors paraded as nude captives with ropes around their necks.

Antiquarianism and Colonialism in the Nineteenth-Century Maghreb, which was on display in the library from April 20–July 31, 2012. Featuring eighteenth- and nineteenth-century publications, the exhibition scrutinized the role of European governments, military expeditions, museums, and church authorities in the early exploration and documentation of the archaeological and epigraphic riches in North Africa.

In the Rare Book Gallery, Linda Lott curated *The Flora Graeca*. This exceptional publication appeared in London from 1806 through 1840 and is comprised of ten folio volumes. It is one of the finest illustrated works on botany ever produced. Each volume contains an individually ornamented title page. There are 966 hand-colored plates of plants in the set. The subject is the flora of the eastern Mediterranean, which formed Magna Graecia. This exhibition focused on several volumes from *The Flora Graeca*, its historical antecedent, along with botanical illustrations that provided informative comparisons.

Linda also curated *Jean Charles Delafosse (1734–1789), Works from the Collection*. The Rare Book Collection owns an album of fifty-four original pen and ink drawings with gray wash by Delafosse, probably produced between 1760 and 1780. Images comprising the group include: classical ruins, funerary monuments, vases, trophies, lamps, fireplaces, chandeliers, clocks, and other decorative ornament. The exhibited images are for the most part the elaboration of motifs suitable, with alterations, for

application to a wide variety of uses—essentially, a pattern book. Included in the exhibit are examples of Delafosse’s drawings that were translated into prints along with comparisons to several of his contemporaries who produced works with similar motifs such as Piranesi, Neufforge, Sallembier, and Watelet.

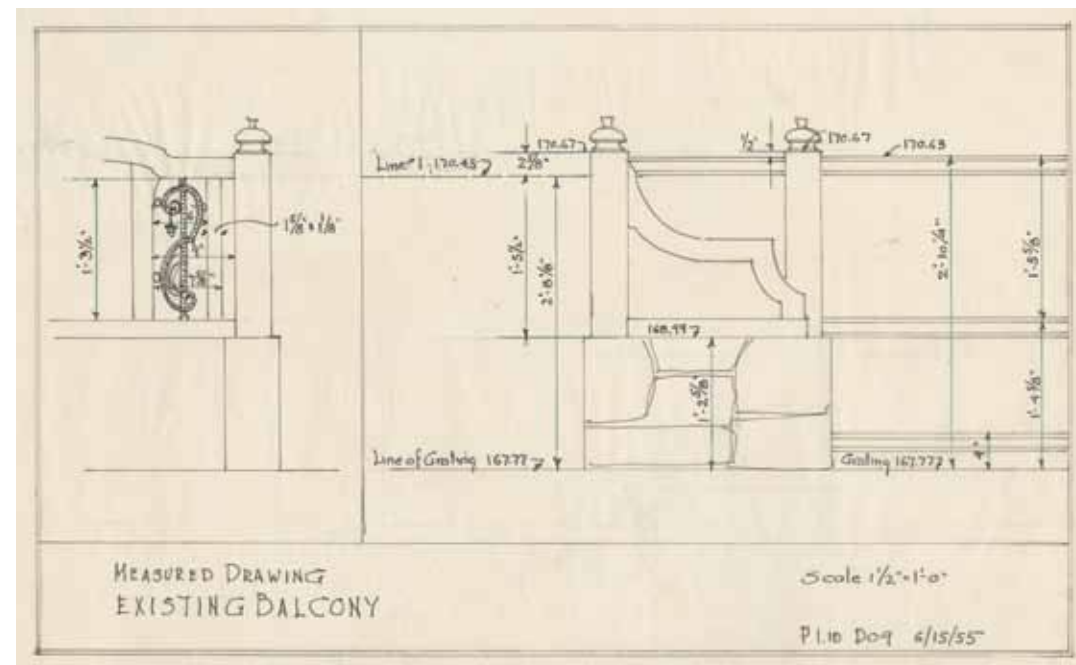
The Rare Book Collection lent a watercolor, *Floral Bouquet with Roses, Lilacs and Lillies* by Camille de Chantereine to the National Museum of Women in the Arts’s exhibition, *Royalists to Romantics: Women Artists from the Louvre, Versailles, and Other French National Collections* from February 25–May 27, 2012. *Royalists to Romantics* examined the relationships between patron and artist, including the ways that women marketed their reputations and their cultural positions in France’s social hierarchy.

In 2012, the National Museum of Women in the Arts (NMWA) celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary with special events, exhibitions, programs, and online projects. As part of this year-long celebration, NMWA developed *Great Washington Museums Celebrate Great Women Artists*, a collaborative, citywide project that brings to light women artists’ work held at distinguished area institutions. The Rare Book Collection was invited to participate. Maria Sybilla Merian was selected as a signature woman artist represented in our collection. Works by Merian are on view from January through December in the Rare Book Gallery. NMWA highlighted Merian’s artwork in a brochure available to museum visitors and on their website.

Special Projects

Garden Archives Project

Work on the index to the Bliss correspondence about the Dumbarton Oaks gardens continued, expanding in 2011–2012 to include original drawings and historic photographs of the gardens. More than 2,400 drawings and 1,200 photographs will be digitally captured and fully catalogued with the goal of making both the written and the visual documents available through the Dumbarton Oaks website. A pilot project focusing on the Arbor Terrace is under way to test the best methods for arrangement and retrieval of text and images on the web. Lessons learned in the course of the pilot will be applied to development of a resource covering the design and



Ruth Havey, *Arbor Terrace, Existing Balcony*, pencil on paper, June 15, 1955.

construction of the gardens from the 1920s to the present day, with the greatest emphasis on the 1920s through the early 1960s. The correspondence between Mildred Bliss and Beatrix Farrand includes discussion about the purchase of rare books for Mrs. Bliss’s personal library, which was the foundation of the current rare book collection and opening up opportunities for scholars to study details of a significant collection as it developed.

Manuscript Microfilm Project

The library holds over 1,600 microfilm rolls that are reproductions of medieval and early modern manuscripts, the originals of which are held in institutions around the world. In 2011–2012, the library continued a project to assess this collection and to create a searchable database, as described in the 2010–2011 annual report. From June 6–August 12, 2011, three graduate student interns—Vladimir Bošković (Harvard University), Saskia Dirkse (Harvard University), and Roderick Saxey (Ohio State University)—processed 531 microfilms representing 509 manuscripts. The interns returned to work in the summer of 2012, and as of July 1, 2012, they had processed another 300 microfilms.



Graduate student interns Vladimir Bosković, Saskia Dirkse, and Roderick Saxey (left to right) returned in the summer of 2012 to continue cataloguing the library's vast manuscript microfilm collection.

Meanwhile, work has continued on making the database's rich contents available to researchers. In October 2011, Deb Brown Stewart exported the existing records to a simplified, user-friendly FileMaker Pro database, which was installed on the library's public computer for use by fellows, staff, and readers. During the course of the year, library and publications staff also met to discuss ways in which the database's contents might be exported to Dumbarton Oaks's redesigned website. It was decided that Deb and Prathmesh Mengane would collaborate on the creation of a customized microfilm content type that would allow select contents from the sophisticated FileMaker Pro database to be exported to the new website, where they would be searchable by keywords or through a faceted search. Development of the content type and web pages is expected to continue in 2012–2013.

Significant Acquisitions

Adam, William. *The Progress of an estate in Scotland in the course of a century from 1733 to 1833, shewing its advancement from natural uncultivated barrenness to sheltered cultivated productiveness*. Illustrated with plans and views. Blair-Adam Press, ca. 1836.

Published to give a practical view of the estate's hundred-year development, the book concludes with economic arguments in favor of improvement. The estate, bought by Adam in 1733, was expanded, comprising 2,998 acres by 1748. When Adam first built a house on his newly acquired estate, it was surrounded by a stretch of undulating moorland, quite undeveloped and treeless except for an old ash tree growing in what came to be the family's drying green and known affectionately as "the tree." The position of this landmark tree is shown as a constant reference point for each of the plans. William improved the estate by enclosing, ditching and draining, laying out approach roads, and especially planting trees. By the early nineteenth century, the bare moorland had been transformed into grassy parkland embellished by diversified woodland.

(Arias de la Vega, E.). *Bocabulario de lengua Pana y [o] Seteva*. (Perú, ca. 1820). 12vo; pencil manuscript note on the endpaper: "Presented to me by the author el Padre F. Eusebio Arias in Tarapoto (Amazonia Peruana) 9 June 1834"; 3 stamps from the Peruvian historian Jose Toribio Polo (p. 1, 5, 20); full contemporary vellum.

This is an unpublished manuscript volume in which the Ecuadorian Franciscan missionary Eusebio Arias de la Vega compiles the terms of the extinct language Pana, or Seteva, that was the "primary language of Quito and later preserved in certain districts of Maraños and Mayans what was once spoken in certain districts of Quito" (Viñaza: 380). The author traveled the jungles of Peru in the nineteenth century accompanied by the famous Franciscan missionary Manuel Plaza. Although the manuscript is unsigned, investigators have been able to confirm that it is in the handwriting of Eusebio Arias, having located a linguistics manuscript

written by him in the British Library and obtained a copy of his handwriting that is identical to that of this manuscript.

Beechey, Frederick William and Henry William Beechey. *Proceedings of the expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa, from Tripoly eastward*. London: J. Murray, 1828.

One of the most important and detailed early accounts of exploration in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, this book is beautifully illustrated with aquatint and engraved plates created from Henry Beechey's drawings and paintings, which are now in the British Museum. The Beechey brothers came from an artistic family that included a famous portrait painter as father, but it was their reputations for exploration that led to their commission from the British government to study and map Cyrenaica and Tripolitania by land. While working for the British consulate in Egypt, Henry had accompanied Giovanni Battista Belzoni in expeditions to Thebes and other sites along the Nile, where he built a reputation as an artist and as an expert on antiquities. As an officer in the British navy, Frederick had several commissions to investigate little-known regions such as the Arctic and North Africa. During their expedition in 1820–1821, the brothers kept detailed journals, and Henry made numerous drawings and watercolors. Their published account includes valuable descriptions of the ruins of ancient Cyrene and other sites.



Fontecilla, A. *Breve tratado sobre el cultivo y beneficio de la vainilla*. México. Imprenta de Andrade y Escalante. 1861. With 4 hand-colored lithographed plates by Jose Decaen. Contemporary blind-stamped blue morocco gilt. 1st ed.

“Fontecilla, an expert cultivator of vanilla, produced this work in response to a government competition to popularize the new techniques, principally the pollination of vanilla by hand, a method taken from

Belgian orchid growers, which were to lead to a spectacular rise in the production and export of vanilla in Mexico in the latter part of the century” (Libreria de Antaño).

Gleadall, Eliza Eve. *The beauties of Flora with botanic and poetic illustrations, being a selection of flowers drawn from nature, arranged emblematically with directions for colouring them*. Heath Hall near Wakefield: E. E. Gleadall, 1834–1836. 2 vols, with 41 hand-colored lithographs.



A rare, privately printed set, Gleadall's instruction book on how to paint flowers is one of the most important of a genre that became fashionable in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Grieken, Th. M. M., *De Plant in Hare Ornamentale Behandeling. Met Eene Inleiding over de Zinnebeeldinge Voorstelling*. Groninger: J. H. v. d. Weijerca, 1888.

This is a study of the iconography of plants and plant forms in decoration and ornament, with index, color frontispiece, fifty-four text illustrations after engravings, and illustrations on thirty-eight fine chromolithographic plates showing patterns, examples, and views of various plants.

Heineccius, Johann Michael. *Eigentliche und wahrhaftige Abbildung der alten und neuen Griechischen Kirche, nach ihrer Historie, Glaubens-Lehren und Kirchen-Gebräuchen: in III. Theilen, nebst einem curieusen Anhang unterschiedlicher hierzu dienlicher und zum Theil noch ungedruckter Schriften Gerhardi Titii, Stephani Gerlachii, und anderer mehr: alles mit höchster Treu und Fleiss abgefasset, auch mit nöthigen Kupfern und Registern versehen*. Leipzig: Bey Joh. Friedrich Gleditsch und Sohn, 1711.

Among the earliest comprehensive studies of the Greek Orthodox church, this volume consists of three parts: the first gives a history of the church, the second discusses theology, and the third describes contemporary practices including liturgy, offices, dress, architecture, and furnishings. Heineccius relied heavily on the works of earlier church historians and scholars, many of whom had more firsthand experience with the Greek church, including Leo Allatius and Jacques Goar. At the time of the book's publication,

Heineccius was serving as a pastor in Halle, and his expertise on the eastern churches influenced the growing ecumenical movement that was centered there.

Herolt, Johanna Helena. *Wallflower*. Opaque watercolor with remnants of a sketch in black chalk on parchment, lower right has signature J H Herolt.



Johanna Helena Herolt (1668–after 1717) was the first daughter of the famous painter Maria Sibylla Merian. The watercolor depicts two stalks of Wallflower *Erysimum cheiri*, formerly known as *Cheitanthus cheiri*, and two culture varieties, *densiflora* and *rubescens grandiflora*. The roots are shown in the lower left, and a partly withered pod with ripened seeds on the upper right. The addition of leaves

that have been gnawed by an insect contributes to the natural effect of the work. Johanna made an important contribution to the 1717 edition of Merian's *Metamorphosis insectorum surinamensium* which contains an appendix with 'eenige Surinaamse Insecten, geobserveery door haar dochter Johanna Helena Herolt, tegenoerdig noch tot Surinaame woonagtig (some Surinamese insects, observed by her daughter J. H. H. presently living in Surinam, comprising twelve plates not present in the first edition). Johanna's work closely parallels her mother's. Mother and daughter collaborated on several works that were signed by both artists. Dumbarton Oaks owns several rare editions of Merian's works, which this watercolor complements.



Smith, Captain Robert Murdoch and Commander Edwin A. Porcher. *History of the recent discoveries at Cyrene: made during an expedition to the Cyrenaica in 1860–1861, under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government*. London: Day & Son, lithographers to the Queen, 1864.

The expedition of Smith and Porcher was the first to focus on systematic archaeological exploration and documentation of the ruins of ancient Cyrene and other nearby sites. Porcher himself produced the drawings and watercolors, which were later lithographed by T. Picken and produced for publication by Day & Son. Charming to the modern eye, the book's chromolithographs are also valuable archaeological documentation of the site before the many excavations and restorations that followed. The team used a camera supplied by the British Foreign Office, but their publication includes only a few black-and-white photographs of statues that were found at the site.



Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives

In 2011–2012, the Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives (ICFA) continued its efforts to conduct a full inventory of its holdings, in accordance with the strategic plan for preservation and collection management developed in fall 2010 by Shalimar Fojas White, manager of ICFA. Following the identification and assessment of approximately thirty 16-mm motion picture films documenting the fieldwork of the Byzantine Institute and the gardens at Dumbarton Oaks in the 1930s–1950s, ICFA staff coordinated a project to reformat the films for preservation. The films were successfully digitized by ColorLab in Rockville, Maryland, in March 2012. ICFA organized screenings of the digitized films for the Dumbarton Oaks community; the original film reels were returned to permanent cold storage. In fall 2011, ICFA staff conducted an inventory of approximately 3,600 oversize drawings and tracings, which document the fieldwork projects of the Byzantine Institute, Dumbarton Oaks, and Robert Van Nice. ICFA staff also assessed its audio-visual materials (CDs, DVDs, VHS tapes, Betacam SP tapes, etc.) and special photographic formats (glass and nitrate negatives), which present unique preservation challenges. In January 2012, ICFA welcomed a new staff member, Anne-Marie Viola, metadata and cataloging specialist. Since her arrival, Anne-Marie has evaluated ICFA's vast array of legacy data sources and assessed a wide range of potential collection management systems. The goal upon selection of a system is to create an aggregated data repository for ICFA's photographic and archival collections, which will enable staff to more effectively manage

Monks eating in the refectory of Saint Panteleimon Monastery, Mount Athos, Greece, May 1923. Photograph found during ICFA's inventory.

ICFA's holdings and describe its collections for wider dissemination online.

During the 2011–2012 academic year, ICFA staff endeavored to assess, arrange, process, and describe its archival collections by recruiting a talented group of interns. ICFA partnered with programs in library and information science to develop internships for graduate students. Under the direction of Rona Razon, archives specialist, ICFA interns completed the following projects:

1. *Census of Byzantine Textiles in North American Collections—Research Materials of Louisa Bellinger*: Vada Komistra (School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America) and Paulette Jayabalan (College of Information, University of North Texas);
2. *Mosaics in Sicily—Research Materials of Ernst Kitzinger*: Manuel Ostos (School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America);
3. *Photographs of Architectural Capitals in Istanbul by William Betsch*: Ana Elisa de Campos Salles (School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America) and Rebecca Calcagno (College of Information Studies, University of Maryland); and
4. *Cold storage for negatives and films*: Jessica Cebra (College of Information Studies, University of Maryland).

During her yearlong internship in ICFA, Clare Moran (Harvard College) focused on processing the archive of Robert L. Van Nice (1910–1994), who conducted an architectural survey of Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, Turkey, from 1937–1985. Clare documented all phases of the project through an online processing blog (<http://icfadumbartonoaks.wordpress.com/category/robert-van-nice>), in which she vividly describes her discoveries and the challenges of archival processing. ICFA staff contacted several of Van Nice's field assistants, who provided invaluable information about Van Nice's working methods in the field at Hagia Sophia. ICFA hosted another Harvard College intern during the summer of 2012, Caitlin Ballotta. Caitlin assisted ICFA staff with



Günder Varinlioğlu, Byzantine Assistant Curator, and Clare Moran, ICFA intern, interviewing Robert Van Nice's field assistants, Mahmut Otus and Evgeni Vernigora, April 2012.

the development of an online exhibit on the early activities of Thomas Whittemore (1871–1950) before he founded the Byzantine Institute in 1930. During this time, Rona and Laurian Douthett, archivist assistant, also completed the processing and description of the Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks fieldwork records and papers.

Over the past year, ICFA continued its partnership with Elise Friedland, assistant professor in the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at George Washington University, to develop undergraduate internships for Classics students. In fall 2011, Jonathan Warner researched and assessed the archive of Margaret Alexander (1916–1996), which relates to the fieldwork and publication associated with the *Corpus des Mosaiques de Tunisie*. Another GWU intern, Robin Pokorski, continued to process the collection during the spring 2012 semester.



ICFA staff and interns and Evgeni Vernigora, former field assistant of Robert Van Nice, at a lecture presented by Gnder Varinliođlu at the Turkish Embassy, Washington, D.C., January 2012.

Robin and Rona also collaborated with museum staff (Hillary Olcott and Chris Harrison) to create an exhibit entitled *From Clearing to Cataloging: The Corpus of Tunisian Mosaics* to coincide with the Byzantine Studies symposium in April 2012. ICFA's first GWU intern, Alyssa DesRochers, continued her work on the Nicholas Artamonoff project, collaborating with Gnder Varinliođlu, Byzantine assistant curator, to launch an online exhibit for Artamonoff's photographs in December 2011 (<http://icfa.doaks.org/collections/artamonoff/>). Gnder and Alyssa also coauthored an article on Artamonoff for the fall/winter 2011 issue of the *Robert College Quarterly* and promoted the collection in a variety of ways, including an online feature in the *Harvard Gazette* and lectures at the Turkish Embassy in Washington, D.C., and Louisiana State University.



Thomas Whittimore and George D. Pratt visiting with monks at Mount Athos, Greece, May 1923. Photograph found during ICFA's inventory.

Throughout 2011–2012, ICFA staff endeavored to exploit such additional channels for promoting its collections, whether by redesigning the departmental web site, developing online exhibits (for the Nicholas Artamonoff, Margaret Alexander, and Thomas Whittimore collections), creating processing blogs (for the department and the Robert Van Nice archive), presenting projects at professional conferences (such as the Byzantine Studies Conference, Visual Resources Association, and the Art Libraries Society of North America), or launching a joint Facebook page with the Dumbarton Oaks Library and Archives. These outreach initiatives, along with the inventory, will allow ICFA to provide wider access to its previously hidden collections and thereby further scholarship in Byzantine art, architecture, and archaeology.



Museum

Unprecedented attendance figures and record-breaking sales in the shop throughout 2011–2012 provided encouraging feedback and reassurance that the museum is following a successful track with its various programs of exhibitions and outreach to both the broader and the scholarly public. By engaging visitors aesthetically, visually, and intellectually, the museum continues to advance knowledge and to stimulate appreciation.

Exhibitions

The special exhibition *Cross References*—the first major Byzantine temporary show since the museum’s reopening in 2008, and the first special exhibition in the United States to focus on the history and representation of the cross—closed on July 31, 2011, with a unique Sunday afternoon program: an illustrated lecture by Marilyn Heldman on “The Development of Ethiopian Crosses” was followed by curatorial gallery talks presented by Jonathan Shea, Stephen Zwirn, Maria Evangelatou, and Gudrun Bühl. The de-installation of *Cross References*, reinstallation of the Byzantine Galleries, and the management of national and international loans has been a challenging task for the museum staff over the course of the following months while preparing for the next special exhibits.

On October 1, 2011, the museum opened the Pre-Columbian show *Lasting Impressions—Body Art in the Ancient Americas*, curated by Miriam Doutriaux. The exhibition presented a distinct selection of artifacts representing three thousand years of body art practices in the ancient Americas. Over sixty Pre-Columbian objects from the Robert Woods Bliss Collection were showcased

Detail of a display case from the special exhibition *Lasting Impressions*, October 2011.

along with Moche vessels on loan from the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. The artifacts were arranged and grouped according to three major “body changers”: piercing, tattooing, and shaping. Often steeped in ceremony, body transformations were associated with lasting changes in the identity of the wearer. Such permanent changes were thought to make the body strong and powerful. Human portraits and figurines offered a glimpse of ideals of beauty and power, while jewelry and personal ornaments illustrated some of the many ways in which Pre-Columbian people adorned themselves.

The spring of 2012 saw the opening of the special exhibition *Still Life & Landscape*, curated by James Carder, with paintings and furniture juxtaposing two distinct yet related artistic genres: In a landscape, the world is viewed from afar. In a still life, the artist depicts the world up close and often with great detail. Despite these differences, the two art forms share common ground—they represent the world around us. The artworks in *Still Life & Landscape*, all from the Dumbarton Oaks House Collection, ranged in date from the early sixteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Artists in the exhibition included Claude Lorrain, Jan van Huysum, David Roentgen, Odilon Redon, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

The museum continued with smaller exhibitions and rotations in various galleries. In the fall of 2011, a group of Andean textiles selected by Juan Antonio Murro was installed in the Textile Gallery to accompany the Pre-Columbian Collection’s fall temporary exhibit.

The Byzantine Courtyard Gallery received a new installation along the west wall, showcasing and juxtaposing in four display cases “Beyond” and “Within”: objects of the Greco-Roman realm of mythology versus a dazzling array of late antique jewelry.

A special cooperation was undertaken with the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library’s Fieldwork Archives in developing and mounting a one-case display on the archival material, documents, and photographs that relate to the fieldwork and publication of the Corpus of Tunisian Mosaics codirected by Margaret Alexander.

Finally, the display “Animal Bronzes from the Collection of Mildred and Robert Woods Bliss” went up in June 2012, highlighting



Display case in *Lasting Impressions*, the Pre-Columbian Collection fall exhibition.

a cross-section of small-scale bronze sculpture and juxtaposing Pre-Columbian, Byzantine, and modern works of art.

Besides these visible fruits of intense planning and preparations executed in the previous year, the museum staff was busy with an increased amount of loans—national and international, and foremost with planning and preparing for a series of special exhibitions and events to celebrate the upcoming year 2013, which marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Robert Woods Pre-Columbian Collection in the Philip Johnson wing.

Conservation Projects

In 2011–2012, the museum staff oversaw a number of conservation projects. Jane Norman and Catherine Valentour conserved eleven leather-upholstered pieces of seating furniture from the House Collection that are on display in the Music Room. Acquired by the Blisses for Dumbarton Oaks in the 1920s and the 1930s,

these pieces had leather upholstery that was in fair to poor condition, with aesthetically unsightly old repairs, soil accumulation, encrusted wax residues, and deeply textured crevices. Most importantly, the numerous tears and losses in the leather put these pieces in serious danger of accelerated deterioration.

Taking a very conservative approach agreed to by the museum staff, the conservators repaired losses and tears with color-matched patches of replacement leather. Old patches were either stabilized with archival-grade adhesive or by stitching; a minimum of areas that were deteriorated beyond repair had to be replaced. Sun-lightened spots were toned with watercolor and gouache to minimize the aesthetic unsightliness. All of the benches were cleaned, using conservation-grade materials, old wax residues were removed, and textured crevices received filling material to make them aesthetically consistent with the surrounding leather surface.

The results of this major conservation project have been the successful stabilization of the leather benches, ensuring their increased longevity, and a great improvement in their appearance as objects displayed to the public in the Music Room.

In June 2012, conservator Diane Fullick cleaned the “Three Erotes Fishing” floor mosaic in the Byzantine Courtyard Gallery. The mosaic is one of a group of floor decorations excavated from Roman houses and villae during the Antioch Expedition at Daphne-Harbie. As members of the Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and its Vicinity, Robert and Mildred Bliss acquired several objects from the fieldwork campaigns in the late 1930s. As with most of the Dumbarton Oaks mosaics from Antioch, “Three Erotes Fishing” is installed in the floor of our gallery and thus invites the visitor to appreciate and perceive the design as it was initially conceived. As a result, the mosaic requires regular maintenance and conservation work. The cleaning and conservation process involved removing the old coating with a steam cleaner and sponges; tenacious residue between tesserae was mechanically removed using dental picks and scalpel. And finally, a protective coating was applied by brush. The successful cleaning and protection of the floor mosaic ensures its preservation and continuous appreciation.



Stephen Zwirn and Diane Fullick discuss restoration of the “Three Erotes Fishing” floor mosaic in the Byzantine Courtyard Gallery.

Research and Other Projects

The iconographer Colette Kalvesmaki approached the museum with a special request to study and work in the galleries in front of the Byzantine Collection’s Saint Peter icon to re-create and paint a “copy” of this thirteenth century icon using traditional materials and techniques common to the Byzantine icon “makers.” Colette kindly agreed to have the public watch her while she was painting on several occasions. Visitors and curatorial staff gained new, detailed insight into the various production stages, and the finalized icon was on display for a limited time next to the case with the Dumbarton Oaks Saint Peter, which allowed for an immediate comparison shedding light on some of the sophisticated iconographic details.

This year’s spring visit of Cécile Morrisson, advisor for Byzantine numismatics, was crucial for the preparation and



Colette Kalvesmaki seeks to replicate the icon of Saint Peter in the Byzantine Gallery.

compilation of a complete set of Byzantine emperor coins to be accessible via the Dumbarton Oaks website; the data entry work has been completed and as soon as the digital images are processed we can expect this exciting online project to “go live.”

In June 2011, the museum organized and hosted a workshop addressing the subject of furnishing textiles in late antiquity and Byzantium. The two-and-a-half-day work sessions brought together textile specialists from the United States and Europe: Thelma Thomas (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, New York), Cäcilia Fluck (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Berlin), Helen Evans (The Metropolitan Museum, New York), Kathrin Colburn (The Metropolitan Museum, New York), Eunice Maguire (London and Johns Hopkins University Museum, Baltimore), Jennifer Ball (Brooklyn College, New York), and Sabine Schrenk (Universität Bonn, Bonn). The goal of the workshop was to initiate a collaborative research project on a catalogue raisonné and exhibition

of the unpublished Byzantine Collection’s holding in textiles, which comprises more than two hundred objects. The participants agreed on the task and the importance of a comparative and cooperative, multi-scholar approach.

Staff News

After twenty-six years, Stephen Zwirn, assistant curator, retired from Dumbarton Oaks at end of June 2012. Stephen Zwirn’s long and fruitful tenure has seen him curate the Byzantine Collection for over a third of the institution’s history, through four directorships and two major renovation and reinstallation projects. Few curators have the opportunity to affect such profound and long-lasting change on the presentation of a collection’s holdings. He will set about completing a career’s wealth of projects, and we look forward to witnessing his continued contribution to Byzantine material studies.

In the months of June and July 2012, the museum hosted Danielle Parga as Harvard Summer Intern; she assisted the Pre-Columbian Collection’s staff with research on the 2013 anniversary exhibition projects.

Exhibitions

March 25–July 31, 2011

Cross References

October 1, 2011–March 4, 2012

Lasting Impressions—Body Art in the Ancient Americas

March 30–August 12, 2012

Still Life & Landscape

Scholarly Activities

Exhibition Lectures

July 31, 2011

(presented in conjunction with the special exhibition *Cross References*)

Marilyn Heldman, “The Development of Ethiopian Crosses—From the Aksumite Period to Modern Times”

Stephen Zwirn and Eunice Maguire at the “Furnishing Textiles” workshop in June 2011.



January 21, 2012

(presented in conjunction with the special exhibition *Lasting Impressions—Body Art in the Ancient Americas*)

Lars Krutak, “Spiritual Skin: Guardian and Assistant Tattooing of the Americas”

January 28, 2012

Blenda Femenias, “Performing the Body: Movement and Adornment in the Ancient Andes”

Informal Talk

February 29, 2012

Ufuk Kocabaş, Istanbul University, “Old Ships at New Gate”

Gifts and Loans

Pre-Columbian Collection

Gifts

Gift of Moche Archive, including print collection, negative collection, and fine-line drawing collection, from Christopher Donnan, Los Angeles

Loans from the Collection

Loan of two objects to the exhibition *Contested Visions in the Spanish Colonial World*, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, November 6, 2011–January 29, 2012

Loan of three objects to the exhibition *Maya: Secrets of their Ancient World*, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, November 19, 2011–April 9, 2012, and the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau, May 17–October 28, 2012

Loan of two objects to the exhibition *Children of the Plumed Serpent: The Legacy of Quetzalcoatl in Ancient Mexico*, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, April 1–July 1, 2012

Loan of one object to the exhibition *Les Maîtres du Désordre*, musée du quai Branly, Paris, April 10–July 29, 2012

Loans to the Collection

Loan of one object from the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, for exhibition in the permanent galleries September 17, 2010–October 24, 2011

Loan of four objects from the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, MA, for exhibition in *Lasting Impressions—Body Art in the Ancient Americas*, September 30, 2011–March 4, 2012

House Collection

Loans from the Collection

Continuing loan of one object to the permanent galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, through September 26, 2011

Loan of one object to the exhibition *Snapshot! Painter/Photographers from Bonnard to Vuillard*, Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam, October 14, 2011–January 8, 2012, The Phillips Collection, Washington, D.C., February 4–May 6, 2012, and the Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis, June 8–September 9, 2012

Loan of one object to the exhibition *Impressionism: Masterworks on Paper*, Milwaukee Art Museum, Milwaukee, October 15, 2011–January 8, 2012, and the Albertina Museum, Vienna, February 9–May 13, 2012

Loan of one object to the exhibition *El Greco and Modernism*, Stiftung Museum Kunstpalast, Düsseldorf, April 21–August 5, 2012

Byzantine Collection

Coins and Seals
(listed by date of acquisition)

Two half siliqua of Honorius (395–423)

Siliqua of Honorius (395–423)

Two dekanummia of Justinian I (527–565)

Dekanummion of Heraclius (610–641)

Arab byzantine solidus of Ifrikiya

Loans from the Collection

Loan of one object to the exhibition *Imprinting the Divine: Byzantine and Russian Icons from the Menil Collection*, The Menil Collection, Houston, October 21, 2011–March 18, 2012

Loan of nine objects to the exhibition *Transition to Christianity*, Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA), Inc., December 7, 2011–May 14, 2012

Loan of eleven objects and twenty-six coins to the exhibition *Byzantium and Islam: Age of Transition*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, March 12–July 8, 2012

Loans to the Collection

Loan of one object from the Menil Collection, Houston, for study and exhibition, beginning March 20, 2012

Loan of four objects from Hohe Domkirche Hildesheim, Hildesheim, March 25, 2011–May 8, 2012

Continuing loan of one John II Comnenus (1118–1143) hyperpyron from Mr. Eric Hompe, Washington, D.C., for exhibition beginning March 25, 2011; on loan from the family of Ferne Carol Carpousis in her memory

Continuing loan of one object from Mrs. Susanne K. Bennet, Washington, D.C., for exhibition beginning April 11, 2008

Museum Shop

The Museum Shop is pleased to recognize its continued growth throughout this past year, namely its 8 percent increase in sales. The shop seeks to provide fresh interpretations of the various collections at Dumbarton Oaks, resulting in an array of thoughtfully curated merchandise. The shop continues to develop special items in conjunction with the museum's special exhibitions and



The Museum Shop experienced an 8 percent increase in sales in 2011–2012.

permanent collections, including a variety of jewelry, stationery, and gift items. This year saw a fortuitous collaboration with the staff of the Rare Book Collection, which resulted in the development of a new line of customized stationery and textiles portraying some of the exquisite botanical books in this specialized collection. The shop also worked with several independent vendors on a variety of garden-related gifts, including a handcrafted ceramic replica of the Aquarius Fountain in the Star Garden, a ceramic tile featuring the “Quod severis metes” motto and oak leaf from the garden gate, and a customized botanical gardener’s soap specially formulated by Green Pad Living, to rave reviews from the gardening staff and customers alike.

In December, the Museum Shop hosted La Vida Dulce Imports, a locally based design company, for its second annual trunk show, featuring fair trade beaded jewelry and accessories, as well as handbags and footwear crafted by artisans surrounding Lake Atitlán in the highlands of Guatemala. Fifty percent of proceeds were committed to Pueblo a Pueblo, a nonprofit organization that serves the communities surrounding Santiago Atitlán, a

Tz'utujil community nestled on the shores of Lake Atitlán in the Western Highlands of Guatemala. We are thrilled to support the mission of an organization that provides hope and opportunity to the indigenous Maya.

Docents

At a delightful luncheon in mid-September 2011, director Jan Ziolkowski, executive director Yota Batsaki, and museum director and Byzantine curator Gudrun Bühl welcomed the docents and the visitor service assistants and thanked them for their service. This was a propitious beginning to another successful year of helping visitors learn about and appreciate the collections at Dumbarton Oaks.

Groups of ten to forty-five visitors participate in arranged, private morning tours of the museum and gardens, as well as afternoon reserved group tours of the gardens. Group tours of the latter type included one given to the Beltsville Garden Club. Other tours for adult groups included one for conference attendees from the American Institute of Architects to discover Dumbarton Oaks's architectural history, one for museum docents from the Walters Art Museum to prepare for their new exhibit on the John Bourne Collection, and another for the Japanese ambassador's wife and other embassy spouses to see the Pre-Columbian Gallery and the Rare Book Exhibit.

University, high school, and elementary school classes also visit Dumbarton Oaks to complement their curricula. Tour groups this year included a second year Latin American history class from the United States Naval Academy visiting the Pre-Columbian Gallery, members of a Baltimore high school AP art history course concentrating on the Byzantine Collection, and seventh-grade art and English classes from the National Cathedral School viewing the Cao | Perrot exhibit in the gardens.

Besides the planned tours, docents offer three types of afternoon tours. On weekday afternoons, tours of the special exhibits are presented to provide visitors with a deeper insight into the collections. The Saturday afternoon tours of the historic house have been very popular with visitors curious about changes made



Many of the docents and visitor service assistants, 2011–2012.

to the house through the years. There were thirty-six tours consisting of fifteen people in each tour given last year. In addition, a well-attended thirty-minute public garden tour is offered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. During the spring, two to three docent-led garden tours were given each day to the public. On Museum Day, the docents gave five public tours of the gardens. Docents are stationed in the galleries during afternoon public hours to answer guests' questions and to stimulate interest in the collections, the history of the site, and our benefactors, Robert and Mildred Bliss. The on-post docents provide an in-depth, one-on-one experience for visitors.

Our docents and visitor service assistants keep up to date by reading materials on the collections, writing a yearly assignment and presenting it to the group, attending lectures by the curators, going to special lectures and symposia offered by Dumbarton Oaks, preparing for new tour topics, and attending monthly meetings with information on the collections and tour-giving skills. Topics researched and presented by the group this year included the following: “The History of the Halo”; “Eccentrics in the Archeological Records of America”; “Medicine in the Pre-Columbian World”; “Musical Instruments in Pre-Columbian America”; “The Story of Venturi, Scott-Brown”; and “The Life of Hubert Robert.” In addition, the group visited related museums and gardens, including the Kreeger Museum, the Walters Art Gallery, and Brookside Gardens.

From January through April, the docent office and the docent coordinator sponsored a museum education intern from George Washington University, Jen Christensen, who spent four days per week learning about both the workings of the docent office and how to interact with the docents and volunteers. She prepared three monthly presentations including one on “Technology and the Museum,” another involving a visit to Dumbarton Oaks Park, and a final one on “Visual Literacy.” Besides these, Jen designed for the docents a new tour focused on portraiture with objects from all of the collections.

Presently, our docent corps consists of fourteen active docents who are divided into four groups of three to four docents per day with a day captain for each group, and three inactive docents. The six visitor service assistants, along with one substitute, work Tuesday through Sunday and can be found at the visitor service desk in the museum foyer. From January to May 2012, the docents and the visitor service assistants have helped over nine thousand visitors to discover and enjoy Dumbarton Oaks.

Docent and Visitor Service Assistants, 2011–2012

Charlotte Baer
Joan Benziger
Evelyn Coburn
Alicia Doherty
Vera Glocklin
Jerald Goldberg
Lois Houghton
Bob Johnston
David Keil
Sarah Kelly
Bibi Kidder

Lind Kirkpatrick
Yoko Lawless
Rosemary Lyon
Monica Papendorp
Anastasia Pratt
Louise Sinclair
Sheridan Strickland
Betty van Iersel
Trudy Werner
Elaine Wolfire



Byzantine Seals Online Catalogue

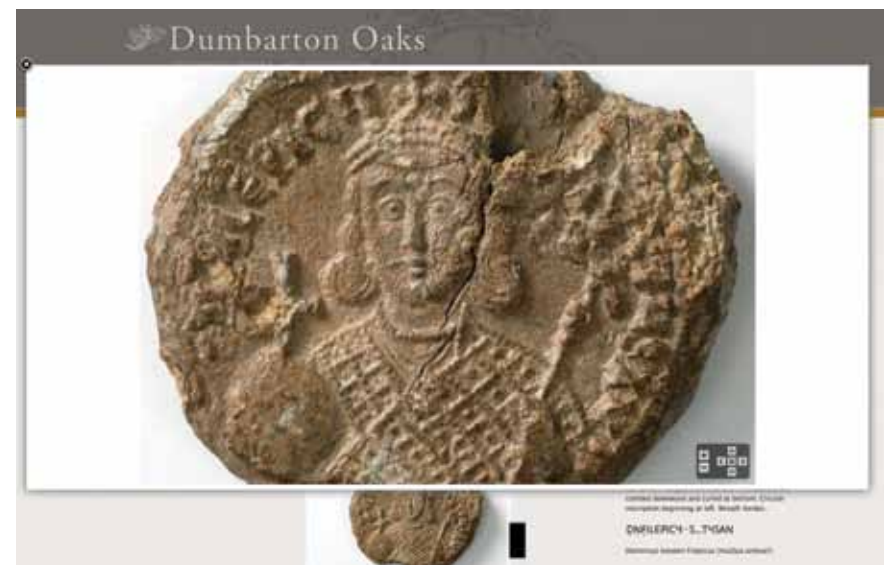
The Byzantine Seals Online Catalogue is a project aiming to digitally record the 17,000 Byzantine lead seals, approximately one-quarter of all known seals in the world, held by Dumbarton Oaks. The high quality of the images and the layout of each seal entry in the electronic catalogue will represent a significant improvement in presentation and accessibility over the printed catalogues of the past. As it advances, the project will provide ready access to the collection to visitors wishing to learn more about a rich source for Byzantine culture, and to scholars studying the prosopography, philology, art history, economic, institutional and administrative history, and the historical geography of the Byzantine Empire. The inscriptions on the seals echo, as their images reflect, the beliefs and perspectives of people who but for the survival of their seals would be lost to history. The seals often provide the key evidence by which to piece together the outline of a career, to chart the rise and decline of a family, or to confirm the presence of an individual at a given place or time. The invocations or prayers in which so many inscriptions are phrased combine with the remarkable range of iconography to show the expression of personal piety in a devoutly religious society, one in which all from the sovereign to the lowliest subject entrusted their earthly welfare and hopes for salvation to a vividly conceived array of tutelary or intercessory powers.

This year the seals project has focused on two areas: photographing the collection and incorporating the catalogue into the new Dumbarton Oaks website. Joe Mills continues to photograph 240 seals a week, producing high-quality images that will allow



The catalogue's home page was designed to be welcoming and informative for visitors.

visitors to the site to view the seals in unprecedented clarity and detail. Concurrently, Eric McGeer and Jonathan Shea have worked with Kathy Sparkes and Prathmesh Mengane of publications and the Jazkarta team to design and build the online catalogue. The aim was to build a welcoming and informative home page that was not overpowering, a user-friendly search page, clearly laid out entry pages, and a comparison page. The search page will allow users to sift through the collection, narrowing down their results using a number of search options and fields. Each seal has an attractive page on which we were able to offer certain options that, for reasons of space, are not possible in printed volumes. For instance, each seal has two large images—one for the obverse and one for the reverse—that can be manipulated and enlarged, allowing visitors to see all of the fine details on a seal. The inscriptions, written in the new Athena Ruby font, have been placed next to the images in a way that replicates the layout of the seal itself. This arrangement makes it far easier to verify the reading and to relate the inscription on the image to the transcription than the traditional single-line format used in printed catalogues. The technology also permits us to include an audio feature in which a native Greek speaker pronounces the inscription, allowing users to hear the language of the



The catalogue's magnifying feature allows visitors to see all of the fine details on a seal.

Byzantine Empire and, in particular, to appreciate the sound effects of the metrical seals. We have gone a step further by providing English translations of the inscriptions to assist Greekless readers in understanding the full meaning of each seal. The “My Seals” and “Comparison View” functions enable all users to save seals of particular interest to a personalized list from which they can select two to compare side by side. In sum, the work this year has generated much thought and effort toward the realization of an innovative, versatile research tool that places Dumbarton Oaks at the head of sigillographic (and numismatic) cataloguing.

In the summer of 2011, Dumbarton Oaks welcomed participants in the summer program in Byzantine numismatics and sigillography, a month-long introductory course on the coinage and seals of the Byzantine Empire. The seals project also looks forward to the publication of a number of Dumbarton Oaks seals in the forthcoming *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* article on the Anzas family by John Nesbitt and Werner Seibt. During the last year, Eric McGeer and Jonathan Shea have given lectures to the fellows in Byzantine Studies at Dumbarton Oaks and to students from George Washington University.



Publications

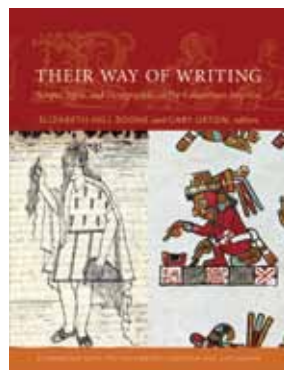
It has been an exciting and busy year in the publications department. While working hard at maintaining our gains in traditional academic publishing, we have been exploring the frontiers of digital humanities and establishing a new website based on an open-source content management system, Plone. The enthusiasm and participation of the staff for this new enterprise has been most gratifying and has enabled us to reach most of our goals for digital tools and projects on the new system.

Books and Journals

This year was a banner year for our publishing program. We published seven new volumes, including three titles in our symposia and colloquia series (*Trade and Markets in Byzantium*; *Their Way of Writing: Scripts, Signs, and Pictographies in Pre-Columbian America*; and *Interlacing Words and Things: Bridging the Nature-Culture Opposition in Gardens and Landscape*), one title in the medieval humanities series (*How to Defeat the Saracens*), one collection catalogue (*Ancient Maya Art at Dumbarton Oaks*), one exhibition catalogue (*Landscape Body Dwelling: Charles Simonds at Dumbarton Oaks*), and one issue (no. 64) of our Byzantine journal, *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*. We continue to reach into our backlist to revive out-of-print titles that are classics in their fields; we produced six reprints in 2011–2012: four Pre-Columbian titles; Bob Ousterhout's seminal work, *A Byzantine Settlement in Cappadocia*; and a commentary on the *De Administrando Imperio*. We also launched a JSTOR initiative, making available all thirty-six volumes of the *Studies in Pre-Columbian Art and Archaeology* series online.

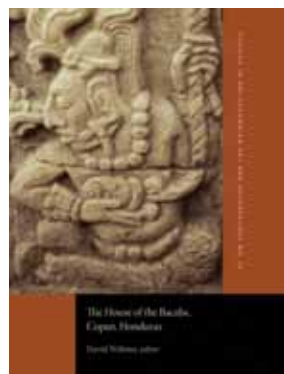
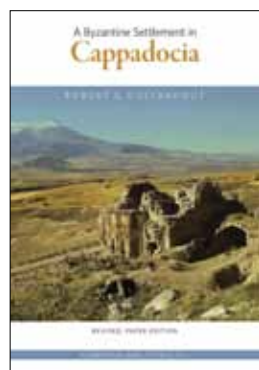
Books Published

Fall 2011



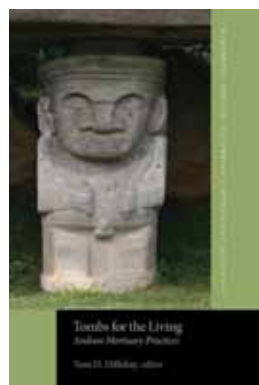
The Way of Writing
*Scripts, Signs, and Pictographs in
 Pre-Columbian America*
 Edited by Elizabeth Hill Boone
 and Gary Urton
 978-0-88402-368-5

**A Byzantine Settlement
 in Cappadocia**
Revised Edition
 Robert G. Ousterhout
 978-0-88402-370-8



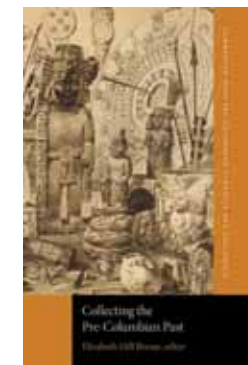
**The House of the Bacabs,
 Copan, Honduras**
 Edited by David Webster
 978-0-88402-177-3

Tombs for the Living
Andean Mortuary Practices
 Edited by Tom D. Dillehay
 978-0-88402-374-6

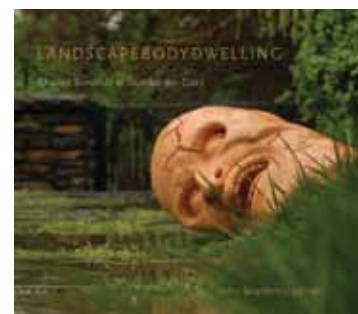


Twin Tollans
*Chichén Itzá, and the
 Epiclassic to Early Postclassic
 Mesoamerican World*
 Edited by Jeff Karl Kowalski
 and Cynthia Kristan-Graham
 978-0-88402-372-2

Collecting the Pre-Columbian Past
 Edited by Elizabeth Hill Boone
 978-0-88402-373-9



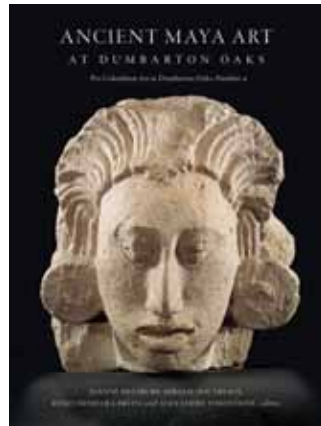
Spring 2012



Landscape Body Dwelling
*Charles Simonds at
 Dumbarton Oaks*
 Edited by John Beardsley
 978-0-88402-371-5

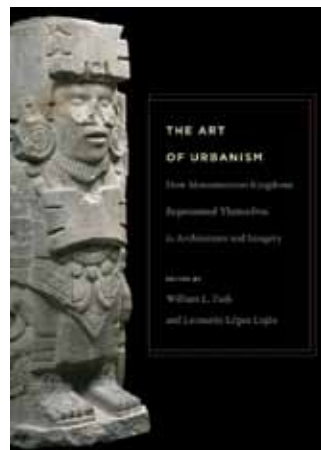
Dumbarton Oaks Papers
Volume 64
 Edited by Alice-Mary Talbot
 and Margaret Mullett
 978-0-88402-382-1





Ancient Maya Art at Dumbarton Oaks
Pre-Columbian Art at Dumbarton Oaks, Number 4
 Edited by Joanne Pillsbury, Miriam Doutriaux, Reiko Ishihara-Brito, and Alexandre Tokovinine
 978-0-88402-375-3

Interlacing Words and Things
Bridging the Nature-Culture Opposition in Gardens and Landscape
 Edited by Stephen Bann
 978-0-88402-369-2



The Art of Urbanism
How Mesoamerican Kingdoms Represented Themselves in Architecture and Imagery
 Edited by William L. Fash and Leonardo López Luján
 978-0-88402-378-4



The new homepage of www.doaks.org.

A New Web Site

Prior to spring 2011, through a process of discovery and research, we determined the need to convert our HTML web site to the open-source content management system, Plone. Based on brainstorming sessions and a detailed discovery process, we constructed a plan to convert all of the content from original web site—over six-hundred static HTML pages—while simultaneously building the web tools desired by the Dumbarton Oaks community. A team composed of Dumbarton Oaks staff and developers from Jazkarta, a Plone consulting firm hired to assist us in the process, put together a detailed plan following an agile development format. In September 2011, we began the simultaneous process of converting old content while developing new tools. In October 2012, Prathmesh Mengane, a database specialist with a master's degree in Management of Information Systems from the University of Maryland, joined the publications staff to assist us with the project.

Through the autumn and early winter, the initial development iterations proceeded smoothly; we completed the conversion and moved ahead quickly with new initiatives. In January and February 2012, we worked on a new visual design which incorporated “responsive theming,” thus allowing the website to be easily viewed on multiple platforms, such as smart phones and tablets. Further refinement and cleanup of content occurred throughout the spring, and in May 2012 we launched the new web site, replacing the previous static site at www.doaks.org.

Plone, our open-source platform, allows for open-ended development as well as the sharing of this development with like institutions. This content management system allows scholars, interns, and others beyond the walls of Dumbarton Oaks to access our many assets in digital form and allows them to participate in real-time scholarship. The content management system allows our website to contain such features as online bibliographies, mapping of objects, faceted-search features, and increased search engine optimization. Some of the custom tools and projects we have developed include:

Custom Content Types

Database objects customized to contain information and metadata specifically pertaining to Dumbarton Oaks assets, such as seals, rare books, publications, and images. Additional content types, such as coins, manuscript microfilms, and online publications, are currently in development or will be added as staff and scholars find the need.

Online Exhibits

A customized, open-source tool allowing scholars to create concentrated, robust online exhibitions, opening windows into the many aspects of our collections. This tool will be released by Jazkarta as an open-source, customizable add-on available to other non-profit institutions using Plone.

Online Catalog of Byzantine Seals

We have created an online database to facilitate the cataloging and study of the 17,000 Byzantine seals in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection. <http://www.doaks.org/resources/seals>

Oral History Project

Transcripts of oral histories—interviews with key individuals from the institution’s past—are now presented as online transcripts, with plans to add snippets of original audio and video recording. <http://www.doaks.org/library-archives/dumbarton-oaks-archives/oral-history-project>

Athena Ruby

Dumbarton Oaks has completed development of a single, comprehensive, open-access typeface for use in online and print publication of Byzantine inscriptions. This new font, called Athena Ruby, is an OpenType, Unicode-compliant font. We will be licensing the font under the Copyright Clearance initiative, and will be setting up a portal on our new content management system to allow scholars to download the font.



Gardens

In the spring of 2012, the garden staff planted seventy new trees and shrubs over the sixteen acres of Dumbarton Oaks, the first stage of a program to restore historic plantings and to introduce new complementary species. Janet M. Fesler, a friend and visitor to the gardens for many years, bequeathed the funds to make this and subsequent plantings possible.

Within Cherry Hill we planted new Yoshino cherries, *Prunus* × *yedoensis*, under the mature trees, and added *Prunus* ‘Okame’ to provide an earlier bloom. Within the Kitchen Gardens, we added new apple trees, a Japanese flowering apricot, and a Redhaven peach. To the existing dogwoods north of the Ellipse, we added Korean dogwoods, *Cornus kousa*. Under the magnolias at the Guest House, we added pink and white native dogwoods, *Cornus florida*.

On the north face of the Main House, to allow waterproofing of the Main House’s foundation, we removed the espaliered magnolias and yews planted in the 1920s (which Beatrix Farrand described as overgrown in the 1940s), and replanted with a similar design of southern magnolias, plum yews, and cypress, which will be trained against the walls and pruned to remain within scale. After a reworking of the lawn, irrigation, and soil in the terraces of the North Vista, we replanted the paired historic cedars to frame the view of the house.

Beatrix Farrand’s drawings of the gardens in the 1920s and 1930s show, to the north of the Kitchen Garden, a frame yard containing heated and unheated frames for the propagation of vegetable plants. An archival postcard shows a set of brick steps



North face of the Main House, 1929 (top) and 2012 (bottom).



Aerial photograph of Dumbarton Oaks, ca. 1950, showing the historic frame yard adjacent to the Kitchen Garden, lower left.

connecting the frame yard's two levels. Garden correspondence indicates that the vegetable garden was discontinued in the 1940s and the cold frames, no longer needed, were moved to the main greenhouse courtyard. In 1949, Mildred Bliss advised landscape architect Robert Patterson to "convert the old frameyard into a nursery and leave for possible future use a little frame house there with its benches and stove."

Research by summer 2011 intern Anna Lawrence uncovered a 1940s photograph of the frame yard taken from the Bird Walk that shows the hotbed, with a low pitched roof and movable glass frames. An aerial photograph circa 1950 shows this one remaining hotbed on the upper terrace and uncovered beds on the lower. In the late 1960s, the yard was planted with peonies and iris, and later photographs show no traces of the frames and steps.

Guided by the archival drawings, volunteers and staff began excavation in the northeastern part of the yard and found the steps

Volunteers and staff began excavation of the frame yard and uncovered steps connecting the yard's two levels.



connecting the two levels and the entrance into the frame house from the lower. Further excavation shows a small room next to the entrance, presumably to hold a stove. If feasible, the staff hopes to return the frame house to its original form to function as a propagation area for the adjacent Kitchen Gardens.

One of the most delightful parts of working on the garden staff is that many of our staff members have worked together in the garden for decades and know each other and its history well. Don Mehlman began work at Dumbarton Oaks on October 8, 1986, as a recent graduate of Shepherd College, and has worked alongside three superintendents and dozens of fellow gardeners, all of whom have enjoyed his gentle wit and hard work. For almost every year in the twenty-five years since he began, Don has volunteered for the Christmas bird count, often enlisting family members and fellow staff members for the count of Dumbarton Oaks' birds.

This year, our conservator Mason Cook cleaned, repaired, and preserved three of the wooden benches that Farrand designed for the gardens in the 1930s. For the Forsythia Walk Area (but



Don Mehlman receives a Harvard chair to celebrate twenty-five years of work at Dumbarton Oaks.

now placed near Plum Walk), Farrand designed the Kidney Seat. Approximately ten feet long and built of cypress, the bench overlooks Cherry Hill and Dumbarton Oaks Park. The Arbor Garden Seat, designed by Farrand in 1933 to overlook the orchard within the Kitchen Garden, was built of cypress with a lead flag for the top. Also designed in 1933, the teak garden bench in the Beech Terrace was part of a set designed by Farrand for the rail to the north of the swimming pool.

Adjacent to the Arbor Garden Seat and leading from the Orchard up to the Arbor Terrace are the Goat Steps, part of a series of curving, often steep walkways within the Kitchen Garden. Since Farrand's design in the 1930s, the pathways have changed, and in the case of the Goat Steps, become more treacherous than originally intended. John Pond reworked the steps, realigning treads that had slipped and anchoring loose portions. The garden staff restored the original soil that had eroded and replanted ground covers and flowering shrubs.



Mason Cook restored three wooden benches designed by Beatrix Farrand including the Kidney Seat, which resides by the Plum Walk.

Francis Flaherty restored the iron and wooden frames of five of Farrand's gates, four separating the North Vista from its adjoining areas, and one separating the Arbor Terrace from the Fountain Terrace. Designed by Farrand, it was constructed of teak and iron in the early 1930s. For the first time in decades, the gates' latches are fully functional.

Another set of gates restored to their former splendor are the western R Street gates. Designed by Ruth Havey in the mid-1950s, the Swedish iron had rusted and the ornamental gilding had deteriorated. After Francis Flaherty removed all rust and powder-coated the underlying finishes, Adam Jaroszynski of Art of Gold Studio restored 23K gilding to the sheaves of wheat, the pair of cornucopias, the acanthus leaves, the oak and acorn decoration, and the Dumbarton Oaks nameplate and 1920 date.

In the past year, the garden staff has continued to enjoy collaborations with the Garden and Landscape Studies staff: de-installation of Patrick Dougherty's *Easy Rider* from the Ellipse; installation of Andy Cao's and Xavier Perrot's *Cloud Terrace*



Garden staff and Garden and Landscape Studies staff enjoy a trip to Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens in Washington, D.C.

within the Arbor Terrace; the shared internships of Anna Lawrence, Charlie Howe, and Melissa Elliot, whose research has guided our work throughout the year; and enrichment of the aquatic habitat created within the Ellipse fountain outer pool. In July 2011, to research aquatic habitats, the two departments and their summer interns visited Doug Rowley at Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens in northeast Washington, D.C. Doug toured us through the acres of water gardens there and shared with us lotus and lilies that we have incorporated into our pools.

During this past year, the Saturday and weekday garden volunteers have contributed to every part of the garden's care. They transplanted the peonies and iris to allow excavation of the buried hotbed, and dug to find its entrance and foundations; they weeded and pruned, swept and raked. When storms hit, they cleared debris and shoveled steps. On Sundays, they stopped by to feed and give water to the chickens. In every enterprise, they supported and, perhaps more importantly, with their enthusiasm brought us great cheer.



Friends of Music

In addition to concerts of mainstream and lesser-known classical fare, the Friends of Music expanded its extremely successful 2011–2012 season to include three programs highlighting the influence of folk and popular music on Western composers. In the lively season opener, *Vivaldi and the Baroque Gypsies*, the period-instrument Ensemble Caprice performed virtuoso concertos by Vivaldi, punctuated by Romani tunes selected from an eighteenth-century collection believed to have been known to Vivaldi. In a most unusual holiday concert, *Music of Three Faiths: Christian, Jewish, and Muslims in Medieval Europe*, the Boston Camerata collaborated with members of the Sharq Arabic Music Ensemble, whose instruments (an *oud*, *ney*, and various hand percussion), according to a review from *The Washington Post*, “danced with rhythmic exuberance and sometimes exotic sonorities.” In February, the brilliant Cuarteto Latinoamericano from Mexico played folk-accented string quartets from the New World. After intermission the quartet joined forces with Daniel Binelli, a master of the *bandoneón*, the traditional tango instrument of Argentina, to play tango-flavored music by Piazzolla and Binelli. (The bandoneón, it must be noted, is the closest approximation to an accordion ever to be heard in the Music Room at Dumbarton Oaks!)

As for the more mainstream repertoire, the remarkable Israeli cellist Amit Peled, partnered by pianist Noreen Cassidy-Polera, offered a luxuriant program of works ranging from the Baroque to the contemporary; the distinguished Fine Arts Quartet, celebrating its 65th anniversary year, presented a stunning program of classics



The period-instrument Ensemble Caprice opened the season with Vivaldi concertos and eighteenth-century Romani tunes, October 2011.

for string quartet; and, in their Washington, D. C. debut, the young artists of Duo Stephanie and Saar performed a masterly concert of transcriptions for piano four-hands. The season concluded with the eagerly anticipated return of the self-conducted chamber orchestra A Far Cry, who played rarely heard music from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. *The Washington Post* noted the ensemble's "gorgeous, radiant reading" of Osvaldo Golijov's *Tenebrae*, and praised the orchestra's performance of Benjamin Britten's *Variations on a Theme of Frank Bridge* as "superb, perfectly calibrated . . . full of subtle nuances and real power."

The Friends of Music continues to welcome music critics from print and online publications. This season saw concert reviews in *The Washington Post*, *The Washingtonian*, and *Ionarts*. The local public radio classical music station WETA, records and broadcasts selected concerts from the series. A recording of Duo Stephanie and Saar's concert will be broadcast on a future edition of WETA's *Front Row Washington*.



Performances

October 16–17, 2011
Ensemble Caprice

November 6–7, 2011
Amit Peled and Noreen Cassidy-Polera

December 4–5, 2011
The Boston Camerata

January 22–23, 2012
Duo Stephanie and Saar

February 12–13, 2012
Cuarteto Latinoamericano with Daniel Binelli

March 11–12, 2012
Fine Arts Quartet

April 22–23, 2012
A Far Cry

Fine Arts Quartet performed at Dumbarton Oaks during its 65th anniversary season.



Facilities

The department of facilities is a multifaceted department responsible for and dedicated to many aspects of service with respect to the mission of Dumbarton Oaks. The department's primary duties and responsibilities include maintaining and enhancing the physical assets of Dumbarton Oaks through project management and the engineering component of the department; fulfilling janitorial requirements and the ever-growing need for accommodation; providing food service for fellows, staff, readers, docents, and other program beneficiaries and special visitors; and supporting the several events inherent to the business of Dumbarton Oaks.

Major building project accomplishments include the timely completion and closeout of renovation projects at The Oaks townhouse and the Orangery. Both of these projects came in under their respective allocated budgets. The much-needed Main House foundation-waterproofing project was also completed and was combined with the installation of new downspouts and drainage piping. A study for the building envelope repair to the Greenhouse, Guest House, Refectory, and Operations Building is underway. Last but not least, the design has been completed for the reinstallation of the window shutters on the Main House proper.

Other improvements and energy-saving measures that have been accomplished or are in progress include: lighting of the loggia by the swimming pool, automatic lighting in the Orangery spaces, and LED lighting fixture substitutions for incandescent lighting in the Pre-Columbian Gallery, second floor offices, and Rare Book Reading Room. Savings in electrical usage are as high as eighty



The Orangery now boasts better catering and restroom facilities, as well as a beautifully renovated roof.

percent due to the change out of these lighting fixtures. Numerous smaller improvements and repairs are an ongoing accomplishment of the department.

Currently, all of the department's management staff is in place and all other staffing positions are capably filled. The department is working to become more proactive in the management of its many responsibilities. The organization of the engineering activity, preventive maintenance, and repair and maintenance activities continues to be assisted by the new Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) software program. All preventive maintenance activity is being input into the system so that engineers can perform the work on queue. The events management segment of the software is in the process of being adapted to Dumbarton Oaks's requirements and is nearing introduction to staff for testing. The system is capable of organizing the many events that occur at Dumbarton Oaks, and this events



The Oaks townhouse reopened for visitor and staff use when renovations were completed in August 2011.

management part of the system is expected to begin before fall term of 2013.

The department continues to be supported by administration to assist in the accomplishment of serving the increased demand for services, especially in the areas of events management and accommodations, housekeeping, and engineering maintenance. The services of valued and trusted contractors are obtained as needed to supplement staff in providing the approved, requested services of all academic, museum, and administrative departments. The lesser-discussed but equally important services managed by the department of facilities—such as mail service, copier management, pest control, and furniture acquisition and management—are carried on in the background of the events and bustle of Dumbarton Oaks.



Finance, Garden Gate, and Green Team

Financial Office

After a thoughtful selection process during the summer of 2011, Dumbarton Oaks was delighted to welcome a new director of finance and administration, Mary Beth Tsikalas. Mary Beth joined us in October 2011 and she has brought a wealth of expertise acquired from more than twenty years in higher education finance and administrative roles. Mary Beth's strong commitment to teamwork and transparency has made her an indispensable member of our team.

The department has also happily grown to include another valued colleague, Pallavi Jain, in the role of human resources generalist. Pallavi and Mary Beth have enhanced our work with their fresh perspectives and professional knowledge. Additionally, in the spring of 2012, DeWahn Coburn received a promotion to the role of manager of financial operations; DeWahn has been a member of the department since 2004 and is the ideal person for this role not only because of her experience with Dumbarton Oaks but also because of her keen judgment and interest in developing efficient solutions for our multifaceted institution.

The year has been filled with long-term projects for our department. Throughout this year, Pallavi and Mary Beth involved every department at Dumbarton Oaks in a long, collaborative process to produce an updated staff handbook that was published in the spring of 2012 and which includes clear revisions and updates of important policies. Muriel Pare continues to support the department in these

activities and has been particularly helpful as she worked on a project to organize human resource files.

In addition, the finance and administration department is proud to report that we have continued to streamline our procedures to adapt to the changing needs of our colleagues. To that end, we have been working on new time and attendance reporting procedures, an initiative spearheaded by Jonathan Lee. The new procedures will enable us to reduce paperwork as well as to improve employees' and supervisors' experience with time-reporting processes. We remain focused on making important documents and resources, both for financial tasks as well as for employee reference, available to the community. We are excited to explore the enhanced intranet capabilities of our content management system available through the updated website.

Pete Haggerty and JoAnn Murray continue to respond to the telecommunications and technology needs of the institution by updating equipment and expanding the capabilities of departments across Dumbarton Oaks. The ongoing expansion of programs and plans has presented the entire department with a variety of challenging demands. As the volume of work grows, we are confident that we can maintain our high standards while learning new skills, welcoming new colleagues, and supporting the diverse projects of the entire community.

Garden Gate

The final attendance figures for the 2011 garden season were very strong, if a little short of last year's. We are proud to report that the total visitor count for the 2011 season was just over 22,000, which represents substantial growth in annual attendance since the museum reopened its doors to the public in 2008. Staff procedures are well honed and, in collaboration with other departments, we have been better able to address a variety of issues and explore ideas for improving visitor services.

Our participation in the annual *Smithsonian Magazine*-sponsored Museum Day brought a good turnout despite poor weather for outdoors visits. That day, we organized supplemental docent tours and other benefits for hundreds of visitors.

Season membership remains strong, with over two hundred single, double, and family membership sales for the season. Additionally, many members elect to share their contact information with us to keep apprised of museum events, shop sales, lectures, and volunteer opportunities.

In the spring of 2012, we were pleased to add Bob Johnston to our garden attendant staff. He joins a group of stellar colleagues: Estelle Florence, Sarah Hurley, Abbril Seagle, and Betty van Iersel. This dedicated group provides excellent customer service to our thousands of gardens visitors, and their manager, Helen Hubbard-Davis, continues to encourage improvements of all aspects of garden gate operations. We all look forward to another excellent year of sharing our breathtaking property with the public.



Green Team

The Green Team at Dumbarton Oaks is a volunteer-steered committee that, since its formation in 2008, has worked to increase our community's positive impact on the environment. We work to enhance communication, implement sustainability projects, and generate green project ideas for the community as a whole. This year, we tackled a number of long-term projects and continued to support our existing efforts. On campus, the organization has experienced sustained success with composting and recycling, and has encouraged small gestures such as turning off lights, reducing waste, and increasing the use of reusable products.

Over the past year, the Green Team has worked to make our events on campus less wasteful and more ecological. For example, at a fellows' event for Halloween in the fall, we harvested pumpkin carving leftovers for the compost piles in the gardens. In April 2012, we hosted a small coffee-tasting event thanks to the energy and thoughtful efforts of Green Team members Bridget Gazzo and Jane Padelford. With user survey data from the event and support from other departments, we were able to switch to sustainable coffee and tea for some of our on-site events.



Trustees for Harvard University

Drew Gilpin Faust, *President*
James F. Rothenberg, *Treasurer*
Nannerl O. Keohane
Patricia A. King
William F. Lee
Robert D. Reischauer
Robert E. Rubin

Administrative Committee

Ingrid Monson, *Acting Chair*
William Fash
Sara Oseasohn
Michael D. Smith
Jan M. Ziolkowski

Director

Jan M. Ziolkowski

Honorary Affiliates

Susan Boyd, *Curator of the Byzantine Collection, 1979–2004*
Giles Constable, *Director, 1977–1984*
Edward L. Keenan, *Director, 1998–2007*
William C. Loerke, *Professor of Byzantine Art, Emeritus*
Irfan Shahîd, *Affiliate Fellow of Byzantine Studies*
Robert W. Thomson, *Director, 1984–1989*

Senior Fellows

Byzantine Studies

Robert S. Nelson, *Chair*
Susan Ashbrook Harvey
Albrecht Berger
John Duffy
John F. Haldon
Ioli Kalavrezou



Former Director of Pre-Columbian Studies Joanne Pillsbury, Director of Garden and Landscape Studies John Beardsley, and Director of Byzantine Studies Margaret Mullett at the staff holiday party, December 2011.

Pre-Columbian Studies

Elizabeth Hill Boone, *Chair*
 Barbara Arroyo
 Thomas Cummins
 Charles Stanish
 Gary Urton
 David L. Webster

Garden and Landscape Studies

Dorothee Imbert, *Chair*
 Gert Gröning
 Alison Hardie
 Mark Laird
 D. Fairchild Ruggles
 Thaisa Way

Staff and Interns

Administration

Jan Ziolkowski, *Director*
 Yota Batsaki, *Executive Director*
 Mary Beth Tsikalas, *Director of Finance and Administration*
 DeWahn Coburn, *Manager of Financial Operations*
 Christian Flow, *Research Associate to the Director*
 Cynthia Greene, *Administrative Coordinator of Friends of Music*
 Pete Haggerty, *Network Systems Administrator*
 Helen Hubbard-Davis, *Financial Assistant and Garden Gate Manager*
 Pallavi Jain, *Human Resources Generalist*
 Angela Kinney, *Research Associate to the Director*
 Kathleen Lane, *Fellowships and Accommodations Coordinator*
 Jonathan Lee, *Payroll and Benefits Coordinator*
 Francisco López, *Executive Assistant*
 JoAnn Murray, *Computer Specialist*
 Valerie Stains, *Artistic Director of Friends of Music, and Dumbarton Oaks Music Advisor*
 Alisha Stewart, *Financial Operations Manager and Systems Administrator*
 Michael Sullivan, *Research Associate to the Director*

Byzantine Studies

Margaret Mullett, *Director of Byzantine Studies*
 Örgü Dalgıç, *Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow in Byzantine Studies*
 Susannah Italiano, *Assistant to the Director of Byzantine Studies*
 Scott Johnson, *Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow in Byzantine Studies*
 Eric McGeer, *Advisor for Byzantine Seals*
 Jonathan Shea, *Postdoctoral Associate in Sigillography and Numismatics*
 Jack Tannous, *Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow in Byzantine History*

Garden and Landscape Studies

John Beardsley, *Director of Garden and Landscape Studies*
 Michael Lee, *Postdoctoral Associate in Garden and Landscape Studies*
 Jane Padelford, *Assistant to the Director of Garden and Landscape Studies*

Pre-Columbian Studies

Joanne Pillsbury, *Director of Pre-Columbian Studies*
 Mary Pye, *Interim Director of Pre-Columbian Studies*
 Emily Gulick Jacobs, *Assistant to the Director of Pre-Columbian Studies*
 Reiko Ishihara-Brito, *Postdoctoral Associate in Maya Studies*

Library

Sheila Klos, *Director of the Library*

Deborah Brown, *Librarian, Byzantine Studies*

Sarah Burke Cahalan, *Special Projects and Reference Librarian*

Kimball Clark, *Cataloger*

Bridget Gazzo, *Librarian, Pre-Columbian Studies*

Ingrid Gibson, *Interlibrary Loan Librarian*

Jessica Hollingshead, *Serials and Acquisitions Librarian*

Wendy Johnson, *Copy Cataloger*

Linda Lott, *Librarian, Rare Book Collection*

Barbara Mersereau, *Acquisitions Assistant*

Sandra Parker-Provenzano, *Head Cataloger*

Toni Stephens, *Library Assistant*

Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives

Shalimar Fojas White, *Manager, Image Collections and Fieldwork Archive*

Rona Razon, *Archives Specialist*

Günder Varinlioğlu, *Byzantine Assistant Curator*

Anne-Marie Viola, *Metadata and Cataloging Specialist*

Museum

Gudrun Bühl, *Curator and Museum Director*

Christine Blazina, *Docent Coordinator*

James Carder, *Archivist and House Collection Manager*

Miriam Doutriaux, *Pre-Columbian Collection Exhibition Associate*

Christopher Harrison, *Senior Exhibits Technician and Cabinetmaker*

Joseph Mills, *Photographer*

Allison Mondel, *Museum Shop Manager*

Cécile Morrisson, *Advisor for Byzantine Numismatics*

Juan Antonio Murro, *Assistant Curator, Pre-Columbian Collection*

Hillary Olcott, *Museum Exhibitions and Programs Coordinator*

Marta Zlotnik, *Registrar and Curatorial Assistant, Byzantine Collection*

Stephen Zwirn, *Assistant Curator, Byzantine Collection*

Publications

Kathleen Sparkes, *Director of Publications*

Joel Kalvesmaki, *Editor in Byzantine Studies*

Prathmesh Mengane, *Database Specialist*

Michael Sohn, *Web and Graphic Designer*

Sara Taylor, *Art and Archaeology Editor*

Lisa Wainwright, *Publications Assistant*



In connection with the spring 2012 exhibition *Mirabilia: Remarkable Plants from the Dumbarton Oaks Rare Book Collection*, staff and fellows were invited to try the “miracle fruit” *synsepalum dulcificum*.

Gardens

Gail Griffin, *Director of Gardens and Grounds*

Ricardo Aguilar, *Gardener*

Miguel Bonilla, *Crew Leader*

Melissa Brizer, *Greenhouse Specialist*

Rigoberto Castellon, *Crew Leader*

Terri Harrison, *Gardener*

Walter Howell, *Gardener*

Luis Marmol, *Gardener*

Donald Mehlman, *Gardener*

Pedro Paulino, *Gardener*

Manuel Pineda, *Crew Leader*

Anastassia Solovieva, *Gardener*

Marc Vedder, *Integrated Pest Management Specialist*



The Green Garden terrace overlooking the swimming pool at dusk, summer 2011.

Facilities

Michael Steen, *Director of Facilities*

Buildings

Mario García, *Facilities and Services Coordinator*

Carlos Mendez, *Events and Services Coordinator*

J. David Cruz-Delgado, *Building Assistant*

Noel Gabitan, *Building Assistant*

Jose Luis Guerrero, *Building Assistant*

José Pineda, *Building Assistant*

Brian Smith, *Building Assistant*

Jose Enrique Tobar, *Building Assistant*

Engineering

Kenneth Johnson, *Senior Building Systems Engineer*

Michael Neal, *Mechanical Maintenance Technician*

Albert Williams, *Mechanical Maintenance Assistant*

Refectory

Hector Paz, *Refectory Chef and Manager*

Deysi Escobar-Ventura, *Refectory Assistant*

Dominador Salao, *Kitchen Assistant*

Security

Christopher L. Franklin, *Security Manager*

Arthur Goggins, *Lead Security Officer*

Jimi Adeniyi, *Security Officer*

Elizardo Arango, *Security Officer*

Nora Escobar, *Security Officer*

Fikre Habtemariam, *Security Officer*

Douglas C. Koch, *Security Officer*

Rodolfo Marston, *Security Officer*

Larry Marzan, *Security Officer*

Philip Moss, *Security Officer*

Robert Page, *Security Officer*

Anthony Suchaczewski, *Security Officer*

Garfield Tyson, *Security Officer*

Interns

Nathanael Aschenbrenner

Vladimir Bošković

Rigoberto Castellon, Jr.

Anne Marie Creighton

Alyssa DesRochers

Saskia Dirkse

Melissa Elliott

Jackson Giuricich

R. Charles Howe

Christopher Husch

Lorena Lama

Anna Lawrence

Christopher Londa

Luis Marmol

Alexandra Mendez

Clare Moran

Kyle Ralston

Roderick Saxey

Catherine Schlomann

