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Archæological Institute of America.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

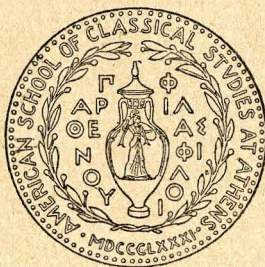
1893-94.

With the Reports of

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

AND

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



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN WILSON AND SON.

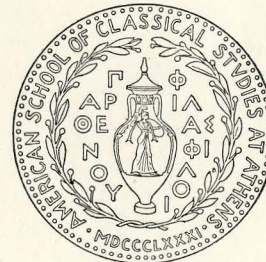
University Press.

1895.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1893-94.

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MRS. ELIZABETH S. MEAD, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

†AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Columbia College, New York City.

* Died April 17, 1894.

† Died January 19, 1895.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
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 FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER (*Treasurer*), 7 East 42d St., New York City.
 WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, Brown University, 9 Lloyd St., Providence, R. I.
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 FITZ GERALD TISDALL, College of the City of New York, New York City.
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 CHARLES WALDSTEIN (*ex officio*: Professor in the School), University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.
 WILLIAM R. WARE, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York City.
 BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 JAMES R. WHEELER, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
 JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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RESERVE UNIVERSITY.	TRINITY COLLEGE.
AMHERST COLLEGE.	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
BROWN UNIVERSITY.	UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
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COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
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 HENRY C. POTTER.
 THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR.
 WILLIAM M. SLOANE.
 JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

* Died, 1894.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

1893-94.

Faculty.

RUFUS BYAM RICHARDSON, PH. D.,
Director of the School.

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

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, PH. D.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Students.

- JOHN ALDEN, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Portland, Maine.
EDWARD CAPPS, A. B., Illinois College, 1887; Ph. D., Yale University, 1891; Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago.
MRS. ADELE F. DARE, A. B., Christian University of Missouri, 1875, Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.
OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS, A. B., University of Kentucky, 1891, Student at the University of Munich.
OTIS SHEPARD HILL, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Lancaster, Kentucky.
JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN, A. B., Harvard University, 1893, Student at the University of Munich.
RICHARD NORTON, A. B., Harvard University, 1892, Student at the University of Munich.
RICHARD PARSONS, A. B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868; A. M., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871; Professor of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
CHARLES PEABODY, A. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1889; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1893; Philadelphia, Pa.
EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B., Harvard University, 1878; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1880; Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
MISS KATE L. STRONG, A. B., Vassar College, 1892, Rochester, N. Y.
MISS FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN, A. B., Smith College, 1884, New South Lyme, Ohio.

THIRTEENTH 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 December 1, 1893, to December 1, 1894; and also the Reports of the Director of the School, Dr. R. B. Richardson, and of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein.

The list, on the opposite page, of the Faculty and students of the School for the academic year 1893-94 in itself calls attention to and declares the School's marked growth. Never before have so many and so mature American students gathered in Athens, and never have their opportunities for study and research been so ample; never have they received so much direct and systematic instruction; never have the excavations under the care of the School been so extensive; never have so many colleges contributed to the

support of the School; never has its income been so large. This is indeed an auspicious opening for the new administration of the School at Athens, under Professor Richardson.

The year covered by this Report is the sixth of Dr. Waldstein's connection with the School. His influence at Athens has ever been a source of strength to the School, while his labors in the direction of the excavations have been exceedingly fruitful, as can best be learned from his Report.

All American scholars must be gratified by the honors paid to Professor Richardson and Professor White in their election to membership in the Imperial German Institute of Archæology, and in the Greek Archæological Society.

The anticipations cherished with regard to Professor White's stimulating and guiding influence on the students of the School, and of the value of his instructions, were not excessive. No one could have been more useful than he in aiding in the establishment of the new administration, particularly since serious illness in the Director's family, both on the voyage to Greece and during a considerable part of the year, threw a heavy burden of private care and anxiety on Professor Richardson.

Professor White, who has studied with special care the condition of classical and archæological study in Greece, has presented to the Managing Committee an elaborate Report, with important criticisms and sugges-

tions for the modification of the work and life of the School, looking to more definite and more scholarly results under the wider development of the School's activities. More can be undertaken wisely now than was possible when the Director, without the support of colleagues, was in charge of the School but for a single year; and more can be required of the students since a better preliminary training can be secured without difficulty in this country. Professor White's Report will be published in the spring of 1895, as the Fourth Bulletin of the School.

Already, under the influence of Professor White's recommendations, the Executive Committee have voted to recommend to the Managing Committee the establishment of a Fellowship, with a yearly income of six hundred dollars, for students of archæology; while a large and representative gathering of archæologists in Philadelphia, on December 28, 1894, voted heartily to request the Council of the Archæological Institute to establish a similar scholarship. If this recommendation is approved, and the request granted, as I believe they will be without hesitation, one or both of these scholarships may be open to suitable candidates for the coming year, 1895-96. Of course, the School will control the course of study of the holders of these fellowships, and determine the length of time each shall remain in Greek lands. The number of classical archæologists in our country is already far greater than in 1881, when the first steps were taken for the

foundation of this School, but the standard of attainment still needs to be raised, and encouragement to be offered to scientific achievement in this department.

During the past year the School has met with a serious loss in the death, on April 16, 1894, of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who had been the Secretary of the Managing Committee since their organization, in April, 1882. At their May meeting in Cambridge, the Committee, on motion of Professor Norton, adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved, — That the Managing Committee of the School at Athens experience the deepest regret in the loss of their late Secretary, Mr. T. W. Ludlow, and desire to place upon their records their recognition of the great worth of his services to the School from its foundation to the present year. They desire also to give expression to their sense of personal loss in the death of one whose modest, simple, and sweet nature, strong character, and large intelligence, won alike their warm affection and respect, while his devotion to good learning and his thorough scholarly attainments made him one of their most valued associates.”

Professor James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, who was a member of the School during its first year, 1882–83, and its Professor of the Greek Language and Literature just ten years later, was elected to succeed Mr. Ludlow as Secretary of the Committee and a member of the Committee on Publications.

The University of California has returned to the support of the School, from which it withdrew in 1885,

after contributing to it for two years, and Professor Edward B. Clapp of that University has been elected a member of the Managing Committee.

Professor F. B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, who has rendered distinguished services to the School, as Annual Director during the School year 1888–89, and as Secretary during 1892–93, has been elected a member of the Managing Committee.

Dr. Waldstein has been re-elected Professor of the History of Art for the year 1895–96.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell University, who had accepted the Committee's invitation to serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1894–95, was prevented by family circumstances from carrying out his plan, and his term of service as Professor of the School is postponed until 1895–96.

Professor Thomas Dwight Goodell, of Yale University, accepted an election to act as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the academic year 1894–95, and he is now in Athens.

Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of the firm of Boring and Tilton, architects, of New York City, was chosen by the Committee as architect, with special reference to the study of the remains of the Argive Heræum and of the neighboring buildings. The Committee consider themselves fortunate in securing an architect so well fitted for this work by his experience and by his previous studies and travels.

The Committee elected Mr. Richard Norton — who had been a student of the School for two years, and to the value of whose services in the conduct of excavations Dr. Waldstein has borne ample witness — Instructor of the School, with the hope that he would return to Athens and take charge of the department of Greek Vases, to which he had devoted special attention. But other engagements prevented him from accepting the Committee's invitation.

The first two campaigns of excavation on the site of the Argive Heræum were sustained by generous appropriations of \$2,500 each year by the Archæological Institute. In May, 1893, however, perhaps under a misapprehension of the extent and importance of the work remaining to be done at the Heræum, the Council appropriated but \$500 to the excavations under the care of the School, and turned their attention chiefly to the exploration of Crete. This appropriation of the Institute was employed in the spring of 1894, by Professor Richardson, to continue the excavations at Eretria, in which he himself had borne a part with Dr. Waldstein in the spring of 1891. Of this work the Director's Report furnishes a detailed account.

The Report of the Professor of Art presents an interesting statement of the progress of the excavations at the Argive Heræum. The money for this work was supplied by an appropriation of \$1,400 from the funds of the School, \$1,950 from friends of the School in New York City, £100 from the Boston Society

of the Institute of Archæology, and \$100 from Mr. Thayer, of Boston. Circumstances led Dr. Waldstein to close the excavations for the year before these funds were completely exhausted. The remainder of these sums, with \$500 appropriated by the Council of the Institute in May, 1894, and generous gifts by a member of the School and others of his family, are to be used in the spring of 1895 for the completion of the work at the Heræum; or, if the excavations cannot be called absolutely final, they are to be left in such a condition that any work in future may be taken up at a satisfactory point.

In accordance with the plan announced in the Twelfth Report of the School, Professor Perrin, as Chairman of the Committee on Publications, has made a collection of lantern slides for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities, for the purpose of lending or duplicating. The collection already numbers about three hundred slides, of which many are not to be obtained elsewhere. Professor Perrin's intention is to receive into the collection only those slides which are technically excellent, and important for what they represent. Already applications have been made from many quarters for these slides, and the Committee believe that not only will the convenience of classical instructors be subserved by this collection, but the interest of the general cultured public will be awakened in classical studies.

Several interesting and important tracts have been published during the year 1893-94, among the Papers of the School, in the *American Journal of Archæology*.

During the academic year 1895-96, the Director of the School purposes to give a course of weekly lectures, through the year, on objects in the Museums, — sculptures, vases, and bronzes, — with assigned reading on the subjects of the lectures. From time to time the students themselves will be called to lead the discussions in presence of the objects. A second course of lectures will be on Attic topography.

Dr. Waldstein proposes to give lectures in the Museums supplementary to those given during the winter by the Director. He will assign to different students monuments in the Museums on which one shall give a discourse, — the others to join in the discussion, which Dr. Waldstein will sum up. As he intends during the coming spring to bring the work of excavation at the Argive Heræum to a suitable conclusion, and will then devote himself to the elaboration of the archæological material secured, he hopes to make some portion of this material the means of instruction, and to draw some of the more advanced students into co-operation in this task; but the degree and manner in which this can be done depend upon the proficiency of the students in question, as well as upon the nature of the work.

Professor B. I. Wheeler expects to offer two courses, — one on Greek Epigraphy, from the point of view

of the history of writing, and another on Selected Chapters from Greek private Antiquities. In both courses he will make use of the materials afforded by the Museums.

After this Report had gone to the printer, the news was received of the death of Professor Augustus Chapman Merriam at Athens, on Saturday, January 19, 1895. He was enjoying the rest from College duties afforded by the "sabbatical year," and planned to pass several months in Greece. After a sojourn in Rome, he reached Athens on Christmas day. In spite of a cold, he took part in the first "open meeting" of the School for the year, on Friday, January 11, reading a paper on Dr. Halbherr's explorations in Crete in 1894, and his illness was not considered dangerous until the night before his death. His remains were buried by the side of those of Lolling, the epigraphist. Professor Merriam had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1885. He was the Annual Director of the School in 1887-88. He was Chairman of the Committee on Publication for five years, from 1888 to 1893, giving much time and careful study to the work. He was born in 1843. Graduated at Columbia College with the highest honors, in 1866, appointed Tutor by the same College in 1868, Adjunct Professor in 1880, and Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in 1889, he was connected with that institution as teacher for nearly twenty-seven years. The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred

upon him by Hamilton College in 1879. He was the first scholar in this country to devote himself mainly to classical archæology, and his attainments and scientific judgment were respected both at home and abroad. His death is a serious loss to classical studies. His services to the School will ever be remembered by its friends.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

YALE UNIVERSITY, January 31, 1895.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

*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, 1893.

It may be taken as a sign of the increasing attractiveness of the School, and as a promise of its increasing efficiency, that twelve students, the largest number in any one year, have been enrolled as regular members. Some were a little late in arriving, and some will leave before the end of the year. The three women left early: Miss Strong about the first of March, Miss Tuckerman about the first of April, and Mrs. Dare about three weeks later.

As women cannot well travel in the interior of Greece, nor share in the active work of excavation, Greece begins to lose its attractiveness to them when the season for travel and excavations comes on.

In addition to the regular members, several other persons have attended the meetings and lectures of the School with considerable regularity. Special mention should here be made of Mr. H. S. Washing-

ton, who has returned to Athens for the sixth consecutive year, to pursue his geological studies, and to assist in the work of excavations. Dr. Waldstein will best speak of his services in this connection.

Owing to illness in my family on the journey to Greece, and to the delays of quarantine, I was a few days late in reaching Athens, arriving with my colleague, Professor White, on October 9. The quarantine was the cause of delay also in the assembling of the students. On October 16, we organized the School with five members present. On October 24, I began a series of weekly lectures on Sculpture in the museums of Athens, which I kept up until the first visit of Dr. Waldstein, who arrived December 19. I then left this work to him. On December 8, I began another series of weekly exercises in Epigraphy, consisting of three introductory lectures followed by practical exercises in reading Attic inscriptions in the museum, closing at the end of February. Professor White's weekly exercises in Topography, running parallel with mine, gave the students two exercises a week through the winter.

On November 11, I took the members of the School to Eleusis, explaining the remains of ancient buildings there. I have also taken two journeys of some duration, one with Mr. Capps in Eubœa and Thessaly, and one with Mr. Alden in Ætolia, Acarnania, Phocis, and Bœotia.

During the year, we have held three open meetings

to which the Athenian archæological public was invited. Our first meeting was on January 5th, when Dr. Waldstein spoke of *Sculptures from the Heræum*, Professor White discussed the question, *Was the Acropolis of Athens a Fortress in the Fifth Century B. C.?* and I spoke of *A Torso from Daphne*.

Our next meeting was on February 1, when Professor White spoke on *The Pelargikon*, Mr. Norton on *An Inlaid Mirror*, and I on *The Theatre at Eretria*.

The last public meeting was on March 15, when Mr. Norton spoke on *A Head of Athene*, Mr. Peabody on *Some Inscriptions from the Heræum and from Athens*, Mr. Washington on *The Volcano of Santorini*, and I on *Stamped Tiles from the Heræum*.

In addition to our own exercises the students have enjoyed, as usual, the great privilege of attending Dr. Dörpfeld's open air lectures on the topography and monuments of Athens. A larger number than usual have also availed themselves of the kindness of Dr. Wolters, and attended his lectures on art in the museums. Several members of the school also accompanied Dr. Dörpfeld on his Peloponnesian tour, and on his tour through the Islands. Thus our work has been materially supplemented.

The relations between our own School and the other archæological Schools have been as cordial and intimate as ever. Our near neighbor, the British School, and its Director, Dr. Gardner, have been real

neighbors and real friends. We have also enjoyed the hospitality of the French School at its open meetings, in social entertainment, and in the use of its library. No one could be more cordial than Mr. Homolle has been.

The American Minister, Mr. Alexander, has shown a warm interest in our welfare, helping us in practical matters, and appearing at our open meetings and at some of our lectures. The United States Consul also, Mr. Horton, has frequently been with us, and has used our library.

The appropriation of \$500 for the library has made it possible to purchase many books, besides keeping up the additional instalments of works to which the School is already a subscriber. Among such additions special mention may be made of Lenormant and De Witte, *Élite des Monuments Céramographiques*.

The following is a list of books presented to the library during the year:—

A. R. Rhangabé's Philological Works and Translations, 29 vols.: Petroff's "Ἀτλας τῆς Κρήτης and "Ἀτλας τοῦ ὑπὲρ Ἀνεξαρτησίας ἱεροῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀγῶνος, by Hon. E. Alexander.

A. Furtwaengler's *Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, Bædeker's *Griechenland*, and other books still to be selected to the value of \$50, by Mr. J. C. Hoppin.

Overbeck's *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*, 4th Edition, by Mr. O. B. Fallis.

Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1852–1860 (completing our set), by Mr. Charles Peabody.

Dyer's *Gods in Greece*, by Miss Kate L. Strong.

Schuchhardt's *Schliemann's Excavations*, Translated by Miss Sellars, by Mr. Percy L. Atherton.

Bent's *Cyclades*, by Mr. H. S. Washington.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, Vol. IV., by Professor J. W. White.

Musée Impérial Ottoman: *Catalogue des Monnaies Turcomanes*, *Catalogue des Sculptures*, and *Catalogue des Monuments Funéraires*, by Hamdy Bey.

Picturesque Chicago, by Mr. D. S. Moseley.

Waldstein's *The Work of John Ruskin*, by the author.

Conze's *Ueber eine Athenestatue aus Pergamon*, by the author.

Robinson's *Catalogue of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Vases in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.*, by the author.

Capps's *Vitruvius and the Greek Stage*, by the author.

Munter's *Das Grab des Sophokles*, by the author.

Svoronos's *Britomartis, la soi-disant Europe sur le Plateau de Gortyna*, by the author.

Castriotis's *Οἱ Δεῖλοι*, by the author.

Penrose's *Orientation of Greek Temples*, by the author.

Ricci's *Miscellanea Epigrafica, Il Pretorio di Gortyna*, and *Il Testamento d'Epikteto*, by the author.

Taramelli's *Incinerarii Antichissimi in Forma di Capanna*, by the author.

Pottier, *Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité*, by Mr. Capps.

Kalopothakes, *De Thracia provincia Romana*, and Ὁ χωρισμὸς τῆς στρατιωτικῆς καὶ πολιτικῆς ἐξουσίας κτλ., by the author.

Messrs. Ginn and Company, of Boston, have kindly presented the School with a set of their College Series of Greek Authors.

Dr. Charles Peabody, a member of the School, left

the sum of 361 drachmas for the purchase of books for the library.

Here may be mentioned the gifts of an enlarged photograph of the Parthenon, from Mr. Thomas A. Fox, and a similar photograph of the Byzantine church in Merbaka in the Argolid, from Mr. H. S. Washington.

The principal improvement inside the house, besides the necessary repair of the kitchen chimney, has been the addition of a bath-room, for which the little room next to the pantry was utilized. The only improvement made in the grounds has been the planting of over fifty pine trees, in conjunction with the British School, in the grounds to the rear of the two Schools. Somewhat more than half of these have survived the exceedingly dry season which followed their planting. During the winter, the city has laid out an excellent street running up from Kephissia Street, past the east of our School grounds. This will now be the usual avenue of approach.

I would express here my obligations to my colleagues, Dr. Waldstein and Professor White, for their cordial co-operation and for many kindnesses. The excavations of Dr. Waldstein at the Heræum have been the conspicuous event of the year. I enjoyed the privilege of spending ten days at the excavations as a guest. During protracted illness in my family, which to some extent impaired the quality of my work with the School, I was obliged to let the bur-

den rest heavily on Professor White, who bore it cheerfully.

As our house was practically closed to visitors for nearly two months, on account of diphtheria, we have not been able to make the School so much a place of hospitality as we desired; but with the approach of spring we have gladly welcomed many Americans whose interest in the School prompted them to call on us.

On Thursday, May 3, I arrived in Eretria with Messrs. Capps, Hill, Peabody, and Phillips, to continue excavations in and about the theatre there. The next two days were Greek holidays; harvest-time was near, and few workmen could be secured from Eretria. But by sending to Chalcis for help we were able to begin work on the following Monday morning with a force of sixty-six men. With about this number of men, and a few carts, we continued our work for fourteen days and a half, without the loss of an hour from bad weather or a holiday.

We began by digging a series of trenches in the rear of the theatre, that is, of the stage building, in the hope of finding either a temple or a stoa in close connection with the theatre. Meanwhile Professor Phillips, in directing some workmen to clear away the earth around some blocks of stone which protruded from the earth in a clump of bushes a little further to the west, found a platform of well laid stone. As this

lay less than a meter below the surface, we had it all laid bare on the evening of our second day's work. Subsequently, we dug a trench one meter wide all around the platform, down to the bottom of the three layers of stone of which it was composed.

The platform seemed to be the stereobate of a temple. It is 12.40×23.10 meters, affording room for a temple not much smaller than the Theseum or the temple of Aegina. It has a massive character, forming an almost continuous platform, although it is interrupted under a part at least of what may have been the cella, where no bearing function was required of it.

The three courses of poros stone are of approximately equal thickness, and make altogether a depth of 1.35 meters. They are preserved without the loss of a single stone, while above the stereobate nothing is preserved except a somewhat broken layer over one of its open spaces, — the stones, in fact, which drew our attention in this direction.

Over the larger opening, apparently under the cella, was a layer of disintegrated poros stone (quite hard, but not composed of separate blocks) about a foot thick. As we removed this and cleared out the earth from the whole opening, we found traces of fire in whole handfuls of charcoal and some bits of melted iron. All around the building also we had to cut down through a similar layer of disintegrated poros stone, which was thickest on the north side where it

was 0.30 meter thick, and extended back about five meters from the building. It is not unlikely that the latter was destroyed by a conflagration in which its architectural members and most of its stylobate crumbled to pieces.

The proximity of the building to the theatre — the distance being only 19 meters from its northeast corner to the southwest corner of the stage building — makes it a reasonable supposition that we have here the remains of a temple of Dionysus, but the lack of any inscription or ancient description leaves this, of course, only a supposition.

At the west end, and about 0.50 meter below the top of the platform, — almost touching it at the northwest corner, but diverging from it as it proceeded southward, — we found a water conduit of cylindrical tiles, 0.15 meter in diameter. This we traced to a distance of 15 meters. It apparently brought water down from the valley to the west of the acropolis. We found another branch of the same conduit, somewhat broken, on the north side of the temple.

On the south side of the temple, near its eastern end, was discovered what excited among workmen and visitors the greatest interest, namely, a square, well-walled pit, one corner touching the temple, but the adjacent side diverging from the south side of the temple at an angle of about 30° . As we slowly cleared out this pit, only one man at a time being able to work in it, while another drew up the earth in a basket, the workmen

called it at first a grave. When we got down past six courses of stone, in which were carefully cut foot-holes, to a depth of 3 meters, we came to a lateral passage which leads away from the temple, about a meter high, not vaulted with stone but cut out of very hard earth. Now the talk was of a treasure-house. After clearing this to a distance of 16 meters, breaking a shaft down from the surface for ventilation, we came to the point where we had to stop work for the season for lack of funds, having found nothing in the passage except uninteresting fragments of pottery, and a cow's horn and jaw-bone at the bottom of the pit. The latter objects suggested the idea of a sacrificial pit; but the long passage looks more like a watercourse which was very probably supplied by the before mentioned conduit at the west end of the temple. A supply of water at the steps of the temple would have been a great convenience.

At the east end of the temple, and adjacent to it, are two blocks of poros, which probably served as foundations of bases of statues.

At a distance of 13.65 meters from the east front of the temple, and directly in the rear of the western part of the stage building, is a large foundation of three courses, somewhat over 4 meters square, broken away in the middle by the excavations of our School in 1891, in the attempt to ascertain its character. We cleared the ground around this and between it and the temple. From the close connection between the

two, this might with some safety be called an altar. From this latter to the vaulted passage through the stage building into the orchestra, the distance is so short as to make that passage seem the natural way from the sacred precinct into the theatre.

After uncovering the temple we dug a broad trench back toward the west parodos of the theatre, and before we were compelled to stop had nearly cleared this parodos. Adjacent to this on a level with the ground outside, but so high above the level of the orchestra that the parodos can have led up to it only by a flight of steps, some traces of which we found, was a long stylobate parallel to the north side of the temple. We thought at first that we had found a stoa, another object of our search; but we soon observed that the column bases, though *in situ*, were neither arranged at regular intervals nor squared with one another. Several drums of columns found nearby were also of very various character. Inscriptions, one of which contained ἀνέθηκεν and another ἡνέχεν, seemed to show that we had here a stylobate on which were set up memorials of victories in theatrical contests.

Contemporaneously with this work near the theatre, over which Professors Phillips and Capps exercised especial supervision, several other excavations were carried on. Between the theatre and the Naval School of King Otho, and quite near the latter, there appeared on the surface lines of walls which at first

sight looked like foundations of a stoa. In excavating these we found that they were the continuous walls of houses on either side of a street. We cleared several of these houses, finding in one case a floor of cement and pebbles about a meter below the surface. Some walls, perhaps older than the rest, ran regardless of these house walls, and might with some diffidence be taken as an indication of an older, pre-Persian Eretria on the same spot as the later city.

At the foot of the acropolis, about 175 meters to the east of the theatre, I noticed the corner of a large stone block protruding from the ground. On digging about it, I found it hollowed out on the top so as to make a large tank. As it was marked on the side with a Δ , it appeared to belong to a series of four. By digging back in the direction of the acropolis, I found the other three. Back of the tanks came two stone blocks 0.72 meter long, with channels cut in the middle of each, and then a tile conduit delivering water into the system from the west side. Owing to the depth of earth, here about six feet, I did not trace the conduit, which probably brought the water along the foot of the acropolis from the same valley which supplied the temple.

The dimensions of the tanks are as follows:—

Length, 1.36; breadth, 0.78; height, 0.95.

The dimensions of the hollow are:—

Length, 1.16; breadth in the middle, 0.65; depth in the middle, 0.35.

Each tank had a hole in the bottom, and was covered on the inside with two thick coatings of stucco. They were carefully joined together, and a channel was cut to let the water flow from one to the other. To make their joints more secure, a transverse block was put under each joint. The whole series was backed up against a wall, about twenty feet of which I uncovered. Whether it belonged to a building, is not certain. An interval of about a hands-breadth was left between the tanks and this wall, and on this side the tanks were cut with a straight perpendicular face, whereas on the other side there was considerable molding and cutting away of the block.

The whole series looks like a lot of wash-tubs.

An important result of this discovery is the assurance that considerable earth has accumulated at the foot of the south slope of the acropolis. Not far from the tanks was found, in 1885, a well preserved male statue, a little over life-size, now in the central museum at Athens (Kabbadias's Catalogue, No. 244). A little to the south of the tanks, a sudden falling off of the ground betrays a terrace wall a good deal broken, but preserved in places, and having considerable extent. Here one might hope to find an important building, perhaps a stoa, stretching off toward the theatre. The agora also, one might hope to find. The supply of water certainly indicates some sort of centre of life.

The water supply of Eretria was in ancient times more abundant than now. Farther to the east, and a little higher up the acropolis slope, is an ancient well, now absolutely dry. A year or two ago a large reservoir was uncovered in the modern village, with dimensions of about 6 m. \times 1.50 m. \times 1.50 m., and lined with fine stucco. I mention this because it has probably never been reported in any archæological paper, and it is now rapidly filling with earth.

On the principal plateau of the acropolis, which slopes gently from the summit to the south, we dug a trench about fifty feet long, to a depth of from two to five feet, with a few cross-trenches, touching the bed-rock in various places, making sure that this was not the site of a large building. Some possibilities of smaller buildings still remain on the east slope, where a small fragment of a drum of a Doric column was found in some superficial cutting which we made there.

At the foot of the rocky hill called Kotroni, a little over a mile to the east of Eretria, excavations were undertaken with the hope of finding the foundation of the temple of Artemis Amarysia, stated by Strabo (X. 10, p. 448) to lie seven stadia outside the city wall. Since an old church stood there until replaced in recent times by a new one a few rods away, and since marble slabs with inscriptions had been found here by the owner of the property, Mr. Stammatis, I had conceived the desire, in 1891, to make here the first seri-

ous trial excavation ever made with this end in view. But work for two days with about half our force showed that the bed-rock lay very near the surface, and that here are no Hellenic walls. The temple of Artemis may yet be found not far away, by some lucky chance; but no one need dig for it in the tempting terrace immediately at the foot of Kotroni. Two new grave-inscriptions were the only positive result of our work here.

Somewhat farther east, and about a half a mile from the sea, stands a conspicuous tumulus, similar to the famous one at Marathon. After considerable negotiation with the owner of the ground on which it stands, Mr. Billalis, by the kind intervention of the Demarch of Eretria, Mr. Zacharias, I secured permission to open the mound, paying one hundred drachmas for the grain that stood in our way. When the grain was reaped, a slight depression, which I had not noticed before, appeared at the top of the mound. This was a discouraging suggestion that it might have been already opened. But as no one of the oldest inhabitants knew of any such opening, in the hope that the depression might have been caused by plowing, we proceeded to cut three trenches, about two meters wide, from the periphery to the centre of the mound, and to sink a shaft, about four meters square, in the middle. We soon found that the core of the mound was a tower 3.95 meters square, of squared blocks of poros, the southern half of which had been broken

away. As we proceeded downward we had to remove block after block which had already been dislodged from its place, and lay in our way. It became certain that somebody had preceded us, but, in the hope that they had stopped short of the bottom, we continued down past thirteen courses of stone. The bottom layer was not broken away in the whole southern half, but had an opening on that side 1.90 meters by 1.30 meters. This seems not to have been original, but caused by the removal of some of the blocks by the previous excavators, who expected to find a tomb. Probably they found nothing. The north side of the tower is here so solid that the tomb, if any existed, must have lain almost entirely in the southern half, which is unlikely. In order to be sure that no tomb lay *under* the tower, we went on nearly 2 meters more, part of the way through a sleazy rock, which was evidently an undisturbed natural formation. At a depth of 8 meters from the top of the mound we stopped.

It now appears probable that a pile of earth and cobble stones about twice as far from the sea as this tumulus, and somewhat nearer to Eretria, was a similar structure. At one point where a hole has been dug into the heap laterally, two well preserved courses of hewn stone appear. Another mound which lies immediately on the shore, at approximately the point of the shore nearest to our own tumulus, still remains to be investigated. But it is so flat, and so much extended on the side lying toward the sea, as to sug-

gest previous opening. The work at the tumulus, as well as at the street above mentioned, was under the especial supervision of Dr. Peabody.

The excavations in general yielded no pottery of importance, but a good many fragments. Of small objects, the only thing calling for special mention is a pretty Aphrodite head belonging to a marble statuette, and found at the large opening in the temple stereobate. Were it large enough, it would make a striking and important representation of the goddess.

We are under obligations to the Greek government for allowing us the use of five tents, in which we were comfortably lodged, and in which we were able to receive several visitors, among whom were the American Consul at Athens, Mr. Horton, with Mrs. Horton. Some of our workmen also who came from a distance could not well have been provided for but for this supply of tents.

In spite of the long days of work, from sunrise to sunset, which made a real demand on the endurance of those who supervised the work, as well as on that of the Greek laborers, the three weeks in Eretria afforded us real and constant enjoyment. When more careful treatment of a few points of our work shall appear in the Papers of the School, we hope that these weeks will appear to have contributed something also to archæological knowledge.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

To the Managing Committee of

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present to you the following report of my work at the School as Professor of Art during my stay there in December and January, as well as of the excavations at the Argive Heræum which have just terminated for this year.

In submitting to you this necessarily brief account of our excavations, I believe we may congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in having secured results of magnitude and importance for the advancement of the science which it is the aim of this School to further. The opinions of the authorities who have visited the excavations and examined our finds, among whom were the most prominent representatives of classical study,—Greek, German, French, American, and English,—encourage me to impress upon you the quite exceptional importance of the ancient site we are disclosing, and the materials which our discoveries are furnishing. We may even now confidently place these excavations by the side of those

at Olympia, at Epidaurus, and on the Athenian Acropolis, and prospectively also those at Delphi. It is also due to my staff, if not to myself, to inform you of the high commendation which these authorities have bestowed upon the actual work of excavation as carried on by us, and also upon the system we have adopted for the discovery and preservation of the huge mass of important material which has been unearthed.

While on the one hand there is this cause for unqualified congratulation, I must, on the other hand, express my regret that I have not been able to bring these excavations to a close during this season, as I had so strongly hoped to do. The cause of this failure is twofold. In the first place, it is owing to the fact (which can hardly be a source of regret to sincere excavators and scholars), that we are constantly coming upon new and important ancient buildings on this site, together with exceptionally rich finds of ancient objects; and, in the second place, to the fact that at most points there is so great an accumulation of covering soil. Instead of finding two important temples, to which we had at first limited our hope, or the two temples with stoa and chambers between them, and one interesting building at the west of the second temple, as we ventured to hope at the close of last season, the new building to the east of the upper stoa became more interesting and complicated, the west building has assumed larger proportions, and important new structures have appeared at the north-

west end by the side of the dump S. On the south slope, we are coming upon extensive and beautiful masonry which promises to make this one of the most imposing features of the whole excavation. And where, for instance, at the long south slope below the second temple, we might have expected to find an accumulation of from three to four feet of soil below the level we had already cut, we find these interesting buildings and objects of art and handicraft more than fifteen feet below last year's level, forcing us to remove all this accumulated earth, of which we have already cleared a space more than ninety feet in length.

We could not expect, then, even with unlimited means, to bring the excavation to a close this season. Moreover, the discovery of what we call the northwest building discloses not only important works of architectural art and antiquity, but also points to an immediate relation between this structure and the traces of remains in the field below this building to the west, which again may be related to the structures of the lower stoa (CC), the lines of which we discovered in our tentative excavation in the first year. As at this point the site is definitely limited by the river-bed of the Eleutherion, we feel with confidence that we here have a definite limit to the extent of the ancient site which we are called to excavate. On the other hand, the importance of all these remains, the impression of which has grown upon us with every new discovery,

makes us keenly alive, not so much to the privilege, as to the responsibility and duty of worthily concluding the important piece of work which is intrusted to our energies. I have always identified this work, not only with the School and Institute, but with the whole of American scholarship; and in this spirit, and with this responsibility present to my mind, I have endeavored to make the excavation so far a worthy monument to these institutions and to this vocation. To have stopped, or even to have postponed, the completion of this work where we left it last year, would have been wantonly destructive of this high purpose. With what this year's work has yielded, it would be equally unfortunate to relinquish our efforts in bringing to light in an adequate manner the whole of this sacred precinct so prominent in its central importance to the life of ancient Hellas.

In order to continue the work this year, it has required enthusiastic and unselfish exertion on the part of some of my colleagues on the staff, especially Dr. H. S. Washington and Mr. Richard Norton. I fear I should transgress the limits of good taste if I endeavored to give adequate expression to my sense of obligation to these gentlemen for the help they have given in every stage and in every province of the work. You yourselves know best the sacrifice which the School has made in contributing to the excavation fund out of its own resources. Professor Goodwin and Mr. Lane were successful in their

endeavors among the members of the Boston Society of the American Institute to secure the contribution of £100 to the fund. But our greatest thanks are due to Messrs. Ware, Loeb, and Seligman for their successful endeavors to raise so large a sum in New York. Without their timely intervention the work could not have been carried on by the School. You must allow me to add here the expression of my own thanks to these gentlemen.

I must now give you a summary of the matter I have to report.

As regards my work as Professor of the School, I beg to state that I arrived in Greece on December 18, leaving on January 17. One of the main tasks I had set myself was to supervise the arrangement and elaboration of the material from the excavation at the Heræum which had been deposited in the National Museum of Athens, as well as to make this material accessible for study to the students of the School. All the members of the School were invited to take part in this work, and the morning hours of the day were set apart for this purpose. But from the nature of the material furnished by such excavations it would have been impossible for me to do much in directing the work and instructing those who had never taken part in this or any other excavation, and who were not conversant with the elementary types exhibited in the Athenian Museums, had it not been for the help of Mr. Richard Norton. At the conclu-

sion of our excavations last season Mr. Norton devoted himself to further study of ancient remains bearing upon our discoveries. He was thus enabled, not only to assist me in beginning the arduous task of sorting and arranging the numerous baskets (over 80) containing the objects of our previous finds (generally in a fractured and scattered condition), and in directing the work of the students, but he was able to take my place in continuing this work after I left Athens. I desire to say that both with regard to the arrangement of objects, and the instruction of the students in the domains to which they belong, his help has been invaluable.

During my winter stay in Athens, I also gave seven peripatetic lectures on Greek Sculpture in the Museum, supplementary to the course of the Director, Professor Richardson. At our opening meeting, I read a paper on a newly discovered Torso from the Metopes of the Parthenon, and on some interesting monuments from the Heræum at Argos. At the German Archæological Institute I read a paper in refutation of Professor Furtwaengler's view that the marble head discovered in our first year's excavation was not that of Hera, and that neither this head nor any of the other sculptures had anything to do with the Polycletan School. I venture to add that my refutation has been materially strengthened by the discoveries of this year.

As regards the work of excavation. The regular

staff consisted, besides myself, of Dr. Washington and Mr. Norton, and of Messrs. Hoppin and Alden, students of the School. All the members and students of the School were invited to stay for a few days in the camp in order to study and gain experience in excavations as such. Of this invitation, Messrs. Parsons, Fallis, and Hill availed themselves; while the other students, though they were prevented from staying with us owing to their travels with Dr. Dörpfeld, saw the excavations on the occasion of the visit which Dr. Dörpfeld and his party paid us. My colleague, Professor Richardson, paid us two visits, during one of which he remained with us over a week. Professor White was also our guest, though I am afraid he will not consider it an hospitable camp in which we allowed the storm to carry away his tent in the middle of the night. We had many other visitors of all nationalities. Among our American visitors, ladies and gentlemen, I must single out Mr. E. S. Robinson, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and Mr. Thayer, of Boston, who, on the spot, contributed one hundred dollars to the fund of excavation. Dr. Dörpfeld made the Heræum a point for one of his instructive lectures during his Peloponnesian tour. With him were a number of distinguished scholars, among them Professors Lœschcke, Wecklein, and Fränkel. Dr. Dörpfeld and Professor Lœschcke joined Professor White in staying in our camp the night of their visit. We also had a visit from Mr. Kabbadias,

the Ephor General of Antiquities. He was our guest for a day and night. The British Minister, Mr. Egerton, also paid us a visit. The School must also feel honored by a second instance of the interest which the Royal Family of Greece has shown in our work. The King and Queen, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and Princess Mary, with their suite, made our excavations the object of a special journey. It was the first time they had visited an excavation away from Athens. They remained with us over five hours, and manifested the keenest interest in the progress of the work.

Our camp was pitched on the same site as last year, the government providing us with five tents, while I had ordered a sixth from England, provided with a double fly, which experience had shown me was absolutely necessary as a refuge against the sun in the heat of the day. This tent, together with the tools and instruments we have accumulated, will form a useful addition to the School's apparatus for exploration and excavation in future years.

Our party arrived at Argos on March 21, and we were able to begin work with one hundred and eighty-five men and twenty-six carts, on March 22. The following day we worked with two hundred and fifty men and thirty carts, below which number we did not fall, increasing our corps to two hundred and seventy men.

The first task we had set ourselves was to com-

plete the clearing of the whole east side of the second platform. We thus had to cut away the hillside to the east of the buildings we had found last year, which are now called the East Chambers, in which was the inscription ΔΙΦΟΝΥΣΙΟ. We carried this cutting about 20 feet in depth to a length of 90 feet, to the old wall marked T in the map. This was very difficult digging, inasmuch as there were huge blocks, imbedded at every stage, which had fallen from above, while below we came upon complicated early walls of different periods which had to be spared and carefully cleared. The nature and purpose of these will require careful study. Backing the slope, and acting as a supporting wall to the upper terrace, below and to the east of the great cyclopean wall of the upper terrace, another cyclopean wall runs for about eight feet, when it ends abruptly, lines of sloping rubbish clearly showing in the cutting how the earth had drifted over this end for ages.

Below and partly underneath this cyclopean wall, there were large masses of pottery, iron, bronze, and smaller objects, the majority belonging to the "Dipylon" and Mycenæan periods. Further to the south there were deposits of rubbish which evidently dated from a period of destruction in later years, as we here also found a marble head of the Roman period. Here it was that we found also, in beautiful preservation, an interesting specimen of Greek sculpture, a head of an ephebus from the metopes of the second temple.

The head is in excellent preservation, even the tip of the nose being intact. This head bears beyond a doubt, in my mind, the characteristics of Polycletan art, as hitherto known to us. There is the same square and massive proportion of the head as a whole, the heavy treatment of the jaws and chin that we find in the head of the Naples Doryphorus, — in fact, it seems to me to be a reproduction of the type of the Doryphorus in the style of these metopes. Moreover it will interest you to hear that, in spite of some mutual divergences, this head has in common with all the others which we have found on this site some peculiarities of treatment, such as the slightly opened mouth and peculiar protrusion and curving of the under lip. I do not wish to convey the idea that I claim this or any of the other heads as work by the hand of Polycletus, but I maintain that they bear out in their general character and in details of work the natural expectation, that the sculptures which decorated the second Heræum of Argos would be related to the art of the sculptor Polycletus, who created the temple statue of Hera in this sanctuary, as Phidias created the Athena in the Parthenon, and who, like the great Attic sculptor, was the inspiring head of a thriving school of sculpture in his own locality.

Among the many objects found here, I must mention the large number of objects in iron. In fact, throughout our excavations we have often found iron

together with bronze and even stone implements. A strange object was a large mass of iron about five feet long and a foot in diameter, which proved to be a mass of iron spears bound together with bands of iron at both ends. Found at the same place, another large solid rectangular bar of iron, flattened out about a foot from one end, is quite inexplicable.

At the easternmost angle of the terrace of the second temple, above the retaining wall W, to the north of the dump S, another building was discovered, which we have named the East Building (to distinguish it from the East Chambers). This building, supported by strong walls on south and east, built against the hill slope, has on the north side a wall of poros strengthened by a limestone wall. The bases of three rows of five columns are extant in the interior, while at the west front (facing the temple) it had a portico. In this building numerous objects in gold, silver, bronze, and terra-cotta were found, as well as a scarab with a cartouche, probably of Thothmes III.

We also cleared away all the earth remaining to the east of the temple, and to the west of the dump S, without finding much there.

We then turned to the west and south slopes of the terrace, — the main points of this year's excavations.

The larger portion of the west building, which lies below the west end of the second temple, about twenty-five to thirty feet below the top of the foundation walls of the temple, was excavated last year. We

now cleared the north end, where the space for the building has been cut out of the rock which rises at the north end. We here found three chambers which communicate with the colonnade and central court. The whole is a very interesting building, the purpose of which (whether gymnasium, treasury, or combination of buildings) I do not venture to decide at present. It is a building about one hundred feet (33 meters) by ninety-three (30 meters), consisting of a colonnade surrounding an open court in the centre, while to the north it is flanked by the three chambers running from east to west. It appears to be older than the second temple, not later than the first half of the fifth century before Christ. Here, as in the upper stoa, there are drums of columns *in situ*, besides the pillar bases, and in some places several layers of the stone walls. In this building there were numerous fragments of the architectural decorations, as well as fragments of sculpture and smaller objects.

We also cleared the ground to the north of this building to the bed-rock, and at the western point, to the south of the dump S, we again came upon ruins of interesting buildings. Above the old supporting walls is the building which we call the Northwest Building. It was difficult digging, since here too we found intricate walls, and it required Mr. Hoppin's best attention to carry on the work which was placed in his charge. However the plan was finally worked out with clearness, and shows a long building (31 meters long

by 11.40 wide) of early structure. In digging here we turned up some fragments which had fallen down from the second temple: the face of a colossal female head, bronze and terra-cotta cow's heads, objects in gold and silver (among them, a silver ring studded with gold and inscribed), etc. This building may be connected with the traces of the building in the field below, which in the first year we thought might be Roman.

On the south slope below the second temple we began on the same system we had previously adopted, working at the bottom of the hill below, and to the east and west of the steps, I. Finding bed-rock, we had merely to turn over the earth as we advanced upwards, and ultimately we were enabled to turn the whole of the part to the south of the steps I into a large dump for all the mass of earth we had to cut away between the second temple and these steps. We found a thick wall running from east to west at a depth of over fifteen feet below last year's surface on the south of the second plateau, and upon this abutted the beautiful limestone wall which we found projecting southward last year from the southeast corner of the west building. This limestone wall must have formed part of the west front of the great building which we are now excavating on the south slope. About ninety feet of this building, with pillar-bases, upon some of which drums are *in situ*, have already been laid bare; and we shall have to continue

to carry away the great mass of earth which covers this building along the whole south slope. I have no doubt that it will prove to have been a very important and imposing structure. In the mass of earth which covers it, we have found fragments of masonry from the second temple: large drums from the columns, as well as complete Doric capitals, also two torsos of sculpture, and many fragments belonging to the metopes of the second temple. At the same time, another large gang of workmen was engaged in cutting away the south slope towards the east, in the region below the house F, and we are thus working from both sides to clear away the accumulated earth, while we are making a continuous terrace of the dump below the stairs, I. When the excavations are completed, there will thus be a continuous series of interesting buildings running from the foot of the hill upwards, tier upon tier, to the terrace of the first temple on the summit. With the completion of this part of our work, as well as with the thorough investigation of the regions about the lower stoa, CC, J, K, and L, which are bounded by the river, the whole site will have been thoroughly investigated. I must also remark that behind the poros supporting wall, running from north to south at the east of the west building, we have found rich layers of early antiquities corresponding to the "black layer", we found in the first year. In fact, it appears to me that this layer is continuous with the one found in the first year, the

objects being arrested by the retaining wall. Considering the variety and number of objects found here, it would be impossible for me to give any adequate idea of the richness of our find. They comprise every material, from a beautiful large solid gold pin to objects in lead, iron, bone, ivory, and clay, and touch upon every field, — epigraphy as well as art, mythology, and antiquities. We have brought to Athens over eighty baskets full of objects of this kind, together with larger fragments of marble sculpture, cornices in stone and terra-cotta. A curious and interesting discovery was made to the north of the back wall of the building on the south slope, at some depth below what was the original ancient surface. There were found some early graves of the Mycenæan period, such as have been recently found at Salamis. One of these was well preserved, — a small shaft-tomb containing the bones of the deceased, and several vases in perfect preservation, of the earliest Mycenæan type. They evidently belong to a period when the *temenos* of the early temple of Hera was limited by the upper terrace, and the region of these graves must have been quite outside the *peribolos* wall.

The climax of our good fortune was reached, when, a few days before the close of this campaign, we found, what for several years we had been seeking in vain; namely, the bee-hive tombs of the Mycenæan period. The first is about three hundred yards to the northwest of the temple, beyond the Eleutherion; the

second, only about sixty yards to the northwest of the Eleutherion. They are both of the bee-hive shape, cut into the rock, without interior masonry, — the approach being by the narrow *dromos* which leads into the underground door, which after the burial was blocked by means of large stones. The interior is circular, the diameter being about 2.46 meters, the height being 3.38 meters. The first of these tombs, discovered on April 20, was the repository for at least three corpses, and may have contained more. The dead were certainly not laid out in the tomb, as the bones were found massed together without any anatomical relation to one another. The finds in the first tomb were exceedingly rich. It contained forty-nine vases, nearly all in perfect preservation, three terra-cotta figurines of the earliest type, one chair with interesting Mycenæan ornaments, one engraved stone of the "Island" type, four steatite whorls, one ivory needle, and a number of beads. The second tomb contained a large number of beads and whorls, but only one complete vase and a number of fragments. These finds appear to me of exceeding interest and importance with regard to early Mycenæan pottery; and the interest of the discovery may be increased by the fact that the sun shone into the opening which had been broken into the top of the rock, so that we were able to take photographs of the vases and bones *in situ*.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

TWELFTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1893-94.

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
For Salary of Director	\$2,500.00	Balance from Account XI. (1892-93) . . .	\$1,093.30
" Expenses of Director	500.00	Subscriptions for 1893-94:—	
" Salary of Professor of Art	1,000.00	From Adelbert College of Western	
" Excavations at the Heraeum	1,400.00	Reserve University	\$250.00
" " Eretria	500.00	" Amherst College	250.00
" Books and binding	500.00	" Brown University	250.00
" Building and grounds	777.75	" Bryn Mawr College	250.00
" Service	179.88	" College of New Jersey	250.00
" Fuel, lights, water, etc.	131.39	" Columbia College	250.00
" Architect	117.76	" Cornell University	250.00
" Plaster casts	118.70	" Dartmouth College	250.00
" Photographs and drawings	35.68	" Harvard University	250.00
" Stereoscopic slides	113.65	" Johns Hopkins University	250.00
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Balance of income over expenses, carried to	\$8,157.28	Interest from endowment fund	4,900.00
account of 1894-95	871.76	From sale of casts	2,221.86
		" rent of furniture	130.20
		" Archaeological Institute, toward the ex-	61.00
		pense of printing the Twelfth Report	122.68
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1891. RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, of Dartmouth College (since 1893, Director of the School).

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1883-1884.

Director : LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph. D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. (Died Oct. 26, 1884.)

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1887-1888.

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Architect : EDWARD L. TILTON.

Students, 1882-94. †

- JOHN ALDEN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Portland, Maine.
- LOUIS BEVIER (1882-83), ‡ A. B. (1878) and A. M. (Rutgers College), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
- WALTER RAY BRIDGMAN (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1881), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.
- CARLETON LEWIS BROWNSON (1890-92), A. B. (Yale College, 1887), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Tutor in Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- CARL DARLING BUCK (1887-89), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1889), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Associate Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Miss MARY HYDE BUCKINGHAM (1892-93), Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, 1890; Newnham Classical Scholar, 1891; Foreign Fellow of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, 1892-93.
101 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.
- EDWARD CAPPS (1893-94), A. B. (Illinois College, 1887), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1891),
Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- 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 of Greek 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.
- MRS. ADELE F. DARE (1893-94), ‡ A. B. (Christian University of Missouri, 1875),
Telluride, San Miguel Co., Colo.
- HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU (1891-92), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1888), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan,
Instructor in Greek and Sanskrit in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Instructor in Greek, Barnard College, New York City.

† The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.

‡ Not present during the entire year.

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Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
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Student at the University of Munich.
- 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.
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Professor of Greek in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.
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10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass.
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Lancaster, Ky.
- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893),
Student at the University of Munich.
- *W. IRVING HUNT (1889-90), A. B. (Yale College, 1886), Ph. D. (Yale University, 1892),
Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
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),
Docent in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888),
Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),
Υφηγητής τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, Athens, Greece.
- *JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,
Died April 29, 1887.
- GONZALEZ LODGE (1888-89), ‡ A. B. (Johns Hopkins University, 1883), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1886),
Associate Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
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Almy Street, Providence, R. I.
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Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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No. 119 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.
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Professor of Archæology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.

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Professor of Greek in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.
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Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
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Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
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Student at the University of Munich.
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Professor in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
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Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
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Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),
Professor of Archæology in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
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Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
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Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- WILLIAM J. SEELYE (1886-87), A. B. (Amherst College, 1879), A. M. (Amherst College, 1882),
Professor of Greek in Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.
- JOHN P. SHELLEY (1889-90), A. B. (Findlay University, 1889),
Professor in Grove College, Grove City, Pa.
- PAUL SHOREY (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1884),
Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
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Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- J. R. SITTLINGTON STERRETT (1882-83), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1880),
Professor of Greek in Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

- MISS KATE L. STRONG (1893-94), A. B. (Vassar College, 1892), ‡
Rochester, N. Y.
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Instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885),
University Extension Associate 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.
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New South Lyme, Ohio.
- HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-94), ‡ A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),
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Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
- ALEXANDER M. WILCOX (1883-84), A. B. (Yale College, 1877), Ph. D. (Yale College, 1880),
Professor of Greek in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
- FRANK E. WOODRUFF (1882-83), ‡ A. B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1881),
Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- THEODORE L. WRIGHT (1886-87), A. B. (Beloit College, 1880), A. M. (Harvard University, 1884),
Professor of Greek in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- CLARENCE HOFFMAN YOUNG (1891-92), A. B. (Columbia College, 1888), A. M. (Columbia College, 1889), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Columbia College, New York City.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

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, JAMES R. WHEELER, Burlington, Vermont.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

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.¹ 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 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.

¹ 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.

1882-1895.

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.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee, 1892-93, with the Reports of the Secretary, Professor Tarbell, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. James R. Wheeler. pp. 62.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee, 1893-94, with the Reports of the Director, Professor Richardson, and the Professor of Art, Dr. Waldstein. pp. 84.

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 Mantincian 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 Dr. Clarence H. Young, Columbia College, 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.	

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| 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 from Dr. Young, Columbia College, New York City. Size A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 20 cents; size B, 4×5 inches, 12 cents.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR STEREOPTICON.

THE School is forming a collection of lantern slides (and has at present about 300) for the illustration of Greek topography, architecture, art, and classical antiquities. These slides can be duplicated at forty cents each. They will be lent at the rate of five cents a slide if returned within a week from their receipt, and ten cents a slide if retained more than one week and less than two weeks. All express charges are to be paid by the borrower or purchaser.

Address Professor B. Perrin, 133 Farnam Hall, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

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 Piraeus.

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 Piraeus.

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.

Roehl: *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 Demeordnung 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 archæologists of Germany.

American Journal of Archæology. 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 Ἀθῆναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας.

These works are both published by the Archæological 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 archæology and epigraphy.

Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. Founded 1888.

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

Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen 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.

