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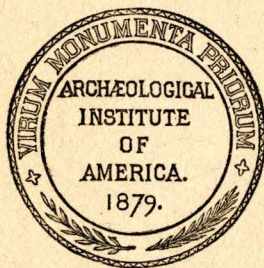
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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANAGING COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL  
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1888-89.

With the Reports of

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Litt.D., Ph.D., L.H.D., *Director*,  
AND  
FRANK B. TARBELL, Ph.D., *Annual Director*.



CAMBRIDGE:  
JOHN WILSON AND SON.  
University Press.  
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# AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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1888-89.

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1888-89.

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1888-89.

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 JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

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CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Litt. D., Ph. D., L. H. D. 1888—.

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 FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), Student in the University of Berlin.  
 JOSEPH MCKEEN LEWIS (1885-87). Died April 29, 1887.  
 GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),\* Associate Professor in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 WALTER MILLER (1885-86), Student in the University of Leipzig.  
 WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87), Professor in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.  
 Miss EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), Instructor in Smith College, Northampton, Mass.  
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 ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), Professor in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.  
 FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83),\* Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.  
 THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), Professor in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

\* Not present during the entire year. Italics indicate students of the year 1888-89.



# EIGHTH 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,— I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for the year from October 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889; and also the Reports of the Director, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Dr. Frank B. Tarbell.

During the past year the following persons have been enrolled as members of the School:—

Carl Darling Buck, A. B. Yale, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale.

Francis Demetrius Kalopothakes, A. B. Harvard.

Gonzalez Lodge, Ph. D. Johns Hopkins, Professor in Davidson College.

Miss Emily Norcross, A. M. Wellesley.

Rev. Daniel Quinn, A. M. Mt. St. Mary's.

John Carew Rolfe, A. M. Harvard, Ph. D. Cornell.

Miss Elizabeth E. Slater, A. B. Wellesley.

Henry Stephens Washington, A. M. Yale.



Two of these, Mr. Buck and Mr. Quinn, were members of the School also during the year 1887-88.

Among the Americans who visited the School at Athens during the year, and were present at some of its exercises, were Professor Hale of Cornell, and Professor Palmer of Harvard with Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer.

Mr. Dimitri Staneff, late a student in the Oberlin Theological Seminary, was admitted to the ordinary privileges of the School.

Dr. Tarbell reached Athens on September 26, 1888, and at the beginning of October the work of the School was opened under his direction. Most of the exercises of the School were placed in the afternoon for the convenience of the lady students.

Dr. Waldstein reached Athens on December 18, and took hold of the work of the School with great vigor. He began his lectures on the day after his arrival, and lectured five times a week,—giving place on one day of the week to Mr. Gardner of the British School, who lectured on Greek Vases. Students of the British and German Schools attended Dr. Waldstein's lectures. During his stay, Dr. Tarbell's exercises were suspended.

A series of open meetings was instituted and attended by the most prominent archæologists of Athens,—Dörpfeld, Gardner, Rangabé, Schliemann,—by the American and British ministers, and many others. At the first of these open meetings, of which

an account is given in Dr. Tarbell's Report, Dr. Waldstein had the high satisfaction of proving his identification of a fine marble head on a triangular fragment of relief which had been recently found in a piece of mediæval wall on the Acropolis, showing that this was the missing head of Iris in the central slab of the eastern frieze of the Parthenon. This paper of Dr. Waldstein's was speedily published as a "pre-print" of the "American Journal of Archæology," and has been distributed to members of the Institute. A paper which was read by Dr. Tarbell at the same meeting, on *Νόμοι* and *Ψηφίσματα*, has been published in the "American Journal of Philology."

Dr. Waldstein was obliged to resume his Cambridge duties before the end of January, but he returned to Athens in March.

The formal work of the School closed about April 1. As in former years, the students desired to travel and explore the country of Greece,—an opportunity which is among the chief advantages of their connection with the School. None remained in the city of Athens after the time named, except incidentally and temporarily.

The arrangement for the Direction of the School during the Academic year 1888-89 proved highly satisfactory. For most of the year the School was in charge of the Annual Director, Dr. Tarbell, who guided with scholarly wisdom the researches of the students in topography and epigraphy, read with them



works of classical literature, and prepared them for the lectures of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, on plastic art.

When this Committee rendered their last Report, the matter of the permanent directorship was still undecided. The fund for the permanent endowment of the School was not secured, and no final arrangement could be made. The Committee's desire that Dr. Waldstein should accept the Directorship was increased by his manifest success in stimulating the students and in gaining new friends and opportunities for the School. The Committee were unable to offer any inducement which could justify him in resigning his positions in Cambridge and giving himself wholly to the work of the School. They report with pleasure that Dr. Waldstein will continue to serve as Director for the next three years, residing in Athens from the first of January until the first of April each year, and perhaps longer. He has received leave of absence from the duties of his Cambridge lectureship during the Lent Term, and has resigned the Directorship of the Fitzwilliam Museum, in order to allow him to accept our invitation. This arrangement is essentially the same as that under which M. Foucart directs the work of the French School at Athens. It is not what we most desired, but is the best arrangement possible under the circumstances.

This Committee have repeatedly expressed their purpose not to abandon the system of Annual Direc-

tors, which has served well in the past, and promises to be as useful in the future. The Annual Director will be in charge of the School during the absence of Dr. Waldstein. The work of the two Directors will be mutually complementary, as it has been during the past year. Both will find profitable and abundant employment in the service of the School. The Committee, if funds permitted, would gladly appoint a permanent Secretary who should have charge of the business details of the School in Athens. Such a situation would be very attractive to a student of archæology, art, or the classics, and the incumbent could render important services in the conduct of the School.

The "American Journal of Archæology" was adopted by the Executive Committee in January, 1889, as an official organ of the School; and this action was approved by the Managing Committee at their May meeting. The Committee trust that this arrangement will secure a speedy publication of scientific papers prepared by the Directors or students, and at the same time relieve the School of part of the expense of printing. The papers are now to be printed and issued separately, but will finally be gathered and published in volumes.

Besides the paper by Dr. Waldstein on "The Newly Discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon" (to which reference has been made above), and that by Dr. Tarbell on "The Decrees of the Demo-



tionidæ: a Study of the Attic Phratry," six papers have been published by Mr. Buck on "The Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Icaria," and one by Mr. Earle on a new Sicyonian inscription. Other papers are to be published immediately. Some of these papers have been illustrated with wood-cuts and with separate plates.

The project of establishing at Athens an organ of the School for the more prompt publication of important discoveries was considered carefully, but was rejected as for the present unwise under all the circumstances.

The excavations conducted under the direction of the School during this year have not been fruitful of such brilliant discoveries as those of the preceding year at Icaria, but they have been valuable and encouraging, and on a somewhat larger scale than hitherto. The continued excavations at Icaria in the autumn of 1888 were mainly negative in their results. They stimulated, however, the interest and zeal of one of the members of the School, Mr. Washington, who was intrusted with investigations carried on at his own expense at two points in the neighborhood of Stamata, a village to the north of Pentelicon, about halfway between Kephisia and Marathon. These excavations identified, by means of inscriptions, the site of the ancient deme Plotheia. Some interesting fragments of sculpture and architecture were also brought to light.

In the spring of 1889, Dr. Rolfe took charge of excavations in Boeotia,—first for three weeks at Anthedon, and afterward for a few days at Thisbe. The campaign at Anthedon laid bare the foundations of a large and irregular building, of which a portion had been previously in sight, and which Leake mistakenly supposed to be a temple. The foundations of a small building (perhaps the temple of Dionysus, Paus. ix. 22, 6) were unearthed; various small objects of terra-cotta and a large and somewhat important collection of bronze tools were discovered. Nearly sixty new inscriptions were found, which will be published speedily.

The work at Thisbe was comparatively unproductive.

Near the close of the season, excavations were instituted at Plataea, as described by Dr. Waldstein in his Report. These were suspended before noteworthy discoveries had been made in the line of architecture or sculpture, but not without securing, in a tolerable state of preservation (although the right half is illegible), a long fragment of the preamble of Diocletian's famous edict, *De pretiis rerum venalium*. This fragment will fill most of the gaps which exist in the two copies of the preamble which are already known. No other copy of the edict yet found on Greek soil has been in Latin.

Dr. Waldstein secured permission for the School to explore and dig in Arcadia, and plans to avail him-



self of this privilege during the coming year, as well as to continue the excavations at Plataea.

The opportunity of excavating at Delphi was unexpectedly placed in our hands by the French Senate's repeated rejection of the commercial treaty with Greece, and the consequent failure of the proposed concession of Delphi to the French. The Committee and the Directors have been very desirous and careful to observe every rule of international and scientific comity; and in view of the French excavations on that site in former years, Dr. Waldstein made no request for the concession until he learned from the highest authority that the Greeks regarded the French as having no further claim to the privilege. Professor Palmer of Harvard University and Professor Hale of Cornell University, who were in Athens in the early spring, took pains to ascertain the exact facts, and they agree that the opportunity is ours not only by law but by equity. Nothing need be said here to show the extreme importance and interest of the site, and the various advantages which would accrue to American scholarship if the honor and service of excavating the site of Delphi were ours.

The additions to the Library during the last year were few, and confined mainly to continuations of works already in the Library and some books of special importance. The School funds did not allow a liberal purchase of books; but the catalogue of the

Library was so perfected as to make the really excellent collection more available and useful to the students.

The students of the past year have been the first to enjoy the full benefit of the new School building, which has proved itself admirably suited to its purpose, and has greatly quickened and deepened the community of scholarly life in connection with the School. The servant of the School provided the morning coffee for the students, and thus spared them the inconvenience of leaving the School building for breakfast.

The School building during the summer months was in charge of the trusty Basili, who has been in the service of the School most of the time since the year of its organization.

On another page of this Report will be found a summary statement of the expenditures for the building of the School at Athens. The cost of the building has been about thirty thousand dollars. The excess of the cost over the estimates is explained partly by the difficulty in forming exact estimates at this distance, but chiefly by the facts that better materials were used, and that the construction was made more substantial than had been planned. The money was wisely expended; the construction was supervised throughout by an expert. The building is well worth all it cost. Since the building fund of the School is entirely distinct from the endowment fund, the deficiency in the former has



not been permitted to encroach upon the latter, and the money (about three thousand dollars) required to cover the deficiency on the building fund has been borrowed on the personal responsibility of members of the Committee, and is to be repaid from income or in other ways.

The Director calls attention to the invariable courtesy which has been shown by all Greek officials. The people of Greece have proved themselves uniformly well disposed to the School. The supervising architect of our building gives pleasant testimony to the interest and fidelity of the artisans: "The workmen would no more have cheated me than they would have cut off their hands, and they were just as careful not to let others cheat me."

At its May meeting, the Committee received with a resolution of regret, coupled with thanks for previous services, Professor John Williams White's resignation from the Executive Committee. In this connection may find place the following extract from the minutes of the meeting of May 20, 1887:—

On motion of Professor Norton, a committee of five was appointed to consider the resignation of the Chairman, and to consider the nomination of a new Chairman, as follows: Professor Norton, Miss Freeman, Professors Drisler and Goodwin, and Mr. de Peyster.

The Committee on the resignation of the Chairman reported the following Resolutions, which were passed unanimously:—

*Resolved*, That the Committee accept with sincere regret the resignation of Professor White of the position of Chairman of the Committee, which he has held from the date of its organization; and

*Resolved*, That the Committee desire to place upon record their sense of the admirable manner in which the varied and often complex duties of his post have been performed by Professor White; their recognition of the fact that to his energy and good judgment the successful establishment of the School is in large measure due; and their wish that while no longer Chairman of the Committee, he may still assist in its deliberations.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Committee.

It was further

*Resolved*, That Professor White be requested to remain on the Executive Committee.

Adelbert College of Western Reserve University has accepted the invitation of the Committee to join the colleges which are associated in the support of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and Professor Bernadotte Perrin, Ph.D., has been elected to represent this college on the Managing Committee.

Professor S. Stanhope Orris, L. H. D., Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of New Jersey, was unanimously elected by the Committee as Annual Director for the year 1889-90. Professor Orris spent eight months in Greece several years ago, and is familiar with the country and the language. He has passed this summer in work in the museums of Europe, and went



to Athens before the first of September. This last fact is a sufficient proof of his enthusiasm.

This Committee in their last Report called renewed attention to the importance of scholarships in our colleges and universities which would allow the holders to study in connection with the School at Athens. They take pleasure in noting that at the University of Michigan a "Jones Classical Scholarship," with an income of five hundred dollars, has been founded in honor of the late Professor Elisha Jones. This scholarship may be held for two years, and the second year may be spent in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The first incumbent of this scholarship expects to spend the year 1890-91 in Greece.

Vigorous efforts have been made during this year to complete the fund for the permanent endowment of the School. The Right Reverend Bishop of New York invited a number of gentlemen to meet him on the fourteenth of January at the See House, where the claims of the School were presented by Professors Norton, Goodwin, Sloane, and Merriam. A committee of gentlemen was appointed to solicit subscriptions both for the endowment of the School and for excavations. More than fifty thousand dollars in all has now been subscribed; but a considerable part of these subscriptions cannot be called in before the total amount subscribed reaches seventy-five thousand dollars.

Never were the conditions and prospects of the School's work in Greece so favorable and bright as at present. The Managing Committee trust that their next Report can declare that the School is at last on a permanent basis with a secured endowment.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR,  
*Chairman.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 1, 1889.



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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*To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—*

GENTLEMEN,— I beg to make a brief statement of the work done in the School so far as I have been connected with it during the last year.

My work with the School may be said to have begun in October, when Mr. Buck came to Cambridge for the purpose of working up a portion of the material from the Icarian excavations, and of preparing himself for their continuation. During his stay at Cambridge he attended some of my lectures, and received my assistance in the editing of the Icarian archaic stele.

I arrived at Athens December 18, to take actual charge of the School in co-operation with my colleague, Professor Tarbell. I found that under Mr. Tarbell the School had been presided over in a most efficient manner. There were eight students, who had attended his lectures and exercises, and had manifestly profited by them. The departments of Epigraphy and Topography were at my arrival, and have since remained, in his hands. I leave it to him to give a more detailed account of the work of the students.



On December 19 I gave my first lecture, in the library of the School. My aim was to prepare the students, as far as possible, for profitable study of the works in the Athenian Museums and on the ancient sites. I began by giving alternately a lecture in the School and a peripatetic lecture in the Museums. But I soon found that the latter were the more useful, especially in view of the limited time during which it was possible for me to remain at Athens. These lectures were so arranged as to illustrate the development of Greek art. To them the students of the other schools were invited, and several availed themselves of the invitation. At the same time I arranged with the Director of the British School, Mr. E. A. Gardner, that he should begin a course on Greek Ceramic Art. With Dr. Dörpfeld's topographical and architectural *giri*, and Mr. Tarbell's classes in addition, the students may be said to have had an unusually full course of instruction offered them.

In order that another chief object of the School, the encouragement of original research, might have due attention, we decided upon holding fortnightly meetings on the plan of those of the German Institute, at which original papers, which aim at being genuine contributions to science, should be read. Accordingly, in addition to the subjects already chosen for the students by Mr. Tarbell, I assigned some subjects in the history of Greek art to several

of them; among these, a careful comparative analysis of the drapery and head-dress of the female figures recently discovered on the Acropolis, to Miss Norcross; an examination of the relation between children and their attendant adult figures on sepulchral monuments and in later statues, to Mr. Rolfe; a treatise on the mineralogy of marbles used in ancient sculpture and architecture, to Mr. Washington.

There were two of these fortnightly meetings during my stay at Athens, and both were well attended. For the opening meeting, the authorities in charge of the national museums and excavations kindly sent the original of the head of Iris from the frieze of the Parthenon, together with a cast of the slab in the British Museum, of which the fragment formed a part, to illustrate my paper on this subject. This paper was preceded by my opening address, which was subsequently translated into Greek and printed in full in the official daily paper, *Ἡ Ὀρα*. Mr. Tarbell at this meeting read a paper on Attic *Νόμοι* and *Ψηφίσματα*. At the second meeting Mr. Buck presented a paper on an Icarian inscription; Mr. Tarbell announced the work done at Stamata, and commented on the inscriptions there found; and I read notes on a number of the most interesting works of sculpture in the Museums of Athens, dwelling upon the series of archaic male figures in the Central Museum, which series presents an unbroken record of the early development of sculpture, and



when supplemented by the Strangford "Apollo" in the British Museum, is the most instructive series for the study of this period. I also drew attention to the necessity of considering these statues in connection with the female figures recently discovered on the Acropolis, if light is to be thrown upon the position of the latter. I commented also upon a series of heads illustrating the art of the fourth century B. C., which are scattered among the Museums of Athens.

As regards the third main department of School work, Excavation and Exploration, my first duty was to visit Dionysos (Icaria), in order to supplement on the art side the work of Professor Merriam and Mr. Buck. At the earliest opportunity I visited this site with Mr. Buck, Mr. Rolfe, and Mr. Washington. We took notes of the sculptures on the spot, which will be incorporated in Mr. Buck's work, and I endeavored to render him every assistance in reading up the subject in preparation for publication. We visited Stamata and decided to carry on some excavations. Mr. Washington offered to provide the funds and to supervise the work; and permission having readily been secured, the work was at once taken in hand, with the result, of which you are already aware, of fixing the site of the ancient deme Plotheia. Mr. Washington's account of the excavations will be published shortly.

I wish to take this occasion to express the thanks which the School owes to the Greek authorities for

the encouragement and help offered us during the current year. From the Prime Minister down to the humblest official we have always met with courtesy and not unfrequently with generosity. Among these authorities I must single out Mr. Kabbadias, the Director-General of Museums and Excavations, who has proved himself a true well-wisher of the American School.

Besides my regular work as Director, much time was taken up by official and semi-official visits and correspondence; and I am beginning to realize that this department of the Director's duties will require a certain amount of organization in order not to interfere with his more immediate duties. As Director of the School, I was one of a committee of five appointed by the Greek Government to decide upon the steps to be taken for the general preservation of what has been found on the Acropolis, and for the plan of future work and excavations on and around this site.

I left Athens for Cambridge in the third week of January, and returned on my second visit in the third week of March. During my absence Mr. Tarbell continued his instruction and presided at the meetings of the School. Upon my second arrival, both lectures and meetings were discontinued, as most of the students were travelling or engaged in independent work.

During my second stay in Greece, I devoted myself chiefly to supervision of the excavations that were



being carried on by the School. On my first visit I obtained from the Greek Government permission to excavate at Plataea, Anthedon, and Thisbe. Anthedon and Thisbe were chosen because of information which the Director-General of Excavations was good enough to communicate to me. The site on which I was most anxious to excavate was Plataea; and I felt that it was the safest to work upon, inasmuch as the careful study of the topography of a site possessing so much historical interest could not fail to produce results of scientific value.

The excavations at Anthedon, about which a fuller report will be sent to the Committee, were carried on by Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Buck, and were completed before I arrived at Athens. At that time Mr. Rolfe was engaged in excavating at Thisbe; and I decided to make a tour of inspection with Mr. Tarbell, in order to see what had been done, and to determine upon what was to be done in future. Our financial position with regard to excavations had now become much more favorable than when we undertook our work; for besides the money in hand, Professor Merriam had kindly advanced the sum of \$500 in anticipation of the like sum to be paid by the American Archaeological Institute, and I had been successful in raising funds privately. Mr. H. G. Marquand sent me a check for \$100, and Mr. Wesley Harper and other friends of the School sent \$450, which they had collected for the furtherance of explorations at Plataea.

Before my departure from Athens, there was much business to be attended to, not the least important having to do with the possibility of our obtaining permission to excavate at Delphi. This question had assumed a new phase. Before my arrival in December, I was not aware that there were any prospects of our taking up the work of exploring that site. At the time of my arrival at Athens, I heard that the right to excavate at Delphi had been offered to the American School. Through Mr. Fearn, the American minister at Athens, and Mr. Tricoupis, I was enabled to acquaint myself with the conditions and circumstances of this undertaking. The conclusions I formed, together with the grounds upon which my opinion was based, I embodied in a letter addressed to a member of your Committee. It was my opinion that under the circumstances it was undesirable for the School to stand in the way of the French School, if there was any prospect of their securing the concession, and I urged that it was the duty of our School to guard the rights of scientific and international courtesy. The conditions upon which this opinion was based, were, however, soon changed. The first intimation of this change came to me before I left Athens, at the close of my first visit. I was then informed that the Government was negotiating with an Austrian bank for the right of establishing a lottery from which the Greek Archaeological Society would receive the sum



of 3,000,000 francs. These funds would enable the Greeks to investigate the site of Delphi themselves; but I suggested the possibility of co-operation between the American School and the Greek Archaeological Society. While in England I learned that there was no prospect of realizing such co-operation, and that the Greek Society was in a fair way to undertake the excavation themselves. But upon my arrival in March, I learned, first, that the lottery scheme had failed, or was at least postponed; second, that there was no prospect of the right to excavate being conferred upon the French; and third, that there was a willingness to grant it to the Americans. Under these circumstances, I felt at liberty to examine the question anew, with a view to obtaining the grant for the American School. I had an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr. Tricoupis, and he kindly sent me the official valuation of Delphi as made by the Greek authorities and by the French engineers. The total of the estimate in the Greek valuation reached the figure of 538,802 drachmas, and of the French engineers, 431,180 drachmas. I was allowed to keep the papers, and I decided to take them, as well as Pomtow's book on Delphi, which had just appeared, and to inspect Delphi before I returned to Athens.

I may add that, after leaving Greece, I heard from an eminent French authority that the French were not likely to be in a position to undertake the exca-

vation, even if the Greek Government gave permission. He expressed the hope that in the interest of science some responsible body would soon undertake and perform the work. I wrote to the French minister at Athens, offering to meet him or the authorities of the French School at Athens at any place in France appointed by him, in order to explain the situation and to pay due regard to the courtesy which ought to be sustained between the Schools.

On March 29 I started with Mr. Tarbell for Thebes, where he left me to join Mr. Rolfe at Thisbe, while I proceeded to inspect the site of Plataea. The greatest drawback of Plataea as a site for excavation is the enormous extent of the town walls, and, as yet, the absence of any clue to the situation of any of the important ancient buildings. It was too late in the season to begin excavations on a large scale; but I decided that it was desirable to make tentative diggings at once in order at least to ascertain whether it would be worth our while to continue next season. I then rode by way of Eremokastro (Thespieae) to Thisbe, where I arrived on March 31. Mr. Tarbell and I inspected the work done under Mr. Rolfe (of which a fuller report will be sent), and we all agreed that it was not advisable to continue excavations there. Accordingly we started early next day with a caravan carrying the tools, accompanied by a number of the workmen from Thebes and Kakosia, over the mountains for Plataea, where we arrived that even-



ing. We immediately engaged additional workmen, and at six o'clock the next morning (April 2), we began work with sixty-three men. Our aim was to arrive at some clue, be it architectural, epigraphical, or artistic, which would enable us to determine the ancient Hellenic portions of the town, upon which we could then concentrate our forces. Ruined Byzantine churches are notably favorable store-houses of such indications. Plataea possesses no less than nine such ruined churches. Accordingly we divided our men into three parties. Mr. Tarbell began digging in and about a small church outside the wall at the northeastern side of the town, close to an elevation that looked as if it had been the ancient site of some important edifice; Mr. Rolfe went to work at a church within the walls, to the south of the one upon which Mr. Tarbell was engaged; while I dug in and about a church beside the northeast wall of the city, at a point which I thought might possibly be the site of the ancient Propylaea. In the afternoon Mr. Tarbell and I found it desirable to shift our positions, choosing the two churches within the wall on the northeast side, near the spot which Leake assigns to the acropolis; while Mr. Rolfe continued digging on his site during this day and part of the next, going to a considerable depth, and finding several inscriptions and late sepulchral slabs. At noon the next day our work was interrupted by rain; but it having cleared up shortly before sunset, I utilized the remaining half-

hour by employing all hands in clearing away the rubbish from the ruins of a church near the well outside the walls, on the road to the village of Kokla, near which appeared a few stones of classical architecture, and one fair, though late, sepulchral slab. The next day Mr. Tarbell left us; but before going, he cleared away the rubbish from a ruined church at the south end of the walls, where Vischer places the ancient city. On April 5 Mr. Rolfe and I resumed our trial excavations at the northeast end, which seemed on the whole the most promising place. Mr. Rolfe sunk trenches in various directions to determine if possible the nature of some of the walls, traces of which were manifest on the soil; while I continued working at the church at which Mr. Tarbell had been digging in the afternoon of the first day. This church (the walls of which were all under ground) appeared to me of considerable interest, not only for the promise it gave with regard to classical remains, but also for the light it may throw upon Byzantine architecture. As it now stands, it appears to have been built upon and out of the ruins of an earlier Byzantine church, as some interesting architectural fragments of Byzantine work were found immured in the walls, as well as a number of blocks of marble cornices and architraves belonging to a classical building of considerable importance, besides several inscriptions. Accordingly, as we were compelled to bring these tentative explorations to an end by the



6th of April, Mr. Rolfe and I joined forces at the church, and at the close of that day we came upon a Latin inscription of fifty-four lines, forming part of the pavement of the church, which proved to be a portion of the edict of Diocletian *De pretiis rerum venalium*, the only one in Latin found in Greece proper. It will be advisable to continue the excavations at this church next season, carrying them to considerable depth. I am now in possession, too, of some other clues that may simplify the task in the future. But whatever may be the immediate results of the excavations as such, a careful study, extended over at least three weeks, of the topography of the walls of the city in their present state is urgently called for, as all the work hitherto done and published fails to present a satisfactory description of a city which is as interesting to students of classical topography and history as it is intricate in plan. Mr. Rolfe and I spent half of the next day (April 7) in examining the work at Plataea, — he carefully copying the inscription and taking squeezes; and we then set off by Thebes, Lebadeia, and Arachova for Delphi, where we arrived on the evening of April 9. We immediately began our inspection and carried it on through the next day. I also met the chief representatives of the village and conferred with them as to the terms which they demanded and which they ought to demand. On April 11 we returned to Athens by Itea. I then had further communication with Mr. Tricoupis, with the result

that he promises personally, as Prime Minister, to reserve the privilege of excavating Delphi for the American School till the end of December of this year, provided funds can be raised to expropriate the village of Castri. There is no doubt that the excavation of Delphi will be a gigantic operation; but as far as it is possible to predict in such matters, it looks as though it would repay any sacrifice. The work would require a large staff of experts, beginning with an entirely competent engineer, and must be done thoroughly if at all. It now remains to be seen whether there is in America any man possessed of sufficient enthusiasm for the great past of Hellenic civilization who is able and willing to associate his name with one of the greatest undertakings in the excavations of classic sites, to be classed only with those of Olympia and Pompeii.

Dr. Dörpfeld beginning his *giri* in Peloponnesus on April 14, I availed myself of the opportunity to examine in his company some of the sites which he had himself excavated, with a view to instructing myself in his system of carrying on such work. We visited Corinth, Epidaurus, Tiryns, Argos, and Mycenae, and I returned to Athens on April 17. As being, perhaps, part of my official duties, I may mention that I have been asked by the Greek authorities to write a Report on the formation of the Museum of Casts which it is designed to establish at Athens. I was busy with the affairs of the School



till April 20, when I left Athens, proceeding to Constantinople on my way to England, in order to establish friendly relations with Hamdi Bey, the leader in archæological matters in the Turkish empire.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN,  
*Director.*

## REPORT OF THE ANNUAL DIRECTOR.

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*To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report:

Eight students have been connected with the School for longer or shorter periods during the year 1888–89; namely, Messrs. Buck, Quinn, Rolfe, Kalopothakes, Lodge, Washington, and Misses Norcross and Slater. At the time of writing, Messrs. Buck, Quinn, Rolfe, Lodge, and Washington have left Greece. Miss Norcross goes this week to Italy, and Miss Slater to Volo. The only one of the eight who will have spent the whole time from October 1 to May 31 in Greek lands is Mr. Kalopothakes.

Except during the time of Dr. Waldstein's first visit, I held three exercises a week with the students till toward the end of the winter. One of these exercises was devoted to the architectural remains of ancient Athens, one to inscriptions, and one to reading Greek (Aeschylus' Persae, Pausanias, Plutarch's Pericles).

The meetings organized by Dr. Waldstein for the presentation of papers were kept up after his departure, though it proved impossible to hold them



regularly once a fortnight as he proposed. Five such meetings in all were held, with the following programmes:—

- I. Dr. Waldstein, The Head of Iris from the Parthenon Frieze. Dr. Tarbell, *Νόμοι* and *Ψηφίσματα*.
- II. Mr. Buck, The Choregia at Icaria. Dr. Tarbell, Dedicatory Inscriptions from the Deme Plotheia. Dr. Waldstein, Notes on the Athenian Museums.
- III. Mr. Buck, The Topography of Epacria. Dr. Rolfe, Notes on the Epidaurian Architectural Inscription.
- IV. Mr. Lodge, The Psephism Relating to the Temple of Aphrodite Pandemus in Athens. Mr. Quinn, Aegiplanctus and Arachnaeum. Dr. Tarbell, The Attic Phratries.
- V. Mr. W. J. Stillman, Evidences of Prehistoric Civilization in Italy and Greece.

These meetings were attended by a considerable number of archæologists living in Athens, as well as by the members of the School.

Most of the students have submitted or will submit special theses. Mr. Buck, besides completing his account of the Icarian discoveries, will edit jointly with me the inscriptions found at Anthedon. Mr. Rolfe will report on the excavations conducted by him in Boeotia, and will edit with me the inscriptions found at Thisbe and Plataea. Mr. Washington has prepared an account of the work done at his own expense at Stamata. Mr. Kalopothakes is writing on Greek and Græco-Roman Propylaea, Miss Norcross on the Archaic Female Statues found on the Acropo-

lis, Miss Slater on Country Life in Attica in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. Mr. Quinn has promised a paper on the Modern Greek Language.

The library has received during the year a number of gifts; namely, from the Society of Dilettanti, Penrose's Athenian Architecture (2d ed.); from Mme. Z. A. Ragozin, Chaldea, Assyria, and Media (in the Story of the Nations Series); from Mr. H. S. Washington, Neumann und Partsch's Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland, and Olivier's Grammaire Élémentaire du Grec Moderne; from Dr. Waldstein, Mahaffy's Greek Life and Thought, and Baedeker's Greece (Eng. ed.); from Mr. Staneff, Lansing's Arabic Manual; from Professor G. N. Hatzidakis, a volume containing two essays by himself on the modern Greek language; from Mr. Kampouroglos, *Ἱστορία τῶν Ἀθηναίων* (I., II.); from Dr. J. C. Rolfe, Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome and Adams's Greek Prepositions; from Mr. C. D. Buck, Maspero's Archéologie Égyptienne; from the Trustees of the British Museum, Catalogue of Greek Coins (Corinth, etc.); from Mr. D. Quinn, Kontopoulos's *Ἀθανασία τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Γλώσσης*.

I have bought very few books, except such as had been subscribed for before I came.

The whole library has been rearranged, the shelves have been provided with numbers, and the books and catalogue-cards have been marked with the appropriate shelf-numbers.



I have had photographs struck off from most of the negatives in the possession of the School. These have been mounted on thin cardboard, and are deposited in one of the library drawers.

Dr. Waldstein's Report tells of the excavations which were conducted during the year. Mr. Buck finished his work at Dionysos without important new discoveries. Mr. Washington's explorations at Stamatata were of value chiefly as fixing the site of the deme Plotheia. The work at Anthedon brought to light the substructions of two buildings, some twenty-five bronze tools, a few small objects in terra-cotta, and fifty or sixty new inscriptions.

At Thisbe and Plataea were found twenty-five or thirty new inscriptions, of which the most important is a large fragment of the preamble to Diocletian's Edict *De pretiis rerum venalium*. The \$500 given by the Archæological Institute last autumn covered expenses at Dionysos, Anthedon, and Thisbe. The expenses at Plataea were paid out of money collected by Dr. Waldstein.

F. B. TARBELL,  
*Annual Director for 1888-89.*

ATHENS, April 29, 1889.

## VII.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1888-89.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Paid Director:—		Balance from Account VI. (1887-88) . . . . .	
Salaries . . . . .	\$2,300.00	Subscriptions for 1888-89:—	\$84.56
Books and binding . . . . .	142.90	From Yale University . . . . .	\$250.00
Printing . . . . .	2.50	" Vassar College . . . . .	250.00
Fuel, lights, etc. . . . .	30.00	" Wellesley College . . . . .	250.00
Furniture for building . . . . .	103.00	" Michigan University . . . . .	200.00
Photographing . . . . .	25.00	" Columbia College . . . . .	250.00
Repairs to building . . . . .	60.50	" Harvard University . . . . .	250.00
Insurance . . . . .	186.03	" Cornell University . . . . .	250.00
Service (Basil) . . . . .	163.91	" Johns Hopkins University . . . . .	250.00
Excavations at Dionysos . . . . .	392.01	" Williams College . . . . .	250.00
" in Boeotia . . . . .		" Brown University . . . . .	250.00
Secretary's expenses . . . . .	\$3,416.45	" Amherst College . . . . .	200.00
Postage and exchange . . . . .	27.40	" College of New Jersey . . . . .	250.00
Committee's expenses . . . . .	10.83	" Dartmouth College . . . . .	250.00
Seventh Report:—	7.50	" University of Missouri . . . . .	250.00
Illustrations . . . . .	\$120.85	" Wesleyan University . . . . .	250.00
Printing . . . . .	552.45		
Preprints (American Journal of Archaeology) and stereotyping . . . . .	673.30	Interest from endowment . . . . .	3,650.00
Toward the building-debt . . . . .	186.94	From rent of furniture . . . . .	554.53
Balance of salary to architect . . . . .	600.00	" Archæological Institute, for excavation . . . . .	76.00
	150.00	" Excavation Fund . . . . .	500.00
		" Sale of publications . . . . .	55.92
Balance of income over expenses, carried to account of 1889-90 . . . . .	\$5,072.42	" Archæological Institute, for printing Seventh Report . . . . .	50.25
	234.84		336.00
	\$5,307.26		\$5,307.26



*A Brief Statement of the Expenditures for the Building of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1886-89.*

Materials purchased in America . . . . .	\$ 5,666.91
Services and office expenses in America . . . . .	1,500.98
Freight to Athens, and delivery . . . . .	1,902.37
Materials and labor in Athens (124,360.71 dr.) . . . . .	19,375.40
Architect's expenses in Athens . . . . .	1,243.40
Total cost of Building . . . . .	\$29,689.06

As has been stated in previous Reports of the School, liberal gifts have been received for the building, among which the following may be enumerated here: from Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Norcross, the iron staircase, extending from cellar to roof; from the Hopkins and Dickinson Manufacturing Company, all the hardware required for the building; from the Sanitas Company, plumbing-fittings; from Messrs. A. H. Davenport and Company, and from Messrs. Norcross Brothers, handsome mantel-pieces for the library and the dining-room, respectively; from the Belcher Mosaic Glass Co., and from Mr. W. J. McPherson, decorative panels for the outer door, and a beautiful window for the staircase; from Mr. E. H. Kendall, a mantel-piece for another room.

The land on which the building stands, a plot of about an acre and a half in area, is a most munificent gift of the Greek Government. It adjoins the land similarly given to the British School of Archæology, on the southern slope of Mount Lycabettus, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect, from Hymettus over the Aegean, with Aegina and the mountains of Argolis, to Salamis. The Acropolis stands out boldly in the middle ground.

The building contains the library, the usual place of assembly for the school, a beautiful light room about thirty feet square, and beneath this a number of rooms for students, and in the basement conveniences for photographic work. Independent of the library wing is the main building, about fifty feet square, with a fine entrance hall and monumental staircase, the large drawing-room and the study, and an ample suite of living-rooms for the Director of the School. In the upper story there are two loggias for summer and winter use, and the flat roof affords upon occasion a delightful place for enjoying the view and the air.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL  
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1889.

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 'Οδὸς Ἀμαλίας 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, was ready for occupation early in 1888.

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 more than 1,600 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. 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, while an Annual Director also will be sent out each year by one of the Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) The School has been able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of 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.

OCTOBER, 1889.

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 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 who desire 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, of whom one is always the Director under whose supervision the thesis was prepared. If recommended for publication by this Committee, the thesis or report will be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. All work of excavation, of investigation, or of any other kind done by any student in connection with the School shall be regarded as done for the School and by the School, and shall be under the

supervision and control of the Director, who shall also, in conjunction with the Committee on Publications, supervise and control all publication of the results (including communications to public journals), giving full acknowledgment for work done by the student.

XI. 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.

XII. 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.

1882-1889.

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.

Seventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1887-88, with the Report of Professor D'Ooge (Director in 1886-87) and that of Professor Merriam (Director in 1887-88). pp. 115.

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

Bulletin II. Memoir of Professor 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 Dr. 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:—

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 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. Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 344. Price \$2.25.

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. Published in 1888. 8vo. pp. 448. Price \$2.50.

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

### CONTENTS:—

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.

## CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO PROPOSE TO JOIN THE SCHOOL.

OCTOBER, 1889.

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).



Guhl and Koner: *Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.*  
 Baumeister: *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums.*  
 C. O. Müller: *Ancient Art and its Remains.*  
 Taine: *Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce.*

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.*  
 Boeckh-Fränkel: *Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener.*  
 K. F. Hermann: *Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten.*  
 Daremberg et Saglio: *Dictionnaire des Antiquités.*  
 Pottier et Reinach: *La Nécropole de Myrina.*  
 Beulé: *L'Art grec avant Périclès.*  
 Ruskin: *Aratra Pentelici.*

## ARCHITECTURE.

Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen.*  
 Von Reber: *History of Ancient Art* (translated by Clarke).

Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, 2d ed.  
 Michaelis: *Der Parthenon.*  
 Fergusson: *The Parthenon.*  
 Bohn: *Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen.*  
 Boutmy: *Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce.*  
 Papers of the Archæological Institute of America. *Report on the Investigations at Assos.*

## SCULPTURE.

Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: *History of Ancient Sculpture.*  
 A. S. Murray: *History of Greek Sculpture.*  
 Overbeck: *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik.*  
 Overbeck: *Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste.*  
 Waldstein: *Essays on the Art of Pheidias.*  
 Petersen: *Die Kunst des Pheidias.*  
 Collignon: *Phidias.*  
 Brunn: *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler.*  
 Heuzey: *Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre.*  
 Friedrichs-Wolters: *Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik.*  
 P. Paris: *La Sculpture Antique.*

## VASES.

Rayet et Collignon: *Histoire de la Céramique grecque.*  
 Dumont et Chaplain: *Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre.*  
 Furtwängler und Loeschke: *Mykenische Vasen.*  
 Birch: *History of Ancient Pottery.*  
 Von Rohden: *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler.*  
 Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium (Berlin).*  
 Klein: *Euphronios.*  
 Klein: *Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen.*

## COINS.

Percy Gardner: *Types of Greek Coins.*  
 Head: *Historia Numorum.*

*Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum.*

## EPIGRAPHY.

Roberts: *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy.*  
 Dittenberger: *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum.*  
 Kirchhoff: *Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets.*  
 Hicks: *Greek Historical Inscriptions.*  
 S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque.*  
 Hinrichs: *Griechische Epigraphik*, in Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I.  
 Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum.*  
 Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften.*  
 Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften.*  
 G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik.*  
 Roehl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae.*  
 Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum.  
 Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum.  
 Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer.*  
 Reinach: *Conseils au Voyageur archéologue en Grèce.*

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Baedeker: *Greece* (latest edition).  
 Guides Joanne: *Athènes et ses environs* (latest edition).  
 Curtius und Kaupert: *Atlas von Athen.*  
 Curtius und Kaupert: *Karten von Attika* (erläuternder Text).  
 Bursian: *Geographie von Griechenland.*  
 Tozer: *Geography of Greece.*  
 Lolling: *Topographie von Griechenland*, in Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. III.



- Leake: Travels in Northern Greece.  
 Leake: Topography of Athens.  
 Leake: Travels in the Morea.  
 E. Curtius: Peloponnesos.  
 Jahn-Michaelis: Pausaniae descriptio arcis Athenarum, 1880.  
 Wachsmuth: Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum.  
 Hertzberg: Athen.  
 Dyer: Ancient Athens.  
 Burnouf: La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes.  
 Bötticher: Die Akropolis von Athen.  
 Bötticher: Olympia.  
 Pomtow: Beiträge zur Topographie von Delphi.  
 (Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Greece.)

## MYTHOLOGY.

- Preller: Griechische Mythologie.  
 Roscher: Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie.  
 Seemann: Mythologie der Griechen und Römer.  
 Collignon: Mythologie figurée de la Grèce.  
 Decharme: Mythologie de la Grèce antique.  
 Welcker: Griechische Götterlehre.  
 (Burnouf: La Légende athénienne.)  
 (Ruskin: Queen of the Air.)

## PERIODICALS.

- Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique.  
 Mittheilungen des deutschen Archæologischen Instituts.  
 Jahrbuch des deutschen Archæologischen Instituts.  
 American Journal of Archæology.  
 Journal of Hellenic Studies.  
 Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική.  
 Πρακτικὰ τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.  
 Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν.  
 Archæologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich.  
 Revue Archéologique.  
 Gazette Archéologique.

## MODERN GREEK.

- Vincent and Dickson: Handbook to Modern Greek.  
 Contopoulos: Modern Greek and English Lexicon.  
 Jannarakis: Neugriechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.

## 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 \$65 (second class), including ordinary 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. Quarantined ports are to be avoided if possible, as the delay on landing from them is tedious and costly.

The quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The routes through the Gulf of Corinth and around Peloponnesus are very attractive in good weather.

It is not advisable to attempt to sail directly from New York to the Piræus 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, takes 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 \$5.50 per week and upward. A limited number of students may have rooms, without board, in the new School building. 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 more than sixteen 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.