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Archæological Institute of America.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

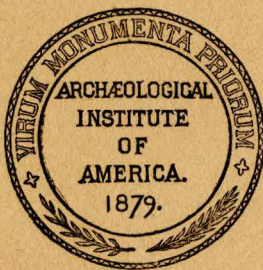
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1889-90.

With the Reports of

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH.D., LITT.D., L.H.D., *Director*,
AND

S. STANHOPE ORRIS, PH.D., L.H.D., *Annual Director*.



CAMBRIDGE:

JOHN WILSON AND SON.

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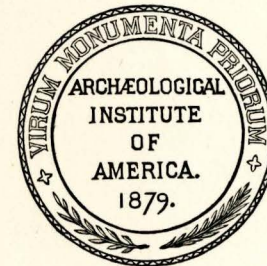
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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

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1889-90.

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* Died April 16, 1890.

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1889-90.

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CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

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* Died December 5, 1889.

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1882-1883.

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1883-1884.

Director: LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph. D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek
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1884-1885.

Director: JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL. D., Seney Professor
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1885-1886.

Director: FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph. D., Professor of Classical
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Director: MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek in
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1887-1888.

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1888-1889.

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Annual Director: FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL, Ph. D., Instructor in
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1889-1890.

Director: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director: S. STANHOPE ORRIS, Ph. D., L. H. D., Ewing Pro-
fessor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of
New Jersey.

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1889-90.

ADELBERT COLLEGE OF WESTERN	TRINITY COLLEGE.
RESERVE UNIVERSITY.	UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW
	YORK.
AMHERST COLLEGE.	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
BROWN UNIVERSITY.	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.	VASSAR COLLEGE.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.	WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.	WELLESLEY COLLEGE.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.	WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.	YALE UNIVERSITY.
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.	

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 WILLIAM M. SLOANE.
 JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

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 WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.
 CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Students.*

LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83),†
 Associate Professor in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84),
 Professor in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89),
 Student in the University of Leipzig.

N. E. CROSBY (1886-87),
 Instructor in the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

JOHN M. CROW (1882-83),
 Professor in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.

WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87),
 Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88),
 Instructor in Columbia College, New York City.

THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85),
 Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.

A. F. FLEET (1887-88),
 Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Missouri.

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83),
 Professor in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86),
 Instructor in the Parish School, Boston, Mass.

W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90),
 Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),†
 Instructor in the Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio.

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.

* The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name. Italics indicate students of the year 1889-90.

† Not present during the entire year.

MISS EMILY NORCROSS, (1888-89),
Instructor in Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

MISS ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86),
865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.

DANIEL QUINN (1887-89),
Professor in Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89),
Assistant Professor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87),
Professor in Parsons College, Garfield, Iowa.

JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.

PAUL SHOREY (1882-83),
Associate Professor in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MISS EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89),
Instructor at Science Hill, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83),
Professor in the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83),
Tutor in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88),
Professor in Alleghany Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pa.

S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88),
Architect, New York City.

HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-90).†

JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83),
Professor in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

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.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

To the Council of the Archaeological 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, 1889, to October 1, 1890; and also the Reports of the Director, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor S. Stanhope Orris.

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

W. Irving Hunt, A. B. Yale, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale.

John P. Shelley, A. B. Findlay.

Henry S. Washington, A. M. Yale.

Of these, Mr. Washington had also been connected with the School during the previous year.

Mr. John F. Gray, Harvard, Mr. Herbert D. Hale, A. B. Harvard, of the École des Beaux Arts of Paris,

and Mr. Charles W. Washington, A. B. Yale, were admitted as Special Students of the School.

The number of students was smaller than had been expected, three who had planned to spend the year in Athens being recalled to America by unlooked for events. During part of the year Mr. Hunt and Mr. Shelley only were in residence.

Three members of the Managing Committee were in Greece in the spring of 1890, — Professor Goodwin, Professor Perrin, and Professor Ware, — besides the Rev. Professor Brooks of the University of Minnesota, Professor Hoffman of the Indiana State University, and some other American scholars.

The visit of Professor Ware was of especial importance for the School. Many details of the School building required the attention of a skilled architect, and the grounds about it remained in nearly the same unkempt condition as before the house was erected. Grading needed to be done, a fence or wall to be raised, trees and shrubs to be planted, and grass to be sown. The Committee authorized the expenditure, under Professor Ware's direction, of \$1,250 for furniture and the improvement of the house and grounds, in addition to a special gift for this purpose of \$250 by Professor Farnam of Yale. With unselfish devotion to the cause, Professor Ware remained in Athens until June 17, superintending this work. Aided by Miss Ware and Mrs. Goodwin, he afterward selected in Germany and England articles necessary or convenient

for the furnishing of the building. Arrangements have been made for the beautifying of the grounds of the School. All vegetation prospers in Athens with the aid of irrigation, and fortunately the aqueduct built from Mount Pentelicus by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius passes the very door of the School and furnishes an abundant supply of water at a moderate cost. So we trust that the exterior of the School building will soon be as attractive as the interior.

Professor Orris reached Athens in August, 1889, as will be seen from his Report, and from that time was ready to extend the hospitalities and opportunities of the School to all who were prepared to enjoy and improve them.

Dr. Waldstein arrived at Athens on December 29, 1889, and immediately assumed the conduct of the School.

A brief account of the excavations of the School during the year is given in the Report of the Director. The expense of these excavations was defrayed by special gifts. The appropriation of \$500 by the Council of the Archæological Institute remains untouched, to be used during the coming year, together with the like appropriation of May, 1890.

We have been in a state of suspense with regard to obtaining the right to excavate on the site of Delphi. The situation remains "critical, but not hopeless." Perhaps before these words are printed the decision will have been made.

Two members of the Managing Committee have died during the year.

General Francis W. Palfrey, an honored soldier and man of letters, one of the original members of the Committee, died at Cannes, December 5, 1889, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Professor Richard H. Mather, D. D., after a service of more than thirty years as instructor in Greek at Amherst College, died on April 16, 1890, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He entered the Committee as the successor of Professor Tyler, in May, 1888.

Professor Henry Gibbons of Amherst College has been elected a member of the Committee, to succeed Professor Mather as a representative of Amherst College.

Professor A. F. Fleet, LL. D., of the University of Missouri, has resigned his membership of the Committee, since he leaves his professorial chair to become Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, in whose beautiful library the original project for the organization of the School at Athens took practical form, had been from the first a member of the Managing Committee, *ex officio*, as President of the Archæological Institute of America. On his resignation of the Presidency of the Institute, in May, 1890, he was made a regular member of the Committee by election.

President Seth Low of Columbia College became a

member of the Committee, *ex officio*, on his election, in May, 1890, to the Presidency of the Archæological Institute of America.

Provost William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, resigned his place on the Committee at the November meeting of 1889. Professor William A. Lamberton was then elected to succeed him as representative of the University of Pennsylvania.

No volume of Papers has been issued by the School during the past year. Several valuable papers, however, have been published in "The American Journal of Archæology" by the Directors and members of the School, — on the discoveries at Icaria, Anthedon, Plataea, Thisbe, etc., and the excavations at Sicyon and Stamata, — and the Committee on Publications expect to collect and publish a volume of Papers in the course of 1891. Otto Harrassowitz of Leipzig has been appointed the German agent for the publications of the School.

Professor Rufus B. Richardson, Ph. D., of Dartmouth College, has been unanimously elected Annual Director of the School for the year 1890-91.

The financial condition of the School is as satisfactory as it well can be before the permanent endowment is completed. More than \$46,000 of this endowment is now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Trustees. The income from the endowment for the year 1889-90 was about \$1,100; it will be nearly

twice that sum during the next year. The sum of \$800 has been paid this year toward the building debt, which is at present about \$2,400. A special appropriation, as above noted, of \$1,250 was made for the improvement of the house and grounds at Athens. In view of these extraordinary expenses, we take great satisfaction in reporting that (as in every previous year of its history) the treasury of the School still has a small balance in its favor at the close of the year.

At the organization of the School, in 1881, most of the Colleges and Universities which united in its support did so with the expectation that before ten years had elapsed a sufficient permanent fund for the proper support of the School would be secured, and several pledges expire with the coming year. Therefore, the following circular was issued by the direction of the Committee.

The undersigned have been appointed, by the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, as a sub-committee to lay before the various Colleges and Universities which have contributed to the support of the School a brief statement of its present condition, and its prospective circumstances and needs, and to ascertain whether these Colleges and Universities will continue their support of the School.

At the time of the foundation of the School, most of the institutions that united in its establishment agreed to combine in its support for a term of ten years. It was believed that within that space of time the utility of the School might be demonstrated, and it was hoped that a sufficient fund might be obtained for its permanent support, so that annual contri-

butions might no longer be required. The expectation in regard to the worth and importance of the School for the promotion of the objects for which it was established has been fully satisfied, but the hope of securing a permanent fund has been only partially realized.

A beginning has been made, and a sum of between forty and fifty thousand dollars is now in the hands of the Trustees of the School, while subscriptions not yet paid may increase the amount before long to near sixty thousand dollars. It should be remembered that in addition to this amount a sum of not less than thirty thousand dollars has been expended upon the school building, erected upon the site which we owe to the gracious liberality of the Greek government.

The experience of the last few years has proved that the annual expense of maintaining the School, and of the publication of its papers, cannot be reduced much below five thousand dollars. This sum has been mainly provided by the yearly contributions of \$250 each of about twenty Colleges and Universities. Were these contributions to cease, the only means of support would be the income of the fund,—at present about two thousand dollars.

Such being the case, it is evident that the contributions hitherto made must in large part be continued, if the School is to be maintained.

But the present organization of the School is not altogether satisfactory, and, to render it so, a larger income is required. The present staff of the School consists of a Permanent Director, resident but a comparatively small part of the year at Athens, and an Annual Director, whose term of service is but for a single year of eight months. To secure continuity to its work and stability to its administration, a permanent resident officer, with the title, perhaps, of Secretary of the School, is required. For this post a man of practical ability as well as of learning must be had,—a man capable of conducting the daily affairs of the School, as well as of directing the

outdoor investigations and the indoor studies of the pupils. The salary attaching to this office should not be less than \$2,500.

The Managing Committee regard it as of great importance to the life of the School that such an officer should form part of its staff.

If the Colleges and Universities that have hitherto maintained the School will continue their annual contributions, the needed income for its support will be provided; the income from the fund may be applied to the salary of a Secretary, and the School thus strengthened will better than ever fulfil the end of its establishment.

We therefore beg you to inform us whether the Committee may rely upon the continuance of the annual contribution from ———, and we venture to urge upon you the importance of its continuance. While recognizing the effort that may be demanded to obtain the sum from year to year, we trust that you will be willing to make it. The School is no longer an experiment, and it is in the interests of learning that we appeal to you to assist in enabling the School to render the best service of which it is capable.

We request you to favor us with an early reply, addressed to Professor Norton, Cambridge.

C. E. NORTON.
JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.
O. M. FERNALD.
THOMAS D. SEYMOUR.

1 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

The replies to the above circular have, in general, been thoroughly satisfactory. In some cases, for special reasons, no assurance could be given. We have good grounds for expecting other institutions to unite with those which have been associated hitherto in the support of the School. The Committee would

be particularly glad to have scientific and other technical schools of a high grade brought into connection with the School at Athens. Architects, artists, and men of science generally, would find in Greece abundant material for profitable study. From the foundation of the School, its managers have held that all such students, not classical scholars only, are to be cordially welcomed under their broad programme of "Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities."

A special meeting of the Committee was held in Professor Norton's library, in Cambridge, on September 20, 1890, to meet the Director of the School, who by his other engagements is precluded from attending the regular meetings of the Committee.

In the last Report of the School, the generous gift of the iron staircase for the building of the School at Athens was credited, by error, to Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Norcross, instead of to Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell, of Centre Street, New York City.

The list of students, on pages 7 and 8 of this Report, shows that those who have been connected with the School in former years are now occupying important positions (principally as teachers) in the States of Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont. Two are dead. Three are studying in German Universities. The wide distribution of these scholars

indicates the wide influence of the School at Athens. It is self-evident that this influence and the importance of the School's work are not to be measured by the number of students in residence at Athens. The Committee look forward, however, with desire and confident expectation, to a considerable increase in the number of students. They trust that means will be secured to use to the full the opportunities for growth which are opened to the School.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
Oct. 1, 1890.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to submit the following Report of the work of the School for the period of the last year, during which I had active charge of its management.

I arrived at Athens on December 29, 1889, and devoted the first few days to the domestic arrangements of the School, which required considerable attention.

Owing to illness and to other unfavorable circumstances, I found that the number of students in attendance was reduced to two, Mr. W. I. Hunt, of Yale College, and Mr. J. P. Shelley, of Findlay College, Ohio. I soon admitted as a special student Mr. J. F. Gray, formerly a student of Harvard College, who came properly recommended, and I extended to the Rev. Professor Jabez Brooks the privileges of the School. With these, the students of the British School, and a number of American and other visitors interested in the subject, I began my lectures, giving three introductory lectures in the Library of the School, and continuing with peripatetic lectures in the different Museums. These lectures were con-

tinued during several weeks, though interrupted twice by attacks of the influenza, by which disease some of the students were affected. I also made arrangements with Mr. Gardner, so that my lectures were supplemented for the students by the lectures given before the British School. In addition, I gave an evening talk to the students on the Origin of Early Decoration, and was available for consultation at definite hours. Mr. Hunt was the only student who devoted himself to original work in the higher classical studies, and I advised him with regard to the writing of a paper on the Topography of the Battlefield of Plataea, and to some work on Attic Sepulchral Monuments.

Our formal opening meeting took place on January 17. At this meeting I delivered an opening address on the Mantinean Reliefs. I hope that this paper may soon be published in the American Journal of Archæology. The meeting may be considered an event in the history of the School; we were honored at it by the presence, not only of all the distinguished scholars at Athens, Greek and foreign, but also of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Greece. At the second meeting of the School, which was well attended, Mr. Hunt read his paper on the Topography of Plataea, and I read remarks on a newly discovered terra-cotta, which throws light on the central figures of the Parthenon frieze.

In the first week of February, we were joined by Mr. H. S. Washington, who had been a student of the School in the preceding year, and by Mr. C. M. Washington, both of Yale College. These gentlemen had agreed to assist in the expedition to Plataea, and I was especially glad to have the assistance of the former, who had already gained considerable experience in the work of excavating. I made Mr. C. M. Washington also a special student of the School. In the following week we were joined by Mr. H. D. Hale, formerly of Harvard College, and now a student of architecture at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, who had come at my special invitation to assist in the making of maps and plans of the site and of the excavations. He also was made a special student.

Meanwhile the weather, which had been particularly unfavorable during the whole season, did not improve, and we had to defer from day to day the beginning of our work at Plataea, which I had hoped to make in the middle of February. My own health did not admit of my leaving Athens during the bad weather. I finally gave way to the enthusiastic eagerness of Mr. Washington, and, having procured a complete outfit and ample provisions, he started with one of the servants on February 14. On February 19, he began digging with twenty-two men at the church where last year the Preamble to the Edict of Diocletian was found. He was soon joined by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Shelley, and subsequently by Messrs. Hale,

C. M. Washington, and Gray. During this time the party had to contend with great difficulties, the most trying of which was the severe weather, with snow and cold winds, in houses that were not even provided with glass windows; and I cannot sufficiently commend the enthusiastic perseverance of all concerned. I was much relieved in mind when, after a week, Mr. Gray, who had previously had an attack of influenza, returned with Messrs. C. M. Washington and Hale, not much the worse for his hardship. As soon as I had recovered from my illness, the second since my arrival in Athens, I started for Plataea with Mr. Hale and Mr. C. M. Washington, and remained there until we closed the work for this season, on March 12.

The exact measurements of all the city walls (more than two and a half miles in circumference) were taken by Messrs. Washington and Hale, assisted by Messrs. C. M. Washington and Shelley. A survey was made and a map drawn by Mr. Hale. This map will be published in our Report of the Excavations. The map illustrating the battlefield, designed by Messrs. Hale and Hunt to illustrate the paper of the latter on the topography of the battle, will also be published with the paper which it accompanies. Mr. Hale drew, moreover, the ground plans of all the churches at which we dug.

Our corps of workmen was increased to a number averaging forty men, with which for some time we dug at a promising site by the southeast wall, that

of a Byzantine church and monastery, which I thought might prove to have been an important entrance to the ancient city. Here Messrs. Hunt and Shelley came upon an interesting ancient aqueduct or drain, covered with large stones, light yellow in color, at a depth of 1.20 meters below the surface. Mr. Washington describes the stone as somewhat like *poros*, very soft when first found, but hardening on exposure. It is apparently a limestone containing gypsum and a small quantity of talc. These stones covered a trench cut through very solid soil, in which are laid the terra-cotta drain-tiles. These tiles were made of well baked red clay, like three sides of a rectangle, 0.60 meter long, 0.20 deep, and 0.15 wider (interior measurements), and about 0.03 thick. They were joined together end to end, not overlapping, by a gray cement very neatly applied. The channel has apparently a very gentle slope down toward the town, which is a confirmation of the supposition that it served as an aqueduct. Mr. Hunt and I explored the neighborhood for the possible source of water-supply, and there is some probability that he discovered this outside and to the south of the city wall, at a considerable distance from the point at which we found the tiles. The aqueduct runs under the city wall, and under the corner of the church, where a block was cut away obliquely to make room for the church wall. It is probable that the wall was the earliest, the aqueduct the next in date, and the larger church the latest.

Several inscriptions had already come to light; but we were much cheered when, in a grave below the east wall of the church, we found, used as covering-stones, two large inscriptions. The one proved to be another slab of the Diocletian Edict, giving in Greek the prices of textiles. This contains a large portion of the seventeenth chapter in Waddington's edition, with some interesting variations, as well as a column and a half of material hitherto unknown, constituting the beginning of this chapter that has been wanting. The other inscription records dedications on the part of women to some goddess (probably Demeter or Artemis), with many interesting female names.

We continued to dig upon various sites outside the city walls, hoping to gain some fixed point in discovering either the Temple of Demeter (in which we followed Mr. Hunt's suggestion) or the Temple of Hera. We did not succeed in establishing these points, though several objects of interest were discovered. It may be desirable to dig for a short time next season, at the place suggested by Mr. Hunt, for the Temple of Demeter, and at that where Mr. Washington worked, and where last year we discovered the Preamble to Diocletian's Edict. When this has been done, these explorative excavations may be considered as completed.

What seems to stand in the way of important discoveries of temples and statues at Plataea is the fact

of its importance in Byzantine and Frankish times. Our excavations have certainly made clear an historical fact which seems previously to have been overlooked; it had been supposed that, after the classical period, Plataea sank into oblivion and insignificance. Our excavations, together with the remains of numerous Byzantine and Frankish churches (there are over twelve in the neighborhood), certainly prove that in post-classical times the city was densely populated. People were probably attracted thither by the situation, which commands the Boeotian plain, and by the fortification, which must have remained standing. Unfortunately, the ancient materials were convenient for building the numerous houses and smaller walls; while, to produce the mortar abundantly used by the Byzantines, all the marble seems to have been burnt and ground for lime. It appears to me that Plataea must have been a centre of considerable activity in Roman times also.

The funds applied to the surveying and excavation, as well as to the outfit of the expedition, were provided from the generous contribution of Dr. Lamborn and the remainder of the amount collected by Mr. Wesley Harper.

We all returned to Athens on March 13.

Owing to the attack of Captain Bötticher on Dr. Schliemann's views with regard to the ruins at Hisarlik, in which he maintained that these ruins were not those of an ancient fortified city, but rather of a

necropolis for incineration, Drs. Schliemann and Dörpfeld invited an international conference to examine this subject on the spot, and both Dr. Schliemann and Dr. Dörpfeld left Greece early in March to continue the excavations. For America, the School and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington were called upon to send representatives; and, being authorized by your Chairman and invited by the Smithsonian Institution to represent you and it at this conference, I started for Hissarlik on March 26, and joined the body of representatives there assembled. The company included Messrs. Babin for the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Mr. Calvert, U. S. Consul at the Hellespont, Professor Von Duhn of Heidelberg, Dr. Grempler of Breslau, Hamdi Bey of the Museum of Constantinople, Dr. Humann (the excavator of Pergamon) of the Berlin Museum, Professor Virchow of Berlin, and myself. Our examination of the site and excavations, and our discussions, occupied about four days. The results were drawn up in a Report unanimously agreed upon, and signed by all. We carefully limited the questions to those which we thought such a conference could satisfactorily decide. We also examined the ruins and topography of Bunarbashi for the light they might throw upon Hissarlik. The official Report is in French; but, before I left, Professor Virchow and I drafted an English translation, which must be considered official, and which, therefore, I dare not correct in

the matter of style, although we could give but very little time to the drafting. The Report runs thus:—

"The undersigned, invited by Dr. Schliemann and Dr. Dörpfeld to visit the excavations of Hissarlik, have examined these ruins carefully, after having taken cognizance of certain articles by Captain Bötticher on the nature of these structures, especially of his *La Troie de Schliemann une Nécropole à Incinération*. The results of this examination are given in the following propositions.

"1. The ruins of Hissarlik are situated on the lowest spur of a chain of hills, running from east to west, projecting into the valley of the Scamander. This site, which dominates the view of the plain as well as of the entrance to the Hellespont, appears well adapted for the foundation of a fortified place.

"2. We have there seen walls, gates, and towers, forming fortified enclosures belonging to different periods.

"3. The enclosure of which the wall B (Troja, Pl. VII., and Ilios, Pl. VII.) forms a part, consists of a substructure of chalk stone, slanting outwards, upon which is erected a wall of sun-dried bricks. At some points of this brick wall even the stucco is preserved. Three towers have recently been discovered still showing the upper wall of brick; they are in the east, where the stone substructure is the lowest in height, and therefore there was least need of strengthening the wall by a buttress.

"4. The transverse cut made in the wall B opposite the large trench XZ showed that there were no corridors, the existence of which had been asserted. As to the walls of brick, the only instance which could be evoked in support of the theory of corridors are the two nearly adjoining walls near A and B. But these walls belong to distinct buildings.

"5. The hill of Hissarlik has never had the form of a 'terrace construction,' in which the terraces diminish as they

rise; but we have found that each superior stratum occupies a larger space than the one immediately below it.

"6. An examination of these strata has led to the following conclusions. In the lowest stratum only a few nearly parallel walls are preserved, nothing permitting us to infer that human bodies were found there. The second stratum, which is the most interesting, contains ruins of buildings of which the principal ones present an absolute analogy to the 'palaces' of Tiryns and Mycenae. The stratum immediately above this consists of smaller dwellings, superimposed one above the other, of which many contain large jars (*pithoi*).

"Finally, in the last stratum are the foundations of buildings belonging to the Græco-Roman period, and numerous fragments of architecture.

"7. In our presence, a large number of *pithoi* were unearthed *in situ*, in the third stratum. They were standing upright, singly or in groups, several containing large quantities of wheat, peas, and oleaginous seeds more or less carbonized, but no human bones, either incinerated or not. The surfaces of these *pithoi*, moreover, bore no evidence of having been subjected to extraordinary heat.

"8. To sum up, we declare that we have not found in any portion of these ruins any indices which point to incineration of human bodies. The traces of fire which are found in several strata come chiefly from conflagrations. The violence of fire in the second stratum was so great that the sun-dried bricks are in part baked, and even vitrified on the surface.

"Finally, we desire to affirm that the plans in the books 'Troja' and 'Ilios' are quite in harmony with the facts we have examined; and that we completely share the views expressed by Messrs. Niemann and Steffen in the Report of the Conference of December 1 to 6, 1889."

On the invitation of Hamdi Bey, I returned with him as his guest to Constantinople, to examine his

great discovery of sarcophagi from Sidon, and to advance the interests of our School. I left Constantinople for Athens on April 5, arriving on April 7, and, after making final arrangements at the School, the students all having started on tours or being engaged in independent work, I left Athens on April 12.

I may also mention, that while at Athens I served on a committee appointed by the Greek government to examine into the state of the Theseion, and to advise with regard to its proper preservation.

With regard to Delphi, I have to state that my first step was to come to a clear understanding concerning the French claim. I satisfied myself completely that it was right for us, under existing circumstances, to endeavor to acquire this great honor for our country and for our School. I first made quite clear to Count Montholon, the French Minister at Athens, the state of affairs with us, and informed him of my intention to use every effort to acquire the privilege for our School, expressing the hope that, seeing the propriety of our motives and the fairness of our proceedings, he would maintain friendly and courteous relations with the American School of Classical Studies. I take pleasure in saying that I have since experienced nothing but courteous and generous treatment at his hands, and that our relations with the French School have at no time been better. I had several interviews with the Prime

Minister, Mr. Tricoupis, on the subject, and received from him the promise that, if the necessary sum (between 430,000 and 450,000 drachmas) could be raised for the expropriation, the government would extend the period for us till the 1st of May, and thereafter till the autumn session of the Chamber. This promise is of course within the reasonable limits of the power which the government will be able to exert. We can only hope that within this interval the necessary amount will be raised.

In speaking of this branch of my work I take pleasure in making known to you the considerate and efficient help which, in every instance, I have received at the hands of our Minister, Colonel Loudon Snowden, who has shown himself a true and discreet friend of the School.

In looking back upon the work of the School during the past winter, I realize that, in spite of the unfavorable circumstances against which we had to contend, we have every reason to be gratified. I say this on the ground of assurances I have had from competent judges, such as my archæological colleagues, and from the visible evidences of appreciation which can arise only out of a belief in our usefulness.

I am glad to refer again to what I said last year with regard to the kind interest shown in the School by all the Greek authorities, to which I must add this year the emphatic manifestations of interest on the

part of his Majesty the King; and of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

As regards the recommendations which, on the ground of this year's experience, might be made, the greatest need of the School — a need which will naturally and necessarily be felt for some time before we can approach the full consummation of its power for good — is to be found in the really adequate preparation of our graduates at home, not only for higher archæological studies, but also for higher independent work in the philological and historical departments of classical learning. But of this our university teachers are fully aware, and all are doing their best to advance our university teaching so that it shall supply the want; while every year of efficient work on the part of the School will, it is hoped, react upon advanced teaching in America, and will, through the direct influence of former students of the School, lead to the better preparation of future students who shall be sent to Athens. The number of students, therefore, approaching adequacy of preparation in the more special work for which this School affords opportunity, will of necessity be limited for the immediate future. On the other hand, the encouragement of the general interest in classical antiquity, as it can best be furthered by such an institution at Athens, in those not specially prepared for higher archæological investigation, or not intending to pursue this as their chief vocation in life, has frequently been in-

sisted upon as an important aim of the School. And in this department much good work can be done; some has been done, and more, we may hope, will be done. For this purpose I beg you to use your efforts to bring the School still more directly into touch with the technical schools, the academies of architecture and of art, in our own country. The British School at Athens is thus immediately associated with such institutions in England, the French and German Institutes have long been similarly organized, and the advantage to their students has been amply proved. We are ready to welcome all students and lovers of classical literature, and also to tender our help and hospitality to architects and artists.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN,
Director.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL DIRECTOR.

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

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

After my arrival at Athens, in August, 1889, Messrs. J. C. Roe and W. A. Hammond, American students at Leipzig, the latter having taken degrees at Harvard and at Princeton, came to the School and enjoyed its advantages until the 1st of October.

After the middle of September, the Hon. Walker Fearn, Minister of the United States to Greece, was my guest for a period of six weeks, during which time the School received visits from all the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Athens, — the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Turkey, and Spain, — from Mr. Tricoupi, Prime Minister of Greece, from all the members of the Cabinet, from the Marshal of the Palace, and other high officers of the Court.

Of the students admitted by the Managing Committee, two were obliged to return to America after they were as far on their way as Paris. Of the rest, Messrs. Hunt and Shelley alone were present through-

out the year. Besides those regularly admitted, there were not a few who put themselves in connection with the School and studied along its lines. The first of these was our scholarly and gentlemanly Consul, Irving J. Manatt, Ph.D., LL.D., who took part in all our readings of classical authors, and added interest to all our exercises. Dr. Jabez Brooks, also, Professor of Greek in the University of Minnesota, was with us from December 1 until May, a diligent student of Modern Greek and of the topography and ancient ruins of Athens. F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Concord, Professor Perrin of Adelbert College, Professor Hoffman of the University of Indiana, Professor Innis of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. W. C. Collar, Master of the Roxbury Latin School, were with us, using our library and making extensive tours as students of the topography and antiquities of Greece. President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University (with his family), and many other distinguished Americans who were making the tour of Europe and the East, visited the School. Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann and the Prince of Wales, also, were among our visitors. I need scarcely say that all who visited us in the course of the year expressed interest in the aims of the School, and admiration for its building. The building, indeed, will always stand as a magnificent monument of the architectural skill and exquisite taste of its designer, Professor Ware of Columbia College. Beautiful in itself, it is beautiful also in its situation, commanding a full view of Penteli-

cus on the north, of Hymettus on the east, of the Aegean Sea and the mountains of Peloponnesus on the south, and of the olive groves and Mount Aegaleos on the west.

In our work, we followed, as far as time and opportunity permitted, in the track of previous Annual Directors. It is due to Mr. Hunt to say, that, besides studying Pausanias on Attica, and reading the Agamemnon of Aeschylus, he read the whole of Herodotus and Thucydides, and made himself familiar with the museums and the topography and monuments of Athens. Mr. Shelley devoted himself chiefly to the study of Modern Greek, but studied also the topography and antiquities of Athens. In April, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Shelley went on extensive tours, visiting many points in Central Greece.

After Professor Perrin's return from Troy, where he chanted the Iliad to the winds and the sea, I made a tour with him and Mr. Sanborn to Delphi, going by way of Corinth and the Gulf, and returning by way of Arachova, Lebadea, and Thebes.

The library received gifts of books from Professor Hatzidakis, Mr. Cope Whitehouse, Mr. H. S. Washington, Mr. Sanborn, Miss E. Dawes, Professor Goodwin, and Miss M. Carey Thomas: in all, sixteen volumes.

Before leaving the School I devoted seven days exclusively to the interests of the library, and saw to it that the books and periodicals were all in their proper places; that books which had been sent by

Messrs. Beck and Wilberg for examination, were returned, and not charged to the School; and that the book bills, after being corrected, were paid and receipted. To the careful index of the library which was made by Dr. Tarbell, I added an index of the periodicals.

In the course of the year I received a number of letters, principally from students of colleges, making inquiry in regard to the nature of the work of the School. In particular, the question was asked whether it is contemplated in the "Regulations of the School," that the study of classical literature shall be restricted and subordinated to archæological ends, or whether, if the student desire it, purely classical study may be pursued without such restriction and subordination. I presume that Dr. D'Ooge expresses the mind of the Managing Committee in relation to this question when he says, in his brilliant Report for 1887-88, that "the character and aims of the student must to a large extent determine the nature of the work of the School."

Most of those who have been connected with the School are now engaged as teachers in our higher institutions of learning; and it is probable that the majority of those who may be connected with it in the future will study with a view to the same profession. For this class of students I would unite with previous Directors in emphasizing the importance of a mastery of Modern Greek, and a thorough study of

the topography and antiquities of Greece. For such is the correlation between topography and civilization, that without the fullest knowledge of the former we cannot have the highest appreciation of the latter. Moreover, as no description of a place, however full and vivid, can give the lively and accurate impressions which we receive through the eye in the place itself, so we cannot have an adequate appreciation of the civilization, literature, and history of a people without studying the topography of their country in the country itself. And if but two or three students return annually from Athens, with a thorough knowledge of the topography and antiquities of Greece, and of Modern Greek, to engage in teaching the ancient language in such a spirit, and by such methods that it shall become in the minds of the young men whom they instruct, not a mere burden ready to drop off or be thrown off, but part of their individual being, a source of life and strength, giving the faculty of finding perpetual delight in the history of that literature to which all civilization owes so much, then the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will deserve the gratitude of all our academic institutions, and of all men who prize above external advantages "that purification of the intellectual eye which gives us to contemplate the infinite wealth of the mental world."

S. STANHOPE ORRIS,

Annual Director for 1889-90.

VIII.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1889-90.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Paid Director : —		Balance from Account VII. (1888-89)	
Salary	\$2,500.00	Subscriptions for 1889-90 : —	\$234.84
For service	192.00	From Yale University	\$250.00
For Library	155.00	“ Wellesley College	250.00
Fuel, lights, water, etc.	130.17	“ College of New Jersey	250.00
		“ Johns Hopkins University	250.00
House, grounds, and furniture	\$2,975.17	“ Vassar College	250.00
Toward the building debt	1,280.00	“ Michigan University	200.00
Electrotyping and drawings	800.00	“ Williams College	250.00
Eighth Report : —	220.44	“ Harvard University	265.00
Illustrations	\$30.00	“ Columbia College	250.00
Printing	244.31	“ Cornell University	250.00
Secretary's expenses and printing	274.31	“ Adelbert College of Western	250.00
	19.23	“ Reserve University	250.00
		“ Brown University	250.00
		“ Amherst College	250.00
		“ University of Missouri	250.00
		“ Wesleyan University	250.00
		“ Dartmouth College	250.00
Balance of income over expenses, carried to	\$5,569.15		
account of 1890-91	3.45		
	\$5,572.60	Interest from endowment	3,965.00
		From sale of publications	1,099.95
		“ Archaeological Institute, toward print-	128.81
		ing of Eighth Report	144.00
			\$5,572.60

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1890.

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, 1890.

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, 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.

XIII. 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School shall be sent to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School, who at his convenience shall transmit them to the Committee on Publications.

2. In preparing the manuscript for such articles, a comparatively light quality of paper shall be used, of convenient size; the paper for any one article shall be of one size; a margin of two or three inches in width shall be kept at the left. The writing shall be clear and distinct, in particular for all quotations and references. Especial care must be taken in writing Greek, that the printer may not confound similar letters, and the accents shall be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references shall be particularly verified by the author, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

XIV. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, without being submitted to the Director in charge of the School, and authorized by him.

XV. At least two careful squeezes shall be taken as soon as possible of every inscription discovered by the School, — one to be sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other to be deposited in the Library of the School.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1882-1890.

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.

Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1888-89, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Dr. Tarbell. pp. 53.

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, 1890.

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.*

Hübner: *Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft.*
 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.*
 Smith: *Dictionary of Antiquities* (third edition).
 K. F. Hermann: *Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten.*
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Durm: *Die Baukunst der Griechen.*
 Von Reber: *History of Ancient Art* (translated by Clarke).

Penrose: *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, 2d ed.
 Michaelis: *Der Parthenon.*
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 Bohn: *Die Propylæen der Akropolis zu Athen.*
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 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.*

Brunn: *Geschichte der griechischen Künstler.*
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 Waldstein: *Essays on the Art of Pheidias.*
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 Heuzey: *Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre.*
 P. Paris: *La Sculpture Antique.*

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Rayet et Collignon: *Histoire de la Céramique grecque.*
 Dumont et Chaplain: *Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre.*
 Furtwängler und Loeschcke: *Mykenische Vasen.*
 Birch: *History of Ancient Pottery.*
 Von Rohden: *Vasenkunde*, in *Baumeister's Denkmäler.*
 Furtwängler: *Vasensammlung im Antiquarium* (Berlin).
 Klein: *Euphronios.*
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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.*
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 Cauer: *Deiectus Inscriptionum Graecarum.*
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 Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften.*
 G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik.*
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 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).
 Verrall and Harrison: *Mythology and Monuments of Athens.*
 Bursian: *Geographie von Griechenland.*
 Tozer: *Geography of Greece.*
 Lolling: *Topographie von Griechenland*, in *Müller's Handbuch*, Vol. III.

- Leake: Travels in Northern Greece.
 Leake: Topography of Athens.
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 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.
 Πρακτικά 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.

