

# Archæological Institute of America.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

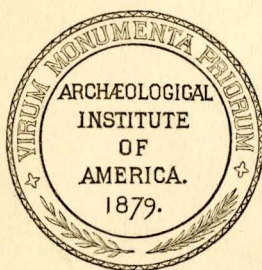
OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL  
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1884-85.



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JOHN WILSON AND SON.  
University Press.  
1885.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
AT ATHENS.

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**Directors.**

WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph.D., LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University. 1882-83.

LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph.D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale College. 1883-84.

JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL.D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University. 1884-85.

**Co-operating Colleges.**

AMHERST COLLEGE.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

YALE COLLEGE.

**FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT****OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE**

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

*To the Council of the Archæological Institute of America :*

GENTLEMEN,—It is my sad duty to announce to you the death of Lewis R. Packard, Ph.D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale College, the second Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and a member of its Managing Committee. The last service which Professor Packard rendered to the cause of learning was given to the School at Athens. He died at New Haven, Conn., October 26, 1884, four months after he returned from Greece at the expiration of the term of his directorship. The Committee feel keenly the loss that classical studies have sustained in the death at middle age of a man in whom were united in happy adjustment such thoroughness of training, high scholarship, independence of opinion, and ready and sympathetic appreciation; and



they have made a record of their judgment of his great learning, and of their sense of his complete devotion to the School, in their second Bulletin. This has just been published, and contains, besides the usual matter, the resolutions passed by the Committee on the death of Professor Packard, a brief memoir of his life, and such an account of the year of his directorship as could be prepared from his letters to the Chairman of the Committee and from other sources.

The reports of your Committee have heretofore been made to the Executive Committee of the Archæological Institute, and have been presented by them to the Institute in print, in connexion with their own reports, at the annual meetings held on the third Saturday in May. The present report, as was announced in the last annual report of the Council, was unavoidably delayed. The second preliminary report for the last year from the Director of the School to the Managing Committee, upon which the Committee relied, as is yearly the case, for information, from unfortunate causes failed to come to hand until the last of May. It was impossible without this to give any trustworthy account that should be complete of the work of the past year. This is simply an aggravated form of the embarrassment annually felt in making a report on the School for any year before that year has come to a close. It is, perhaps, advisable to take advantage of accident, and make permanent the change of time at which the Committee's report shall be made to you. Owing to the

reorganization of the Institute in October, 1884, the Council now holds its annual meeting on the second Saturday of May,—a week earlier than the Institute has met heretofore. It would be difficult to make an adequate report as early as this. The Managing Committee holds two regular meetings in each year, on the third Friday in November and on the third Friday in May. The School year extends from the first of October to the first of June, during which time members are required to prosecute their studies exclusively in Greek lands. But four months more are necessary to complete a full year, twelve months being the shortest term for which a certificate is given. The Director commonly does not return, nor are the financial accounts closed, till the first of October. It is very desirable that the report of the Committee to the Council should present a complete general account of the affairs of the School for the whole previous year. If, therefore, the change meets with your approval, the annual report will hereafter be presented to you separately, in print, in the autumn. This will be followed in January by the regular annual Bulletin of the School, containing the full report of the work done at Athens the previous year, made by the Director, and the report of the more important business transacted at the two semi-annual sessions of the Committee, made by its Secretary.

Your Committee has the satisfaction of announcing that the first volume of Papers of the School was



published in February, 1885, under the editorial supervision of Professor W. W. Goodwin, first Director of the School, and Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, Secretary of the Committee. This volume, which is a handsome octavo of 262 pages, conforming in general style to the papers of the Archæological Institute, and is fully illustrated, represents the work done by the School in 1882-83. It contains the following papers:—

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

This volume of Papers has been sent to the libraries of all the contributing Colleges, and to various learned bodies in this country and in Europe, and has had besides wide circulation. A second edition has been called for. It has been received with lively interest, and reflects honor upon the Institute. As an exponent of solid and valuable work on special subjects, performed by our students at Athens in connexion with their general studies in art, architecture, topography, inscriptions, language, and literature, the volume confirms and strengthens the conviction of the usefulness of the School felt by its friends and supporters when they founded it; and we trust it may be one of the effective means by which the School will gradually win the confidence and support of those

who are able to put it upon a secure and permanent footing.

The regulations of the School provide that a volume of Papers similar to this shall be published annually, to be made up from the work of the Director and the students during the previous year. This regulation, however, falls into temporary abeyance. At its meeting held May 15, 1885, the Committee voted that, on account of the confusion and delay resulting from the second Director's illness, the papers of his year should be combined with those of the third year, and that these should together form the second volume of Papers of the School. This volume will include Dr. Sterrett's Preliminary Report of his journey in Asia Minor in the summer of 1884, with his collection of inscriptions (including those of forty-two Roman mile-stones), which has already been published in separate form; and probably Professor Crow's paper on the Pnyx at Athens, which belongs to the work of the first year of the School. The material for this second volume of Papers is now fairly ready, and its publication in the course of the next year may be confidently predicted. The publications of the Committee now comprise the first volume of Papers, Dr. Sterrett's Preliminary Report, four Reports, and two Bulletins. For the convenience of the Council a formal list of these is added at the end of this report.

It is, perhaps, not inappropriate at this point to speak of the distinguished work of exploration accom-



plished by one of the first members of the School, Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett. Dr. Sterrett, who had previously studied at the University of Virginia and in Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Munich in 1880, left the United States in the autumn of 1882, and became a member of the School at Athens. In April of the next year he went to Assos, to study the inscriptions collected in 1881-82 by the expedition sent out by the Archæological Institute. These he edited, and they were subsequently published, as before stated, in the first volume of Papers. During the following summer he accompanied Mr. W. M. Ramsay, now Professor of Archæology at the University of Oxford, into Asia Minor. Professor Ramsay was then prosecuting researches by means of the Asia Minor Exploration Fund, which had been subscribed in England under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. One of the results of this expedition was the collection of inscriptions of Tralles, which were copied by these gentlemen with much difficulty and no little personal danger. These inscriptions were first published by Dr. Sterrett in the *Mittheilungen* of the German Archæological Institute at Athens, and later, with important changes, in the Papers of the American School. Dr. Sterrett was at Smyrna in the following September, on the point of again departing into the interior in prosecution of his epigraphical researches, when he was recalled to Athens by Professor

Packard. His immediate and generous response, and his connexion with the School during the following year, are fully related in the second Bulletin. Dr. Sterrett devoted the summer of 1884 in like manner to researches in Asia Minor. The results of this tour are given in the Preliminary Report above mentioned, which was published by the Committee in January of the present year.

Dr. Sterrett had stated to me that he was without private means for making further archæological explorations. Your Committee were loath that a man who had attached himself to the School at the beginning, who had devoted himself so generously to its interests, who had manifested such patience, courage, and skill in the exploration of fields rich in promise but full of danger to the explorer, should be recalled from the chosen scene of his devoted and successful labors by such considerations; and they unanimously voted, at the meeting held May 16, 1884, to appoint Dr. Sterrett the assistant of the Director for 1884-85, with the title of Secretary of the School, on a salary of \$500. This was the largest sum at the command of the Committee; but it was thought that it would enable him to live with economy at Athens during the eight months of the School year, and that during this time he would be able to prepare for publication a final statement of the results of his previous summer's work. The Committee then entertained the hope, which was afterwards realized, that



means could be provided for sending him again into Asia Minor in the summer of 1885.

Dr. Sterrett was prevented from undertaking the secretaryship of the School by his acceptance of an invitation extended to him by Dr. W. H. Ward, of New York City, who proposed that he should join him and Mr. Haynes as a member of the Wolfe expedition into Babylonia sent out under the auspices of the Archæological Institute. Dr. Sterrett left Athens in October, and proceeded as far as Bagdad, which was reached January 1, 1885. Here his health unfortunately broke down, and he was obliged to leave the party. His illness was lingering and severe, but he eventually recovered his health. Though unable to take full part in the expedition, his journey, as he himself wrote, was not without educational results of great value to him. The Committee was enabled, by the liberality of Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, of New York City, to send him in February, 1885, the sum of \$1,000, with which to carry on his researches in Asia Minor the following summer. Miss Wolfe's generous gift was not misbestowed. The results of Dr. Sterrett's journey, which was properly confined within narrow limits, are of extraordinary interest. He copied six hundred and eleven inscriptions, almost all of them new, although many of them may not be of great intrinsic value. His geographical work was of substantial and enduring character. He gathered material from which he will be able to construct the map of large districts

hitherto imperfectly known. He discovered the sites of a number of ancient towns, some of which can be named from direct epigraphic evidence, some from general considerations. Among these are Lystra of the New Testament, and the second Isaura. But Dr. Sterrett must not be anticipated and robbed of the satisfaction of making his own statement of the brilliant results of his summer's expedition. It is sufficient to add that a European archæologist of signal attainments and distinguished reputation has expressed directly to the Chairman of your Committee the opinion that the magnificent collection of inscriptions which Dr. Sterrett now has will make a publication of the very first importance; that it will be the third great event in Anatolian epigraphy,—the first two being the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum* and the Lebas-Waddington collection.

To prepare properly the results of this noteworthy journey for publication will be a work of difficulty. It will require time, free access to libraries, and frequent consultation with living authorities, and can hardly be done elsewhere than in Europe. It is of absolute and unquestionable importance to the Institute that the account shall be written under circumstances that will ensure strict accuracy, and Dr. Sterrett should receive generous support. The Committee will not be able to devote funds to this purpose from its own resources, and must look to the friends of the School for help.



The third year of the School was opened by the Director, Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, at Athens, October 1, 1884, in the house occupied during the two previous years. But one regular member has been present during the third year; namely,

Thomas Hooper Eckfeldt, A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1882).

Mr. Eckfeldt will present a thesis on the Temple of Asklepios at Epidaurus.

The Committee had admitted one other member by special vote at its meeting held May 16, 1884, and inquiries had come from other persons, who stated their expectation of becoming members of the School, during 1884-85. The reason why these students did not appear and enter upon their work was undoubtedly the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in the Mediterranean basin. The alarm in Southern Europe on account of the cholera in the autumn of 1884 was phenomenal, amounting almost to a panic. Athens, however, remained free from the scourge, and was generally healthful. A number of young men, all graduates of American colleges, accepted the hospitality of the School for a longer or shorter time in the course of the winter, receiving the assistance and advice of the Director and making free use of the library. Two gentlemen, Mr. Eckfeldt and Professor Thomas W. Kelsey, of Lake Forest University, accompanied Professor Van Benschoten in his tour

through Peloponnesus in April, 1885, and afterwards went with him to Asia Minor.

Aside from such special causes as the one just mentioned, there are two important reasons why large numbers of students have not already availed themselves of the singular advantages offered by the School. First, its existence is not sufficiently well known throughout the country. It was not, perhaps, reasonable to expect that the fact of the foundation of such a school could be communicated at once to all persons interested, or that these persons, when their attention had been called to it and its plan of organization had been made known to them, could make their arrangements immediately to avail themselves of its privileges. The Committee has not failed to realize the need of making the existence of the School known. As stated in its last report (page 7), it first addressed itself on this subject to the Faculties and Professors of Greek in the co-operating colleges, in January, 1884. Again, in January, 1885, the Secretary, by instruction of the Committee, sent to the proper officers of the colleges of the country generally a circular of nine pages, giving a satisfactory account of the organization of the School and its object, with a request that they would insert in their catalogues some notice of the opportunities which it offered, and would bring these opportunities to the attention of their students. A second reason why attendance has been small is that students at the American School are obliged to pay



their own charges; no scholarships have as yet been founded, either by the Committee or the Institute, or by the beneficence of individuals, on the income of which students could be sent to Greece. In this regard the American School is greatly at a disadvantage as compared with the French and German Schools in Athens. In both of these, students are supported at the expense of their governments. Six scholarships, of the value of \$800 each, placed at the disposal of the Committee, to be assigned by a rigorous competitive examination on a course of study duly announced beforehand, would in course of time have a telling effect for good upon the classical scholarship of the country. There must be in the United States a large number of persons of ability who are already teachers of Greek, or propose to become such, who realize the importance of a year's study at Athens under competent guidance. Many of these are absolutely debarred from going abroad by lack of means; others of them will go sooner or later, at whatever cost or hardship. It would be a great mistake to conclude that, because the School has not been crowded, it has no function. Detering causes must be taken into account, and time for growth must be patiently granted it. In the mean time, the fact should be published as widely as possible that it is open to all persons, both men and women, who are properly qualified to avail themselves of its advantages. In view of the difficulties named, it is with especial satisfaction that I am able to announce with certainty

that there will be at least five students in attendance at the school during its fourth year.

The reception extended to Professor Van Benschoten at Athens was of the most friendly character. In his second preliminary report to the Committee he dwells upon the exceeding kindness of the King and the Greek people. The learned societies sent their welcome, and emphasized it in substantial form by copies of their publications. The two elder Archaeological Schools vied with one another in cordial helpfulness toward the American School. And the representatives of the British School were no less hearty and friendly. The disposition of the Greek Government toward the School is shown in its generous offer to confer upon it the full right and title to a site for a building.

The library grows steadily, and increases in usefulness. The Committee devoted last year the sum of \$647.32 to the purchase of books. The liberality of individuals also is constantly increasing the collection.

I regret to announce the withdrawal of two of the supporting colleges, — the University of California and the University of Pennsylvania. The first contributed to the support of the School during its first two years, the second during the third year only. The withdrawal of the first leaves the School without a representative on the Pacific coast. The Committee regrets the loss of the active support of these two



great universities, but is glad still to have the assurance of their friendly interest. The contributing colleges now number thirteen. By vote of May 15, 1885, the Chairman was instructed to extend the invitation of the Committee to six other colleges; namely, Boston University, Kenyon College, Lafayette College, Rochester University, Tufts College, and the University of Vermont.

By vote of the Committee November 21, 1884, Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale College, and Professor John H. Wheeler, of the University of Virginia, were made members of the Managing Committee. By vote of May 15, 1885, Professor Francis Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary, and Professor William G. Hale, of Cornell University, were also added to its number. Each of the contributing colleges is now represented on the Committee by at least one member.

At the last meeting the Committee unanimously invited Frederic De Forest Allen, Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University, to become the Director of the School during its fourth year; and the invitation was accepted. Professor Allen brings to the service of the School critical scholarship of the highest character and great learning. The Committee had previously, on November 21, 1884, unanimously invited Martin L. D'Ooge, Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan, to become the Director of the School during its fifth year. This invitation

Professor D'Ooge accepts. For the convenience of the Council, lists of the present members of the Managing Committee, of the Directors, and of the co-operating Colleges, precede this report.

At its meeting held November 21, 1884, the Committee modified two of the Regulations. In the fifth regulation the words "from the Professors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School" were stricken out. In the eleventh regulation the words "but who come properly recommended as earnest students" were stricken out, and the words "will receive" were changed to "may apply for." At this meeting the Committee also voted that the regulations governing the publications of the School, as adopted and amended, should be added to the general Regulations. These Regulations, in full, will be found at the end of this report.

The School has occupied up to the present time the upper part of the roomy and in many ways convenient house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας in Athens, of which it took possession in October, 1882. This is the residence of the Director and his family; but one large room is devoted to the exclusive use of the members of the School, as a library and reading-room. The rent is now 4,400 francs a year. The owner, Dr. Makkas, receives other rents from the house to the amount of 2,800 francs. He values the property at 130,000 francs. House-rent at Athens is high relatively to the cost of building.



Your Committee has frequently discussed the plan of providing for the School permanent and appropriate quarters of its own. It is probable that its present house cannot be rented again for less than 5,000 francs. A change of quarters inevitably involves expense, and the risk of injury to the library and other property. A suitable building of its own would give the School dignity, and above all would be a visible and encouraging token of the permanence which the School will have when securely based upon an adequate endowment; and it would be likely to produce contributions to that end. The provisional committee on endowment, appointed November 16, 1883, have twice reported that they did not think it wise to proceed as yet to carry into effect the plan detailed in your Committee's last report (pages 15, 16). But it has seemed possible to the Committee to develop so much of the plan of endowment as concerns a house. The good example of the British School has doubtless stimulated our own interest.

The first decisive steps toward the establishment of a British School at Athens were taken June 25, 1883. At a meeting then held at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, in which about thirty of the best known statesmen and scholars in England took part, it was resolved that it was desirable to found a British School of Archaeological and Classical Studies at Athens, and other resolutions were passed defining the object of the

School and the duties of the Director, stating the conditions of membership in it, proposing the occupation of a house at Athens, moving a subscription for the general purpose, and constituting a committee to take the matter in charge. This general committee subsequently appointed an executive committee, which has since held frequent sittings. In the autumn of 1882 the Greek Government had offered, through the British Foreign Office, to give a piece of ground at Athens for the proposed School; and this offer was, in due course, accepted by the Committee. The site of the School is in the immediate vicinity of Athens, on the southern slope of Mt. Lycabettus. It has an extent of somewhat less than two acres, and is valued at about £2,700. The final contract by which the ground was formally conveyed to the Trustees of the Committee for the School was not signed until November 3, 1884. The funds subscribed or promised, in answer to the appeals of the Committee, now amount to over £4,000. With these funds the Executive Committee are building a house at a cost of £3,000, and propose to provide a library of reference. The house was begun last spring, and will be ready for occupation in January. The plans were drawn by Mr. C. F. Penrose. It is a two-storied building, with six bedrooms and two other rooms for the use of the Director, and also a large room, 40 ft. by 20, for the library. It is so planned that it will be possible to add a lateral extension subsequently. Thus have the authorities of the British



School, — while they have no funds in hand from the income of which they can pay the salary of a Director, when, indeed, they have as yet neither Director nor students, — with a courage which is not rashness, actually founded their School!

At its meeting held May 16, 1884, your Committee discussed at length the question of a permanent home at Athens for the American School. The result of the discussion was the request that Professor Van Benschoten, the next Director, should consider at Athens the question of the permanent establishment of the School, in all its bearings, and report to the Committee before its meeting in November. Arriving at Athens in September, Professor Van Benschoten with great promptness proceeded to discharge the request made of him. He inspected the site of the British School and other sites, advised with the United States Minister, the Hon. Eugene Schuyler, from whom he received important assistance, and finally had a conference with Mr. Tricoupes, the Prime Minister of Greece. Mr. Tricoupes with great kindness promptly stated that his Government would confer upon the American School the site proper for a building, and suggested that it should be near the plot which was about to be bestowed upon the British School. Your Committee, at its meeting held November 21, 1884, requested Professor Van Benschoten to convey to the Prime Minister the grateful acknowledgments of the Committee for his promise of a plot of ground for a

building for the School; to inform him that the Committee had at present no means for building, but that it hoped at some future time it might be enabled to erect a suitable building; and to inquire of him if the delay would cause him to withdraw the offer made on the part of his Administration. The Director replied that his Excellency readily consented to hold the plot of ground that had been promised, the situation of which was to be subsequently determined, until the School should find itself able to occupy it. Mr. Tricoupes afterwards called upon the Director at the School, evidently for the express purpose of considering the question of situation, and suggested, in case the site on Mt. Lycabettus was not satisfactory, among others, one near the Stadium on the east bank of the Ilissus.

This generous offer of the Greek Government to confer upon the American School a site of the value of \$13,500 (taking the land of the British School as the basis of estimate) naturally awakened enthusiasm among the friends of the School at home. Without direct action of your Committee, mainly through the instrumentality of the first Director, the sum of \$4,000 was almost at once subscribed for a building. It is probable that the Committee, at its meeting to be held November 20, 1885, will authorize and organize a special effort to secure at once the remainder of the sum of \$20,000 required for building. If this is successful, the building can be made ready for



occupation within eighteen months from this date. The American School is now in its fourth year. It was organized upon a plan as unique as it was wise; it has collected a good library; it has done excellent work; finally, it has been offered a site for building whose value almost equals the cost of the building itself. It will be to our enduring shame if we do not at once respond to the generous offer of the Greek Government, and provide for our School a permanent and fitting home at Athens.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE,  
*Chairman.*

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, projected by the Archæological Institute of America, and organized under the immediate auspices of some of the leading American colleges, was opened on October 2, 1882. It occupies a house on the 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας, in a convenient and healthy quarter of Athens. A large room is set apart for the use of the students, is lighted in the evening, and is warmed in cold weather. In it is kept the library of the School, which includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece. The library contains at the present time about 1,500 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals.

The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of colleges co-operating in its support, and to other American students deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership.

The School is unable to provide its students with board or lodging, or with any allowance for other expenses. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships. In the mean time, students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens differs little from that required in other European capitals, and depends chiefly on the economy of the individual.

A peculiar feature of the present temporary organization of the School, which distinguishes it from the older German and French schools at Athens, is the yearly change of Director. That the Director should, through all the future history of the School, continue to be



sent out under an annual appointment is an arrangement which would be as undesirable as it would be impossible. But such an arrangement is not contemplated. When established by a permanent endowment, the School will be under the control of a permanent director, a scholar who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest functions of such a school cannot be obtained. In the mean time the School is enabled by its present organization to meet a want of great importance. It cannot hope immediately to accomplish such original work in archæological investigation as will put it on a level with the German and French schools. These draw their students from bodies of picked men, specially trained for the place. The American School seeks at the first rather to arouse in American colleges a lively interest in classical archæology, than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest heretofore is conspicuous. Without it, the School at Athens, however well endowed, cannot accomplish the best results. It is beyond dispute that the presence in various colleges of professors who have been resident a year at Athens under favorable circumstances, as directors or as students of the School, will do much to increase American appreciation of antiquity.

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The address of Professor J. W. WHITE, Chairman of the Committee, is Cambridge, Mass.; of Mr. T. W. LUDLOW, Secretary, Yonkers, N. Y.; of Mr. F. J. DE PEYSTER, Treasurer, 7 East 42d Street, New York.

## REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish, without charge for tuition, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students, an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of Classic sites.

II. The School is in charge of a Managing Committee, and under the superintendence of a Director. The Director of the School and the President of the Archæological Institute are *ex officio* members of the Managing Committee. This Committee, which was originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, has power to add to its membership, to administer the finances of the School, and to make such regulations for its government as it may deem proper.

III. The Managing Committee meets semi-annually, in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee is the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He presents a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. The Director is chosen by the Committee for a period of one or two years. The Committee provides him with a house in Athens, containing apartments for himself and his family, and suitable rooms for the meetings of the members of the School, its collections, and its library.

VI. The Director superintends personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. He conducts no regular courses of instruction, but holds meetings of the members of the



School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He makes a full report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The school year extends from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members are required to prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, are admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the instructors in Classics of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons desiring to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. The Committee reserves the right to modify these conditions of membership.

IX. Each member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present at least one thesis, embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These theses, if approved by the Director, are sent to the Managing Committee, by which each thesis is referred to a sub-committee of three members, of whom two are appointed by the Chairman, and the third is always the Director under whose supervision the thesis was prepared. If recommended for publication by this sub-committee, the thesis may be issued in the papers of the School.

X. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he receives a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the other members of the Managing Committee.

XI. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not members of the School may apply for the assistance and advice of the Director in the prosecution of their studies, and will be allowed at his discretion to use the library belonging to the School.

# REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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1. There shall be published annually, after the meeting of the Managing Committee in November, a Bulletin which shall contain the reports for the previous year of the Director of the School and of the Secretary of the Committee, with any other matter relating to the School not included in those reports.

2. There shall be published also annually a volume of Papers of the School, to be made up from the work of the Director and the students during the preceding school year. This volume shall be conformed in general style to the Papers of the Archæological Institute.

3. The publications of the School shall be in charge of a permanent editor, to be elected by the Managing Committee, and shall be edited by him with the assistance of the Director under whom the papers have been written, and of the Secretary of the Committee.

4. The expense of the publications shall be met from the funds of the School to an amount not exceeding \$1,000 per annum.

5. The publications shall be issued to the public at a price to be fixed by the Publication Committee. They shall be sent free to the libraries of the co-operating Colleges, and to such learned bodies as the Committee may select. They may be exchanged, for the benefit of the School, with other like publications.

6. Copies of the publications may also be placed with leading booksellers for sale at a proper discount.

7. The proceeds of subscriptions and sales shall be appropriated toward the costs of publication.



## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SCHOOL.

THE following is a list of the publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis by application to the Secretary. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Cupples, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First Annual Report of the Committee. 1881-82. pp. 13.

Second Annual Report of the Committee. 1882-83. pp. 15.

Third Annual Report of the Committee. 1883-84. pp. 20.

Fourth Annual Report of the Committee. 1884-85. pp. 30.

Bulletin I. Report of William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-83. pp. 33. Price 25 cents.

Bulletin II. Memoir of Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-84, with Resolutions of the Committee and a Report for 1883-84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

## PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Edited by William W. Goodwin and Thomas W. Ludlow. 8vo. Flexible covers. pp. viii and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00. Containing,

1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
3. The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
6. The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Also,

Preliminary Report of an Archæological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884. By J. R. S. Sterrett. pp. 45. Price 25 cents.



