Archwological Institute of America.

FIFTH AND SIXTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1885-87.



CAMBRIDGE:

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1885-86.

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1886-87.

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Charles Eliot Norton.
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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 University. 1883-84.

James Cooke Van Benschoten, LL.D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University. 1884–85.

Frederic De Forest Allen, Ph. D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University. 1885–86.

MARTIN L. D'Ooge, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan. 1886-87.

FIFTH AND SIXTH ANNUAL REPORTS.

Co-operating Colleges.

1886-87.

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.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW

YORK.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Students.

LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83).*

WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84).

N. E. CROSBY (1886-87).

JOHN M. CROW (1882-83).

WILLIAM L. CUSHING (1885-87).

THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85).

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83).

HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86).

JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87).

WALTER MILLER (1885-86).

WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87).

MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86).
WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87).
PAUL SHOREY (1882-83).
J. R. S. STERRETT (1882-83).
F. H. TAYLOR (1882-83).
S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-87).
JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83).
ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84).
FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83) *
THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87).

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Samuel D. Warren (Treasurer).
William W. Goodwin (Secretary).
Martin Brimmer.
Henry Drisler.
Basil M. Gildersleeve.
Henry G. Marquand.
Charles Eliot Norton.
Frederic J. de Peyster.
Henry C. Potter.
William M. Sloane.
John Williams White.
Theodore D. Woolsey.

Executive Committee of the Trustees.

James Russell Lowell.
Samuel D. Warren.
William W. Goodwin.
Charles Eliot Norton.

^{*} Not in attendance during the entire year.

FIFTH AND SIXTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archæological Institute of America: —

Gentlemen, — I have the honor to submit to you the Reports of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the years 1885–86 and 1886–87, namely, from October 1, 1885, to October 1, 1887. The Report for 1885–86, which would regularly have been submitted to you in the autumn of 1886, was unfortunately delayed by hindrances that were unavoidable, and was finally postponed in order to appear in connection with the Report for 1886–87.

The fourth year of the School was opened by the Director, Professor Frederic D. Allen, at Athens, on October 8, 1885, in the house previously occupied by the School. Five regular members were present during the year:—

and the second

William Lee Cushing, A. B. (Yale University, 1872), A. M. (Yale University, 1882).

Henry T. Hildreth, A. B. (Harvard University, 1885), holder of a Parker Fellowship in Harvard University.

Joseph McKeen Lewis, A. B. (Yale University, 1883), holder of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship in Yale University. Walter Miller, A. M. (University of Michigan, 1884).

Miss Annie S. Peck, A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1881).

The Director met the students frequently. During the winter, meetings were held three or four times each week. At some of these the Director gave informal lectures on the Greek dialects; others were devoted to the study of inscriptions, and still others to the cursory reading of Greek authors. These meetings were omitted after the middle of March, in order that the students might have command of their time for carrying out their own plans of study and travel.

In his Report to the Managing Committee the Director bore witness to the zeal and diligence of all the students. All were deeply interested in the remains of Hellenic antiquities, and all gave much time to general reading in the directions of the history of art, art remains, and topography. Early in the winter most of them chose a subject for special study.

Mr. Cushing, expecting to remain in the School another year, reserved the completion of written work for that year. His studies during 1885-86 lay specially

in the direction of architecture. Mr. Hildreth made the topography and antiquities of the demes of Northern Attica his special subject for investigation, and collected materials for an essay. Mr. Lewis worked unremittingly on the Attic inscriptions, and began to prepare a thesis on the phonology of the Attic vowels and diphthongs of the classical period as ascertained from inscriptions. Mr. Miller made a study of Attic sepulchral reliefs, and has presented a paper on the interpretation of these monuments. This paper, in its first form, was read before the School in January. Miss Peck began the study of the temple remains at Eleusis.

The students made excursions in Attica during the autumn and winter, and in the spring undertook longer journeys. The hospitality of the School, including the use of the library, was extended to many persons besides its regular members, especially to Americans and Englishmen sojourning in Athens. Among these may be named Miss Dawes, a pupil of Girton College and a graduate of London University, and Dr. E. S. Hawes of Boston. Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, who was spending the year in Athens, although not connected officially with the School, gave the benefit of his learning and experience to its members. Professor Thomas D. Seymour of Yale University was the guest of the Director of the School during the last two months of the year.

In the spring of 1886, the School undertook for the

first time the excavation of an ancient site. The proposal was made to the Managing Committee by the Director in February, and was immediately approved. The site selected was that of the theatre at Thoricus on the southeast coast of Attica, within easy reach of Athens. With the discovery of the theatre at Epidaurus the question of the structure of the orchestra in Greek theatres was again under discussion, and it became a matter of more than merely archæological interest to discover as many unromanized theatres as possible. It seemed possible to the Director that this little provincial theatre might have escaped serious changes of arrangement, — that at any rate it would be interesting to examine it. His plan was approved by Dr. Dörpfeld and by Mr. Penrose, and his application to the Ministry for leave to excavate received a favorable answer. Mr. P. Kavvadias, the Director-General of Antiquities, gave him all the assistance in his power. Work was begun on April 13, and was continued, with interruptions, to the end of the year. All the members of the School took great interest in the enterprise, but the excavations were chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. Miller. They were resumed and completed in the autumn, during the year of the directorship of Professor D'Ooge, under the charge of Mr. Cushing. Mr. Miller and Mr. Cushing will each contribute a paper to the fourth volume of Papers of the School, shortly to appear, giving an account of the progress of the work, and a statement of results.

The fifth year of the School was opened by the Director, Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, October 1, 1886, in the house previously occupied. Seven regular members were present during the year, two of whom had been members also in 1885–86:—

N. E. Crosby, A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885).

William Lee Cushing, A. B. (Yale University, 1872), A. M. (Yale University, 1882).

Joseph McKeen Lewis, A.B. (Yale University, 1883), holder of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship in Yale University.

William J. McMurtry, A. B. (Olivet College), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1882).

William J. Seelye, A. B. (Amherst Collége, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882).

S. B. P. Trowbridge, A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (School of Mines, Columbia College, 1886).

Theodore L. Wright, A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884).

The general work of the School during the year, under the guidance of the Director, was as follows. Twice each week during October and November the students visited and discussed ruins in and about Athens. During the first three months of the year there was a weekly reading of parts of Pausanias, which led to many discussions, and suggested themes for further study. This exercise was followed for about two months by the reading and interpretation

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of inscriptions contained in Hicks's Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions. Evening readings were held once each week during three months, at which members of the School read and expounded a set portion of the Acharnians and of the Oedipus at Colonus. From the beginning of the year until March the School held a weekly session, at which reports were made. These reports included items of archæological news, reviews of new books, the discussion of topics suggested by reading, and the presentation of brief papers on set themes. Among the more important subjects presented were the following:—

The Literature of the Curves of the Parthenon; A Comparison of Fick's and Christ's Analyses of the Iliad; The Representation in Sculpture of the Personification of Cities and States; The site of "Hippios Colonos"; Some Modifications of the Doric possibly due to the Influence of the Ionic Order of Architecture; An Inscription from the Asclepieium at Athens; The Decorations of the Athena Parthenos of Phidias; A Review of Wagnon on "The Relation of Egyptian and Greek Sculpture"; An Account of the Excavations of the Necropolis at Myrina; Representations of Childhood and Immature Forms in Ancient Art.

This list exhibits the great variety of topics presented for discussion at the weekly sessions of the School. Besides these private sessions, three public sessions were held during the year, at which carefully prepared papers were read on "The Site of the Pnyx," "The Theatre at Thoricus," and "The Appreciation of

Nature exhibited in the Tragedies of Euripides." At the last session accounts also were given of the excavations at Croton by Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke and Dr. A. Emerson, and of those at Sicyon by the Director.

In his final report the Director announced that the following theses and reports would be submitted to the Managing Committee:—

The Theatre at Thoricus, by Mr. Cushing:

The Amphiaraum at Oropus, by Mr. Seelye.

The Theatre at Sicyon, by Mr. McMurtry.

The Appreciation of Nature exhibited in some of the Greek Poets, by Mr. Wright.

Mr. Lewis completed his paper on Attic Vocalism, begun in the preceding year. This thesis and Mr. Cushing's report on the Theatre at Thoricus will be published in the fourth volume of Papers of the School, now in press. The other papers, if approved by the Committee, with a paper by the Director on a subject not yet announced, will be published in the fifth volume.

In the spring the members of the School made tours in different parts of Greece. In March a large party went into Peloponnesus under the guidance of the Director and Dr. Dörpfeld. The hospitalities of the School were extended to Dr. T. D. Goodell of Hartford, Mr. M. C. Gile of Phillips Academy at Andover, and Mr. H. T. Hildreth, who returned

to Athens to continue his investigation of the demes of Northern Attica. The use of the library was freely granted to the members of the British School, whose library did not reach Athens until the end of the year. Access to the library was given also to many Americans who came to Athens merely as tourists. They were aided by the Director also in forming plans for study and travel, and were thus made practically acquainted with the advantages which the School offers.

In a preliminary report made to the Managing Committee at the meeting held on November 19, 1886, the Director announced that Mr. Kavvadias, the Director-General of Antiquities, offered the School the privilege of excavating the theatre of ancient Sicyon, the site of the modern village of Vasilikon. The Committee had previously made an appropriation for purposes of exploration, and gratefully accepted the permission granted them by Mr. Kavvadias. Sicyon, lying northwest of Corinth upon a height about two miles from the Gulf, was one of the most ancient cities of Greece, and one of the chief seats of Greek art; and the exploration of its theatre promised important results. The Director visited the site on February 21, in company with Mr. Penrose, Dr. Dörpfeld, and Mr. Kavvadias, for the purpose of inspection. Work was begun on March 23, under the immediate charge of Mr. McMurtry, and was continued, with occasional interruptions, to the end of the year. An interesting

but complicated stage structure was discovered, showing clearly that the original arrangement of the stage had at some time been altered. Several rows of seats, and a water-course encircling the orchestra, apparently of the same construction as that surrounding the orchestra of the Theatre of Dionysus at Athens, were brought to light, as well as pieces of statues, a fragment of an inscription, and bits of architectural members of what appears to have been the stage building. The Committee awaits the account of Mr. McMurtry, to be published in the fifth volume of Papers, with interest. The excavations will be continued during 1887–88 by Professor Merriam.

Professor D'Ooge left Athens on June 1, having brought a prosperous year in the history of the School to a successful close. He will publish in January, as the third Bulletin of the School, a full account of his year's work.

I record with sorrow the death of one of the recent members of the School, J. McKeen Lewis, eldest child of Charlton T. Lewis, Esq., of New York. Mr. Lewis graduated at Yale University in 1883. He spent the greater part of the year after his graduation in study at Munich. On his return, in 1884, he was appointed to the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship at Yale University, and devoted himself mainly to the study of Greek. After one term, however, a Greek tutorship in the Academical Department falling temporarily vacant, the Faculty called on him to teach for the remainder

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of the college year. In September, 1885, he went to Athens, while still holding the Fellowship, and remained there as a student in the School for the following year. He spent the summer of 1886 in study in Berlin, and returned to Athens in October for another year's work. The winter proved unfavorable to his health, and he

came home before the end of the school year. He

died on April 29, about ten days after his return.

Although he was only in his twenty-fourth year at the time of his death, Mr. Lewis had already given evidence that he possessed remarkable powers of mind. He distinguished himself, while still an undergraduate, in philological studies. He had strong linguistic tastes, but his fondness for literature was still stronger. He knew the Greek poets, and had read Plato. During the last three years of his life he devoted himself specially to the Greek orators, making a rhetorical analysis of each oration, and collecting a vast amount of material for comparison. He was an earnest student and worked independently, but his teachers testify that he was ready to accept any suggestion, and was very docile. Classical studies in America have sustained a serious loss in his death.

The last Report of your Committee gave a brief account of the distinguished work in exploration done, chiefly under the auspices of the School, by Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, referring particularly to the extraordinary results of his expedition into Asia Minor in the summer of 1885. Through the generosity of Miss Catha-

rine L. Wolfe, of New York, who had previously contributed the means by which Dr. Sterrett was enabled to carry on his researches during the summer of 1885, he was enabled to remain in Europe until the autumn of 1886, while engaged in the preparation of his report. Dr. Sterrett's reports of his researches in Asia Minor in the summers of 1884 and 1885 will constitute the second and third volumes of the Papers of the School. The third volume will be published, it is hoped, early in the year 1888.

It will be seen from the above, that the Committee on Publications has changed its intention as stated in the last Report. It was found impracticable to issue the second volume of Papers of the School at the time and in the manner proposed. According to the present plan of the Committee, Dr. Sterrett's two reports will constitute the second and third volumes of Papers, and the fourth volume, now in press, will contain Papers written during the first, fourth, and fifth school years. The titles of these papers are as follows:—

- 1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report by Walter Miller.
- 2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report by William L. Cushing.
- 3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
- 4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
 - 5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

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During the two years covered by the present Report, the following members have been added to the Managing Committee: November 20, 1885, Professor William R. Ware, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, and Professor Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College; May 21, 1886, Professor O. M. Fernald, of Williams College, Professor I. T. Beckwith, of Trinity College, and Professor Fitzgerald Tisdale, of the College of the City of New York; November 19, 1886, Miss Alice E. Freeman, President of Wellesley College, and Professor H. M. Baird, of the University of the City of New York; May 20, 1887, Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor A. F. Fleet, of the University of Missouri. Each of the contributing Colleges is represented on the Managing Committee by at least one member. Lists of the members of the Managing Committee in 1885-86 and in 1886-87 precede this Report.

I regret to announce the withdrawal of one of the supporting Colleges, the University of Virginia, which contributed to the support of the School during the first two years. The Committee regrets the loss of the active support of this old and honored University, but has the assurance of the continuance of its friendly interest. Six Colleges have accepted the invitation of the Committee, and are now represented among its members: Trinity College, the University of the City of New York, the University of Missouri,

the University of Pennsylvania, Wellesley College, and Williams College. The active support of the University of Missouri begins with the year 1887-88. In the autumn of 1886 the University of the City of New York contributed the sum of \$1,000 to the fund for the permanent endowment of the School. This liberal contribution was acknowledged by the Committee by votes of thanks addressed to the Chancellor and other authorities of the University, and to the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the former Chancellor, who has won the gratitude of the friends of the School by earnest and successful efforts, on many different occasions, to promote its interests. On the evening of November 19, 1886, under the auspices of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute of America, undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania presented, in the Academy of Music of New York City, the Acharnians of Aristophanes in the original Greek. This performance of the Acharnians, which had previously been presented in Philadelphia, was given at the request of representatives of fourteen Colleges and Universities, addressed to the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania. In granting their request, the Provost of the University expressed the wish that the proceeds of the performance should be added to the fund for the permanent endowment of the School of Classical Studies at Athens. The proceeds amounted to \$1,378.09. Your Committee, although the play was not presented under its immediate auspices, felt the liveliest interest

in its performance, which proved to be very successful, and instructed the Chairman, in conveying to the Provost its grateful thanks, to request the Provost and the Board of Regents of the University to permit the Committee to restore the name of the University of Pennsylvania to the list of Colleges uniting in support of the School. By subsequent vote, the authorities both of the University of the City of New York and of the University of Pennsylvania were requested to permit the Managing Committee to accept the large and generous contributions made by these Universities to the fund for the permanent endowment of the School as full payment in lieu of future annual contributions.

The interest in the School among the undergraduates of the contributing Colleges is great, and in still another instance has taken practical form. In March, 1887, the musical societies of Harvard University, the Glee Club, Pierian Sodality, and Banjo Club, united in giving a concert in Boston in behalf of the School. The concert brought together a brilliant audience. The music, which was of great variety, was rendered with excellent effect. The proceeds of the concert, amounting to \$718, were contributed to the fund for the permanent endowment of the School. The concert was given by the musical societies at the suggestion of the Harvard Classical Club, whose members willingly undertook the labor of the necessary arrangements. Your Committee desires publicly to

express its thanks to all of these goatlemen for the substantial aid which they have rendered to the School, and for the successful manner in which they have brought its interests to the attention of an audience competent to appreciate its claims.

In March, 1886, by authority of the Committee, I sent to 400 teachers of the classics in different parts of the United States copies of the First Bulletin of the School, which were furnished by the courtesy of the Bureau of Education at Washington, and of the Fourth Report of the Committee, with a letter stating that I should be glad to answer the inquiries of persons who contemplated going to Greece for purposes of study. The list of the teachers to whom these documents were sent was prepared with especial care, and many replies were received from ladies and gentlemen who stated their intention of becoming at some time members of the School. A year later the Committee had a circular prepared, giving a list of the books with which students proposing to join the School would need to have some acquaintance, and information as to travel and expenses. This circular, which has been widely distributed, is appended to this Report.

At its meeting on November 20, 1885, the Committee by unanimous vote invited Professor Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College, to be the Director of the School during its sixth year; and the invitation was accepted. Professor Merriam possesses special

qualifications of the highest order for the responsible position to which he has been called.

On May 20, 1887, I presented to the Committee my resignation of the chairmanship, stating the reasons which, much to my regret, made it imperatively necessary for me to resign the office with which I had been honored for six years. On the recommendation of a special committee, Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale University, was unanimously elected as my successor. Professor Seymour brings to the service of the School extensive, varied, and accurate scholarship, and an intimate personal knowledge of Greece.

With the permission of the Committee I append to this Report balanced statements of the expenses and receipts of the School for each of the five years beginning October 1, 1882, and ending September 30, 1887. The income of the School during these five years was \$16,032.67. All of this sum except \$132.67 was received as subscriptions from the supporting Colleges. But this statement of receipts does not include \$500 contributed to the library of the School in 1883-84 (see the Third Annual Report of the Committee, p. 23), nor the salaries which were granted to the Directors each year by the Colleges to which they were attached as professors. This salary amounted annually to at least \$2,500. The total expenditures in behalf of the School during the time named, roughly stated, were \$30,000.

Of the \$16,032.67 which were intrusted to the

Committee for disbursement, there was a balance of \$1,396.95 in the hands of the Treasurer on October 1, 1887. The remainder was expended as follows. The annual appropriations for the rent of the house occupied by the Director and his family amounted to \$4,998.68. This item will not appear in the accounts hereafter, since the School now owns its own house. A grant of \$500 was made in 1884 for services rendered to the School during the illness of the Director. The sum of \$3,403.24 was expended on the library. But this sum was increased to at least \$4,000 by gifts not transmitted to the Treasurer. The library contains 1,500 volumes, exclusive of periodicals. books have been selected with great care, and the library proves to be unusually well adapted to the needs of those who use it. It necessarily contains many expensive works. The house occupied by the School from 1882 to 1887 was furnished at an expense of \$1,422.41. The excavations made by the School at Thoricus and Sicyon cost \$768.84, and the incidental expenses at Athens have amounted to \$367.83. The incidental expenses at home, exclusive of printing, amounted to \$517.97; and the printing of Bulletins, Reports, etc., cost \$557.69. The total cost of the publication of the first volume of the Papers of the School, of which two editions were printed, was \$1,494.80; but this was reduced by the subscription of the Archæological Institute, by sales, and by reimbursement for copies lost at sea to \$1,115.69. The sum of \$983.37 was expended, on account, on the second, third, and fourth volumes.

The last Report of your Committee recorded the generous offer of the Government of His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, to confer upon the American School at Athens the site for a building near the plot of ground bestowed upon the British School.

On October 31, 1885, the President of the Archæological Institute of America and the Chairman of the Committee issued the following circular:—

"The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America, is now entering upon its fourth year, and the Committee in charge of the School believe that the time has come for endeavoring to obtain the means to provide for it permanent and appropriate quarters of its own. Up to the present time, it has occupied a hired house for the residence of its Director and for the accommodation of its library, and has paid an annual rental of \$1,000.

"The Greek Government has offered to the Committee on the School an admirable site for building, of little less than two acres in extent, and of an estimated value of about \$13,000. On account of lack of means for building, the Committee have not been able definitely to accept this liberal and gratifying offer. A similar offer of an adjoining site has been made to and accepted by the Committee in charge of the British School; the means for building have been secured by them; and, plans having been prepared by Mr. F. C. Penrose, the work of building, at an estimated cost of over £3,000, is already far advanced.

"The Committee on the American School believe that it is desirable, for the interest of both Schools, that their respect-

ive buildings should be in close proximity. They are assured of the cordial co-operation of the Committee on the British School in their common work, and it is their confident hope that the advantages afforded by either School to its pupils will be freely shared by the pupils of both.

"If the estimate for the building of the British School be adopted for that of the American, the sum of \$20,000 will be required. The annual interest upon this sum is not greater than the amount now paid for rent. A suitable building of its own will not only add to the dignity of the School, but will secure it against the chance of hereafter having to change its quarters, with the inevitable attendant expenses, and risk of injury to its library and other property.

"The Committee have already received, through the generous gifts of persons interested in their work, the sum of \$4,000 for the building fund.

"They now appeal to all those persons concerned in the progress of classical studies in America to assist them in their endeavor to obtain the remainder of the amount required.

"Subscriptions may be sent to the undersigned, or to any member of the Committee."

The Committee unanimously adopted this appeal at the meeting held on November 20, recording it by vote as the official action of the Committee, and requested Professors Norton and Ware to submit to them, at their next regular meeting, plans for a building, and an estimate of its cost.

Committees were immediately formed in Boston and New York, with Mr. James Russell Lowell and Mr. Henry G. Marquand respectively as chairmen, to solicit subscriptions. It was announced that no

subscription would be binding until the sum of \$25,000 had been guaranteed. In a short time the Boston committee reported \$19,000, including \$4,000 subscribed in the preceding winter, and the New York committee assured the remainder. These committees appointed Trustees, a list of whom is prefixed to this Report, to hold the property of the School. The Trustees subsequently secured articles of incorporation under the laws of Massachusetts. Their number may not exceed fifteen. They are to receive, hold, invest, and disburse all funds contributed for the benefit of the School.

At a meeting held on March 9, 1886, the Executive Committee of the Trustees passed the following votes:—

"I. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the order of the Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee of the School of Athens such sums as may be required, not exceeding \$20,000 in all, for the erection of a building at Athens for the School, upon land the title to which shall be vested in the Corporation.

"2. That the annual income of such sum as may be held or received by the Treasurer after the completion of the expenditure for the building be held at the order of the Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee of the American School at Athens."

The Chairman had already, on February 16, addressed a circular letter to the members of the Committee, announcing that sufficient funds had been secured to warrant the Committee in proceeding at

once with the erection of a building at Athens for the use of the School, and asking for the appointment of an Executive Committee, with full powers, to determine the site, to secure its transfer to the Trustees, to settle on the plans for the building, and to take such other steps as they should deem necessary. The appointment of this Committee was unanimously agreed to. At the following meeting, on May 21, it was made a permament Executive Committee, with power to act on all matters relating to the School in the interims between the regular semiannual meetings of the Committee. A list of the members of the Executive Committee precedes this Report.

The offer of the Greek Government of a building site had originally been made in the autumn of 1884, through Mr. Tricoupes, who was then the Prime Minister. Your Committee were not able to accept it, having no means at this time for building; but his Excellency with great courtesy agreed, when this fact was made known to him, to hold the plot of ground that had been promised until the School should be able to occupy it. In January, 1886, the Chairman of the Committee requested Professor Allen, the Director of the School, to make known to the Greek Government, through the proper channel, that we were now ready to accept its generous offer, and to proceed with the erection of a building. Just at this time Greece was in a state of great political excitement, and war was apparently imminent. The Director consulted with the

Minister of the United States at Athens, the Hon. J. Williams Walker Fearn, who readily consented to address the Greek Ministry in behalf of the School, but did not think it wise, in view of the difficulties with which the Ministry was contending, to do this at once. In February he spoke of the matter to the King, who with great kindness said that the land should be given us whenever we wanted it, that the best site was that next to the building of the British School, and that a new street (which it was feared might be run between the site proposed and that of the British School) should be dispensed with. In March Mr. Fearn addressed the Prime Minister, Mr. Deligiannes, directly in regard to the site. Mr. Deligiannes said that the matter should receive his attention at the earliest possible moment. Six weeks later there was a change in the government, and on May 21 Mr. Tricoupes again became Prime Minister. Mr. Fearn, in behalf of the School, addressed Mr. Dragoumes, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, himself a scholar and archæologist, on the day he assumed office. He expressed great interest in the matter, and shortly afterwards called at the American Legation to say that he had spoken to Mr. Tricoupes, who had begged him to assure Mr. Fearn that his interest was unabated, and that he hoped very soon to inform him that the land on the slope of Lycabettus was at the disposal of the School. On June 29 Mr. Fearn telegraphed to your Chairman that the grant had been made by royal decree. A

plan, showing the position and dimensions of the plot of ground, followed by mail. The land measures 50 metres east and west, and 120 metres north and south; that is, it has a frontage of about 165 feet and a depth of nearly 400, and contains about an acre and a half. It has an estimated value of 70,000 drachmæ. There are streets on the northern, eastern, and southern sides. A copy of the Official Gazette containing the text of the royal decree was received later in the summer.

The Department of State at Washington, duly acknowledging Mr. Fearn's communication in which he informed his Government of the gift to the School, requested Mr. Fearn to assure the Government of His Majesty of the interest which the Government of the United States felt in the establishment of the School, and to thank His Majesty for the gift. Early in December, by action of the Trustees, power of attorney was sent to Mr. Fearn, with the request that he would continue to act as the representative of the Trustees in the final transfer of the property. An instrument was duly drawn, whereby a donatio inter vivos, absolute and irrevocable, of the land was made by the Monastery of the Asomaton, or Petrake, to the Trustees of the School, and this was signed on January 29, 1887, the Superior of the Monastery, accompanied by two monks, and Mr. Lappas, representing the Ministry of Grace and Public Instruction, accompanied by the Government notary and witnesses, coming

to the American Legation for the purpose. A copy of the instrument was sent, by the courtesy of Mr. Fearn, to the chairman of your Committee. Juridically, Mr. Fearn acted throughout simply as an American citizen representing the School; and should there in the future be need of legal action, it will only be necessary for the Trustees to constitute the Director their formal representative.

As is apparent from the preceding account, the friends of the School owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Fearn. From the time when his assistance was first requested, he has exerted himself unweariedly in its behalf. He has conducted delicate negotiations with perfect tact, and manifested throughout a scholarly appreciation of the object to be achieved, and enthusiasm for its accomplishment. His services to the School have been of special value, and your Committee desire publicly to record their deep sense of their obligation to him. On November 19, 1886, they unanimously passed the following votes:—

"Resolved, That the Minister of the United States at Athens be requested to cause to be conveyed to His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, the expression of the profound gratitude of the Committee for the interest manifested by His Majesty in the welfare of the American School at Athens, and for his munificent gift to the School of a noble site for its building.

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee convey to the Hon. J. Williams Walker Fearn, Minister of the United States to the Government of His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, the thanks of the Committee for the lively interest shown by him in the School, and for his valuable assistance in securing its objects."

Professor Ware submitted to the Committee, at the meeting held on May 21, 1886, plans for a building and an estimate of its cost. The plans were accepted, with the thanks of the Committee, and Mr. S. B. P. Trowbridge, a graduate of Trinity College and of the School of Mines of Columbia College, was appointed to take charge of the erection of the building under Professor Ware's direction. Mr. Trowbridge proceeded to Athens, and ground was broken in the autumn. The corner-stone of the new building was laid on March 12, 1887, with appropriate ceremonies, a full account of which will be given in the forthcoming Bulletin of Professor D'Ooge, who was then Director. The building will be ready for occupation in January, 1888.

The Committee are under great obligations to Professor Ware. He has prepared the plans for the building and directed its construction without charge. The sole responsibility for a trust of unusual difficulty has rested upon him. He has successfully overcome all obstacles as they have arisen, and has substantially lessened the cost of the building by enlisting the interest of many American manufacturers who have supplied material. No one else is so well prepared to speak about the building, and at my request he

has prepared the following account, which he permits the Committee to make a part of this Report.

On the southern slope of Mount Lycabettus, about fifteen minutes' walk from the centre of the city, is an open reservation about a quarter of a mile square, partly laid out as public grounds, partly occupied by public buildings. Here on the western side is the hospital Evangelion, and higher up the hill a plot of ground for a Normal School, the building for which has not yet been erected. On the eastern side is the old monastery of the Asomaton, now occupied as officers' barracks, standing picturesquely in the midst of trees, one of the few groves in Attica, the successor of the ancient sanctuary and gymnasium of Cynosarges, which occupied this spot. In the central portion is a small park, and above this and the open grounds of the hospital is the plot of ground, containing about three acres, which the Greek Government, with a liberality which has characterized all its relations to them, has given to the British and American Schools. The lower part of this space is occupied by a sparse grove of olive trees, and the buildings of the two Schools stand near one another at the highest part of the field, about four hundred feet above the Aegean, the British School next to the Normal School, the American towards the east next to the groves of the Asomaton. To the north rises the steep rock of Lycabettus, cutting off the winter winds; on the east, south, and west stretches the unrivalled panorama from Pentelicus and Hymettus to Salamis. "The view," wrote the American Minister, "is one of unequalled loveliness, even in this land of beauty." Happily, the open ground on all sides promises to leave it to us forever. Moreover, the site is not only high, but dry, and, being what is practically virgin soil, is free from any suspicion of the malaria that infects the older and lower parts of the town. Yet it has an abundant supply of water, for the Aqueduct of Hadrian flows past the door. All the sanitary conditions seem to be of the best.

The building for the British School contains the Director's house, and a large room for the library of the School, which occupies nearly half of the second story. In the American building, also, the library is up stairs, occupying a wing thirty feet square which runs out towards the east, the lower story of which is taken up with a number of rooms for students, while in the basement, half of which is entirely above ground, are rooms for photographic work. The main building, which is about fifty feet square, has the kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms in the basement, half a dozen chambers and bedrooms in the next story, and in the story above, on the same floor with the library, the Director's study, a large drawing-room, and a dining-room with a pantry adjoining. This is connected with the kitchen, two stories below, by a lift, or dumb-waiter, and by a staircase which leads on up to the roof, where, in a third story, are a couple of guest-chambers and two covered verandas, or loggias, one to the north and one to the south, for summer and winter use, which give access to the level house-top. This is fitted for awnings, and, being only one story above the dining-room and library, is likely to prove of use and convenience during the period of warm weather. On the second story is also a covered veranda, or loggia, looking south and east, opening from the Director's study and from the drawing-room, the windows of which command the view from Hymettus to the Megarean hills.

The approach to the building is by a new street laid out between the grounds of the School and the monastery, and occupying the site of one of the ravines which abound on the lower slopes of the mountain. The front door is on the north side, protected by a covered driveway. An outer vestibule gives access to a small hall, from which one door leads to the Director's apartments and one to the students' quarters. A

marble staircase conducts to a larger hall, on the second story, from which direct access is had to the library and the Director's study, and, less immediately, to the drawing-room and dining-room. The secondary stairway gives access to these rooms directly from the chambers below, without obliging the Director and his family to use the main stairway, which has a somewhat public character.

The floors and roof are framed in iron, and this is said to be the only completely fire-proof building in Greece. The doors, windows, flooring, book-cases, and other interior woodwork, were sent out from this country, and are of a character to do the utmost credit to American workmanship. The makers of this furnishing have manifested a lively interest in the work, and have given us everywhere full measure and running over of whatever we have asked of them. Moreover, they have greatly diminished the cost of the building to us by direct gifts. Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell generously gave us the entire iron staircase, extending from cellar to roof; the Hopkins and Dickinson Manufacturing Company, through Mr. T. H. O'Connor, all the hardware for the entire house; the Sanitas Company, a complete set of plumbing fittings; Messrs. A. H. Davenport and Company, the library mantelpiece; Messrs, Norcross Brothers, that for the dining-room; and the Belcher Mosaic Glass Company, two decorative panels for the vestibule door. Messrs. W. H. Jackson and Company also allowed us to purchase our grates and fireplaces at wholesale prices, besides making a handsome discount from that cost; and the Florio-Rubattino and Cunard Steamship Companies have allowed special rates for freight, which have materially diminished that grievous item.

The School is greatly indebted to Mr. Trowbridge's intelligence and fidelity for the satisfactory progress of the work upon the building under circumstances which have called for the constant exercise of his tact and discretion.

The conduct of the work on this side of the water has been in the hands of my assistant, Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin, who has made all the detail drawings and has conducted a chief part of the business correspondence in my behalf. The School is under obligations to him also for the personal interest and zeal which he has put into this service.

The earnest hope expressed in the last Report of your Committee has thus been realized, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has now a home of its own, a worthy and enduring monument of the interest in Greek studies which is felt in America, and the visible evidence of our desire that no means shall be lacking for their successful promotion.

The response made to the appeal for the means with which to erect and furnish a building was immediate and liberal. The books of the Treasurer show that from all sources the sum of \$26,553.22 has been received for this purpose. Your Committee, encouraged by this generous response, proceeded at once, when the means for building had been assured, to the consideration of the graver question of the permanent endowment of the School. Without such an endowment it was impossible to put it under the charge of a permanent Director.

The supporters of the School have intended from the beginning that it should ultimately be under the direction of a permanent head, as are the other Archæological Schools at Athens. The American School has suffered from the unjust criticisms of those who have failed to understand the necessities that encompassed its founders, although your Committee have stated again and again in their Reports that the plan which they adopted, both for the maintenance and for the direction of the School, was only temporary. That the adoption of this plan in 1881 was wise has been proved beyond question. The great usefulness of the School in the promotion of classical studies has been demonstrated, and its claims on the friends of culture and education in America have been substantially recognized.

At the meeting held on November 19, 1886, the Committee determined that an organized effort should be made to secure for the School a permanent endowment of \$100,000 within the next two years; and after long and earnest deliberation they decided to proceed at once to the election of a permanent Director. They unanimously voted to invite Dr. Charles Waldstein of New York, Reader in Archæology and Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum of Art at the University of Cambridge, England, to become the permanent Director of the School when the endowment should be secured. Two months later Dr. Waldstein accepted the invitation of the Committee under this condition.

No choice could have been happier. Dr. Waldstein was born in New York City, and studied at Columbia College. He subsequently took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, and although still a young man he soon achieved an emi-

nent place among scholars. Although long resident in England, and bound by many close ties to the ancient University that early recognized his signal abilities, he is still in feeling, as by birth, an American, and consents to relinquish his distinguished position in England in order to assume the direction of the American School.

Your Committee earnestly hope to be able to invite Dr. Waldstein to take charge of the School in the autumn of 1888, and in closing this Report would appeal to the friends of learning for immediate help in raising the permanent endowment. The School has been in existence for five years. Its success has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its founders. It has furnished guidance and instruction to twenty-one students. It has had the sympathetic support of twenty Colleges. It has won confidence at home and recognition abroad. It has a suitable house, with accommodations both for the Director and for students. It has at its command the services of a distinguished scholar. Under these circumstances its friends make their appeal for its permanent endowment with hope and confidence.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE,

Chairman.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., December 31, 1887.



APPENDIX.

Financial Statements.

I.

1882-83.

EXPENSES.	RECEIPTS.
Appropriation for Director \$1,000.00 Books and periodicals 1,262.17 Freight on books 43.26 Two stoves sent to Athens from Boston 39.00 Freight on stoves 12.00 Furniture and plated ware for house in Athens Incidental expenses in Athens 153.13 Expenses of Secretary 153.13 Sundry expenses paid by Chairman 17.88	" College of New Jersey 250.00 " Yale University 250.00 " Harvard University 300.00 " College of the City of New York 250.00 " Columbia College 250.00 " Brown University 250.00
\$3,621.55	\$3,621.55

1883-84.

Expenses.	RECEIPTS.
Appropriation for Director \$998.68 Books and periodicals	From Yale University \$250.00 " College of New Jersey 250.00 " College of City of New York 250.00 " Johns Hopkins University 250.00 " University of Michigan 200.00 " Brown University 250.00 " Amherst College 200.00
\$2,490.16 Deficit of 1882–83	" Columbia College



III.

1884-85.

Expenses.	RECEIPTS.	
Books and periodicals Furniture Publishing School Papers, Vol. I. \$1,264.80 Paid by Archæological Institute Stitute St	From Yale University	

1885-86.

EXPENSES.	RECEIPTS.
Appropriation for Director . \$1,000.00 Books and periodicals	Rent of house in Athens during summer of 1886 54.75 Subscriptions for 1885–86:— From Yale University \$250.00 " Harvard University 250.00 " University of Michigan 200.00 " College of City of New York . 250.00 " Johns Hopkins University 250.00 " Brown University 250.00 " Cornell University 250.00 " Cornell University 250.00 " College of New Jersey 250.00 " College of New Jersey 250.00 " Wesleyan University 250.00 " University



V.

1886-87.

Expenses.	RECEIPTS.
Paid by Director	Subscriptions for 1886–87:— From Yale University

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

JANUARY, 1888.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America, and organized under the auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Oδòs 'Aμαλίαs in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieion. A large and convenient building has now been erected for the School on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the Government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School. This permanent home of the School, built by the subscriptions of its friends in the United States, will be ready for occupation early in 1888. During the first months of 1887–88, the School has been accommodated in temporary quarters in the city.

The new building contains the apartments to be occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which will be used as a library and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students. These will be assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house will be expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director; such, for example, as keeping the accounts of the School, taking charge of the delivery of books from the Library and their return, and keeping up the catalogue of the Library.

The Library now contains about 1,500 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the

most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.

The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of the Colleges co-operating in its support, and to other American students who are deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships, which will aid some members in defraying their expenses at the School. 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 temporary organization of the School during its first six years, which has distinguished it from the older German and French schools at Athens, has been the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director has been sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent; and it has now been decided to begin the next year (1888-89) with a new organization. A Director will henceforth be chosen for a term of five years, while an Annual Director will also be sent out each year by one of the Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) Dr. Charles Waldstein, of New York, now Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum of Art at the University of Cambridge, England, has been chosen Director of the School for five years beginning in October, 1888; and he has accepted the appointment on the condition that a sufficient permanent fund be raised before that time to support the School under its new organization. It is therefore earnestly hoped and confidently expected that the School will henceforth be under the control of a permanent Director, who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest purpose of such a school cannot be fulfilled. In the mean time the School has been able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of some service to classical scholarship in America. It has sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse

a lively interest in classical archæology in American Colleges than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest has heretofore been conspicuous; but without it the School at Athens, however well endowed, can never accomplish the best results. A decided improvement in this respect is already apparent; and it is beyond question that the presence in many American Colleges of professors who have been resident a year at Athens under favorable circumstances, as annual directors or as students of the School, has done much, and will do still more, to stimulate intelligent interest in classic antiquity.

The address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, New Haven, Conn.; that of the Secretary, THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

JANUARY, 1888.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; 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. This Committee, which was originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, disburses the annual income of the School, and has power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and Annual Director of the School are *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee meets semi-annually, in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday

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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. 1. The School is under the superintendence of a Director. The Director is chosen and his salary is fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen is five 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.

2. Each year the Committee appoints from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School an Annual Director, who resides in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operates in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of the Director, the Annual Director acts as Director for the time being.

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. Members of the School are subject to no charge for tuition. The Committee reserves the right to modify the 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 a thesis or report, 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 or report 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 Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XI. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students and enjoy the privileges of the School.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1888.

THE Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell, Upham, & Co., 283 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Managing Committee, 1881-84. pp. 30.

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

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885–87. pp. 56.

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 the Report for 1883–84. pp. 34. Price 25 cents.

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.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Volume I. 1882-83. Published in 1885. 8vo. pp. viii. and 262. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS: -

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- 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.

Volume IV. 1885–86. Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 277. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CONTENTS:-

- I. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report by Walter Miller.
- 2. The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report by William L. Cushing.
- 3. On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
- 4. The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey of the Pnyx and Notes by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
 - 5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume II., 1883–84. containing Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's Report of his Journey in Asia Minor in 1884, with Inscriptions, and two new Maps by Professor H. Kiepert, will be published, it is hoped, before the end of 1888.

Volume III., 1884–85, containing Dr. Sterrett's Report of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished, and two new Maps by Professor Kiepert, will be published early in 1888.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS PRO-POSING TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

JANUARY, 1888.

STUDENTS in Athens will find a knowledge of German and French of the utmost service in all their work.

The books in the following lists of which the titles are printed in the larger type are recommended to students as an introduction to the different branches of Greek Archæology. The more special works, whose titles are printed in smaller type, are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of special study is already determined.

LIST OF BOOKS.

GENERAL WORKS.

Pausanias.

Collignon: Manual of Greek Archæology (translated by J. H. Wright).

S. Reinach: Conseils au Voyageur Archéologue en Grèce.

Taine: Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce.

Daremberg et Saglio: Dictionnaire des Antiquités (article, Attica Respublica).

S. Reinach: Manuel de Philologie Classique.

Stark: Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst.

C. T. Newton: Essays on Art and Archæology.

Burnouf: Mémoires sur l'Antiquité.

A. Boetticher: Olympia.

I. Müller: Handbuch der Klassischen Altertums-Wissenschaft.

Böckh: Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener.

ARCHITECTURE.

Durm: Die Baukunst der Griechen.

Von Reber: History of Ancient Art (translated by Clarke).

Papers of the American School at Athens. Vol. I.

Penrose: Principles of Athenian Architecture.

Michaelis: Der Parthenon. Fergusson: The Parthenon.

Baumeister: Denkmäler des Klassischen Altertums, passim. A. Müller: Lehrbuch der Griechischen Bühnen-alterthümer.

Boutmy: Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce.

SCULPTURE.

A. S. Murray: History of Greek Sculpture.

Overbeck: Geschichte der Griechischen Plastik.

Waldstein: Essays on the Art of Pheidias.

Petersen: Die Kunst des Pheidias.

Collignon: Phidias.

Overbeck: Die Antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der Bildenden Künste.

Brunn: Geschichte der Griechischen Künstler. Heuzey: Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre.

VASES.

Dumont et Chaplain : Les Céramiques de la Grèce Propre.

COINS.

Head: Historia Numorum.

P. Gardner: Types of Greek Coins.

Ruskin: Aratra Pentelici.

EPIGRAPHY.

Taylor: The Alphabet. Vol. II.

Kirchhoff: Geschichte des Griechischen Alphabets.

Hicks: Greek Historical Inscriptions.

S. Reinach: Traité d'Epigraphie Grecque.

Papers of the American School at Athens. Vols. I., III., and IV.

Dittenberger: Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum.
Cauer: Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum.

Meisterhans: Grammatik der Attischen Inschriften.

G. Meyer: Griechische Grammatik.

Roehl: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae.

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Corpus Incriptionum Graecarum.

Loewy: Inschriften Griechischer Bildhauer.

MYTHOLOGY.

Seemann: Mythologie der Griechen und Römer.

Collignon : Mythologie Figurée de la Grèce. Decharme : Mythologie de la Grèce Antique.

Roscher: Lexikon der Griechischen und Römischen Mythologie.

Burnouf: La Légende Athénienne.

Ruskin: Queen of the Air.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Baedeker: Griechenland (latest edition).

Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Greece.

Curtius und Kaupert: Atlas von Athen.

Baumeister: Denkmäler (articles, Athen and Peiraieus).

Curtius und Kaupert: Karten von Attika (Erläuternder Text).

E. Curtius: Peloponnesos.

Wachsmuth: Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum.

Hertzberg: Athen.
Dyer: Ancient Athens.

Burnouf: La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes.

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Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.

Mittheilungen des Kais. Archäol. Instituts: Athenische Abtheilung.

American Journal of Archæology.

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MODERN GREEK.

Vincent and Dickson: Handbook to Modern Greek. Contopoulos: Modern Greek and English Lexicon.

TRAVEL AND EXPENSES.

Students wishing to travel from the United States to Athens with the greatest economy of time and money are advised to sail from New York to Havre, Antwerp, Bremen, or Hamburg. The cost of the sea voyage varies from \$40 to \$125. From the port of landing the journey to Athens may be made for about \$100 (first class) or \$75 (second class) including ordinary living expenses. Three routes are available for the voyage to Athens upon the Mediterranean: from Marseilles, by the Messageries Maritimes steamers, or by the Fraissinet or Florio-Rubattino line; from Brindisi, by Greek or Italian steamers or the Austrian Lloyd; from Trieste, by the Austrian Lloyd. Before securing passage by any of these lines, care should be taken to ascertain that the Greek Government has not established a quarantine against the port of departure. Quaran, tined ports are to be avoided if possible, as the delay on landing from them is tedious and costly.

It is not advisable to attempt to sail directly from New York to the Peiraeus during the summer months, on account of the danger of quarantine. The voyage by this route (by the Florio steamers), which is to be recommended at other seasons, requires about three weeks, and costs \$150 (first class).

At the large hotels in Athens board and lodging can be obtained for \$14 per week; at small hotels and in private families, for \$7 per week and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the new School building, which will be completed early in 1888. The figures here given represent maximum estimates, and careful economy may reduce actual expenses below them. The student should go well supplied with clothing and similar necessities for his stay, as all such articles are expensive in Athens; and in providing these he must not count too much on a warm climate during the winter. He should encumber himself with as few books as possible in travelling; the School library, which now contains about fifteen hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece.

Members of the School are required to study in Athens, or in such Greek lands as the Director of the School may approve, between October 1 and June 1.