

*Secy of Man. Comm.*

Archæological Institute of America.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL  
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1892-93.

With the Reports of

FRANK B. TARBELL, PH.D., *Secretary,*

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, PH.D., LITT.D., L.H.D., *Professor of Art,*

AND

JAMES R. WHEELER, PH.D., *Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.*



CAMBRIDGE:

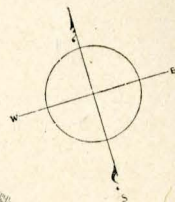
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1894.



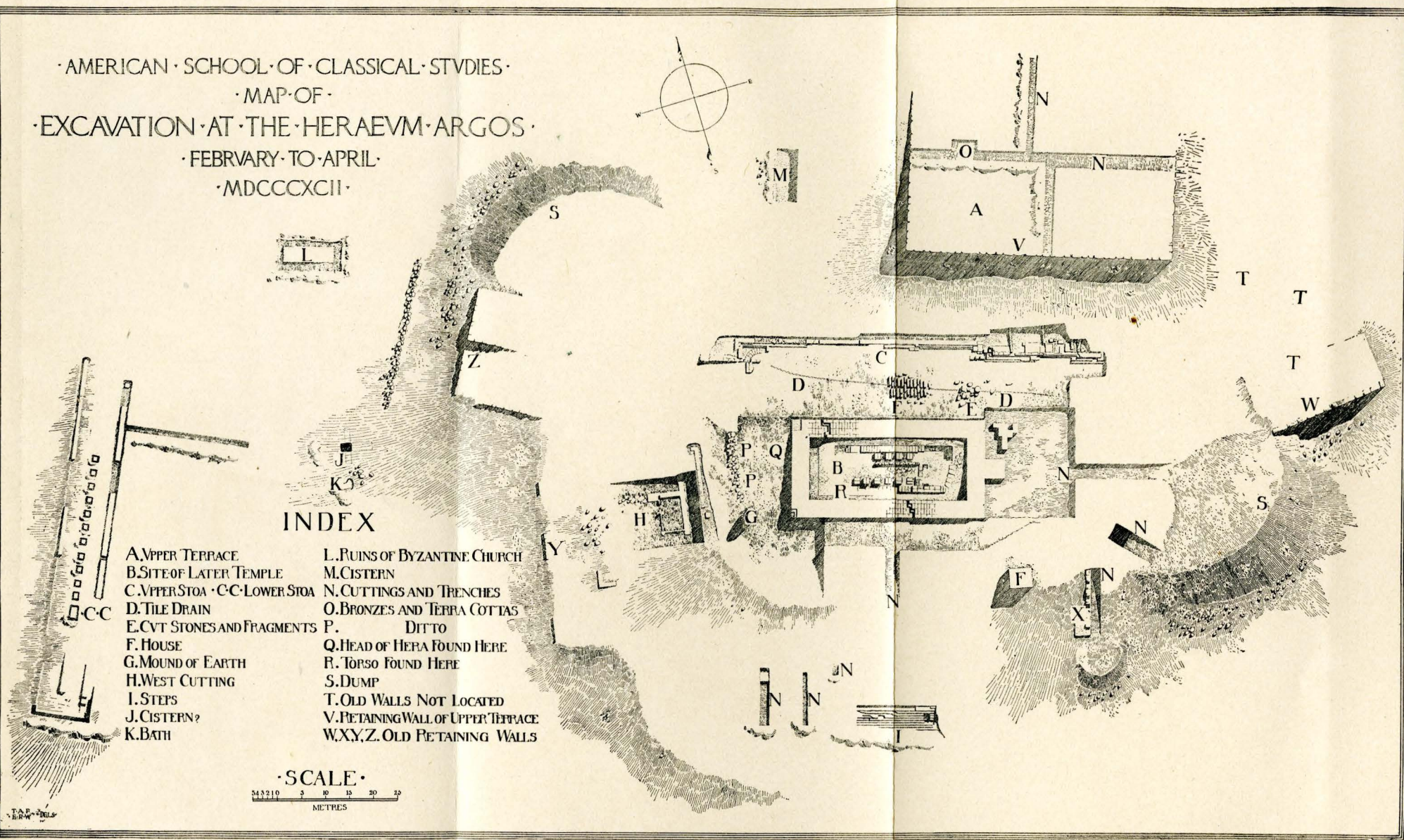
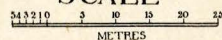
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 · FEBRVARY · TO · APRIL ·  
 · MDCCCXCII ·



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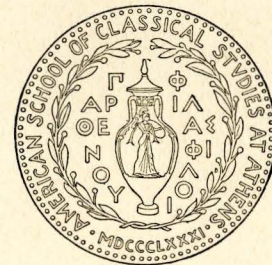
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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
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Professor in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
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Professor in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
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Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889),  
Assistant Professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
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Instruction of Women, 1890,  
Secretary of the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md.
- N. E. CROSBY (1886-87), A. B. (Columbia College, 1883), A. M. (Columbia College, 1885),  
Ph. D. (Princeton, 1893),  
Instructor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
- JOHN M. CROW (1882-83), A. B. (Waynesbury College), Ph. D. (Syracuse University),  
Professor in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died Sept. 28, 1890.
- WILLIAM LEE CUSHING (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1872), A. M. (Yale College, 1882),  
Head Master of the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890),  
Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883),  
Principal of Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me.
- MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889),  
Instructor in Greek, Barnard College, New York City.
- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881),  
Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL. D.,  
Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),  
Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),  
Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),  
Professor in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.

\* The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name. Italics indicate students of the year 1892-93.

† Not present during the entire year.

- HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885),  
10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),  
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
- GEORGE BENJAMIN HUSSEY (1887-88),† A. B. (Columbia College, 1884), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),  
Instructor in the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),  
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),  
Athens.
- JOSEPH MCKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883),  
Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89),† A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),  
Associate Professor in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- ALBERT MORTON LYTCHGOE (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),  
Almy Street, Providence, R. I.
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891),  
Instructor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),  
No. 119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
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Professor in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
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Professor in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
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Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley College, 1884),  
Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- RICHARD NORTON (1892- ), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892),  
Athens.
- JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884),  
Student in the University of Bonn.
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No. 865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.
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Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),  
Associate Professor in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- REV. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College),  
Professor in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),  
Professor in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.



- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),  
Professor in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),  
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
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Professor in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
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Professor in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
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Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
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University Extension Assistant Professor of History in the University of Chicago.
- S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE (1886-88), A. B. (Trinity College, 1883), Ph. B. (Columbia College, 1886),  
Architect, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-93),† A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),  
San Vio 725, Venice, Italy.
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Professor in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
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Professor in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
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Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

## TWELFTH 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, from October 1, 1892, to December 1, 1893; and also the Reports of the Secretary of the School, Professor F. B. Tarbell; of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein; and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Professor James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, for the year 1892-93.

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

Miss Mary Hyde Buckingham, Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women (1890).

John Edward Dinsmore, A. B. Bowdoin College (1883).

Albert Morton Lythgoe, A. B. Harvard University (1892).

Clarence Linton Meader, A. B. University of Michigan (1891).

Richard Norton, A. B. Harvard University (1892).

James Morton Paton, A. B. Harvard University (1884).



In addition to the foregoing, four others have been closely identified with the School for periods of from seven weeks to three months, viz.:—

Professor W. E. Waters, Ph. D. (Yale, 1887), of the University of Cincinnati.

Professor Demarchus C. Brown, of Butler University, Indiana.

Mr. C. K. Stevenborg, A. B. University of Missouri.

Miss M. C. Welles, A. B. Smith College.

Professor Tarbell, in his Report as Secretary, names several others of our countrymen who profited by the exercises and library of the School. Among these were two former students of the School,—Professor Quinn, of the Catholic University of America, and Dr. N. E. Crosby, of the College of New Jersey.

As in the four preceding years, Dr. Henry S. Washington (A. B. Yale, 1886) returned to Greece in order to take part in the work of excavation, and Dr. Waldstein's Report expresses his high appreciation of the value of his services.

Professor Tarbell in going to Athens in the autumn of 1892, as the chief executive officer of the School, assumed duties which were familiar to him from his service as Annual Director during the year 1888-89. His administration in this last academic year has been careful and exact, and his assistance and guidance of the students able and learned, as before.

Dr. Waldstein returned to Greece early in March last. His energies this year as Professor of Art were

devoted chiefly to the direction of the important excavations at the Argive Heræum, of which he gives an account in his accompanying Report. The discoveries were more numerous and important than had been anticipated. In particular, the magnitude of the undertaking had been underestimated, and the excavations which remain for the third campaign at the Heræum are as full of promise as those of former years. Three of Dr. Waldstein's former helpers in this work—Dr. Henry S. Washington, Mr. Thomas A. Fox, and Mr. Richard Norton—are to assist him in its completion, in the spring of 1894.

Professor James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, as was stated in the Eleventh Report of the School, kindly accepted his election as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1892-93,—when Professor White, who had been expected to fill the position, was unavoidably detained in this country,—and he sailed for Greece in November, 1892. He is the first of the former students of the School to return as one of its officers. His former life and studies in Greece gave him a distinct appreciation of the needs of the members of the School, as well as of the best manner of satisfying them.

The eleventh year of the School, 1892-93, is the first in which it has had the full equipment of its new constitution,—Secretary or Director, Professor of Art, and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.



The increase of forces strengthens the influence of the School, and enables it to render more efficient help and instruction to its students, without interfering with the freedom and individuality of the studies of each person.

Professor Richardson, the new Director of the School, and Professor White, of Harvard, the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1893-94, reached Athens just after October 1, 1893, in spite of detentions on account of illness and by quarantine.

Dr. Waldstein arrived at Athens in December, and at once entered upon his duties as Professor of Art, — both lecturing and also directing the students in the preparation for careful examination and study of the archæological objects found at the Argive Heræum. This precious material is carefully preserved in the Central Museum at Athens, and suitable rooms there have been assigned for this work of the School.

Eight students have been in residence in Athens during the autumn of 1893. Others interested in classical archæology are expected to reach Greece later in the academic year.

Bryn Mawr College has accepted an invitation to join in the support of the School.

The following scholars have been elected members of the Managing Committee: Professor Charles D. Adams of Dartmouth College, Professor Abraham L. Fuller of the Adelbert College of Western Reserve

University (on the removal of Professor Perrin to Yale), Professor Herbert Weir Smyth of Bryn Mawr College, and Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett of Amherst College.

Professor Francis Brown, who, although diligently occupied and highly distinguished in another department of study, has rendered efficient aid and counsel to the School, resigned his membership of the Committee, and his resignation was accepted with regret.

At the last November meeting of our Committee, Professor Merriam resigned his office as Chairman of the Committee on Publications, to which he was elected in November, 1887. Professor Perrin was elected to succeed him, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee was made a member of the same Committee. The Committee recognize and desire to record their appreciation of the laborious, perplexing, and important services which Professor Merriam has rendered in this capacity, and they regret his resignation.

Professor Perrin, as Chairman of the Committee on Publications, was authorized and requested to form a collection of lantern slides which can be used advantageously for illustrating lectures on the scenery of Greece, the topography and monuments of Athens and other important sites, Greek sculpture and architecture, and recent excavations. The Committee believe that such a collection, kept on deposit at some central place and lent for a nominal sum to those who



wish to create or maintain public interest in classical archæology, will be of great service both to the School and to the studies which it represents. The Committee hope also that many collections of slides already existing in various places may be made to supplement one another, and that some rare illustrations may be brought into wider usefulness. Such a general collection of lantern slides and negatives as is contemplated will render easier and more economical the formation or completion of a body of illustrative material in this department of study by institutions of learning, since these slides will be sold at a low price, (the duplication of slides being less expensive than the original manufacture,) and a selection can be made from a large variety. Professor Perrin desires the co-operation of all who have suitable slides or negatives which they will give or sell for this purpose, or which they will lend for the purpose of duplication; and he would be glad to receive suggestions as to means for making this collection most useful.

At the close of this Report is a list of plaster casts which have been made from objects found in the excavations of the School at Icaria and at the Argive Heræum, and which can be furnished by the Committee on application to Professor Merriam.

The Managing Committee at their last May meeting enjoyed the hospitalities of Vassar College, and on the evening of that day, May 26, by invitation attended the representation of Sophocles's *Antigone* in the origi-

nal, with Mendelssohn's music, given by the students of that College, — appreciating the vigor, the womanly tenderness, and the unflinching courage portrayed by the actors, and the learning, ingenuity, and care displayed in the whole performance. The presentation of the play according to the most recent views of the Athenian theatre in the fifth century before Christ was particularly interesting.

The grounds of the School at Athens have been greatly improved during the last two or three years, and arrangements are now making for the irrigation and cultivation of the ground which lies back of the School building.

Dr. Waldstein has been re-elected Professor of Art for the year 1894-95, and Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University has accepted the Committee's invitation to serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature during the same year.

I would call attention once more to the list of former students of the School prefixed to this Report, as an indication of the far-reaching and widening influence of the School. I mention with regret the death of one of the former members of the School, W. I. Hunt, Ph. D., who graduated at Yale College with high distinction in 1886, and after graduate study at Yale went to Greece in 1889 as incumbent of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship. Ill health compelled him to resign his tutorship at Yale in 1892. He was a man of high personal character, and of unusual promise as a scholar.



The Eleventh Financial Statement shows that the treasury of the School is in a sound condition. The income of the last year was larger than in any previous year. But the opportunities for using money wisely in connection with the School's work increase more rapidly than its income. Probably no other institution of the higher learning exerts so wide and strong an influence with such slender resources. The element of uncertainty which attaches to a part of the income deprives the Committee of the power to make some definite and desirable arrangements for the future. We trust that within a short time the Permanent Endowment Fund of the School may be secured in full.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,  
*Chairman.*

YALE UNIVERSITY, December 30, 1893.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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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 on the affairs of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1892.

Six students have been regularly enrolled as members of the School, and have been present in Greece or in Greek lands during nearly the whole of the School year. Four others were closely identified with the work of the School for several weeks or months. Several others, who have made long stays in Athens, but whose work lay mainly apart from ours, have had the privileges of the Library, and have, most of them, attended some of our exercises, viz. Mr. S. J. Barrows, Editor of the "Christian Register," Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., Professor D. C. Quinn, Messrs. N. E. Crosby, G. B. Roddy, and S. L. Lasell. Two of these are former members of the School, — Professor Quinn having been here in 1887-89, and Mr. Crosby in 1886-87. Nor can I omit to mention the name of Mr. H. S. Washington, whose connection with the School began in 1888-89, and has been renewed in every succeeding year. He has returned once more,



to prosecute his geological studies and to assist in the work of excavation. The value of his services in the latter direction will best appear from the report of Dr. Waldstein. Finally, among the numerous American travellers who have visited the School, I take especial pleasure in naming Mr. Edward J. Lowell, who was the Treasurer of the Trustees of the School from its foundation until last autumn, and Mr. H. W. Kent, Curator of the Slater Museum at Norwich, Conn. To these gentlemen, and to many other passing visitors, I have endeavored to be of service.

In the first week of October I began two series of weekly exercises with the students. One series was epigraphical, and consisted partly of lectures, partly of discussions conducted chiefly in the presence of original inscriptions, out of doors or in the Museums. The main objects were, first, to secure as much acquaintance as the time allowed with the criteria for determining the date of an inscription; and, secondly, to illustrate the principal directions in which Greek inscriptions bear upon Greek art and political history. For the most part we were occupied with Attic documents, taking up specimens of every period, from the seventh century before Christ to the end of the fourth century after Christ. Afterwards we devoted several weeks to inscriptions in the local alphabets of the Cyclades, Corinth, Bœotia, and Laconia. This series of exercises came to an end on February 16.

The other course was archæological, in the narrower sense of that term. Two months were given to architecture, three weeks to the miscellaneous small objects of the Acropolis Museum, and the remainder of the available time—about four months—to sculpture. The exercises of this course were held almost exclusively out of doors or in the Museums. I lectured frequently, and Professor Wheeler did so several times. The students also participated actively, each one from time to time preparing, under my direction, a discussion of some general question or some individual object. This series of exercises came to an end on March 21.

I also organized several excursions, which were joined by some or all of the members of the School, viz. to Dionyso (Icaria), Phyle, Ægina, and Argolis (Mycenæ, Tiryns, Argos, and Epidaurus).

Furthermore our students have had, as in previous years, the inestimable privilege of attending the open-air lectures of Professor Dörpfeld on the topography and monuments of ancient Athens. Dr. Wolters also, the Second Secretary of the German Institute, and Mr. Gardner, the Director of the British School, had the kindness to invite our students to attend the exercises which they held in the Museums on early Greek sculpture. The opportunity of hearing two masterly discussions of the same period of art-history from somewhat different points of view, has been of great value.



The appropriation in May, 1892, of \$500 for the Library, made it possible to add considerably to our stock of books.

The most important books obtained by purchase this year are the following:—

Olympia: Baudenkmäler, Erste Hälfte.  
 Collignon. Histoire de la Sculpture Grecque, I.  
 Smith. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. 3d ed.  
 Reinach. Bibliothèque des Monuments Figurés. Vols. II. and III.  
 Berlin, Königliche Museen. Beschreibung der antiken Sculpturen.  
 Alterthümer von Pergamon: Bd. II., VIII.  
 Koldewey. Die antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos.  
 Benndorf und Niemann. Das Heroon von Gjölbaski-Trysa.  
 Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum Græciæ Septentrionalis. Vol. I.  
 Hamdy-Bey et Th. Reinach. La Nécropole de Sidon.  
 Cavvadias. Les Fouilles d'Épidaure. Vol. I.

The Library has been enriched besides by numerous gifts, of which the following is a list:—

Lawton, W. C. Looking toward Salamis, and The Persians of Æschylus. From the Author.  
 Δημίτσας, Μ. Γ. Περὶ τοῦ τάφου τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους. From the Author.  
 Penrose, F. C. The Ancient Hecatompedon. “ “  
 Maass, E. De Lenæo et Delphinio. “ “  
 Goodwin, W. W. Greek Grammar (1892). “ “  
 Milchhöfer, A. Demenordnung des Kleisthenes. “ “  
 Whitney, J. D. Climatic Changes, etc. “ “  
 Catalogue of Greek Coins of the British Museum. Ionia. Alexandria.  
 From the Trustees of the British Museum.  
 Tuckerman, C. K. Greeks of To-day. From the Author.  
 Papadimitracopoulos, T. Le Poète Aristophane, etc. From the Author.  
 Lechevalier. Voyage de la Troade. Vols. I., II., III. From Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

Doubdan. Voyage de la Terre Sainte. From Mr. F. B. Sanborn.  
 Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. III. From Prof. J. W. White.  
 Wide, S. Lakonische Kulte. From the Author.  
 Mauch. Architektonische Ordnungen, etc. From Mr. H. S. Washington.  
 Wiener Vorlegeblätter 1888. From Mr. H. S. Washington.  
 Philippson. Der Peloponnes. “ “ “  
 Rodd. Customs and Lore of Modern Greece. From Mr. H. S. Washington.  
 Ramsay. Historical Geography of Asia Minor. From Mr. H. S. Washington.  
 Gardner. New Chapters in Greek History. From Mr. E. J. Lowell.  
 Harrison and Verrall. Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens. From Mr. E. J. Lowell.  
 Church. Story of the Persian War. From Mr. E. J. Lowell.  
 Thucydides. Translated by Dale. “ “ “  
 Collignon. Manual of Mythology (Eng. ed.). From Mr. E. J. Lowell.  
 Murray. Handbook of Greek Archæology. From Mr. F. B. Tarbell.  
 Ὁ ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει Ἑλληνικὸς Σύλλογος,  
 Σύγγραμμα Περιοδικόν, 1885-1891. 3 vols. Donor unknown.  
 Παράρτημα τοῦ ἰθ' τόμου. “ “  
 “ “ κ' “ “ “  
 Ζωγραφεῖος Ἀγών, τόμος α'. “ “

A review of the Library showed no cases of loss, beyond the few and comparatively unimportant ones recorded by my predecessors. The whole number of entries in the Accession Catalogue is now a little over 2,000. But as in some cases the single parts of serial publications, like Brunn's Denkmäler, have been entered separately, the actual number of volumes may be estimated at about 1,900. The cataloguing this year has been almost wholly in the hands of Mr. J. M.



Paton, who has executed the task with unusual accuracy and thoroughness.

In connection with the Library, it remains to acknowledge the receipt of the set of Dr. Young's Greek photographs purchased by you. All of these have been mounted on thin cardboard, with the proper titles attached. They are deposited in one of the drawers of the Library.

Several important improvements have been made during the year in and about the grounds of the School. It will be remembered that the land belonging to the British School and our own, and lying to the south of the two buildings, is not divided by any fence or wall. To the east and west of this plot are two gullies, which it was once the intention of the Greek government to convert into roadways. This intention has never been carried out. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Gardner, the Director of the British School, he and I obtained an interview with Mr. Tricoupis, the Prime Minister of Greece, in which the desirability to us of closing these passages was laid before him. Mr. Tricoupis at once recognized the reasonableness of our request, and promptly ordered the building of high stone walls across the top and bottom of each of the two gullies. As soon as this work was completed, Mr. Gardner and I had a stone wall, two and a half meters high, built across the entire south front of our grounds, in place of the low and open iron fence which existed there

before. Consequently, we are now entirely protected from intrusion and objectionable approach,—a very great gain. A wooden door, with spring lock, has been placed at the southeast corner of the British grounds, to allow direct communication with the Kephissia road. The expenses have been borne by the two Schools equally, and it is agreed, so far as Mr. Gardner and myself have any influence in the matter, that the door shall continue to be for our joint use, and shall be maintained at our common expense.

Furthermore, I caused suitable wrought-iron gates to be made for the principal entrance to our grounds, to replace the temporary wooden gates which I found here. The new gates were designed by Mr. E. Ziller. They are simple, but substantial and effective. Just inside the entrance I have had a large reservoir built for use in watering the garden. This was absolutely needed, if the garden was to be brought into a satisfactory condition. All the work done upon the house and grounds has been under the direction of Mr. E. Ziller, who has continued to act as supervising architect of the School.

In accordance with your vote of November 18, 1892, a list was drawn up of sculptures found at Dionysos (Icaria) and Stamata of which it was thought best to have moulds made and sent to New York. The list includes seventeen pieces. The necessary permissions having been obtained from Mr. Kabbadias, the Ephor General of Antiquities, and Mr. Heliopoulos,



the owner, the moulds were made in the month of March. Before shipping them to New York I had a cast taken of each of the eight pieces which I judged it desirable to have represented in the School. The two largest, viz. the grave-stele (Papers of the American School, Vol. V. Plate IX.) and the female torso (Papers, Vol. V. Plate XIII.), have been placed at the corners of the landing of the principal stairway. For the rest, as well as for some of the casts from the Argive Heræum, we have at present no very convenient place of exhibition.

In resigning, as I am now about to do, the charge of this School, I beg leave to express my deep appreciation of the great opportunities which I have here enjoyed. I trust that in the era soon to begin the School will continue to grow in stability and efficiency, and to react for good upon the colleges of America.

Respectfully,

FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL.

## REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith give you a very brief account of the main features of our excavations at the Argive Heræum during the past spring. This account will necessarily have to be brief and imperfect, not only because I have no time at my disposal at the present moment to give you a fuller one, but especially because I intend to go to Greece in the month of December to elaborate the details of last year's work during my stay at Athens as Professor of the School. I must therefore remain content with giving you but a bare outline of the main results of this year's campaign.

Before all, I wish again to acknowledge the valuable help which in this year also members of the School have given to the work of excavation. Dr. H. S. Washington, came from Germany for the express purpose of assisting me in the excavation. He acted as second in command, and, owing to the experience which for several years past he has acquired in such work, as well as to his enthusiasm and unselfish devotion, his services were such that I can hardly



realize how the undertaking could have been carried out as it has been done without his co-operation.

Messrs. Lythgoe, Meader, and Norton took part in the excavation from the beginning to the end, and had each charge of definite portions of the site as responsible overseers and directors of the workmen under their command. These gentlemen, with Dr. Washington, remained on the site, and continued the excavations for several days after I was forced to leave, and during these days some of the most interesting objects of sculpture were found. Mr. Paton also joined us for several days, and took charge of some trial excavations which were carried on near the village of Koutzopodi, not far from the site of the ancient CEnoë. My colleagues, Professor Tarbell and Professor Wheeler, were not able to take active part in the excavations owing to other engagements; but they, as well as other friends of the School, visited the camp and inspected our work.

We pitched our camp on the rocky elevation above the older temple on March 30, the Greek government having kindly lent us three good tents from their army stores. The experiment of camping on the site itself has proved a great success, and one which it would be well to adopt in the future. We at once engaged workmen, and were enabled to start the next day with 112 men and 23 carts. On April 1 we had 130 men and 30 carts; on April 3, 200 men and 38 carts. Our force at last reached the number of 240

men. We began to excavate on the upper plateau, the site of the older temple. This upper plateau is marked on the map of last year's excavation, which accompanies this Report, by the letter A. We cleared off all the top soil down to the early substructure, about 45 meters in length by 35 meters in breadth. The burnt layer alluded to in my report of last year again appeared on various portions of this site, together with masses of poros stone, which had evidently been split into smaller pieces by the heat of a great conflagration. We were fortunate enough to find still standing on this terrace a portion of the early wall, about 14.30 meters in length by a little over a meter in width, which certainly must have belonged to this interesting structure, perhaps the earliest temple of Hellas. The presence of this piece of wall may prove of exceptional importance, inasmuch as its lower portion was evidently not visible at the time the temple was completed, and the objects found below this line would thus antedate the erection of the temple. Two other stones appear to be *in situ*. But it is impossible at this moment to hazard even a suggestion with regard to the construction of the early temple. At all events, we have cleared this important site, and it is now in a state to be carefully studied for the light it may throw upon the earliest history of civilization in Greece. The yield in objects of early ceramic art, some bronzes and peculiar rude engraved stones, was very rich, and of extreme importance and interest. I



have little doubt that these finds alone are of sufficient weight to justify the energy and money expended upon the undertaking, as they are sure to throw most valuable light on the history of the earliest art in Greece. We dug two broad trenches outside the cyclopean wall to the east and west of the plateau, in order to make sure whether there were any objects of interest which had fallen over the supporting walls.

When the work on the platform of the older temple was completed, we made the slope from the upper terrace down to the terrace of the second temple the centre of our exertions. It was exceedingly difficult to excavate on this site, because the existence of buildings at the immediate foot of the slope had already been proved by our discovery last year of the outer line of the stoa marked C on the map. We had therefore to work with great care from above, immediately below the cyclopean wall of the upper terrace, and had to construct a steep road leading from the point marked T to the top of the slope, dumping our earth either at the southeast dump or at the southwest dump. When we had dug several feet below the cyclopean wall, we at once came upon very rich layers of early pottery of all descriptions, and soon found various vestiges of buildings. These were erected on the height above the buildings corresponding to the north stoa, and immediately below the cyclopean wall. They consisted of portions of walls built of loose unhewn stones placed together without

mortar or clamps, and evidently formed the smaller, perhaps domestic, counterpart to the structures known as cyclopean walls. The objects found in some of these make it not improbable that they may have been the houses in which dwelt the priestesses or attendants of the earlier temple, though I should not venture upon any hypothesis at this moment with any claim to your serious consideration. There are also traces of a rough pavement sloping downwards from about the middle of the cyclopean wall (below it) to the west, and behind the back wall of the building which we call the North Stoa. This may have been an early road leading up to these dwellings. With due care to preserve the remains of these early buildings, we dug down to the native rock on this slope; and then came the task of clearing the whole series of buildings on a line with the stoa. The length of these structures is about 100 meters, with an average depth or width (including the back walls) of about 10 meters.

Of the North Stoa merely the outer stylobate had been discovered last year. Behind this the inner colonnade measures 8.65 meters, and is backed by a wall of over one meter in width, which is built against the slope. There were at least nineteen pillars running along the centre of this North Stoa. Some of the pillars were found *in situ*. There is also an interesting system of drains and waterworks attached to this building, with some curious structures within it, which, however, are probably of a later date. But



I do not think that this can be assumed of a curious structure toward the northeast corner of the east end of the stoa as excavated last year; it is a depressed flat cemented surface, 3.80 meters in length by 3 meters wide, reminding us of the Bath of Tiryns, and probably serving the same purpose. The North Stoa runs, from a few meters to the east of the east end discovered last year, for 55.52 meters to the west, ending about on a line with the east end of the second temple. A more intricate building was discovered to the east of the stoa, extending farther east than the eastern limit of the cyclopean wall of the upper terrace. The original structure, of which much is still standing, was evidently rebuilt at a later period; and the stone inscribed with ΔΙΦΟΝΕΙΟ (i. e. ΔιΦονείου, containing, as you see, a digamma), was evidently immured at a later period. I have no doubt that this building, which consisted of several chambers, will become clearer to us when we have studied it carefully. The excavation itself was only completed at this point during the last days.

Besides a rich find in pottery, terracotta, bronzes, and smaller objects, (among which I must mention a later clay lamp containing the figure of the Polycleitan Doryphoros,) this building yielded a beautiful torso of a draped female figure, probably from the metopes of the temple, three fine marble heads, and many other fragments.

Together with this work at the northeast portion of

the second platform, extensive excavations were carried on at the southeast corner. The ground to the east and north of the house F was levelled; while to the outside of the wall X the trench was continued, and interesting walls or steps were laid bare as far as the dump. Both these points yielded a very rich harvest of ceramic and bronze works, engraved gems, and glass scarabs. I must also especially mention a number of terracotta tiles, or rather plaques, with painted decorative designs upon them. They are really *pinaces*, and as such the earliest specimens yet known.

South of the foundation walls of the second temple, the whole ground was cut away at the level of last year's deep cutting at the southwest angle of the temple. Below and slightly to the west of the house F a deep and wide trench was cut. In all these cases we came upon layers that antedated the construction of the second temple, as was shown by the archaic objects found.

I also tested the ground at the foot of the hill to the south and southwest of the steps I, and was pleased to find that we soon came upon native rock. It was thus possible to dig upwards from below and to avoid a distant transportation of the earth. We had merely to dig up the earth until we had reached virgin soil, and to shovel it back upon the lower rock-bed. In this manner we cleared the slope up to the steps I, which were found last year.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of this year's



work will prove to be the excavations at the southwest platform below the second temple. I began by cutting a trench at the southwest corner of the old retaining wall Y, running from west to east. I soon came upon a wall of beautiful Greek masonry, of which four courses of well cut blocks were still standing. We carried this trench on as far as the continuation of the retaining wall at the east of last year's deep cutting H. We then worked northwards up to H. Messrs. Washington and Norton continued the work after my departure, with the result that two sides (and the interior enclosed within them) of a very interesting building have been unearthed, with walls, and column-bases *in situ*, the whole presenting a very interesting ground-plan. This building we call the West Building. Below the south wall of this building we also excavated as far as the most western of the broad cuttings on the south slope below the temple marked N on last year's map. Immediately in front of this wall large portions of the entablature of a Doric building were found, upon which were distinct traces of color,—reds, blues, greens, etc. After my departure other polychrome pieces were found.

Besides interesting smaller objects from this site, a number of fragments of marble sculptures, evidently coming from the second temple and forming parts of the metopes, and I believe also of the pediments, were found. I must also add that among the heads

discovered, one head (probably from a metope) is in excellent preservation and very nearly equals in beauty the head of Hera found last year; while the torso of a draped female figure from the metopes forms a fitting counterpart to the torso of the nude warrior of last year's metope.

The inscriptions are now in the hands of Professor Wheeler, from whom you will no doubt hear.

We have again had a very successful year, with brilliant discoveries, and the promises for the immediate future are, if anything, more favorable. The excavation of the West Building must be completed; the portions to the east and southeast of the west retaining wall below the second temple are likely to prove the ground where temple sculptures were arrested in their fall; the other sites about the second temple must be cleared thoroughly. This work must not be delayed; and I shall use every effort to continue the work, which has been so successful for two campaigns, next spring.

The successful conclusion of the excavation of the circular building of Sparta will soon be known to you in the joint report of Mr. Meader and myself.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN



## REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you a brief report of my share in the work of the School during the past winter.

As you are aware, the request that I should go out to Greece did not reach me until the close of the summer vacation, and my engagements made it impossible for me to be in Athens at the beginning of the School year. I reached here on the 17th of December.

The work of the School had of course been organized by Professor Tarbell before I arrived, and I therefore made it my object to co-operate with him so far as I was able in carrying out the plans which he had already laid. With this end in view, I have from time to time taken part in the archæological exercises which have been held during the winter in the Museums. Beside this, it seemed to me desirable that something should be done to call the attention of our students to the long period in the history of the antiquities of Athens from the time at which the

special favor of the Roman emperors was withdrawn down to the visit of Stuart and Revett. I therefore gave a short course of lectures intended to cover this period, laying special emphasis upon such documents, books, and drawings as are of peculiar importance in the early history of Athenian archæology. These lectures were attended by a few others than the regular members of the School.

As the one among the officers of the School this year who has represented the co-operating Colleges, I should like to urge that there be some discussion among the committee with reference to securing for our students, before they come to Athens, more preliminary training in the direction of the work they are likely to do here. The School is, of course, constantly exerting a healthful influence upon collegiate instruction among us, but as yet there is no organized corresponding effort to direct the preliminary training of its students; in other words, we are not using the School sufficiently as the last stage in the instruction of those of our students of Greek who are to turn their studies in the direction of archæology and history. The great distance of Athens from us makes it unlikely that many will be able to spend two or three years in succession here, a thing which the foreign students frequently do,—indeed in the case of the French it is the regular practice,—and this fact makes it doubly important that our students before going to Greece should have laid a better defined



foundation for their work. Unquestionably courses of study which will lead to such preparation are making their appearance in the statements of instruction at several institutions; but it seems to me that the influence of the Committee more positively exercised might accomplish much. This lack of preparation for the year at Athens is a thing which I feel deserves the most serious consideration. As a student here in the first year of the School I suffered from it myself, and I am confident that we cannot make our work all it should be until the evil is corrected.

J. R. WHEELER,

*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature  
for the year 1892-1893.*

ATHENS, April 26, 1893.

# ELEVENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1892-93.

EXPENSES.	RECEIPTS.
For Salary of Director . . . . . \$2,500.00	Balance from Account X. (1891-92) . . . . \$484.36
" Salary of Professor of Art . . . . . 1,000.00	Subscriptions for 1892-93:—
" Printing, drawing, etc. . . . . 731.48	From Yale University . . . . . \$250.00
" Moulds and plaster casts . . . . . 717.01	" Vassar College . . . . . 250.00
" Bulletin III. . . . . 148.15	" Wellesley College . . . . . 250.00
" Photographs . . . . . 39.56	" Harvard University . . . . . 250.00
" Library . . . . . 495.21	" Columbia College . . . . . 250.00
" Wall, gates, and reservoir . . . . . 428.04	" Williams College . . . . . 250.00
" House and garden . . . . . 261.36	" Brown University . . . . . 250.00
" Wages . . . . . 115.00	" University of Pennsylvania . . . . . 250.00
" Fuel, lights, water, etc. . . . . 78.14	" Mt. Holyoke College . . . . . 250.00
" Expenses of Secretary and Treasurer . . . . . 98.01	" College of New Jersey . . . . . 250.00
	" Wesleyan University . . . . . 250.00
	" Amherst College . . . . . 250.00
	" Adelbert College of Western
	Reserve University . . . . . 250.00
	" University of Michigan . . . . . 200.00
	" Johns Hopkins University . . . . . 250.00
	" University of Vermont . . . . . 200.00
	" Cornell University . . . . . 250.00
	" Dartmouth College . . . . . 250.00
	4,400.00
	Interest from endowment fund . . . . . 2,246.52
	From sale of publications . . . . . 134.77
	" sale of casts . . . . . 240.25
	" rent of furniture . . . . . 43.13
	" Archæological Institute, toward the ex-
	pense of printing the Eleventh Report . . . . . 156.23
	\$7,705.26
Balance of income over expenses, carried to account of 1893-94 . . . . . 1,093.30	
\$7,705.26	



## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1893.

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 Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then 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 building contains the apartments occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which is 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 are 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. No charge is made to students for the use of the rooms themselves; but a small charge is made for the use of the furniture and linen of the chamber.

The Library now contains more than 1,700 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 distinguished it from the older German and French Schools at Athens, was the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director was sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent. The School is now to 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 one or more Professors also will be sent out each year by the supporting Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) The School was able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of service to classical scholarship in America. It sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse a lively interest in classical art and 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 or more 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 classical 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, 1893.

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 shall be in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, shall disburse the annual income of the School, and shall have 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 Professors of the School shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

III. The Managing Committee shall meet semiannually, — 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 shall be the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He shall present a Report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School shall be under the superintendence of a Director. The Director shall be chosen and his salary shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. The term for which he is chosen shall be five years. The Committee shall place him in charge of the School building at Athens.

2. Each year the Committee shall appoint from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School one or more Professors, who shall reside in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operate in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of



the Director, the senior Professor shall act as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director shall superintend personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. With the assistance of the Professors, he shall conduct regular courses of instruction, and hold meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He shall make a full Report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The School year shall extend from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members shall 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, shall be admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the classical department 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 Publishing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XII. If approved by the Publishing Committee also, the paper shall 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.

XI. No communications, even of an informal nature, shall be made by students of the School to the public press, which have not previously been submitted to the Director, and authorized by him.

XII.<sup>1</sup> 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 Publishing Committee, which shall be a standing sub-committee of two members of the Managing Committee.

2. Every article sent for publication must be written on comparatively light paper of uniform size, with a margin of at least two inches on the left of each page. The writing must be clear and distinct, particularly in the 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 carefully verified *by the author*, after the article is completed, by comparison with the original sources.

3. At least two careful squeezes of every inscription discovered by the School shall be taken as soon as possible; of these one shall be sent at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, the other shall be 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 shall receive a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archaeological 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

1882-1892.

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, Professor 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.

Tenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1890-91, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Richardson. pp. 47.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee, 1891-92, with the Reports of the Director, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Annual Director, Professor Poland. pp. 70.

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.

Bulletin III. Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Waldstein. 4to. pp. 20. 8 plates. Price \$3.00.

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 1886. 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.

Volume V. 1887-91. Published in 1892. 8vo, pp. 314. With 41 Cuts, 6 Plans and Maps, and 18 Plates. Price \$2.25.

CONTENTS:—

1. Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. By W. J. McMurtry and M. L. Earle.
2. Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888. By Carl D. Buck.



3. Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions. By George B. Hussey.
4. The newly discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon. By Charles Waldstein.
5. The Decrees of the Demotionidai. By F. B. Tarbell.
6. Report on Excavations near Stamata in Attica. By Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell.
7. Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. By John C. Rolfe, C. D. Buck, and F. B. Tarbell.
8. Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. By J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell.
9. Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. By Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe.
10. An Inscribed Tombstone from Boiotia. By J. C. Rolfe.
11. Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. By Charles Waldstein, Henry S. Washington, and W. I. Hunt.
12. The Mantinea Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

## CASTS.

THE following plaster casts of objects found in the excavations of the School may be had on application to Professor A. C. Merriam, 640 Madison Avenue, New York City, at the affixed prices.

A. *From the Argive Heraeum.*

1. Hera Head, with pedestal . . . . .	\$5.00
2. Warrior Head, with pedestal . . . . .	4.00
3. Amazon (?) Head, with pedestal . . . . .	4.00
4. Male Torso . . . . .	5.00
5. Female Torso . . . . .	4.00
6. Sima Ornament with Birds . . . . .	4.00
7. Two Lion Heads . . . . .	each 2.00

B. *From Sculptures of Icaria.*

1. Colossal Hand and Cantharus . . . . .	\$2.50
Papers of American School at Athens, V. 114, Fig. 3; American Journal of Archæology, V. 466, Fig. 45.	
2. Colossal Archaic Prosopon . . . . .	3.00
Papers, V. 111, Fig. 1; A. J. A., V. 463, Fig. 43.	
3. Relief, Apollo and Lyre (three figures) . . . . .	3.00
Papers, Plate VII. 1; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 1.	
4. Relief, Apollo, Artemis, Adorant . . . . .	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 3; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 3.	
5. Relief (four figures), Eschara . . . . .	1.50
Papers, V. 116, Fig. 5; A. J. A., V. 468, Fig. 47.	
6. Relief, Ivy Wreath with Inscription . . . . .	1.50
Papers, V. 105, No. 12; A. J. A., V. 316, No. 12.	
7. Relief, Ornament of Large Vase . . . . .	1.25
Papers, V. 67, Fig. 10; A. J. A., V. 178, Fig. 30.	
8. Sepulchral Relief, Man with Staff . . . . .	1.50
Papers, V., Plate VII. 2; A. J. A., V., Plate XI. 2.	
9. Relief, Seated Female . . . . .	2.00
Papers, V., Plate VIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XIII.	



10. Relief, Figure with Legs crossed . . . . .	\$1.00
Papers, V. 121, Plate XIII.; A. J. A., V. 473, Plate XIII.	
11. Griffin Head . . . . .	1.50
Papers, V. 124, Fig. 12; A. J. A., V. 476, Fig. 54.	
12. Breast of Silenus . . . . .	1.25
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 8; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 50.	
13. Relief (Three Figures, one side only) . . . . .	3.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6B; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48B.	
14. Companion to 13 (Three Figures) . . . . .	5.00
Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6A; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48A.	
15. Archaic Warrior Relief . . . . .	10.00
Papers, V., Plate IX.; A. J. A., V., Plate I.	
16. Torso of Satyr . . . . .	5.00
Papers, V. 122, Fig. 7; A. J. A., V. 474, Fig. 49.	
17. Archaic Female Torso (Stamata) . . . . .	12.00
Papers, V., Plate XIII.; A. J. A., V., Plate XII.	

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE Eleventh Report of the School contains a list of 274 photographs of Greek sites and antiquities taken by Dr. Clarence H. Young, a member of the School in 1891-92, copies of which can be obtained through Professor Merriam. Size A,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 20 cents; size B,  $4 \times 5$  inches, 12 cents.

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

OCTOBER, 1893.

ABILITY to read easily works in German and French is indispensable for the best success of the student's work in Greece. Ability to speak these languages, and understand them when spoken, is very desirable, — especially for the sake of profiting by the lectures before the French and German Schools, and of communicating with scholars of those nationalities.

Students are advised to go to Athens, if possible, by way of London, Paris, or Berlin, for the study of the Museums. Study for about six weeks in the Museums of Berlin, with the aid of Friedrichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as a preparation for work at the School.

The ordinary route from Germany to Greece is by way of Trieste, whence a steamer of the Austrian Lloyd sails weekly for the Piræus.

The route from Berlin to Athens by way of Constantinople is interesting. The cost of a second-class passage (comfortable) is about forty dollars.

From Western Europe 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.

The best way to reach Greece, if it is desired to proceed direct from the United States, is by one of the two great German lines, which now despatch regular express steamers from New York to Genoa and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piræus.

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 School building. A *pension* which is well recom-



mended is now established near the School, which charges \$20-25 per month for dinner and supper.

The student should go well supplied with clothing and other 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.

The School library, which now contains more than seventeen hundred volumes, provides all the books that are most essential for study in Greece, and the student in travelling should encumber himself with few books. He should take with him, however, a copy of each of the following:—

Pausanias. (The Teubner text is convenient.)

Murray's Handbook of Greek Archæology, or Collignon's Manual of Greek Archæology.

Harrison and Verrall's Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.

Baedeker's Guide to Greece, or the Guides Joanne, Grèce, or both.

Vincent and Dickson's Handbook to Modern Greek.

#### LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

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.

#### GENERAL WORKS.

Pausanias: *Περὶ ἡγῆσις τῆς Ἑλλάδος*.

Collignon: Manual of Greek Archæology (translated by Wright). 1886. pp. 384.

Murray: Handbook of Greek Archæology. 1892. pp. 483.

Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

Guhl and Koner: Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans.

A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact.

Baumeister: Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums. 3 quarto vols.

A cyclopædia of ancient art, architecture, mythology, and biography, as illustrated by extant monuments. It treats also of the topography of important cities, and, less fully, of general antiquities. Recent, complete, and trustworthy. With 2,400 illustrations, 7 maps, and 94 large plates. 1885-88. pp. 2224.

C. O. Müller: Ancient Art and its Remains. 1835 [1850]. pp. 637.

A comprehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence somewhat antiquated and inaccurate.

Taine: Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce. (Also translated.)

On Greek art as modified and explained by Greek life, thought, institutions, and surroundings.

Von Sybel: Weltgeschichte der Kunst. 1887. pp. 479.

A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.

Iwan Müller: Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft. 8 vols. 1885-.

A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs. Not yet complete.

Hübner: Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft. 1889. pp. 334.

S. Reinach: Manuel de Philologie classique. 2 vols. 1883. pp. 314, 414.

A most useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.

Stark: Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst. 1878-80. pp. 400.

A valuable manual of condensed information, especially in regard to the progress of archæological research in modern times.

C. T. Newton: Essays on Art and Archæology. 1880. pp. 472.

The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy.

Burnouf: Mémoires sur l'Antiquité. 1878. pp. 378.

Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.

Boeckh-Fränkel: Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener. 2 vols. 1886. pp. 1446.

Smith: Dictionary of Antiquities (Third Edition). 2 vols. 1890. pp. 2123.

K. F. Hermann: Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten. 4 vols.

Of various editions; not all complete.

Daremberg et Saglio: Dictionnaire des Antiquités. A-C, pp. 1702. Folio.

The best of its class, but unfinished.

Rich: Dictionary of Antiquities. 1873.

A handy book.



Milchhöfer: Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland. 1883. pp. 247.

Beulé: L'Art grec avant Périclès. 1869. pp. 498.

A good presentation of what was known of archaic art thirty years ago.

Diehl: Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce. 1890.

A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations.

Schuchhardt: Schliemann's Excavations (translated by Miss Sellars).

A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries. 1891. pp. 363.

Percy Gardner: New Chapters in Greek History. 1892. pp. 459.

Embodies in convenient and scholarly form some of the results of recent excavations in various parts of Greece, giving much information which elsewhere is found only scattered in periodicals, brochures, and expensive works. Its field corresponds in part with that of Diehl (above).

Perrot et Chipiez: Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité. 5 large vols. 1882-.

Interesting and valuable. It shows wide and intelligent study, and contains much information gained from recent sources; but it is too diffuse, it lacks due proportion, and is not exempt from questionable speculations and conclusions.

Woltmann and Woermann: History of Painting. Translated from the German. Edited by Sidney Colvin.

This work affords a comprehensive survey of the history of painting, and is useful as an introduction to the subject. Part I., by Karl Woermann (pp. 145), gives a generally trustworthy summary of what is known respecting the art as practised in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Italy.

Lepsius: Marmorstudien.

A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in Greek statues.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

Durm: Die Baukunst der Griechen (Second Edition, 1892).

Complete, and generally accurate.

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

Much briefer than Durm, but good in its summary discussion of the origin and development of architectural styles, and as a comprehensive survey of the chief remains of ancient art. 1882. pp. 478.

Penrose: Principles of Athenian Architecture (Second Edition). 1888.

A minute, mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. pp. 128. 48 plates, 34 cuts.

Michaelis: Der Parthenon. 1871.

Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work. Folio. With 15 folio plates.

Bohn: Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen. 1882.

Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect. Folio. pp. 40. With 21 plates.

Boutmy: Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce. 1870.

A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.

Papers of the Archæological Institute of America. Report on the Investigations at Assos.

Sets forth the routine and experiences of a successful campaign of excavation, with information upon early Doric architecture and provincial Greek art.

#### SCULPTURE.

Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: History of Ancient Sculpture. 1883.

A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. With Mrs. Mitchell's Selections from Ancient Sculpture. 1883. 20 folio plates.

Overbeck: Geschichte der griechischen Plastik (Fourth Edition, 2 vols., first part in 1892).

A standard work on Greek sculpture.

Overbeck: Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste.

An indispensable collection of references in classical literature to ancient artists and their works.

The three preceding are all valuable. Overbeck's work is more scientific and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an introduction may not be ranked above it.

Paris: Ancient Sculpture (translated by Miss Harrison). 1890.

A useful introduction to the subject.

Collignon: Histoire de la Sculpture grecque. pp. 569.

Only Volume I. has appeared (1892); this carries the subject as far as the early works of Phidias. It is excellent in statement and illustration, and includes many of the latest acquisitions in archaic art.

Brunn: Geschichte der griechischen Künstler. 2 vols. 1857, 1859. pp. 1605.

A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of art, although it was published nearly forty years ago. (Reprinted in 1889.)



Friedrichs-Wolters: Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik. 1885. pp. 850.

A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. Practically, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

Waldstein: Essays on the Art of Pheidias. 1885. pp. 431.

Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.

Petersen: Die Kunst des Pheidias. 1873. pp. 418.

Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this subject.

Collignon: Phidias. 1886. pp. 384.

Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.

Heuzey: Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre. 1882-.

The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terra-cotta.

Pottier: Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité. 1890.

An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.

Ruskin: Aratra Pentelici.

Recommended for reading for the higher appreciation of criticism which it may promote, and for its suggestive presentation of some qualities of Greek art, especially in low relief and in coins.

#### VASES.

Rayet et Collignon: Histoire de la Céramique grecque. 1888.

A standard recent work on this subject. pp. 420. 16 plates, 145 cuts.

Dumont et Chaplain: Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre. 2 vols.

Volume I. History of Greek ceramic art down to the fifth century B. C., terminated at this point by Dumont's death. Volume II. Collected Essays; more exhaustive for the period which it covers than the preceding volume. An expensive illustrated work. Quarto. 1881, 1890.

Von Rohden: Vasenkunde, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 1931-2011.

An excellent and trustworthy article; sufficiently complete to serve as a preparation for study in museums.

Furtwängler und Loeschcke: Mykenische Vasen. 1887.

Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.

Birch: History of Ancient Pottery. 2 vols. 1873.

A popular general history. Not scientifically accurate, and named here chiefly because it is the only work on the subject in English.

Furtwängler: Vasensammlung im Antiquarium (Berlin). 2 vols. 1885.

This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art. pp. 1105.

Klein: Euphronios. 1886. pp. 323. 60 cuts.

Klein: Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen. 1887. pp. 261.

The two last mentioned works will be required by somewhat advanced students.

#### COINS.

Percy Gardner: Types of Greek Coins.

This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.

Head: Historia Numorum. 1887.

A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. "The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel."

Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum. 1873-.

The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. More than a dozen volumes have appeared.

F. Lenormant: Monnaies et Médailles. 1883. pp. 328.

A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.

#### EPIGRAPHY.

Roberts: Introduction to Greek Epigraphy. 1887. pp. 419.

History of the development of the Greek alphabet down to 400 B. C., illustrated by inscriptions, many in facsimile, from all parts of the Greek world. Only Vol. I. has yet (1892) appeared.

Dittenberger: Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum. 1883.

"Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles." An excellent collection, with admirable commentaries. pp. 804.

Kirchhoff: Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets (Fourth Edition). 1887. pp. 180.

Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.

Hicks: Greek Historical Inscriptions. 1882.

As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view. pp. 372.

Larfeld: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft, Vol. II. (Second Edition, 1892), pp. 357-624.

An excellent treatise, presenting in concise and scientific form a mass of important facts and principles, with references to the most important works on the subject.



- Hinrichs: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. II. (First Edition, 1886), pp. 329-474.  
Good, but not so complete as the treatise by Larfeld.
- S. Reinach: *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*. 1885.  
A manual of information and suggestion. pp. 560.
- Collitz: *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*. 1884-.  
Not yet complete, but already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.
- Cauer: *Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum* (Second Edition). 1883. pp. 363.  
A selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.
- Meisterhans: *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften* (Second Edition). 1888.  
This work gives important statistics with regard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in work on such inscriptions. pp. 237.
- G. Meyer: *Griechische Grammatik* (Second Edition). 1886. pp. 552.  
A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found in inscriptions.
- Kühner-Blass: *Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*. Vol. I. in two parts. 1890, 1892. pp. 1297.  
Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.
- Röhl: *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*. Folio. 1883. pp. 193.  
Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. 4 vols., folio. 1877-92
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. 1825-92.  
Seven volumes, folio, including the recently published volumes of inscriptions from Sicily and Northern Greece.
- Loewy: *Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer*. Quarto. 1885. pp. 410.
- S. Reinach: *Conseils aux Voyageurs archéologues en Grèce*. 1886. 12mo. pp. 116.  
A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

- Baedeker: *Greece*. 1889. pp. 374.  
In the main, the work of Dr. Lolling. Scientific, convenient, and trustworthy. The English translation is at present to be preferred to the German original, being more recent.
- Guides Joanne: Vol. I. *Athènes et ses Environs*. 1890. pp. 216.  
Vol. II. *Grèce et les Iles*. 1891. pp. 509.  
This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens. These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.

- Curtius und Kaupert: *Atlas von Athen*. 1878. 12 large folio plates.  
With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.
- Curtius und Kaupert: *Karten von Attika* (mit erläuterndem Text).  
Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Instituts" by officers of the Prussian government. The text, by E. Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.
- Milchhöfer: *Untersuchungen über die Demeinordnung des Kleisthenes*. 1892.  
This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.
- Harrison and Verrall: *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*. 1890. pp. 736.  
Especially valuable as containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.
- Bursian: *Geographie von Griechenland*. 2 vols. 1862-68. pp. 1002.  
Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.
- Tozer: *Geography of Greece*. 1873. pp. 405.
- Lolling: *Topographie von Griechenland*, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. III. pp. 99-352. 1889.  
Much briefer than Bursian's work, but recent, and covering the entire Greek world. Especially good for Athens.
- Leake: *Travels in Northern Greece*. 4 vols. 1835.
- Leake: *Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica*. 2 vols. 1841. pp. 943.
- Leake: *Travels in the Morea*. 3 vols. 1830.  
These three works by Colonel Leake form a monumental series. Written before 1840, they have been the basis of all topographical study in Greece since that time.
- E. Curtius: *Peloponnesos*. 2 vols. 1851-52. pp. 1134.  
Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.
- Jahn-Michaelis: *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum* (1880). pp. 70.  
The text of Pausanias's *Periegesis* of the Acropolis, with much ancient illustrative matter, both literary and epigraphic, added in the form of notes.
- E. Curtius: *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*. 1891. pp. 339. With plans.  
The most recent contribution to the topography of Athens. Historical in its arrangement, presenting results rather than arguments, in interesting style. An introduction contains a collection by Milchhöfer of the passages in the works of ancient authors which illustrate the topography and monuments of the city. Stimulating, though some of its theories are antiquated.



Wachsmuth: Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum. 1874-1890.

The best work on Athens, if but one is chosen. It discusses not only topography, but also political, social, and religious institutions. As yet only the first volume and the first half of the second have appeared. pp. 768.

Burnouf: La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes. 1877. pp. 220.

A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens. One of the earliest destructive onslaughts on Beulé's theories as to the entrance to the Acropolis.

A. Bötticher: Die Akropolis von Athen. 1888. pp. 295. 36 plates, 132 cuts. Deals with the remains on the Acropolis and its slopes.

A. Bötticher: Olympia. 1886. pp. 420. 21 plates, 95 cuts. A convenient digest of the cumbrous official reports.

Milchhöfer: Athen, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 144-209.

Flasch: Olympia, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).

Flasch: Pergamon, in Baumeister's Denkmäler. pp. 1206-1237.

The three preceding are all excellent and comprehensive essays. That on Pergamon is necessarily incomplete, since full publication of the work there has not yet been made. The illustrations and maps are good.

Steffen: Karten von Mykenae. 1884. Folio. pp. 48.

Neumann und Partsch: Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland. 1885. pp. 475.

#### MYTHOLOGY.

Preller: Griechische Mythologie. 2 vols. 1875-1887.

The best work on the origin and development of Greek myths.

Roscher: Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie.

Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; not quite half complete (2024 pp.). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

Seemann: Mythologie der Griechen und Römer. 1886. pp. 280.

Collignon: Mythologie figurée de la Grèce.

Brief, but good; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.

Decharme: Mythologie de la Grèce antique. 1886. pp. 697.

Resembles Preller's work in plan and scope. A standard work in French.

Overbeck: Griechische Kunstmythologie.

Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes, — text and folio atlas. Not yet complete.

Welcker: Griechische Götterlehre. 3 vols. 1857-63. pp. 1973.

Dyer: The Gods in Greece. 1891. pp. 457.

Presents some of the results of recent excavations, especially at Eleusis and Delos, with a study of the mythological questions suggested by them.

Ruskin: Queen of the Air.

Without scientific value, but rich in poetic suggestions.

#### PERIODICALS.

Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Founded 1877.

The official organ of the French School at Athens.

Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Abteilung). Founded 1876.

The organ of the German Institute at Athens. The later volumes contain the results of important architectural studies by Dr. Dörpfeld.

Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Founded 1886.

More general in its contents than the preceding, numbering among its contributors the most prominent archaeologists of Germany.

American Journal of Archaeology. Founded 1885.

This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.

Journal of Hellenic Studies. Founded 1880.

Published by the Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies (England), and containing the chief fruits of the work of the British School at Athens.

Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883.

Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.

These works are both published by the Archaeological Society of Athens. The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations undertaken by the Society. The Ἐφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archaeology and epigraphy.

Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. Founded 1888.

Edited by Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor General of Antiquities of Greece. A monthly bulletin of recent discoveries.

Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn.

Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844.

Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86.

Gazette Archéologique. Founded 1875.

The two immediately preceding have now ceased to appear. The old volumes (particularly of the Archäologische Zeitung) contain many valuable articles. The volumes of the Gazette Archéologique abound in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.



## MODERN GREEK.

Vincent and Dickson: Handbook to Modern Greek. 1881.

The best text-book on the subject in English. It deals rather with the literary language than with that spoken by the people, and hence cannot be a complete conversational guide, especially in the rural districts. pp. 341.

Jannaris: Wie spricht man in Athen.

Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.

Hatzidakis: Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache. 1891.  
pp. 178.

Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik. 1892. pp. 464.

Mitsotakis: Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Sprache.

Serviceable in the study of the spoken language.

Mrs. Gardner: A Grammar of Modern Greek. 1892.

Best for the ordinary language of the people.

Contopoulos: Modern Greek and English Lexicon.

Jannarakis: Neugriechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.

The latter is rather the better of the dictionaries. Neither does justice to the speech of common life.



