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Archæological Institute of America.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

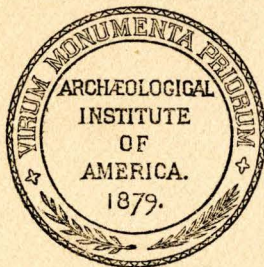
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL  
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1890-91.

With the Reports of

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

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, PH.D., *Annual Director*.



CAMBRIDGE:

JOHN WILSON AND SON.

University Press.

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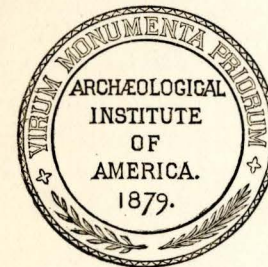
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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
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 WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.  
 CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

\* Died August 12, 1891.

## Students.\*

LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83),†  
 Associate Professor in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84),  
 Professor in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.  
 CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-).  
 CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89),  
 Student in the University of Leipzig.  
 N. E. CROSBY (1886-87),  
 Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.  
 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.  
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 Professor in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.  
 JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91).  
 HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86),  
 Professor in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.  
 W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90),  
 Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
 GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),†  
 Instructor in the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.  
 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.

\* The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.  
 Italics indicate students of the year 1890-91

† Not present during the entire year.



- WALTER MILLER (1885-86),  
Professor in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87),  
Professor in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS, (1888-89),  
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865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
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Student in the University of Munich.
- DANIEL QUINN (1887-89),  
Professor in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89),  
Assistant Professor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87),  
Professor in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- 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.
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Instructor at Science Hill, Shelbyville, Kentucky.
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Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
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Professor in Alleghany Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pa.
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Architect, New York City.
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Professor in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
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Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
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Professor in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

## TENTH 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, 1890, to October 1, 1891; and also the Reports of the Director, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Rufus B. Richardson, of Dartmouth College.

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

Carleton Lee Brownson, A. B. Yale, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale.

Andrew Fossum, Ph. D. Johns Hopkins.

John Wesley Gilbert, A. B. Brown.

John Pickard, A. B. Dartmouth.

In addition to these just named, Mr. Henry S. Washington, A. M. Yale, as in the two preceding years, spent part of the year in Greece in connection with the School.



Professor Drisler of Columbia College, Professor Farnam of Yale University, and Professor McLain of Wabash College, visited Athens and the School during the spring. Miss Harris, Miss Potter, and Mr. F. W. Goodrich of Wesleyan University were admitted to the ordinary privileges of the School.

The Reports of the Director and the Annual Director give an account of the regular work of the School. In addition to the lectures, the instruction, and the guidance of the officers of the School, our students as heretofore enjoyed the privilege of attending the meetings of the German Archæological Institute and the lectures of Dr. Dörpfeld, Mr. Penrose, and Dr. Ernest Gardner. The discourses of that veteran archæologist, Mr. Penrose, upon the Parthenon, were particularly enjoyed.

The School was honored at its first open meeting of the year by the presence of the King and Queen of Greece, and of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Sparta.

For the first time since the completion of its building, the School was favored with the presence of the wife of an Annual Director, and to Mrs. Richardson is due the renewal and extension of the social life of the School which was so delightful during some of its earlier years.

The sixth volume of the Papers of the School will contain detailed accounts of the excavations conducted by the School during the past year.

Dr. Waldstein's present Report gives the most important facts with regard to the excavations of 1891 at Eretria, under his own direction, assisted by Professor Richardson. The discoveries there are of moment in several respects. The "Philosopher's tomb," as it has been called, is interesting in itself, and will become far more so if it is proved to be the burial place of the great Aristotle. The theatre at Eretria presents several novelties, of which the most notable is the underground passage leading from the centre of the orchestra to the stage building. This seems to be intended for the use of actors who were to appear suddenly before the audience, like the Shade of Darius in the Persians of Æschylus, or to disappear suddenly, as the Chorus and Prometheus himself in the Prometheus of Æschylus.

On the discovery at Eretria of the subterranean passage from the orchestra to the greenroom, curiosity was awakened anew with regard to the similar passage in the theatre at Sicyon.<sup>1</sup> During this last summer, Mr. Earle, at the suggestion of Professor Merriam and under a special appropriation of the Archaeological Institute, conducted further investigations at Sicyon in order to determine the use of this passage (*ὑπόνομος*, as it has been styled). This seems to have been intended to serve both as a conduit for water and as a passage for actors.

<sup>1</sup> See the report by Mr. W. L. Earle, in the seventh volume of the American Journal of Archæology.



The excavations at Plataea were continued, under the care and at the expense of Mr. H. S. Washington, who has maintained his connection with the School for three years, and who took an active part in the excavations of the previous year. His fortunate discovery of the deme of Plothea in 1889 had whetted his appetite for developing "the science of the spade." He discovered this spring the remains of an ancient temple, — possibly that of Hera.

The Director of the School has secured from the Greek government the choice among several important and promising sites for exploration and excavation. This work of excavation is valuable for the School in several respects. It not only brings to the knowledge of the archæological world objects and information which may settle vexed questions, or at least help to give them definite settlement; it also provides stimulus to the members of the School, and (most important of all, perhaps) absolutely new archæological material to be examined and discussed. Nothing else could give so good training in independent research in this department. Owing to a misunderstanding, Dr. Waldstein did not use at Eretria the appropriation of one thousand dollars by the Archæological Institute for excavation; so at least that sum, and the Committee hope a still larger one, will be available for that work in the spring of 1892.

Soon after the publication of the Ninth Report, official information was received that the privilege of

excavating on the site of Delphi had been granted to the French. While we regret the loss of the opportunity, which seemed fairly within our reach, to bring to the light of day the remains of that distinguished seat of Greek religion, yet we wish our friendly rivals, the French, the highest success in their undertaking, and trust that the work may be speedily accomplished to the satisfaction of all who are interested in classical studies. The disposition of the Greek government toward our School remains most friendly, and we are again indebted to the Ephor General of Antiquities, Mr. Kabbadias, for many kindly offices. Simply for the training of our students in the most immediate future, the proffered sites of the Heræum, Sparta, and Messene may be nearly as valuable as Delphi would have been.

Professor William Carey Poland of Brown University was unanimously elected Annual Director of the School for the year 1891-92, and is just entering upon his duties, after visiting the principal Museums of Europe on his way to Greece. Professor Poland has gained distinction for his tact and general success in administration, and as a former student of archæology under Ernst Curtius, has paid special attention to departments of study which will be important and valuable in his work at Athens.

At the May meeting in Cambridge, the Committee adopted unanimously the following important resolution: —



## 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 submit to you the following statement as to the work of the School for the period of the last year during which I have had active charge of its management.

I arrived at Athens on December 16, and found the School in a very satisfactory state, owing to the zeal and tact of my colleague for this year, Professor Richardson. Of the work of the School during the period in which he was in charge you will have an account in his own Report. During the time in which I had the benefit of his co-operation, owing to his cordial spirit, our relations were throughout of the most friendly and pleasant character. Four regular students were attached to the School: Messrs. Brownson of Yale University, Fossum of Johns Hopkins University, Gilbert of Brown University, and Pickard of Dartmouth College. These proved themselves serious and enthusiastic students. Besides these regular students, several others, recommended to us in the proper way, took an active part in our work. Among these I may mention Mr. Goodrich,



of the Wesleyan University, while several women were regular attendants at all the lectures and exercises of the School. Toward the close of my stay at Athens, Mr. Washington, a former student, returned to Athens and joined us, and undertook work of which I shall have to say a few words in the course of this Report. There were also a number of visitors to whom it was an honor to us to extend hospitality. Among these I must mention Professor Drisler of Columbia College, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister at Paris.

The first days after my arrival were given chiefly to the work connected with our endeavors to obtain the concession to excavate Delphi. This question is now definitively settled in a manner known to you all,<sup>1</sup> and it cannot serve any purpose to dwell upon the details of what took place. It will suffice to say that owing to the applications which preceded the change of government in the autumn of last year, and to some delicate questions of policy which it would be impossible to enumerate, the ministry in power before the present one had not grasped with absolute clearness the interpretation which we were led to put upon the engagement to our School. As furthermore the French government had distinctly manifested its desire and intention to excavate Delphi several years ago, and a conditional engagement on the part of the Greek government had then been made to it,

<sup>1</sup> See *Revue des Études Grecques* for May and June, 1891, p. 189.

the present government thought it right to recognize the claim of France as prior to our own, and has accordingly bestowed this concession upon the French School at Athens. In the interests of science, and in generous feeling to our French colleagues, we wish them every success in this undertaking; and I am happy to say that the relations between the French School, under the present Director, M. Homolle, and your Directors and students, have never been more cordial.

I began my lectures in the Library of the School, as well as the peripatetic ones in the various Museums, on December 22, and continued them to the end of my stay, except when interrupted by the work of excavation or exploration. I left Greece on April 11. There were fourteen of these lectures. I was also available to the students for consultation in their work, and suggested to them a number of subjects for original papers. To this course of instruction were added less formal evening talks on archæological subjects, such as the difference between archaic and archaistic art. There were also evening meetings at which the students read papers. At one of these, Mr. Pickard gave a general account of the construction of Greek theatres, and Mr. Gilbert read his paper on "The City Demes of Attica."

Archæologists at Athens were much moved by the sudden death of Dr. Schliemann, and our School took an official part both in the ceremonies of his burial



and in the official recognition made of the services of this enthusiastic student of the Hellenic past. The opening meeting of the School, which took place on January 6, was a memorial meeting to Dr. Schliemann. At this meeting I gave some account of his archaeological work, and attempted to form an estimate of his services to archæology. This was followed by a paper on Damophon of Messene and the Sculptures from Lycosura, for which purpose the Greek authorities had kindly sent to the School casts from the colossal figures which have been recently discovered. Professor Richardson read his paper on the inscription which we found last year in our excavations at Plataea. Both these papers will be handed to you for publication. Besides the prominent archæologists, Greek and foreign, the students and Directors of the other Schools at Athens, and many other people of distinction, the School was honored on this occasion by the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Hellenes, and their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The second public meeting of the School was held on January 20, when Mr. Fossum read a paper on a Statuette in the National Museum of Athens and Eirene and Plutus, while I contributed papers on the following subjects: (1) Myron and Polyclethus, with regard to Pliny, N. H., xxiv. 19, *Primus hic multiplicasse veritatem*, etc. (2) An Account of a Visit to

Æniadæ in Acarnania. (3) Remarks on a Praxitelean Statue in the National Museum of Athens.

During my absence at Eretria, Professor Richardson read a paper on the Battlefields of Marathon and Thermopylæ, and Mr. Brownson one on the Poros Sculptures on the Acropolis, and their relation to Vase Painting.

The fourth public meeting took place on March 16, when I gave a Report on the Excavations at Eretria, and Professor Richardson reported on the work which had been done in the theatre there, and the inscriptions there found.

At the fifth public meeting, on March 27, I made a preliminary statement with regard to the supposed tomb of Aristotle at Eretria, Mr. Fossum reported on the stage-building at Eretria, and Mr. Pickard read his paper on Dionysus *ἐν Λίμναις*.

As regards excavations, I have pleasure in reporting an unusually successful campaign. Last summer the Ephor General of Antiquities, Mr. Kabbadias, granted us the site of Eretria in Eubœa. From the historical interest of the place, as well as from the appearance of numerous interesting articles in the Athenian market of antiquities, which could ultimately be traced to Eretria, this site appeared most desirable. On February 1, I left Athens for Eretria, having been preceded by a few days by Mr. Fossum, who, I may say at once, with great perseverance, remained at Eretria till we closed the excavations on



March 20. I began excavating within the modern town, where Mr. Condoyanni had kindly authorized me to dig on his property. This site soon proved devoid of promise; and so, having started Mr. Fossum at the theatre, I returned to my work in Athens. On February 18, I again left for Eretria, accompanied by Professor Richardson and Mr. Brownson. The weather being extremely unfavorable, we all had to suffer considerable hardship. On February 26, we were joined by Messrs. Pickard and Gilbert. It will be seen that the whole School had practically migrated to Eretria, and I was glad to be able to give all the regular students an opportunity of taking an active share in the work of excavation.

The work of excavation and exploration was distributed in the following manner. Mr. Fossum supervised the excavation of the very interesting and large *skene* of the theatre, while Mr. Brownson had charge of the work in the orchestra and *koilon*. Mr. Pickard, who had the energetic co-operation of Mr. Gilbert, undertook the survey and careful study of all the ancient walls of the city and acropolis, and will produce a plan and an account which I have no doubt will be of great topographical and historical value. One point, for instance, is definitively settled by our investigations, namely, that the older and the newer Eretria certainly occupy the same site. Professor Richardson undertook the department of epigraphy, and has promised to deal with the interesting light

thrown by our archæological investigations upon this important centre of the ancient Greek world.

We were in hopes of being able to discover the Temple of Amarynthian Artemis, which could not but supply important finds in art and epigraphy. But we have not yet been able to fix this site.

At the time, I was not aware of the grant of money for excavation which had been made by the Institute for this year and for the previous year. The money which I had at my disposal was the sum of five hundred dollars, which had been furnished to me by personal friends, and which I had kept over from two years ago. As the theatre of Eretria required a considerable amount of digging, and as the incidental expenses were comparatively high, I felt bound to deal very cautiously with the fund I had in hand. I did not feel justified in expending the limited School money on excavations of doubtful results; and as an offer was made me by a land-owner to dig over graves on his property, and I was desirous of studying the methods of ancient interment and finding some white *lekythoi*, of which fine specimens had previously been found at Eretria, I decided to carry on this part of the exploration on my own responsibility.

I have already alluded to the hardships we had to undergo owing to the inclemency of the weather, and I feel that the enthusiasm and perseverance of my fellow workers deserves special notice. When,



for instance, after three days of heavy snow, a foot and a half lying on the ground, our workmen refused to dig, and only three extra men could be found, Professor Richardson and the students volunteered to join in the actual work of digging on the site on which subsequently the "grave of Aristotle" was found, and did so with a vigor which astonished the natives.

It is of course too soon to make any attempt at giving an adequate account of the results of these excavations. But I may enumerate these results in a few words. The theatre proves to be one of singular interest, and will furnish, perhaps, important evidence bearing upon questions which now exercise the minds of specialists. But it would be quite premature to venture upon any conclusions from the evidence as yet available. It will even be a matter of considerable intricacy to decide upon the date of the theatre. A fragmentary inscription referring to it, found in digging at the *skene*, certainly appears to go back to the fourth century before Christ. But I think I may say now that there are traces of three distinct periods in the walls and construction of the *skene* alone.

In some ways, the theatre seems to present close analogy to those of Epidauros and the Amphiareion of Oropos. A very striking feature in the *skene* is the well preserved archway through the middle. Still more striking is an underground passage, with

steps leading down to it from the inside of the *logeion*, running toward the centre of the orchestra, where again steps lead up into the orchestra. This may be an important key to certain questions. Much light has already been gained, but we may hope that next year's work will produce still more. Meanwhile I venture to refer to the estimate I have heard expressed by Dr. Dörpfeld as to the great importance of the results of these excavations.

The graves investigated have yielded a comparatively rich harvest in objects of art and other antiquities,—among them articles of jewelry and some white *lekythoi* of singular perfection. These objects ought certainly to be published with adequate illustration. Great interest has naturally been manifested in the discovery of the tomb which, it has been conjectured, may have contained the remains of the philosopher Aristotle. It was my intention to sift this question carefully before venturing upon any announcement; but as the news had spread rapidly through the European and American press, and as I feared exaggerated accounts, I sent a letter to "The Nation," in which I endeavored to set forth the facts as soberly as possible. This letter has since been published; but as more or less accurate reports were still circulating throughout Europe, I thought it right to make use of an opportunity which offered itself, upon my return to London, to make another preliminary statement in the May number of "The Nine-



teenth Century." As a question of this kind is of so great interest to so large a number of people, I do not think it right to withhold information longer than necessary, and I shall endeavor to give wider publicity to the facts when I think that they are sufficiently confirmed. I may now state that the investigations I have since been able to make certainly do not run counter to the attribution of this tomb to the great philosopher, but tend rather to confirm it.

Professor Richardson and I returned to Athens on March 9, and I went again to Eretria on March 16 to make final investigations about this tomb, though no further evidence bearing on the main point had been forthcoming. I found, however, a marble statuette of great interest, which also I hope to publish in due course of time. I must add that Mr. Washington, with his wonted energy and enthusiasm, volunteered to continue the excavations at Plataea at his own expense, and started to do so in the month of April. I have since heard from him that, though he was not successful in finding any further traces of ancient buildings on the site of Church I. as shown on the plan, (see Volume V. of the Papers of the School,) he has come upon what proves to be a very interesting ancient building of *poros* stone, 37.55 meters long inside by 9.80 meters wide, surrounded by a wide platform detached from the building, built of huge blocks of *poros* stone and paved with coarse marble. These remains are on the terrace above the "votive

cutting" marked in the map of our excavation of last year. Mr. Washington also found here a number of bronze articles, parts of tools, fibulae, bracelets, etc., but no inscriptions. His full report will follow.

For next year we have the opportunity to undertake work on a very large scale. We shall have to complete the excavations at the theatre and about certain graves at Eretria, while I have succeeded in obtaining from the Greek government a concession (which will have to be confirmed by the Chamber) of the right to excavate for seven years on two sites to be chosen by me out of five which I suggested. In order to decide upon this choice, I left Athens on April 1, accompanied by Mr. Brownson, and examined the site of the Heræum of Argos and Argos itself, Tegea, Sparta, Messene, and Elis. I was told of difficulties which might arise in the expropriation of private property at Sparta, but I have convinced myself on the spot that these will not be serious; while, on the other hand, from the nature of the soil, as well as from the indications of what has already been found there, I am bound to consider Sparta one of the most hopeful sites in Greece. With regard to the other sites, the difficulty lies in choosing between Messene and Elis. Elis is *a priori* the most promising, but Messene seems from the configuration of the soil to be preferable. Near the village of Mavromati, within the city walls, it appears that the ancient Agora is well covered with a thick layer of soil



washed down by the stream from the hill of Ithome. Elis also looks well, but bears traces of frequent devastation. On the whole I find it difficult to decide between these two sites, one of which, certainly, we should choose. If I should ultimately succeed in gaining the concession, I propose to begin early next season to dig at Eretria and at the Heræum of Argos, where the excavations of Bursian and Rhangabé, many years ago, certainly require completion. Later in the season, Sparta should be tried, and either Messene or Elis. The students who have been with us this year seem so much roused by the interest of the work that three of them have already expressed their desire to return to it, and they will certainly be useful in taking charge of some parts of the excavations.

Finally, I can only hope, as regards the working of the School in Athens, that we may be as successful next year as we have been in the year just past.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,  
May 9, 1891.

## 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.

After spending a week in Corfu, I arrived in Athens on September 30. As the four students, Messrs. Brownson, Fossum, Gilbert, and Pickard, arrived at the same time, the work of the School commenced at once. During nearly the whole of October we went together every morning, visiting all the remains of ancient Athens, taking with us helpful books from the library, and, returning at noon, devoted the rest of the day to such supplementary reading and discussion as the various monuments invited. We held no set meetings in connection with this work, but out of it grew Mr. Pickard's paper on the Limnæ, and Mr. Gilbert's on the City Demes.

One feature of the School work made quite prominent this year has been the securing of an acquaintance with the soil of Greece outside of Athens. After two visits to Salamis, and a tour of three days to Marathon and Rhamnus, we made a long tour, mostly on foot, lasting ten days, including Acro-Corinth, Delphi, Amphissa, Thermopylæ, Elatea, Chæronea, Orchome-



nus, Lebadea, Thebes, Thespiæ, Leuctra, and Plataea. Besides this, with some members of the School, I have visited Phyle, Eleusis, and Sunium, as well as nearly every point of historical interest in Thessaly and Peloponnesus. Mr. Gilbert left Athens to study in Berlin, early in April; but the other students, together with the Annual Director, accompanied Dr. Dörpfeld on his tour with the members of the German Archæological Institute through Peloponnesus. This courtesy shown us by the head of the German Institute was but the culmination of his kindness in allowing us to attend all his lectures on the monuments of Athens, as he explained them on the spot. When the members of the School who have been in attendance this year come to speak on the geography of Greece, they will be sure to be interested themselves, and probably will succeed in interesting others.

As regards the literary side of our work, two books have been our constant companions, Pausanias and Herodotus. All the volumes of Pausanias in the library will probably need rebinding; and, as we often came to the discussion of Herodotus's battle topography, there are certain well worn pages in our copies of that author.

For a period of about six weeks before the arrival of Dr. Waldstein, on December 16, we had one exercise a week, of from two to three hours' duration, for the reading of classic authors. We read in this way, besides considerable portions of Herodotus, the Persians of Æschylus, and Plutarch's Pericles.

During the same period we had another exercise weekly in epigraphy, which we supplemented as far as time allowed by the study of inscriptions in Athens.

The arrival of Dr. Waldstein put a stop to these occupations, and under his guidance we devoted ourselves to the Museum of Sculpture. Of this he will speak himself. It may be mentioned, that we, in anticipation of this, had done very little work in the museums. Dr. Gardner, however, the Director of the British School, had kindly invited us to several lectures of his on vase-paintings, and subsequently had taken us through the collection of vases, illustrating by examples what he had already spoken of in the lectures.

During Dr. Gardner's absence of several months in the winter, we were privileged not only to have the veteran and venerable archæologist, Mr. Penrose, for our neighbor, but also to hear his talks on the Parthenon, which no man perhaps understands and loves better than he. The relations between the two neighbor schools, both socially and otherwise, have been a very pleasant element during the year.

Of the social side of the year in our delightful School building, perhaps it hardly becomes me to speak; but I may say that probably in no year since the establishment of the School have more of its friends presented themselves at its doors than in this year. The meeting and greeting of so many of them has been extremely pleasant. To mention names



would be to make invidious distinctions. It is not out of place, however, to speak of the kindness and genial presence of the American Minister, Mr. Snowden, who has been often with us. To the Consul and Vice Consul, Messrs. Manatt and McDowall, we are also indebted for friendly offices. Dr. Schliemann having now passed away, mention may be made of him as a friendly visitor, and of the fact that it was at his home first of all that my wife and I were entertained after our arrival in Athens. Last, but not least, Dr. and Mrs. Kalopothakes must be named as the same unwearied benefactors of the School that they have been in the past. To those who know what that means, this is praise enough.

Besides the four students in attendance during the whole year, Mr. F. W. Goodrich, of Wesleyan University, has lived in the School building during two periods of several weeks each, and has attended the public exercises held at that time. Miss Potter and Miss Harris also have attended all our public exercises, and have done considerable reading with the help of our library.

The additions to the library have been largely in the continuation of periodicals and serials already subscribed for. A considerable sum has been expended on binding. Very few books have been presented to the library this year. Among these may be mentioned: Lepsius, *Griechische Marmorstudien*, presented by the German Archæological Institute;

Sakellarius, *Tà Κυπριακά*, by Dr. Waldstein; J. R. Stuart, *Description of some Ancient Monuments of Lydia and Phrygia*; and Tozer, *Islands of the Ægean*, by Mr. H. S. Washington.

Of the excavations at Eretria in February and March, Dr. Waldstein will report, as they were under his personal direction. I paid especial attention to the inscriptions discovered, and to the walls and topography of Eretria.

I cannot speak too warmly of my pleasant association with Dr. Waldstein during the whole period of his presence in Greece. Nothing in the course of our intimate association in Athens and in the Eretrian campaign occurred to prevent me from looking back upon the year as having brought me into association with a delightful colleague.

I cannot help feeling that the year has been a successful one for the School. It was painful to watch the opportunity of excavating Delphi slipping from our grasp, but even what was done at Eretria was interesting and stimulating. It may be predicted with absolute certainty that our four students will go back in due time to America, if not trained archæologists, at least with an interest in the Greek lands, and the life and monuments of ancient Greece, which will make them infectious centres of interest wherever they pitch their tents.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON,  
*Annual Director for 1890-91.*



## NINTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1890-91.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Paid Director :—		Balance from Account VIII. (1889-90) . . .	
Salary . . . . .	\$2,500.00	Subscriptions for 1890-91 :—	\$3.45
For service . . . . .	125.39	From Yale University . . . . .	\$250.00
For Library . . . . .	312.60	“ Wellesley College . . . . .	250.00
Fuel, lights, water, etc. . . . .	103.25	“ Johns Hopkins University . . . . .	250.00
Photography . . . . .	45.21	“ Vassar College . . . . .	250.00
Postage, telegrams (Delphi), etc. . . . .	37.22	“ Columbia College . . . . .	250.00
		“ Michigan University . . . . .	200.00
House, grounds, and furniture . . . . .	\$3,123.67	“ Williams College . . . . .	250.00
Toward the building debt . . . . .	945.43	“ College of New Jersey . . . . .	250.00
Electrotyping . . . . .	600.00	“ Cornell University . . . . .	250.00
Ninth Report . . . . .	22.35	“ Brown University . . . . .	250.00
Committee's expenses . . . . .	208.93	“ Harvard University . . . . .	250.00
	30.00	“ Adelbert College of Western	
		Reserve University . . . . .	250.00
		“ Dartmouth College . . . . .	250.00
		“ Amherst College . . . . .	250.00
		“ Wesleyan University . . . . .	250.00
Balance of income over expenses, carried to	\$4,930.38		
account of 1891-92 . . . . .	936.44		
	\$5,866.82	Interest from endowment . . . . .	3,700.00
		From sale of publications . . . . .	1,988.51
		“ Archaeological Institute, toward expense	32.80
		of printing Ninth Report . . . . .	104.46
		“ rent of furniture . . . . .	37.60
			\$5,866.82

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1891.

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 Ὀδὸς 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, 1891.

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. Every member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a paper embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These papers, if approved by the Director, shall be sent to the Managing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If recommended for publication by the Committee on Publications also, the paper 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. 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.

XII.\* 1. All manuscripts, drawings, or photographs intended for publication in the Papers of the School, after approval by the Director, 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; 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 must 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 must be placed strictly above the proper vowels, as in printing. All quotations and references must be particularly verified by the author, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

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

XIII. 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.

XIV. 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.

\* Failure to comply with the provisions of Regulation XII. will be sufficient ground for the rejection of any paper.



# 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.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1889-90, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Orris. pp. 49.

Bulletin I. Report of Professor William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-84. 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, 1891.

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 Archaeology.  
 Burnouf: Mémoires sur l'Antiquité.  
 Boeckh-Fränkel: Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener.  
 Smith: Dictionary of Antiquities (third edition).  
 K. F. Hermann: Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten.  
 Daremberg et Saglio: Dictionnaire des Antiquités.  
 Pottier et Reinach: La Nécropole de Myrina.  
 Milchhöfer: Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland.  
 Beulé: L'Art grec avant Périclès.  
 Diehl: Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce.

## 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 Archaeological 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.  
 Friedrichs-Wolters: Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik.  
 Waldstein: Essays on the Art of Pheidias.  
 Petersen: Die Kunst des Pheidias.  
 Collignon: Phidias.  
 Heuzey: Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre.  
 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 Loeschcke: 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).  
 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.  
 Leake: Travels in the Morea.  
 E. Curtius: Peloponnesos.  
 Jahn-Michaelis: Pausaniæ 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.  
 Neumann und Partsch: Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland.

## 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.  
 Dyer: The Gods in Greece.  
 (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.



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