Archwological Institute of America.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1894-95.

With the Reports of

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, Ph. D., Director,

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., LITT. D., L.H.D., Professor of Art,

AND

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Managing Committee.

1894-95.

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FRANK B. TARBELL, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

FITZ GERALD TISDALL, College of the City of New York, New York City. TAMES C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

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 (Secretary), University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

* Died January 19, 1895.

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT. VASSAR COLLEGE. WELLESLEY COLLEGE. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. WILLIAMS COLLEGE. YALE UNIVERSITY.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

1894-95.

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.

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

EDWARD L. TILTON,

Architect.

Students.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ELLIOTT, A. B., Allegheny College, 1889; A. M., 1892; Professor of Greek in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

MISS HELEN CURRIER FLINT, A. B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1891;
Assistant Instructor in Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South
Hadley, Mass.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE, A. B., Yale University, 1893; Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University, Athens, Greece.

CHARLES SHERMAN JACOBS, A. B., Albion College, 1893; Assistant Instructor in Greek, Albion College, Albion, Mich.

MISS DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKES, Athens, Greece.

James Dennison Rogers, A. B., Hamilton College, 1889; A. M., Columbia College, 1893; Ph. D., Columbia College, 1894.

FOURTEENTH 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, 1894, to July 1, 1895; and also the Reports of the Director of the School, Dr. R. B. Richardson, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Dr. Thomas Dwight Goodell.

The membership of the Managing Committee has changed but slightly since the last Report was published. Mention was made in that Report of the lamented death in Athens, on January 19, 1895, of Professor Augustus C. Merriam, who had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1885, and who had served the School as Director in 1887–88, and as Chairman of the Publishing Committee for five years, from 1888 to 1893. The Committee by vote at their

May meeting expressed its high appreciation of Professor Merriam's character and scholarship, and of his services to the School, and tendered its sympathy to Mrs. Merriam in her bereavement.

In May, Mr. de Peyster presented his resignation of the office of Treasurer of the Managing Committee, which he had held from the first, having been elected Treasurer on April 6, 1882. His resignation was accepted, and a resolution of thanks for his services to the School was unanimously adopted. He remains a member of the Executive Committee.

Gardiner M. Lane, Esq., a graduate of Harvard, of the Class of 1881, and now a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson, and Company, of 44 State Street, Boston, who has been for four years Treasurer of the Trustees of the School, was elected to succeed Mr. de Peyster as Treasurer of the Managing Committee.

All friends of the School congratulate Dr. Waldstein on his election last spring to the Slade Professorship of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England. His new duties in connection with that chair will not compel him to resign his professorship in our School.

The most important question before the Committee at its last meeting, which was held at Wesleyan University in May of the present year, had to do with the relations of the School to the Archæological Institute and to the newly founded American School of Classical Studies in Rome. The vital importance

of a close affiliation of the two Schools of Classical Studies, and the value of the services which they may render each other, are obvious. The relation of each, as daughter, to the Institute, renders this affiliation most natural through close connection with the parent body. The desirability of a closer bond of union between our School and the Institute has long been felt, but the present constitution of the Institute renders this difficult. The Council of the Institute appointed the first members of the Managing Committee, has appropriated \$6,500 for excavations which have been conducted by the School, and more than \$2,200 toward the expense of printing the publications of the School (which have been distributed without charge to members of the Institute), and last May voted \$600 for a Fellowship; but it has exercised no direct influence on the School's work and development. The aid which has been rendered would seem to make it reasonable that the Institute should have part in the actual control of the School, but its relations to the parent body cannot with justice or safety be such as those of the German School at Athens to the Imperial German Archæological Institute so long as the membership of the Council has less permanence and homogeneity than that of the Managing Committee of the School, and the principal part of the School's income is derived from the colleges and universities of which the members of the Managing Committee are representatives.

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As the first step toward securing more intimate relations with the Institute, and thus closer affiliation with the School in Rome, the Committee by vote made both the President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome ex officio members not only of our Managing Committee, but also of its Executive Committee; and expressed the hope that the President of the Institute would take an active part in our counsels, following the example of his predecessor. The Managing Committee of the School in Rome, on the day after our meeting, took similar and reciprocal action. Thus, as the Council is now constituted, the chief executive officer of each of the three bodies is a member of the other two. In this way these officers will obtain intimate acquaintance with the action and plans of the other bodies, and harmony in all essentials may be confidently expected. Perhaps the Chairman and Secretary of each Managing Committee might wisely be made ex officio members of the Council of the Institute.

For the convenience of the common members of the Council and of this Committee, the time and place of our semi-annual meetings have been changed. Hereafter the spring meeting of our Committee will be held in New York City on the Friday before the second Saturday in May, that is, on the day before the meeting of the Council. This change is only a tardy adaptation of our meeting to the changed time and place

of the annual meeting of the Council. Our November meeting hereafter will be held in or near Boston. We learn with pleasure that the annual meeting of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome has been set for the day preceding our May meeting, and that it also will be held in New York City.

We are gratified that the School now established in Rome is to bear the title of a School of Classical Studies, not simply because this name marks its identity of aim with that of the School at Athens, but also because it recognizes the facts that in America the study of classical archæology is as yet a branch of classical philology in its broad sense, and that for many years to come most of our students in Greece and Italy will be not so much professed archæologists as those who desire to fit themselves to teach the classics with more life and power by a careful view of the conditions of ancient life. We are well aware that students do not go to Greece in order to study linguistics or purely literary subjects, nor to learn from books what may be acquired as advantageously in America. The main pursuit of our students at Athens and in Rome must be archæology, and we trust that in a few years these Schools will have trained archæologists of high rank.

The Reports on excavations by the Director and by the Professor of Art will be read with interest.

The conclusion of the work of excavation at the Argive Heræum is an event of importance. The

undertaking has achieved notable results, and brings honor to the School. At this moment the exact cost of these excavations, which have continued four seasons, cannot be stated, since not all the money expended has passed through the hands of the Treasurer of this Committee, certain gifts having been received by Dr. Waldstein in person. The approximate cost, however, has been between \$11,000 and \$12,000. Of this amount the Archæological Institute contributed \$5,500, or nearly half; the School \$1,400 from its funds; Mrs. J. W. Clark of Pomfret, Conn., £400, and Mr. J. C. Hoppin, one of the members of the School, £40; and the Boston Society of the Archæological Institute £100, to which Mr. Thayer added \$100; while more than \$2,000 was given in New York by Mrs. Esther Harmon, Miss Olivia Stokes, Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Thomas B. Clarke, William E. Dodge, Charles W. Gould, E. A. Hoffman, Morris K. Jesup, J. Taylor Johnston, James Loeb, Seth Low, Henry G. Marquand, McCormick, Oswald Ottendorfer, ohn E. Parsons, William C. Schermerhorn, Edwin R. Seligman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Isidor Strauss, O. S. Strauss, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The results of the Argive excavations are worthy of elaborate publication, and no pains will be spared to present them in fitting form, but with the present resources of the School the expense of proper illustration will be a large item in our budget. The drawings by Mr. Tilton, the architect of the excavations, have received high praise.

The completion of the excavation of the remains of the theatre at Eretria is a satisfaction not only to the Director, but to all friends of the School. Circumstances had led to the interruption of the work at Eretria in 1891, before it was satisfactorily concluded.

The work at Kukunari brought to light an inscription which raises new questions with regard to Greek religious worship, while it affords much information on that subject. This inscription is published in the second number of the tenth volume of the American Journal of Archæology.

The Managing Committee calls attention with pleasure to the fact that a large part of the expense of this year's excavations has been borne by present or former members of the School and their personal friends. Nothing could bear clearer testimony to the interest which is taken in this work by the students. The giver of the larger part of the sum used in the excavations at Eretria is a former member of the School, who desires that his name should not be published.

In the Thirteenth Report of the School the hope was confidently expressed that the Council of the Institute would establish a Fellowship in the School at Athens. At its May meeting this expectation was met by the Council, and an appropriation of \$600 for the year 1895–96 was made for this purpose. The administration of this Fellowship was intrusted to the Managing Committee of the School. The Committee, at its meeting in Middletown in the following week,

established a second Fellowship, and appointed a committee of three, — consisting of Professors White (Chairman), Sterrett, and Seymour, — to select the Fellows for 1895–96, and to determine the conditions under which the Fellowships should be held during that year, and should be assigned in the spring or summer of 1896 for the following year.

The Committee on Fellowships has issued the following circular:—

In the spring of 1896, the Managing Committee will award two Fellowships in Greek Archæology, each of the value of \$600, to be held during the School year 1896–97.

These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of a written examination, but other evidence of ability and attainments will be considered.

This examination will be conducted by the Committee on Fellowships, with the assistance of other scholars. It will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, 1896, at Athens, Greece, in Berlin, Germany, and in America at any College that a candidate may select of the institutions which co-operate in support of the School. The examination will continue during three hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon of each day.

Each candidate must announce his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor John Williams White, Cambridge, Mass., and must be in his hands no later than April 1, 1896. Its receipt will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank to be filled out and handed in by him at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of this blank may be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

Candidates are referred to the Regulations of the Managing Committee for the requirements which must be fulfilled by the Fellows of the School.

The award will be made as soon after the examination as practicable. Fellows of the School are advised to spend the summer preceding their year at Athens in study in the Museums of Northern Europe.

The examination will cover the subjects named below. The number of hours during which the examination in each subject will continue is stated just after the title of the course. The examiners are aware that some candidates will not have access to large libraries. They have, therefore, specified under each subject the books which they think the candidate could use to the best advantage. The examination will be based on the books specially named. Other books are recommended for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the "List of Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Report of the Managing Committee. In this List will be found the full title of each book named below, its price, and the name of its publisher.

The examiners are aware also that many candidates will not have easy access to collections in Museums. They nevertheless urge that each candidate should strive to make his study of the special subjects in Greek Archæology named below as largely objective as possible, by the careful inspection and comparison of monuments of Greek Art, in originals if possible, otherwise in casts, models, electrotypes, photographs, and engravings.

Modern Greek. An introduction to the study of the language. One hour.

Vincent and Dickson, Handbook to Modern Greek; and either Rangabé, Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language, or Mrs. Gardner, Practical Modern Greek Grammar. Constantinides, Neo-Hellenica; and Jannaris, Wie spricht man in Athen?

For lexicons, see the "List" in the Report of the Managing Committee.

The examination will test not only the candidate's ability to translate the literary language into English, but also his knowledge of the common words and idioms of the every-day language of the people.

The Elements of Greek Epigraphy. Two hours.

Roberts, Introduction to Greek Epigraphy; and Dittenberger, Sylloge Inscriptionum Græcarum.

Supplementary: Newton, On Greek Inscriptions, in his Essays on Art and Archaelogy.

Reference: Kirchhoff, Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets; Larfeld, Griechische Epigraphik, in von Müller's Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, I.; Reinach, Traité d'Épigraphie grecque; Hicks, Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions; and the Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum.

Introduction to Greek Archæology. An outline of the origin of Greek art, and the elementary study of Greek architecture, sculpture, and vases, with some attention to terracottas, numismatics, glyptics, bronzes, and jewels. *Two hours*.

Collignon, Manuel d'Archéologie grecque, translated by Wright, Manual of Greek Archæology; and Murray, Handbook of Greek Archæology.

Supplementary: Müller, Ancient Art and its Remains.

Reference: the works cited by Collignon and Wright; Sittl, Archäologie der Kunst, in von Müller's Handbuch, VI.; and the appropriate articles in Baumeister, Denkmäler des Klassischen Alterthums, under "II. Kunstgeschichte," in the Systematisches Verzeichniss at the end of the work.

Greek Architecture, Sculpture, and Vases. Three hours.

A. The Principles of Greek Architecture, with special study of the structure of the Erechtheum.

Durm, Baukunst der Griechen, in his Handbuch der Architektur, II. 1; and Fowler, The Erechtheion at Athens, in Papers of the American School at Athens, I.

Reference: Reber, Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum; Lübke, Geschichte der Architektur. For the Erechtheum, see the bibliography in Fowler's article, and the article Erechtheion in Baumeister, Denkmäler.

B. The History of Greek Sculpture, with special study of the still extant sculptures of the Parthenon.

Mrs. Mitchell, History of Ancient Sculpture; Overbeck, Die Antiken Schriftquellen, Nos. 618-1041 and 1137-1640; and Michaelis, Der Parthenon.

Reference: Overbeck, Geschichte der griechischen Plastik; Collignon, Histoire de la Sculpture grecque; Furtwängler, Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture; and Friederichs-Wolters, Gipsabgüsse Antiker Bildwerke. For the sculptures of the Parthenon, Smith, Catalogue of Sculpture, British Museum, I., with the series of photographs of the Parthenon sculptures published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

C. Introduction to the Study of Greek Vases. Von Rohden, Vasen-kunde, in Baumeister, Denkmäler; and Robinson's Introduction to the Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Reference: Rayet et Collignon, Histoire de la Céramique grecque.

Pausanias and the Monuments and Topography of Ancient Athens. Two hours.

Pausanias, Book I. Lolling, Topographie von Athen, in von Müller Handbuch, III.; Milchhöfer, Athen, in Baumeister, Denkmäler; and Milchhöfer, Schriftquellen zur Topographie von Athen, in Curtius, Stadtgeschichte von Athen, pp. lxv-xciii, E-G.

Supplementary: Miss Harrison, Mythology and Monuments of An-

cient Athens.

Reference: Curtius, Stadtgeschichte von Athen; Wachsmuth, Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum; and Jahn-Michaelis, Pausaniæ Descriptio Arcis Athenarum.

The same Committee reports as follows on the award of the Fellowships for 1895-96:—

These Fellowships were awarded on the basis of such written evidence as the candidates could furnish. The successful applicants were Frank C. Babbitt, A. B. (1890) and Ph. D. (1895) at Harvard, and Herbert F. De Cou, A. B. (1888) and A. M. (1890) at the University of Michigan. Mr. De Cou was a student of the School at Athens in 1891–92, and for the last three years has been an instructor in the University of Michigan.

The showing made by the applicants for the Fellowships was unexpectedly strong. There were seventeen applicants, two of them women. These candidates had taken their first degree at thirteen different American colleges; four had received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by examination; six had studied abroad. Fifteen were teachers, five holding the rank of professor or assistant professor. Twenty-four fellowships or scholarships had been held by them. Their studies had been carried on in twenty-one different colleges and universities, five in Germany included. Three applicants had previously been students at the School at Athens. All the applicants, except four, had done graduate work in some university of good reputation.

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The establishment of Fellowships and the changes in the constitution of our School which naturally followed the establishment of the School in Rome. and the effort to secure intimate affiliation with that School and closer relations with the Archæological Institute, render necessary a revision of our Regulations. This has been undertaken by the special Committee on Fellowships, and the revised Regulations will be submitted to the Managing Committee at its next meeting for discussion and final adoption. The changes in general are along the line of the recommendations made by Professor White in his Report as Professor of the School in 1893-94, which has been published as the Fourth Bulletin of the School and distributed to members of the Institute. The revised Regulations propose the following important changes. The term of residence in Greek lands required of regular students at the School is lengthened by two months, but with the consent of the Director two months of the required residence of ten months may be spent by the student in connection with the School in Rome, under the charge of its Director. A clearer line of distinction than before is drawn between regular members of the School and those who are admitted to membership for a shorter term. The Executive Committee has been enlarged in order to agree more closely with the similar committee of the School in Rome, and because of the addition to its membership ex officio of the President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome. In the conduct of our School, however, the Managing Committee has been of so convenient a size and so homogeneous in character that little work has been left for its Executive Committee; and this committee has decided no question on which a difference of opinion was manifest, but only matters of routine business.

The School's collection of lantern slides (see page 73), for loan or sale, intended to illustrate Greek topography, architecture, art, and antiquities generally, has been used already as freely as could be expected of such an undertaking in its inception, before its existence and convenience are widely known and fully appreciated. The collection will be increasingly useful as it is made more extensive.

The appropriations of the Committee for building and grounds at Athens for several years have been sufficiently large to provide for substantial improvements. The appearance of the grounds has been greatly improved. A year ago the chimneys, which had caused great annoyance, were rebuilt, and since then have done their work well. This summer the slope of the roof over the library has been so modified as to afford relief from leaking in time of heavy rains, and a substantial wall has been built on the east side of the School grounds, where a temporary wall had served for several years. The opening by the city of a street and the filling of a ravine along the street

afforded an opportunity to the School to take possession of a strip of land which had been included in the original gift from the Greek government, but which could not be conveniently appropriated until the recent work had been done by the city.

The Financial Statement appended to this Report shows that the treasury of the School is in a good condition. A large draft will be made upon its resources, however, in providing for the publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heræum, and we are reminded frequently of the uncertain character of a large part of our income. While we value highly the close relations with the colleges that are secured by the present arrangement, through which more than two thirds of the regular income of the School is derived from American colleges and universities, we believe that the permanent endowment fund of the School should be completed as soon as possible, and a smaller subscription required of the supporting institutions. In that case, doubtless, a larger number of colleges would contribute to the School and share in its management. The success of the friends of the new American School of Classical Studies in Rome in raising an amount equal to one half of our present permanent fund, in four months, at a time of serious business depression, shows the possibility of completing our endowment within a brief period by the aid of friends of Hellenic learning. We all trust that the two Schools of Classical Studies at

Athens and in Rome may never prove rivals, but may render each other mutual aid. In order that all appearance of rivalry may be avoided, the suggestion has been made that the Archæological Institute should take the lead in securing a permanent endowment for the two Schools which it has established. The Committee commends this subject to the serious consideration of the Council.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,

Chairman.

YALE UNIVERSITY, October 1, 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, 1894.

Having spent the summer of 1894 on the coast of Peloponnesus, opposite the island and town of Poros, I returned to the School a short time before the 1st of October. My colleague, Professor Goodell, was also present before that date. The students reached Athens at various times between October 2 and October 23. On October 17 we held our first meeting.

The number of persons not enrolled as members of the School who have made considerable use of the library and attended some of our exercises has been unusually large, — so large as to make it seem unwise to give a list of their names. But of those who made use of the library may be mentioned the Rev. Edward H. Hall, of Cambridge, Mass., and of those who attended lectures mention may be made of George Horton, Esq., the Consul of the United States in

Athens, and of Mr. Joseph C. Hoppin, a member of the School during previous years, who returned in March for the purpose of assisting in the excavations at the Heræum.

The School has been fortunate in having the services this year of the architect Mr. Edward L. Tilton, who has been ready to help at every point where his training and gifts were called for.

In the autumn, while the weather was good, the School made several excursions in Attica, with a view to topographical and historical study. I have myself visited, in company with some or all of the students, the following places: Eleusis, Salamis, Sunium, Laurium, Prasiæ, Broussa, Spata, Bourba, Velonideza, Marathon, Icaria, Decelea, Phyle, and Menidhi. To these places in Attica I may add Eretria and the region of Argos. Several students have this spring travelled in Bœotia and Thessaly. The acquaintance thus acquired with the face of the country is no unimportant part of the benefit which members of the School derive from their residence in Greece.

On October 23, I commenced in the museums a series of weekly exercises on sculpture, which I continued until April, with a few omissions caused by a brief absence during excavations. In these exercises the various members of the School from time to time prepared by appointment parts of the work to be taken up, and led in the discussion. In connection with each exercise I assigned reading from books and

periodicals. My object in this course was not so much to lay before the students a connected history of sculpture, as to familiarize them thoroughly with the contents of the Athenian museums, especially with those stores of archaic art in which these museums are so rich.

Another weekly course in the Epigraphical Museum, for the study of specimens of the more important inscriptions here, I stopped after five exercises, for the reason that Dr. A. Wilhelm, the Director of the Austrian Archæological Station here, appointed a similar exercise in the museum at the same hour which I had taken, and invited our students to join him (along with several of the German students). This they did, and thus enjoyed the guidance of a scholar who has few equals in reading and explaining inscriptions.

Professor Goodell has held in the School a series of weekly exercises on inscriptions relating to legal antiquities, with reference to their contents.

We have held two public meetings during the year. At the first, on January 11, Professor Merriam spoke on Dr. Halbherr's Explorations in Crete, Professor Goodell on Athenian *Nomothesia*, and the Director on the Recently Excavated Temple of Dionysus at Eretria. At the second meeting, on March 1, Professor Goodell spoke of some recently discovered Attic Grave Inscriptions, and the Director described the recently discovered Attic Sacrificial Calendar. Both these meetings were well attended by the archæological public of Athens.

The most conspicuous work of the School in excavation this year has been the continuance of the work at the Heræum under the direction of Dr. Waldstein. Of this he will report.

Professor Merriam, the Director of the School in 1887-88, and President of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute, had hoped during his stay in Athens this year to make excavations, in conjunction with the School, at Kukunari, not far from Icaria, the scene of his former triumphs, in the hope of determining the site of an important deme. Just after his most lamented death the sum of \$200 was received from the President of the Archæological Institute, intended to enable him to carry out his plan. This sum was subsequently intrusted to me, with the request that I should undertake the work as a memorial service. In order not to conflict with the work at the Heræum, I commenced excavations on February 15. We suffered interruptions from rain and snow, the most serious drawback being that the soil was so wet as to make handling it extremely difficult. We had but four days of actual work, with a force of thirty men; and then stopped because we thought that we had done justice to the site. Mr. Elliott and Mr. Heermance shared the work, with its privations, from beginning to end, and Mr. Jacobs was present a part of the time.

Professor Merriam had been led to make his excavations at Icaria by a suggestion of Milchhöfer; and it

was another suggestion of the same scholar which led his thoughts to Kukunari. Milchhöfer had drawn two votive reliefs out of the heap of stones which surrounded a church and cloister there, and felt that "the spot from its situation and the nature of the soil promised to the excavator an easy and abundant reward." He believed that the cloister was established on the site of an ancient sanctuary.

From the first careful view of the two buildings, I had not much hope of the results of tearing down their walls. The "old material," of which Milchhöfer speaks as interspersed in those walls, was not carefully wrought. Not one of these pieces had a face made to fit another piece. I readily yielded to the wishes of the superintendent of the property, Mr. Georgios Heliopulos, that I should tear down only the south and west walls of both buildings, which had less chance of standing against time than the rest. My hope from the beginning was rather in digging round the buildings and clearing out the inside than in demolishing the walls. But I undertook the partial demolition from my desire to carry out as far as possible the plan of Professor Merriam. The only reward that we received from this work was an anthemion, evidently the top of a grave stele, embedded in the west wall of the cloister. The other pieces of marble which we set free were of all sizes and shapes, and had one surface roughly tooled with parallel

oblique marks two or three inches long, at regular intervals.

Some whole blocks now remaining in the walls of the cloister are cut in the same manner. Subsequently I recognized the similarity of this work to that on certain stones of the wall of Themistocles by the Dipylon gate at Athens, and also on some old stones of the Asclepieum. So these stones must have come from some ancient wall near by. The door-posts of the church were more carefully wrought, and may have done service in an older and nobler building. The material of both kinds of blocks was the same, coarse marble from the adjoining hills,—a poor quality of Pentelic marble.

The work outside the buildings, of which we had most hopes, although it resulted in failure to find the foundations of an ancient temple, yielded corroboration of Milchhöfer's belief that a temple had stood near. Between the church and the cloister was found the inscription of which I will speak later. Inside the church was found a *stele*, once inscribed but now worn beyond all hope of reading a single letter. In the stone heaps about the church we found two more fragments of votive reliefs, — one an upper right-hand corner containing only a horse's head, the proportions of which do not fit Milchhöfer's fragment of a span of horses, the other a seated female figure, with bare arms and draped body, faced to the left on an elaborate chair. This frag-

^{*} Text zu Karten von Attika, p. 58.

ment extends only from the top of the neck to the knee, but the workmanship is excellent.

In one of the eight trenches which we dug down to virgin soil and bed-rock, in the narrow low foothill on which the buildings were situated, was found another relief containing three figures with considerable show of majesty in the pose of two of them. To the left is a nude figure and next to it a draped figure, probably female, with its right hand extended toward the left of the nude figure, while her left arm, bent at the elbow, is propped up on her hip. To the extreme left is a smaller figure, probably of an adorante. This relief would lend itself well to the theory of Milchhöfer that here lay the deme of Hecale. Something seems to proceed downward from the joined hands of the two larger figures. This might well be a club, and the scene might be understood to be that of Hecale entertaining Theseus, according to the legend in Plutarch's *Theseus*, chapter 14.

Additional architectural blocks were found in the neighborhood.

In clearing an area to the south of the buildings we came upon a graveyard, apparently not very ancient. In this area lay the inscribed *stele*, with its face down, containing the sacrificial calendar of which I speak below, resting upon a large door-sill; also several pieces of unfluted columns, belonging probably to a Byzantine church, the precursor of the present one. We found in our various trenches eight cisterns, some of them

with their tops two feet under the present soil, and cut out of the friable rock. This depth suggests that they are old. The floor of a wine-press, found to the east of the church, suggests that they held wine.

About one quarter of the way to Stamata, along the southern road, was a block of roughly finished local marble, with an inscription of three lines on one side; but neither copy nor squeeze could elicit anything more in connection than ΑΝΤΑΠΟΔΟΣ ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΑΝ.

These results are small. But the whole plain is so full of tile fragments as to make it certain that this valley, the only one of any extent between the upper nooks of the plain of Athens and the plain of Marathon, a high valley of rich loam seldom seen in Attica, must have been the seat of a deme of some magnitude and importance.

The really rewarding part of our work was the discovery of the inscription already mentioned, a Sacrificial Calendar of the first half of the fourth century B. C., prescribing the bringing of certain offerings at certain dates, and giving the prices of victims to be offered. This contains the names of a great many divinities, some of them not yet known. Many of the names seem to connect the inscription with the Marathonian Tetrapolis. A detailed discussion of this important inscription will be published at once in the Papers of the School. So great does its im-

¹ See the American Journal of Archæology, Vol. X.

portance seem on nearer study, that it is now my intention to go out again during the summer and resume the work, which I had stopped before the money appropriated for the purpose was half used. To work then will certainly be much easier than it was in February.

On May 20, accompanied by Mr. Heermance, I began work in Eretria. We had always regarded our excavations at the theatre there as unfinished, and I felt the clearing of the orchestra, the seats, the parascenia and the paradoi, to be our first duty. We accordingly began there.

We had a fund of slightly over \$600. Of this \$500 was furnished by a friend, and the rest was the amount left over from the \$200 furnished by the Archæological Institute for excavations in Kukunari. This amount enabled us to do more than complete the excavation of the theatre, and, considering that assured, when that work was well started I began excavating at the foot of the acropolis, on the spot described by me in the Thirteenth Annual Report, pages 28, 29. The tanks there mentioned were soon found to be standing in a large room with a floor of pebbles laid in cement. We proceeded from one room to another until we had uncovered a large building, roughly speaking 150 feet square. The building is proved to be a gymnasium, not only by its water supply and its shape, a large open court surrounded by rooms and porches, but by two inscriptions found in the building in honor of gymnasiarchs, in one of which, the only one which is preserved entire, it is provided that the *stele* be set up in the gymnasium. Another inscription on a statue base indicates a victory in an athletic contest. The earth lay over the building from two to six feet deep, the accumulation being greatest on the part toward the acropolis. Its lower boundary is a terrace wall eight or ten feet high, where it bordered on the lower town. A more exact report of the peculiarities of the building will be given in a separate article in the Papers of the School.

We found 'here seven inscriptions exclusive of stamped tiles, one of them a long one of forty-nine lines. These also and the sculptures found here will form the subjects of separate articles. Of the sculptures three pieces were interesting, namely: (i) An archaistic head of the bearded Dionysus, preserved practically entire. (2) The upper part of a head which fitted a lower part in the Eretria Museum, and made a very good portrait head. (3) The right upper part of a head, probably of a youth, of good workmanship, and belonging to a good period.

Among minor objects of interest were five fragments of stamped tiles, a vase fragment of the Panathenaic amphora style, with the word $\Pi O \Lambda E M \Omega N$ painted on it $(\kappa \iota o \nu \eta \delta \delta \nu)$; another fragment of the bottom of a vase with the mask of a Pan's head, and two silver coins, one a fine Phœnician stater of Arados, like that figured by Head in *Historia Numorum*, Fig. 349, B. C. 370–350, and the other an ar-

chaic coin with a head wreathed, perhaps Heracles, and on the reverse a trireme upon water. This appears to go back to the days of Eretria's thalassocratia.

It is not unlikely that the archæological public will judge the chief service of our four weeks' work to be the work in the theatre, which we may now present as a finished piece of excavation. Particularly interesting are the *parascenia*; but of the work in the theatre Mr. Heermance will treat in a separate article.

During the year the School has greatly profited by the privilege of listening to lectures by the Directors of some of the other Schools. All the students attended the short course on Vases, given by Dr. Gardner, the Director of the British School, in the Museum and at the British School. They have also attended Dr. Dörpfeld's lectures on the Monuments and Topography of Athens. Nearly every member of the School proposes to share in part the tour conducted by him through Peloponnesus, and to take the whole of his Island tour. As these two tours occupy about a month, it may seem like breaking up the School; but it would be most unwise, in my judgment, to deter our students in any way from sharing this great privilege, which is so cordially extended to them by the generous head of the German School. I am most happy to have them all go, and shall go with them.

The preparation of theses is somewhat interfered with by travel and excavation, which come on with the spring months. When the Island tour is ended

it will be the middle of May. I shall hardly think of resuming lectures then, but shall give especial assistance to each student in bringing to completion the thesis on which he is at work. We have good hopes for a thesis from each one of our six students this year.

The whole number of volumes now in the library is, according to the accession catalogue, 2,336. The most important additions made this year by purchase are the following:—

Gerhard's Auserlesene Griechische Vasenbilder.
Wiener Vorlege Blätter.
Curtius und Adler's Olympia, Band III.
Hartwig's Griechische Meisterschalen.
Conze, Melische Thongefässe.
Furtwängler und Löschcke, Mykenische Thongefässe.
Wilamowitz's Aristoteles und Athen.

It is pleasant to catalogue the following gifts to the library:—

Di Cesnola's Atlas of Cyprian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum, by Professor Marquand.

Harrison and MacCall's Greek Vase Paintings, by Mr. J. C. Hoppin.

Schreiber's Alexandrinische Toreutik, Iter Theil, by the German Institute.

Jebb's Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry, by Mr. Charles Peabody.

Fraser's Golden Bough, 2 vols., by Mr. Peabody.

Murray's History of Greek Sculpture, 2 vols., by Mr. Peabody.

Duruy's Histoire des Grecs, 3 vols., by Mr. Peabody.

Myer's Scarabs, by Mr. Peabody.

White's Opisthodomos on the Acropolis at Athens, by the author.

White's $\Pi \epsilon \rho i \tau o \hat{v} \Pi \epsilon \lambda a \rho \gamma \iota \kappa o \hat{v}$, by the author.

Walton's Cult of Asklepios, by the author.

Münter's Grab des Sophokles, by the author.

Diehl's Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce, by Mr. Otis S. Hill.

Paton's De Cultu Dioscurorum, by the author.

Wroth's Catalogue of Greek Coins of the Troad, Æolis, and Lesbos, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

Vlachos's Handbook of Modern Greek, by Dr. H. S. Washington.

White's Stage in Aristophanes, by the author.

Mannatt's Behind Hymettos, by Mme. Rizo-Rhangabé.

Λάμπρος, Περὶ Σικυῶν καὶ Σικυάσεως παρὰ τοῖς 'Αρχαίοις, by the author.

Μιστριώτης, Τὰ Αἴτια τοῦ ἀρχαίου καὶ νεωτέρου Ἑλληνικοῦ Πολιτισμοῦ, by the author.

Helbig's *Homerisches Epos*, 2te Auflage, by Mr. T. W. Heermance.

Preller-Robert's *Griechische Mythologie*, 4te Auflage, by Mr. Heermance.

Robert's Bild und Lied, by Mr. Heermance.

Wernicke's Griechische Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen, by Mr. Heermance.

Klein's Griechische Vasen mit Meistersignaturen, by Mr. Heermance.

Michaelis's Altattische Kunst, by Mr. Heermance.

Kretschmer's Griechische Vaseninschriften, by Mr. Heermance.

Durm's Baukunst der Hellenen, 2te Auflage, by Mr. Heermance.

Immerwahr's Kulte und Mythen Arkadiens, I., by Mr. Heermance.

Mr. C. Merlin, in digging the cellar for a new house on Kephissia Street, diagonally opposite the Royal Palace, found several reliefs and inscriptions, all of which he presented to the School. The most conspicuous of these is a Roman grave relief, containing a male figure of about life size, of fine work for that period. This furnished the subject for a paper to Mr. Heermance, and is now set up in the grounds in front of the School. Also worth noting is a relief containing a female figure fifteen inches high, with an inscription. This, with other pieces, furnished the subject for a paper to Professor Goodell, and is now in our library.

My relations with my colleagues of the School Faculty have been very pleasant. The relation between the various Archæological Schools during the year has been, as Mr. Homolle phrased it at a public meeting of the French School, "cordial and almost affectionate." In few walks of life is one thrown into pleasanter companionship than in archæological study in Athens.

One shadow was cast over our little world this winter. Professor Merriam had just been warmly welcomed back to Athens after seven years' absence, and was about to mingle again in work and pleasant converse with that world with which he was so well acquainted, when death suddenly removed him from us. He was buried in the Greek cemetery by the side of Lolling, the German archæologist, who

died here last year. Mr. Kabbadias, the Ephor General of Antiquities, pronounced a brief but eloquent address at the grave, in the presence of all the archæologists of Athens and other mourning friends.

"A little dust to overweep." How suddenly this came to us in this case, in the place of one who was moving in the midst of us, a power to accomplish and to attract! It seems singularly appropriate that this dust should lie in Athenian earth.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

ATHENS, May, 1895.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART.

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

Gentlemen, — I am writing on the field of excavation, distracted by the task of supervising the work, and subject to constant interruptions. But, while I am anxious that this should reach you in time to be read at your May meeting, I feel equally strongly that I cannot absent myself from the work even for the purpose of writing a report, especially as within the next few days I hope to bring to a fitting conclusion the excavations which have now been carried on under my direction for four seasons.

I am happy to say that at the close of this season we shall have completely excavated the whole of the ancient *peribolos*, including the buildings adjoining the ancient temples, — all those within the sacred precinct. On the fields below the west slope, which are outside the *peribolos*, including the "Stoa," part of which we explored in our first campaign, I shall excavate as far as is necessary. But I hope to complete one large field, and at least to determine the nature of the buildings on this site. At all events, at the close of this campaign I may venture to say that the exca-

vations of the Argive Heræum will be completed. I cannot refrain from quoting the opinion expressed by Mr. Kabbadias, the General Director of the Antiquities of Greece, and reiterated by foreign archæologists, that ours was a "model excavation in Greece." I shall now take steps to secure for the School the sole right to excavate in the immediate vicinity of the Heræum for the next five years. Last year, you will remember, we discovered two beehive tombs, two of which contained rich finds of Mycenæan vases, terracottas, cut stones, etc. There are certainly many more of these near the Heræum. The two rock-cut chambers which we excavated in the first and second years, the one at the back of the rock to the north of the temple, the other between the West Building and the west "Stoa," were certainly rich tombs originally, though they were transformed in Byzantine times. Along the back of the rock upon which the old temple stood, and in the hollow slopes about the whole site, such rock-cut beehive tombs may be found in great numbers. The method for discovering them is a simple one. Narrow trenches are dug along the whole side of these rocks down to virgin soil; as soon as the picks strike worked earth interrupting the virgin soil, the dromos leading into the tomb is found. I hope that in the future some attempts will be made to discover such tombs.

As I was kept at Rome on my way here by an attack of influenza, I telegraphed to Mr. Hoppin to

begin work according to the plan we had arranged before he left for Greece. Accordingly, on March 22, Mr. Hoppin began to excavate the south slope below the second temple at the point at which we had left it last season, and thus had charge of the work for several days before I arrived. During these days Mr. Hoppin was not only able to make most valuable discoveries, such as the two best preserved metope heads, but he pushed on the clearing of the south Stoa for many feet, having to clear away about twenty feet of superimposed earth for the whole length and width of the Stoa. He has since proved a most efficient aid to me, and with his two years' experience in excavation, as well as his archæological studies in German universities, he is likely to become a well equipped archæologist. I am much gratified to hear from him that he intends to spend the winter and spring of the two coming years at Athens to arrange and elaborate our finds from the Heræum. In this task he will be aided by Mr. Heermance from Yale University, who joined Mr. Hoppin at the beginning of our work this year, and was with us for several weeks until he went with Dr. Dörpfeld's party on the Peloponnesian tour. I venture to predict that he also will be of the greatest help in arranging and working out our finds, while he himself will gain much experience and valuable information in performing this task. Mr. Rogers, of Columbia College, New York, has been with us for

several weeks now, and is taking charge of all the work on the west side. He will remain till the campaign is ended, and will undoubtedly be of great assistance to us. I regret very much that he cannot remain in Greece for another year. I asked the Director, Professor Richardson, to take active part in the excavations, but he was unfortunately prevented from joining us. Among the visitors who remained with us here were Professor and Mrs. Goodell, of Yale; M. Homolle, Director of the French School of Athens, and Mme. Homolle; Mr. Alexander, the American Minister to Greece, and Miss Alexander; the German Minister, Baron Plessen, and the Baroness Plessen; as well as numerous American, English, German, French, and Greek archæologists. We expect Dr. Dörpfeld and his party on the 28th of this month, and I have promised to give them a peripatetic lecture on this site.

I owe the Committee a great debt of gratitude for the wisdom with which they have selected an architect to assist us in our work here, and to prepare plans and drawings of the excavations. Mr. Tilton has taken up his work with such energy and intelligence that we may hope for an adequate, perhaps a brilliant, presentation of the architectural side of our publication. Mr. Tilton purposes to remain here for a week after the excavations are closed, to supervise the cleaning of the buildings, with about ten workmen. Mr. Rogers has promised to join him during this period. In the course of the summer Mr. Tilton intends to meet me in England, in order that we may discuss and decide upon the general plan, as well as the details, of the architectural publication.

The work we have this year done on the south slope (below the second temple) appears to me, as I see it now, astonishing with regard to the amount of earth that has been removed. This would not have been possible, had we not at the beginning of last season found bed-rock at the bottom of the little valley and for some way up, so that we could place a continuous dump half-way up the hill on the south slope. Our carts had thus to travel but a short distance before our eyes, and we could make a continuous dump below the line of building found on the south slope.

At the close of the last season we had found the beginning of a building, one side of which abutted on the southeast corner of what we have hitherto called the West Building, and which ran from east to west along the south slope about forty feet below the top of the foundation wall of the second temple, and parallel to it. We had also cut in for about ten feet behind the supporting wall east of the West Building, which separates this building from the second temple above it. We now continued to clear out this south Stoa. It was difficult digging, as there was an average of twenty feet of earth to be removed for its whole length, and large stones, drums of columns, capitals, and blocks had fallen from the terrace above, all of

which had to be removed to the nearest point where they would not block the way for excavation, and carefully deposited there. As I am now writing the building is quite clear. It is a beautiful stoa, seventy-five feet in length, with walls of most perfect Greek masonry, of which four and even five layers are standing all around. Within, there are nine Doric pillars. All the pillar bases are in situ; three have the lower drum, while one has two drums, the remaining four, together with the capital in good preservation, having fallen immediately in front of this. At the back wall (north) there are well worked pilasters, one to each alternate pillar. The stoa is about forty-five meters long by about thirteen meters wide. It faces towards the south (i. e. towards Argos) and is approached by a continuous flight of steps. The temple above it must have fallen in before this Stoa was destroyed, since, especially in the western half, we found huge drums of the column from the temple which had crashed through the roof, with geison blocks, and, fortunately for us, also metopes and sima. The flooring was thus in parts littered with fragments of marble from roof-tiles and metopes. Among these were several pieces of sculptured metopes, and of the sima, fragments of arms, legs, torsos of bodies, etc., all from the high relief of the metopes, and two well preserved heads (one quite perfect), with portions of three others. This stoa is perhaps the best preserved of all the buildings which we have found, and

is certainly one of the most imposing I know in Greece.

We also cut into the slope to the west of this stoa, but were soon convinced that no ancient building stood here; we found, however, the traces of a huge staircase which covered the whole slope on this side leading up to the great platform of the temple. There was thus on the south side of the temples facing Argos a magnificent approach to the sanctuary; and it is interesting to note that the line of buildings and the access to them belonging to this period face to the south and east, while the earlier buildings are massed on the west side. This corresponds to the change from the Mycenæan to the Argive supremacy.

At the close of the last season, we had cut off the slope evenly behind the back wall of that portion of the stoa which was then discovered. It was a huge cutting. Upon arriving this spring, I found that the rain had washed away some of the earth from the side of the cutting, and here appeared a portion of a column drum from the second temple. How this had fallen there it is difficult to explain. Reluctantly (for I knew there could be no building there) I felt bound to dig here again. We thus had to cut away further ten feet of earth to a depth of over twenty feet and for a length of forty-five meters. All this earth was filling for the foundations of the upper temple, and contained a great mass of pre-"archaic Greek" objects, such as we had found in previous years in this

same filling. We also dug down to bed-rock for the whole length inside (to the east) of the supporting wall before the West Building.

Some interesting results appeared from this work. We were much astonished last year when Dr. Washington found in the corner behind this supporting wall and the back of the south Stoa wall Mycenæan graves such as have been found at Salamis. I could only explain this to myself by the supposition that this site was outside the earliest peribolos. We now found such early walls of the Mycenæan period here, together with some such graves, and a great number of vases and small objects outside these early walls.

Such walls also appeared on the whole west slope, north and northeast of the West Building, where Mr. Rogers had charge of the work, and where we have cleared the whole site down to bed-rock. We can now say with confidence that nothing remains unexcavated within the ancient peribolos.

We have now attacked also the fields to the west and southwest, outside the peribolos walls, where in exploring during the first season we had traced a large stoa and conjectured that there was a Roman temple. This conjecture was a happy one in so far as in the field below, immediately to the west of the temple and bordered by the stream (Eleutherion) on its outer (northern and western) sides, we have found buildings of the Roman period, namely, an extensive and complex system of Roman baths. This is inter-

esting also in its bearing upon the whole nature and function of the sanctuary.

The other large field I shall excavate as far as possible, and shall especially do my best to enable our architect to make plans of the buildings.

A few words about our finds. In this respect we have been as lucky as ever. I have already referred to the metope fragments and to the heads. These latter correspond to those we had already found and belong to the metopes. They are worked in a vigorous manner, and are still of such careful execution that I believe even those of the Parthenon can hardly rival them in this respect. One head of a youth with a helmet is in perfect preservation, even the tip of the nose remaining intact. We shall now have a large number of fragments at Athens, and we may hope to be able to piece some together. At all events the sculptures coming from this temple built by the Argive Eupolemus, with Polycletus as the sculptor of the temple statue, are among the most important specimens of the great art of the fifth century before Christ.

From the filling to the second temple we have about seventy-six baskets full of vases, terracottas, bronzes, etc. Though a great part of these came from the dry rubbish used to fill up the platform, I am more and more convinced that in the earlier periods there was some sacred building or great altar on the site of this temple. The early Mycenæan walls

along the slopes belong to these, as well as most of the finds which were votive offerings. We have again found here a number of Egyptian objects, including several scarabs. I hope that a French Egyptologist, now sojourning at the French School, will be able to throw some light upon our Egyptian finds. Of smaller objects, gems, and terracottas, this year has given a very large harvest.

We have found several inscriptions, — some of the Roman period; but the most important epigraphical find, perhaps, of the whole excavation, is a bronze plaque about eight inches square with eleven lines of bustrophedon inscription in the earliest Argive characters. Mr. Rogers probably will undertake a preliminary publication.

Owing to the generosity of Mrs. J. W. Clark and of Mr. Hoppin, whose contributions (\$1,200) have greatly increased the sums which I have received from the Institute (\$500) and from the School (\$250), as well as that in hand from last year (about \$650), we have been well supplied with means this year. I hope to have a considerable surplus. Since Mr. Hoppin has authorized me to use what remains of his and Mrs. Clark's contribution for the preparation of illustrations of our work, I have the photographer Merlin here now, who is taking views of the buildings and the sites, and I shall proceed to make arrangements with Mr. Tilton for the most adequate form of publication.

It is rash to make promises. More than thirteen

years passed before the Germans published the results of their excavations at Olympia; the vase fragments from the Acropolis, which have been in their hands for at least five years, are not yet published, and they tell me that their main difficulty now is to provide proper means of reproduction and publication. I shall do my best, and Mr. Tilton promises to use all his energies to assist me to put into the printer's hands the first volume, containing the introduction, the architecture, and possibly the sculpture, by the autumn of 1896.

By next spring, after Mr. Hoppin and Mr. Heermance have worked at our finds during the winter, I may be able to make more definite proposals with regard to the other volume or volumes.

As I now look down from the upper platform of the older Homeric sanctuary over the excavated walls of the fifth century temple and buildings, to the Roman baths, all rising clear out of the ground, and as I remember that these have lain for centuries beneath twenty or more feet of earth, and as I look over the fertile Argive plain towards Mycenæ to my right and Tiryns to my left, and see before me the rich fields with Argos beyond, all bounded by clear-cut mountains and the blue water of Nauplia, and as I think of all that these sites, pregnant with great historical memories, suggest, and as I realize that this is a national work of the youngest of the world's civilized states, the most distant in time and space, yet as near in spirit as any to the land of Hellenic life and thought, I feel that all the efforts we have made and the troubles we have had are as nothing, and I am filled with deep gratitude that I have been allowed to be an agent in the consummation of this noble task.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

4

ARGIVE HERÆUM, April 28, 1895.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

To the Managing Committee of
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Gentlemen, — I have the honor to submit the following Report for the period of my official connection with the School. I arrived in Athens on September 25th, a week before the first student appeared, and made it my first duty to ascertain in what ways I could best co-operate with and support the Director in furthering the objects for which the School exists.

My principal work with our students has consisted of a course in inscriptions bearing upon Greek law, using as a basis the Recueil des inscriptions juridiques grecques, edited by Dareste, Haussoullier, and Th. Reinach. The documents were studied with reference to their contents, no attempt being made to read from the stones themselves. For practice in such reading, other inscriptions are more suitable; and in the still unarranged condition of the Epigraphical Museum, due to the great mass of material and the lack of adequate assistance, an intimate acquaintance with the collection is necessary to enable one to introduce others to it. This service could

be so much better rendered by the Director and by Dr. Adolph Wilhelm, the Director of the newly established Austrian Archæological Station here, who kindly invited the members of our School to attend his exercises, that it seemed clearly best for me to adopt the other mode of procedure. A considerable variety of laws, decrees, contracts, decisions of arbitrating states, leases, mortgage stones, documents connected with state loans, and the like, from various parts of the Hellenic world, were read and interpreted; thus a practical introduction was furnished to a large and important department of the study of ancient Greece. Out of this course grew a paper by Mr. Elliott, in which the functions of the $\pi \rho \alpha \tau \eta \rho$ and $\beta \epsilon \beta \alpha \iota \omega \tau \eta \rho$ in the Greek law of sales were subjected to more careful examination, with the result of determining more precisely than had hitherto been done the difference between the two terms. It was an incidental advantage of the use of this Recueil that it rendered necessary the constant use of French and of French archæological publications, which American students are sometimes inclined to neglect. These exercises occupied about two hours once a week; they began on October 26th, and continued, with an occasional omission, till March 15th.

In addition to this course I endeavored to contribute something towards the study of ancient sites on several archæological excursions, especially at Marathon and Salamis. One entire day was de-

voted to conducting the members of the School completely around the ancient fortifications of the Piræus, and examining with them every portion that presented special peculiarities. Further, I was able on two or three occasions to present to our students the results of recent archæological discussions which they had been unable to attend, or which they would otherwise have missed from lack of time. It may be added parenthetically, as a fact to be taken into consideration in any reorganization of the work of the School, that it is precisely the best prepared and most industrious among its members who feel most urgently the amount to be done here and the lack of time to do it in, and who least desire any increase in the number of set exercises to be attended. Finally, it has already been mentioned in the Director's Report that I offered two papers at the open meetings of the School, one a historical sketch of the forms of $\nu o \mu o \theta \epsilon \sigma i a$, the other an account of some recently discovered grave-monuments, with the topographical conclusions to be drawn from their situation.

I am conscious that my service to the School has been less than could be wished, and less than it might have been had I known a year beforehand that I was to serve in this capacity. It has been a year of privilege for me rather than of achievement; but I trust it will enable me indirectly to serve the School better hereafter in the way of prepar-

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ing others to profit by the great opportunities here offered. It was my good fortune to be present in 1887 at the laying of the corner stone of our building at Athens. The advance which the School has made since then, if not all that might be desired, is real and gratifying. For the future, the needs which my experience leads me to emphasize are the same that have been pointed out by my predecessors and fully recognized by you. They are, first, better preparation on the part of the students before coming to Athens, and, secondly, longer residence in Greece on the part of officers and students alike. If one can spend but a single year in Greece, one should strain every nerve to acquire before coming a good command of both French and German, the widest possible acquaintance with Greek literature, and as much knowledge of archæology as one can. Each additional year of study here increases greatly the command of material and the power to enlarge the bounds of science. Our School has already taken an honorable place, and made good its right to separate existence; it is in meeting the two needs referred to that its friends can most effectively increase its reputation and its usefulness to America.

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL.

ATHENS, April 15, 1895.

		\$871.76	2,054.30	57.50
L STATEMENT, 1894-95.	RECEIPTS.	Balance from Account XII. (1893-94) Subscriptions for 1894-95:— From Adelbert College of Western Reserve University . \$250.00 " Amherst College 150.00 " Bryn Mawr College 250.00 " College of New Jersey 250.00 " Columbia College 250.00 " Cornell University 250.00 " Dartmouth College 250.00 " Harvard University 250.00 " Johns Hopkins University 250.00 " Mt. Holyoke College 250.00 " University of Chicago 250.00 " University of Pennsylvania . 250.00 " University of Pennsylvania . 250.00 " Weslesley College 250.00 " Wesleyan University 250.00 " Wesleyan University	Interest from endowment fund From sale of casts, slides, publications	" rent of furniture
THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1894-95.	Expenses.	Salary of Director		

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

For Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Messrs. Charles W. Bingham, W. E. Cushing, A. L. Fuller, Samuel Mather, E. P. Williams, S. E. Williamson.

For Amherst College.

Messrs. J. S. Brayton of Fall River, Mass., W. H. Browne of Philadelphia, E. E. Farman of Warsaw, N. Y., E. P. Prentice of Chicago, W. A. Talcott of Rockford, Ill., W. H. Ward and P. B. Wyckoff of New York City.

For Brown University.

Brown University and Messrs. E. B. Andrews, Isaac C. Bates, Harold Brown, John Nicholas Brown, George M. Carpenter, James Coats, Mrs. George H. Corliss, Messrs. William Goddard, Rowland Hazard, Henry Kirke Porter.

Bryn Mawr College.

College of New Fersey.

For Columbia College.

Messrs. Robert C. Cornell, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. Bayard Cutting, Julien T. Davies, Henry Drisler, Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert Goelet, Joseph W. Harper, William Jay, Seth Low, William G. Low, William Lummis, Augustus C. Merriam, Edward Mitchell, John M. Nash, George L. Rives, Julius Sachs, William C. Schermerhorn, Frederic A. Schermerhorn, Lenox Smith, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.

Cornell University.

For Dartmouth College.

Messrs. B. F. Ayer, J. W. Barstow, Perkins Bass, Caleb Blodgett, Prof. Francis Brown, W. N. Cohen, P. S. Conner, S. M. Crosby, David Cross, S. M. Cutcheon, I. W. Drew, G. S. Edgell, G. H. Fletcher, W. H. Haile, A. K. Hamilton, J. L. Hildreth, H. U. King, Ephraim Morris, C. A. Pillsbury, D. G. Rollins, E. F. Slafter, Edward Spalding, S. H. Steele, W. C. Strong, H. N. Twombly, Albert Wallace, C. B. Webster.

For Harvard University.

Mrs. J. B. Ames, Messrs. Louis Cabot, W. W. Goodwin, E. W. Hooper, J. C. Hoppin, Miss Horsford, Messrs. James Loeb, C. E. Norton, Denman Ross, J. H. Wright.

Johns Hopkins University.

For Mt. Holyoke College.

Twenty local associations of Alumnæ.

University of Chicago.

For the University of Michigan.

Detroit Society of the Archæological Institute, Miss Clara Avery, Messrs. Clarence H. Burton, W. H. Butler, James F. Joy, James McMillan, E. W. Meddaugh, E. W. Pendleton, Henry Russell, Wm. Savidge, Bryant Walker, Wm. H. Wells.

For the University of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. C. C. Harrison, William Pepper, Horace Jayne, John Ashhurst, Jr., H. Galbraith Ward, Clarence Clark, J. J. Rosengarten, Charles H. Hutchinson, John Cadwalader.

For the University of Vermont.

Messrs. John J. Allen, '62, G. G. Benedict, '47, R. D. Benedict, '48, M. H. Buckham, '51, John H. Converse, '61, E. N. Foss, Lewis Francis, '56, H. N. Hibbard, '50, Horatio Hickok, H. O. Houghton, '46, D. P. Kingsley, '81, Lawrence Myers, '53, J. E. Riley, '78, J. R. Wheeler, '80, Mrs. Mary C. Wheeler, Mr. Norman Williams, '55.

For Vassar College.

Mr. G. L. Coykendall.

For Wellesley College.

Professor E. N. Horsford.

Wesleyan University.

Williams College.

Yale University.

1886. H. M. BAIRD, of the University of the City of New

Elected.

Resigned.

1890.

1889.

*1890.

*1894.

	Chairmen of the Managing Committee.		1886.	H. M. BAIRD, of the University of the City of New York.
Elected.		Resigned	1887.	A. F. Fleet, of the University of Missouri,
1881.	JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University	у, 1887.		WILLIAM PEPPER, of the University of Pennsylvania,
1887.	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.			MISS A. C. CHAPIN, of Wellesley College.
		4	 1888.	*RICHARD H. MATHER, of Amherst College,
	Managing Committee.			MISS ABBY LEACH, of Vassar College.
1881.	JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University			CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of Cambridge University, Eng-
	(Chairman).			land (ex officio: Director of the School).
	CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard University		1889.	BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Adelbert College of West-
	(ex officio, as President of the Archæological In-			ern Reserve University (since 1893, of Yale
	stitute, until 1890, and then by election).			University).
	E. W. Gurney, of Harvard University,	1883.	-	WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, of the University of Penn-
	Albert Harkness, of Brown University.			sylvania.
	*Thomas W. Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y.,	*1894.	1890.	HENRY GIBBONS, of Amherst College (since 1894,
	*Francis W. Palfrey, Boston, Mass.,	*1889.		of the University of Pennsylvania).
	Frederic J. de Peyster, New York City.			SETH Low, of Columbia College (ex officio: President
1882.	HENRY DRISLER, of Columbia College.			of the Archæological Institute).
	Basil L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University.		1891.	RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, of Dartmouth College (since
	*Lewis R. Packard, of Yale College,	*1884.		1893, Director of the School).
	WILLIAM M. SLOANE, of the College of New Jersey.			JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.
	WILLIAM S. Tyler, of Amherst College,	1888.		Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead, of Mt. Holyoke College.
	James C. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University.		1892.	BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of Cornell University.
1883.	MARTIN L. D'Ooge, of Michigan University.			WILLIAM CAREY POLAND, of Brown University.
	WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University.		1893.	CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Dartmouth College.
1884.	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, of Yale University.			ABRAHAM L. FULLER, of Adelbert College of West-
	*John H. Wheeler, of the University of Virginia,	*1885.		ern Reserve University.
1885.	Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary,	1893.		HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, of Bryn Mawr College.
	WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, of Cornell University			J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, of Amherst College.
	(since 1892, of the University of Chicago).			FRANK B. TARBELL, of the University of Chicago.
	WILLIAM R. WARE, of Columbia College.	<i>F</i> . (1895.	EDWARD B. CLAPP, of the University of California.
	*Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College,	*1895.		GARDINER M. LANE, of Boston.
1886.	O. M. FERNALD, of Williams College.			
	I. T. Beckwith, of Trinity College.			Secretaries of the Managing Committee.
1886.	FITZ GERALD TISDALL, of the College of the City of			
	New York.	-00-	1882.	*Thomas W. Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y.,
	MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN, of Wellesley College,	1887.	1894.	JAMES R. WHEELER, of the University of Vermont.

FOURTEENTH	ANNUAL	REPORT.
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Elected.	Treasurers of the Managing Committee.	Resigned.
1882.	FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, New York City,	1895
1885.	GARDINER M. LANE, Boston.	
	Chairmen of the Committee on Publications.	
1885.	WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Harvard University,	1888.
1888.	Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College,	1893.
1893.	BERNADOTTE PERRIN, of Yale University.	

Direction of the School.

1882-1883.

Director: WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph. D., LL. D., D.C. L., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

1883-1884.

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

Secretary: J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Amherst College.

1884-1885.

Director: James Cooke Van Benschoten, LL.D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University.

1885-1886.

Director: Frederic De Forest Allen, Ph. D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

1886-1887.

Director: Martin L. D'Ooge, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan.

1887-1888.

Director: Augustus C. Merriam, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Archæology and Epigraphy in Columbia College. (Died Jan. 19, 1895.)

1888-1889.

Director: Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Reader in Archæology in the University of Cambridge, England.

Annual Director: Frank Bigelow Tarbell, Ph. D., Professor of Greek Art and Epigraphy in the University of Chicago.

1889-1890.

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

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

1890-1891.

Director: Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director: Rufus Byam Richardson, Ph. D., (Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College), Director of the School.

1891-1892.

Director: Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Annual Director: William Carey Poland, M. A., Professor of the

History of Art in Brown University.

1892-1893.

Secretary: Frank Bigelow Tarbell, Ph. D.

Professor of Art: Charles Waldstein, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: James R. Wheeler, Ph. D.. Professor of Greek in the University of Vermont.

1893-1894.

Director: Rufus Byam Richardson, Ph. D.

Professor of Art: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Harvard University.

1894-1895.

Director: Rufus Byam Richardson, Ph. D.

Professor of Art: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Yale University.

Architect: EDWARD L. TILTON.

1895-1896

Director: RUFUS BYAM RIGHARDSON, Ph. D.

Professor of Art: CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D.

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature: Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ph. D., Professor of Greek in Cornell University.

Students, 1882-94.†

- JOHN ALDEN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893), 12 Gray St., 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, 1870), Ph. D. (Syracuse University, 1880),

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, 1898), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1890), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan, Fellow in the American School at Athens.

JOHN EDWARD DINSMORE (1892-93), A. B. (Bowdoin College, 1883), Principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me.

MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE (1887-88), A. B. (Columbia College, 1886), A. M. (Columbia College, 1887), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1889), Fellow in Letters of Columbia College, Assistant in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

- † The year of residence at the School is placed in a parenthesis after the name.
- ‡ Not present during the entire year.

- THOMAS H. ECKFELDT (1884-85), A. B. (Wesleyan University, 1881)
 Principal of the Friends' School, New Bedford, Mass.
- WILLIAM ARTHUR ELLIOTT (1894-95), A. B. (Allegheny College, 1889), A. M. (1892), Professor of Greek in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
- OSCAR BENNETT FALLIS (1893-94), A. B. (University of Kentucky, 1891), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1895).
- A. F. FLEET (1887-88), A. M., LL.D., Superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.
- MISS HELEN CURRIER FLINT (1894-95), A. B. (Mt. Holyoke College, 1891),
 Assistant Instructor in Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- ANDREW FOSSUM (1890-91), A. B. (Luther College, 1882), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1887),

Professor of Greek in St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER (1882-83), A. B. (Harvard University, 1880), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1885),

Professor of Greek in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN WESLEY GILBERT (1890-91), A. B. (Brown University, 1888), A. M. (Brown University, 1891),

Professor of Greek in the Payne Institute, Augusta, Ga.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE (1894—), A. B. (Yale College, 1893), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale,
Athens, Greece.

HENRY T. HILDRETH (1885-86), A. B. (Harvard University, 1885), Parker Fellow of Harvard University, Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1895).

Acting Professor of Ancient Languages in Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

OTIS SHEPARD HILL (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893).

- JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN (1893-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1893), (Pomfret Center, Conn.), 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 Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

- CHARLES SHERMAN JACOBS, (1894-95), A. B. (Albion College, 1893), Assistant Instructor in Greek, Albion College, Albion, Mich.
- Miss DAPHNE KALOPOTHAKES (1894-95), Athens, Greece.
- FRANCIS DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1888), Ph. D. (Berlin University, 1893),

Ύφηγητης τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, Athens, Greece.

*JOSEPH McKEEN LEWIS (1885-87), A. B. (Yale College, 1883), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale College,

Of New York City. 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.

- ALBERT MORTON LYTHGOE (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892), 64 Almy Street, Providence, R. I. (At present, in Germany.)
- CLARENCE LINTON MEADER (1892-93), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1891), Elisha Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan, Instructor in Latin in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- FREDERIC ELDER METZGER (1891-92), A. B. (Pennsylvania College, 1888),
- WALTER MILLER (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1884), A. M. (University of Michigan),

Professor of Archæology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.

WILLIAM J. McMURTRY (1886-87), A. B. (Olivet College, 1881), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1882),

Professor of Greek in Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.

BARKER NEWHALL (1891-92), A. B. (Haverford College, 1887), A. M. (Haverford College, 1890), Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1891),
Instructor in Greek, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

MISS EMILY NORCROSS (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1880), A. M. (Wellesley College, 1884),

Assistant in Latin, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

- RICHARD NORTON (1892-94), A. B. (Harvard University, 1892), Instructor in Archæology in Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- RICHARD PARSONS (1893-94), A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868), A. M. (Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871),

 Professor of Greek in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Professor of Greek in Olifo Wesleyan University, Delaware, Olifo.

JAMES MORTON PATON (1892-93), A. B. (Harvard University, 1884), Ph. D. (University of Bonn, 1894), Rogers Fellow of Harvard University, Instructor in Greek in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

CHARLES PEABODY, A. B. (University of Pennsylvania, 1889), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1893),

Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

Miss ANNIE S. PECK (1885-86), A. B. (University of Michigan, 1878), A. M. (University of Michigan, 1881),
 865 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.

- EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, A. B. (Harvard University, 1878), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1880), Professor of Greek in Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
- JOHN PICKARD (1890-91), A. B. (Dartmouth College, 1883), A. M. (Dartmouth College, 1886), Ph. D. (University of Munich, 1892),

 Professor of Archæology in the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- REV. DANIEL QUINN (1887-89), A. B. (Mt. St. Mary's College, 1883), Ph. D. (University of Athens, 1893),

Professor of Greek in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

- JAMES DENNISON ROGERS (1894-95), A. B. (Hamilton College, 1889), A. M. (Columbia College, 1893), Ph. D. (Columbia College, 1894).
- JOHN CAREW ROLFE (1888-89), A. B. (Harvard University, 1881), A. M. (Cornell University, 1884), Ph. D. (Cornell University, 1885),

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), Kirkland Fellow of Harvard University,
Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Miss EMILY E. SLATER (1888-89), A. B. (Wellesley College, 1888), Professor of Greek in Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

J. R. SITLINGTON 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.

FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR (1882-83), A. B. (Wesleyan University), Instructor in Classics in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

OLIVER JOS. THATCHER (1887-88), A. B. (Wilmington College, 1878), B. D. (Union Theological Seminary, 1885), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary, 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.

Miss FLORENCE S. TUCKERMAN (1893-94),‡ A. B. (Smith College, 1886), New South Lyme, Ohio.

HENRY STEPHENS WASHINGTON (1888-94),‡ A. B. (Yale College, 1886), A. M. (Yale University, 1888), Ph. D. (Leipzig, 1893),
Locust P. O., Monmouth Co., N. J.

JAMES R. WHEELER (1882-83), A. B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Ph. D. (Harvard University, 1885),

Professor of Greek in Columbia College, New York City.

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), Fellow of the Union Theological Seminary 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.

1895.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America in 1881, and supported by the co-operation of leading American Universities and Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδος 'Αμαλίας in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building was then erected as a permanent home for the School, by the gifts of its friends in the United States, 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 British School of Archæology. This building contains the apartments to be 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, and 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 is expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director.

The Library now contains more than 2,400 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 address of the Chairman of the Managing Committee is Professor Thomas Day Seymour, New Haven, Conn.; that of the Secretary is Professor James R. Wheeler, Columbia College, New York City; that of the Treasurer, Gardiner M. Lane, Esq., 44 State Street, Boston, Mass.; that of the Chairman of Committee on Publications, Professor B. Perrin, New Haven, Conn.; that of the Chairman of Committee on Fellowships, Professor John Williams White, Cambridge, Mass.

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.

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- 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 r. 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: -

- I. 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.
- 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 Mantineian Reliefs. By Charles Waldstein.
- 13. A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian, from Plataia. By Theodor Mommsen.
- 14. Appendix. By A. C. Merriam.

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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 Heræum.

I.	Hera Head, with pedestal							. ;	\$5.00
2.	Warrior Head, with pedestal .								4.00
3.	Amazon (?) Head, with pedestal								4.00
	Male Torso								
5.	Female Torso								4.00
6.	Sima Ornament with Birds .			•					4.00
	Two Lion Heads								

	Sima Ornament with Birds
	B. From Sculptures of Icaria.
I.	Colossal Hand and Cantharus
2.	Colossal Archaic Prosopon
3.	Relief, Apollo and Lyre (three figures)
4.	Relief, Apollo, Artemis, Adorant
5.	Relief (four figures), Eschara
6.	Relief, Ivy Wreath with Inscription
7.	Relief, Ornament of Large Vase
8.	Sepulchral Relief, Man with Staff
9.	Relief, Seated Female

10.	Relief, Figure with Legs crossed				•	•	\$1.00
11.	Griffin Head		٠	•	•		1.50
12.	Breast of Silenus	٠	•	•	•	٠	1.25
13.	Relief (Three Figures, one side only) Papers, V. 117, Fig. 6 B; A. J. A., V. 469, Fig. 48 B.	•	•	•		•	3.00
14.	Companion to 13 (Three Figures)						5.00
15.	Archaic Warrior Relief	٠	•	•	•		10.00
16.	Torso of Satyr						5.00
17.	Archaic Female Torso (Stamata)					•	12.00

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, 1895.

THE applicant for admission to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens should fill out a registration blank (which may be obtained from the Chairman of the Managing Committee or the Director), and send this with his credentials to the Chairman.

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 Friederichs-Wolters's Catalogue of Casts and Furtwängler's Catalogue of Vases, is earnestly recommended as helpful in preparation for work at the School.

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

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

From Western Europe the quickest route is by steamer from Brindisi to Patras (a little more than twenty-four hours), and thence by rail to Athens (about eight hours). The route around Peloponnesus is 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, Naples, and Palermo. From Genoa a good weekly Italian

steamer, and from Palermo a steamer of the Messageries line, sails direct to the Piræus. If proper connections can be made, a still more expeditious course is from Naples to Brindisi by rail, and thence by steamer to Patras.

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.

The School library, which now contains more than twenty-four 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 most convenient.)

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

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, or Rangabé's Practical Method, or Mrs. Gardner's Practical Modern Greek Grammar; and Mitsotakes's Conversationswörterbuch.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

The books in the following lists of which the titles are prefixed by one or more stars (*) are recommended to students as introductions to the several branches of Greek Archæology. A dagger (†) indicates those which are particularly important for candidates for the School Fellowships in the examination of May, 1896. The other works are recommended as books of reference, and for students whose department of study is already determined. The prices of foreign books are generally the "long price" of unbound copies. They are ascertained from usually trustworthy bibliographies, but are not in all cases official. In a few instances the price of a second-hand copy has been added in a parenthesis.

GENERAL WORKS.

† Pausanias: Περιήγησις της Έλλάδος.

Recog. I. H. C. Schubart, Leipzig, Teubner. 2 vols., pp. 940. \$0.90.

The most convenient edition for a traveller.

Instr. Schubart et Walz, Leipzig, 1838. 3 vols., pp. 2038. (\$5.) With critical apparatus and Latin translation.

Pausanias: Description of Greece, translated with Commentary by J. G. Frazer, is announced by Macmillan as in preparation for the autumn of 1895.

The two following books are important for special students of Pausanias.

A. Kalkmann: Pausanias der Perieget. Untersuchungen über seine Schriftstellerei und seine Quellen, Berlin, 1886. pp. 295. \$2.

An attempt to show that the work of Pausanias was based upon books rather than on "autopsie."

W. Gurlitt: *Ueber Pausanias*, Graz, 1890. pp. 494. \$2.20. Argument for the accuracy and credibility of Pausanias, based upon an examination of his statements with regard to the Piræus, Athens, and Olympia.

*† M. Collignon: Manual of Greek Archwology (translated by J. H. Wright), N. Y., Cassell & Co., 1886. pp. 384. \$2.50.

*† A. S. Murray: Handbook of Greek Archæology, N. Y., Scribner's Sons, 1892. pp. 483. \$5. Both the two foregoing are good general introductions to archæological study.

* E. Guhl und W. Koner: Das Leben der Griechen und Römer, Berlin, 6th ed., revised by R. Engelmann, 1893. pp. 896. \$4.50. A general treatise on antiquities. Popular rather than scientifically exact. The English translation, Life of the Ancient Greeks and Romans, is made from the third German edition, and is now antiquated.

† A. Baumeister: Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums, Munich, Oldenbourg, 1885–88. 3 quarto vols., pp. 2224. \$21. (\$13.) 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 04 large plates.

† K. Sittl: Klassische Kunstarchäologie, Vol. VI. of I. Müller's Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft. The latest and fullest treatment of the subject, with elaborate bibliography. (a) Denkmälerkunde, (b) Geschichte der Kunst aller Culturvölker des Altertums, (c) Angewandte Archäologie, with an appendix on Numismatics. An Atlas is to follow, with 450 illustrations.

* C. O. Müller: Ancient Art and its Remains, London, Quaritch, new edition, translated from the German, 1850. pp. 637. (\$2.50.) A com-

prehensive foundation for further study. Truly admirable in its time, but now almost sixty years old, and hence sometimes antiquated and inaccurate. Sittl aims to cover the same field.

L. von Sybel: Weltgeschichte der Kunst, Marburg, 1887. pp. 479.
 \$3.50. A practical and useful work on classical art and architecture, well illustrated with 380 cuts.

* F. von Reber: History of Ancient Art, translated by J. T. Clarke, N. Y., 1882. pp. 478. \$3.50. 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.

† Iwan Müller: Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft, Munich, Beck, 9 vols., some in a 2d edition, 1885-. About \$30. A thesaurus of philological and archæological learning in systematic form, containing many important monographs by different scholars on all branches of philology. Not yet complete. Note especially:—

Blass, Paläographie, etc., I. pp. 299-354.

Larfeld, Griechische Epigraphik, I. pp. 358-624.

Lolling, Hellenische Landeskunde, III. pp. 101-352. 1889.

Busolt, v. Müller, Bauer, Griechische Altertümer, IV. i, pp. 884. Sittl, Griechische Kunstarchäologie, VI. 1893–95. pp. 953. \$4.

E. Hübner: Bibliographie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, Berlin, 2d ed., 1889. pp. 334. \$375.

S. Reinach: Manuel de Philologie classique, Paris, 1883. 2 vols., pp. 314, 414. A useful index to all branches of classical knowledge.

C. B. Stark: Systematik und Geschichte der Archäologie der Kunst, Leipzig, 1878-80. pp. 400. \$2.60. 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, London, 1880. pp. 472. \$3.75. The basis and beginning of recent archæological study in England. The Essay on Greek Inscriptions should be read by every beginner in epigraphy; a translation of it is prefixed to Reinach's Traité d'Épigraphie grecque.

E. Curtius: Gesammelte Abhandlungen, Berlin, 1894. 2 vols., pp. 528, 563. \$5.75. Collected essays and tracts of this "Altmeister" of Greek history and art.

O. Rayet: Études d'Archéologie et d'Art, Paris, 1888. pp. 462. \$2.50.

E. Burnouf: Mémoires sur l'Antiquité, Paris, 1878. pp. 378. \$2.

Abounds in suggestions that may lead to profitable study.

A. Böckh: Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener, 3te Auflage, herausgegeben von M. Fränkel, Berlin, 1886. 2 vols., pp. 711, 734. \$7.50. The work of a master.

W. Smith: Dictionary of Antiquities, revised by W. Wayte and G. E. Marindin, London, 3d edition, 1890. 2 vols., pp. 2123. \$16.

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- K. F. Hermann: Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten, Freiburg, 1882-. 4 vols. About \$12.50.
 - I. Thumser, Staatsalterthümer.
 - II. Thalheim, Droysen, Rechts- und Kriegsalterthümer.
 - III. Müller, Bühnenalterthümer.
 - IV. Blümner, Privatalterthumer.

Of different editions, - not all complete.

- G. Gilbert: Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens, translated by E. J. Brooks and T. Nicklin, N. Y., 1895. pp. 463.
- Ch. Daremberg et E. Saglio: Dictionnaire des Antiquités, Paris. I. A—C, pp. 1703. II. D—Gen., pp. 1490 (not yet complete). \$19. The best of its class, but unfinished. Fully illustrated.
- A. Pauly: Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Neue Bearbeitung herausgegeben von G. Wissowa, Stuttgart, 1893-. Three half-volumes (out of twenty) have been published. \$11.25. This has only the name in common with the old "Pauly," and promises to be extraordinarily thorough and complete.
- A. Rich: Dictionary of Antiquities, London, 1873. \$2. A handy book.

 A. Milchhöfer: Anfänge der Kunst in Griechenland, Leipzig, 1883. pp.
 247. \$1.50. Suggestive. Important for the study of the so-called

Island Gems.

- * Ch. Diehl: Excursions Archéologiques en Grèce. Paris, 1890. \$1. A popular account of some of the chief recent excavations. A translation by Miss Perkins is now published, with 9 plans and 41 illustrations, by Westermann, N. Y., for \$2.
- C. Schuchhardt: Schliemann's Excavations (translated by Miss Eugénie Sellers), London, 1891. pp. 363. \$5. A convenient digest, as well as a scientific discussion, of Schliemann's discoveries.
- Percy Gardner: New Chapters in Greek History, London, 1892. pp. 459. \$4.75. 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).
- S. Reinach: Chroniques d'Orient: Documents sur les Fouilles et Découvertes de 1883 à 1890, Paris, 1891. \$3. Very useful. Continued as "Extraits de la Revue Archéologique."
- Perrot et Chipiez: Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité, Paris, 1882-.
 6 large vols. 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. Only Vol. VI. (\$6) has to do with Greece, and that with the Art of Primitive Greece. The English translation is not to be recommended.

- A. Furtwängler: La Collection Sabouroff, Berlin, 1883–87. 2 vols., 149 plates. \$93.75. (\$60.) Contains valuable essays on sculpture, vases, terracottas, etc.
- 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.

W. Helbig: Das homerische Epos aus den Denkmälern erläutert, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1887. pp. 470. \$3.20. An admirable work.

ARCHITECTURE.

*† J. Durm: Die Baukunst der Griechen, Darmstadt, (in his Handbuch der Architektur, Zweiter Theil, Erster Band), 2d ed., 1892. pp. 386. \$5. Complete, and generally accurate, with a useful list of extant Greek buildings, by von Duhn.

† F. Reber: Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum, Leipzig, 1864-67.

pp. 473. An historical outline.

W. Lübke: Geschichte der Architektur, Leipzig, 6th ed., 1885. 2 vols. \$6.50.

- F. C. Penrose: Principles of Athenian Architecture, London, 2d edition, 1888. pp. 128. \$26.75. A minute mathematical study of architectural technic and refinements, as exhibited in the Parthenon. In large folio. 48 plates, 34 cuts.
- V. Laloux: L'Architecture grecque, Paris, Quantin, 1888. pp. 352.
- E. Boutmy: Philosophie de l'Architecture en Grèce, Paris, 1870. A suggestive attempt to explain the development of Greek architecture through considerations of the circumstances and intellectual qualities of the Greeks.
- L. Fenger: *Dorische Polychromie*, Berlin, 1886. pp. 46, and Atlas of 8 plates. \$16. A masterly book, embodying recent theories on the coloring of Greek architecture, which has contributed much to the solution of the question of polychromy.

† A. Michaelis: Der Parthenon, Leipzig, 1871. pp. 364, with 15 folio plates. \$7.50. Deals with the history, architecture, and especially the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon. A standard work.

- R. Bohn: Die Propyläen der Akropolis zu Athen, Stuttgart, 1882. Folio, pp. 40, with 21 plates. \$18.50. Indispensable for exact study of this structure, though shown by recent investigations to be in part incorrect.
- J. Stuart and N. Revett: Antiquities of Athens measured and delineated,

London, 1760-1816, 1830. 4 vols., folio. One of the earliest works of the kind, with drawings of buildings which have since been destroyed or changed.

O. Benndorf: Metopen von Selinunt, Berlin, 1873. \$12. Studies of early Doric architecture.

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.

Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. I.

SCULPTURE.

*† Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell: History of Ancient Sculpture, N. Y., Dodd, Mead, & Co., 1883. pp. 766. \$12.50; Student's edition \$7.50. A voluminous work, presenting a great mass of knowledge with many of the recent theories. A companion volume is Mrs. Mitchell's Portfolio of Selections from Ancient Sculpture, containing reproductions in phototype of thirty-six masterpieces of ancient art. 1883. 20 folio plates. \$5.

*† J. Overbeck: Geschichte der griechischen Plastik, Leipzig, 4th ed., completed in 1895. \$10. The standard German work on Greek

sculpture.

*† — Die antiken Schriftquellen zur Geschichte der bildenden Künste, Leipzig, 1878. pp. 488. \$2.10. 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 detailed, scientific, and scholarly than Mrs. Mitchell's, but as an introduction may not be ranked above it.

* H. Brunn: Griechische Kunstgeschichte. Erstes Buch: Die Anfänge und die älteste decorative Kunst, Munich, 1893. pp. 185. \$1.90. This was expected to be the best book on the subject, but only this portion was published before Brunn's death.

— Geschichte der griechischen Künstler, Braunschweig, 1853, 1859. 2 vols., pp. 1605. Reprinted in Stuttgart in 1889, for \$5. (\$3.) A monumental work, indispensable to the more advanced student of

art, although it was published forty years ago.

† A. Furtwängler: Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, edited by Eugénie Sellers, N. Y., 1895. pp. 487, folio. \$10. Very suggestive. For advanced students, not for beginners. The English translation is recommended in preference to the German original (Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik, 1893), since it embodies the author's revision of his work, and includes additional illustrations.

† A. H. Smith: Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and

Roman Antiquities of the British Museum, London, Vol. I., 1802. pp. 375. Also the Series of Photographs of the Parthenon Sculptures in the British Museum, Nos. I.-III., London, London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., 11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} inches. Unmounted, \$0.50 each. (These are given in miniature in the Catalogue of Selected Photographs from the Collections in the British Museum, published by the same company. \$1.)

A. Conze: Attische Grabreliefs, Vienna. Five parts. \$75. Not finished. but very valuable.

C. Waldstein: Essays on the Art of Pheidias, N. Y., 1885. pp. 431. \$7.50. Popular and interesting studies. 17 plates, and cuts.

E. Petersen: Die Kunst des Pheidias, Berlin, 1873. pp. 418. \$2. Probably the best and most comprehensive scientific discussion of this

M. Collignon: Phidias, Paris, 1886. pp. 384. \$1.10. Succinct, clear, and well illustrated.

R. Lepsius: Griechische Marmorstudien, Berlin, 1890. \$1.50. A treatise on the chief marble quarries of Greece, and a scientific determination of the marbles employed in certain Greek statues.

E. Robinson: Catalogue of Casts in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. I.-III. Antique Sculpture. Boston. \$0.50.

H. Stuart Jones: Selected Passages from Greek Authors relative to Sculpture, N. Y., 1895. \$1.75. The passages are translated and the book in general is on a far lower plane than Overbeck's Schriftquellen.

H. Brunn: Griechische Götterideale in ihren Formen erläutert, Munich, 1892. pp. 110. \$1.90. Not a systematic treatise, but a series of

*† M. Collignon: Histoire de la Sculpture grecque, Paris, Vol. I., 1892. pp. 569. \$6. Volume I. 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.

P. Paris: La Sculpture Antique, Paris, 1888. pp. 304. \$0.80.

- Ancient Sculpture, translated and augmented by Miss Harrison, London, 1889. pp. 870. \$3. A useful introduction to the subject.

A. Michaelis: Altattische Kunst, Strasburg, 1893. \$0.20. An excellent sketch, with bibliography, of the development of early Attic art.

A. S. Murray: History of Greek Sculpture, London, 2d ed., 1890. 2 vols.

pp. 325, 402. \$9.

† C. Friedrichs: Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke; Bausteine zur Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Plastik. Revised by P. Wolters. Berlin, 1885. pp. 850. \$3. A catalogue of casts in the Museum of Berlin. In connection with casts, a complete and serviceable history of Greek sculpture.

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Antike Denkmäler, herausgegeben von dem deutschen Archäologischen Institut, Berlin, 1888-. 6 parts. \$60.

H. Brunn: Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Sculptur, Munich, 1888-95. 83 parts. \$415. Large carbon photographs.

VASES AND TERRACOTTAS.

- † O. Rayet et M. Collignon: Histoire de la Céramique grecque, Paris, 1888. pp. 420, 16 plates, 145 cuts. \$7.50. A standard recent work on this subject.
- A. Dumont et J. Chaplain: Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre, Paris, 1881, 1890. 2 vols., quarto, pp. 680. \$32. 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.
- *† H. 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.
- A. Furtwängler und G. Loeschcke: Mykenische Vasen, Berlin, 1886. \$28.75. Treats ably a subject which has attracted increasing attention during recent years.
- Vorhellenische Thongefässe, Berlin, 1879. \$10. (\$6.)
- O. Benndorf: Griechische und sicilische Vasenbilder, Berlin, 1869-83.
 Folio. \$41.
- E. Gerhard: Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder, Berlin, 1839–58.
 4 vols., quarto, with 330 plates. \$80.
- Th. Lau: Griechische Vasen, Leipzig, 1877. Folio, pp. 38, 44 plates.
- Ch. Lenormaut et J. De Witte: Élite des Monuments céramographiques, Paris, 1844-61. Four vols. text, four vols. plates.
- L. Heuzey: Catalogue des Terres Cuites du Louvre, Paris, Vol. I., 1882. \$12. The best single work on the technic, interpretation, and uses of Greek figurines in terracotta.
- R. Kekulé: Griechische Thonfiguren aus Tanagra, Stuttgart, 1878. 17 folio colored plates. \$45.
- Die Terracotten von Sicilien, Stuttgart, 1884. 61 plates and illustrations. \$18.75.
- E. Pottier: Les Statuettes de Terre Cuite dans l'Antiquité, Paris, 1890. pp. 329. \$0.40. An able sketch of the entire subject. The treatment is popular, yet scientific.
- W. Heydemann: Griechische Vasenbilder, Berlin, 1870. Folio. \$6.50.

 A. Genick: Griechische Keramik, Berlin, 1883. 50 folio plates. \$20.

 With a brief but excellent introduction.
- Miss Jane Harrison and D. S. McColl: Types of Greek Vases, London, 1893. Of no great value, but with plates of many famous vases.

O. Benndorf und A. Conze: Vorlegeblätter für archäologische Uebungen, Vienna, 1888-. 3 vols. \$9. Cuts of the scenes on notable vases, reliefs, etc., at a moderate price.

A. Furtwängler: Vasensammlung im Antiquarium, Berlin, 1885. 2 vols., pp. 1105. \$5. This practically serves as a comprehensive history of ceramic art.

Catalogue of the Greek Vases in the British Museum, London. Only Vol. II., Black-figured Vases, has yet appeared.

*† E. Robinson: Catalogue of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1893. \$1. An admirable survey of the subject.

P. Hartwig: Die griechischen Meisterschalen der Blüthezeit des strengen rothfigurigen Stils, Berlin, 1893. pp. 700, with Atlas. \$55. Of high importance.

E. Pottier et S. Reinach: La Nécropole de Myrina, Paris, 1887. 2 vols. \$24. A full description, richly illustrated, of the terracottas found at Myrina, with an excellent Introduction on the subject of Greek terracottas.

W. Klein: Euphronios, Vienna, 1886. 2d ed. pp. 323. 60 cuts. \$2.

— Die griechischen Vasen mit Meistersignaturen, Vienna, 2d ed.,
1887. pp. 261. \$1.50.

— Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsinschriften, Vienna, 1890. pp. 96. \$1.75.

K. Wernicke: Die griechischen Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen, Berlin, 1890. pp. 143. \$1.

P. Kretschmer: Griechische Vaseninschriften ihrer Sprache nach untersucht, Gütersloh, 1894. \$1.35. This corresponds to Meisterhans's work on inscriptions cut in stone.

P. Milliet: Études sur les premières périodes de la Céramique grecque, Paris, 1891. pp. 170.

COINS AND GEMS.

- Percy Gardner: Types of Greek Coins, Cambridge, 1883. \$8. This treats of the science of numismatics only in its bearing upon art and archæology.
- * B. V. Head: *Historia Nummorum*, Oxford, 1887. pp. 808. \$10.50. A numismatic history of the ancient Greek world. The most comprehensive work on numismatics since Eckhel.
- Catalogues of Coins of the British Museum, London, 1873-. The best extensive series of illustrations of coins by accurate reproductions. Sixteen volumes have appeared. \$90.
- F. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner: Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias, London, 1885-87. (\$5.) Extract from Journal of Hellenic Studies.

F. Imhoof-Blumer: Monnaies grecques, Paris, 1883. pp. 518. \$11.25.

F. Lenormant: Monnaies et Médailles, Paris, 1883. pp. 328. \$0.75. A good popular introduction, not stopping with antiquity.

A. H. Smith: Catalogue of the Gems in the British Museum, London.

J. H. Middleton: Engraved Gems of Classical Times, with a catalogue of the gems in the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, 1891. An instructive volume, strong in the use of the literary evidence about gems. It contains a valuable bibliography of this subject.

EPIGRAPHY.

*†Roberts: Introduction to Greek Epigraphy, Cambridge (N. Y., Macmillan), 1887, Vol. I. pp. 419. \$4.50. 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.

† Dittenberger: Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum, Leipzig, 1883. pp. 804. \$4. "Inscriptiones Graecae ad res gestas et instituta Graecorum cognoscenda praecipue utiles." An excellent collection, with

admirable commentaries.

† A. Kirchhoff: Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets, Gütersloh, 4th ed., 1887. pp. 180. \$1.50. Entirely supersedes previous works on this subject.

* E. L. Hicks: Greek Historical Inscriptions, London (N. Y., Macmillan), 1882. pp. 372. \$2.50. As its name implies, this treats inscriptions from the historical, not the epigraphical, point of view.

* Larfeld: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft, Vol. I., 2d ed., 1890. 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.

G. Hinrichs: Griechische Epigraphik, in Müller's Handbuch, Vol. I., 1st ed., 1886, pp. 329-474. Good, but not so complete as the treatise by

Larfeld

* S. Reinach: Traité d'Epigraphie grecque, Paris, 1885. pp. 560. \$4.

A manual of information and suggestion.

- H. Collitz: Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften, Göttingen, 1884-. About \$14. Not yet complete, but it already contains most of the inscriptions which are important for the illustration or study of the dialects of Greece.
- P. Cauer: Delectus Inscriptionum Graecarum, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1883. pp. 363. \$1.75. A useful selection of inscriptions for the illustration of Greek dialects.
- K. Meisterhans: Grammatik der attischen Inschriften, Berlin, 2d ed., 1888. pp. 237. \$1.60. This work gives important statistics with re-

gard to the use of forms and syntactical constructions in Attic inscriptions, and is indispensable in the study of such inscriptions.

P. Kretschmer: Griechische Vaseninschriften. (See under Vases and

Terracottas.)

R. Kühner: Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache, Vol. I., in neuer Bearbeitung von Fr. Blass, Hannover, 3te Aufl., 1890, 1892, two parts. pp. 645, 652. \$6. Fairly exhaustive for inscriptional as well as literary forms.

G. Meyer: Griechische Grammatik, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 552. \$2.75. A scientific grammar, with constant reference to forms found

in inscriptions.

H. Roehl: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, Berlin, 1883. Folio, pp. 193. \$4. Indispensable for the study of the Epichoric alphabets of Greece.

† Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum, ed. A. Kirchhoff, U. Köhler, etc., Berlin, 1877-92. 4 vols, folio. (\$67.)

Corpus Inscriptionum Graccarum, ed. A. Boeckh, J. Franz, E. Curtius, and A. Kirchhoff, Berlin, 1825-77. 4 vols., folio. (\$40.)

Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Siciliae et Italiae, Berlin, 1890. 2 vols.
Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis, ed. W. Dittenberger,
Berlin, 1892, I. Folio, pp. 806. \$21.25.

E. Loewy: Inschriften griechischer Bildhauer, Leipzig, 1885. Quarto,

pp. 410. \$6.50.

S. Reinach: Conseils aux Voyageurs Archéologues en Grèce, Paris, 1886.
12mo, pp. 116. \$0.60. A little book with excellent directions for making "squeezes," and other practical hints.

TOPOGRAPHY.

- † K. Baedeker: Greece, Leipzig, 2d ed., 1894. pp. 376. \$2.50. In the main, the work of Dr. H. G. 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, Paris, 1890. pp. 216.

 Vol. II. Grèce et les Iles, Paris, 1891. pp. 509. This covers more ground than Baedeker, and is fuller. In the main, the work of M. B. Haussoullier and other members of the French School at Athens.

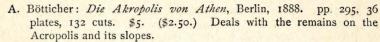
 These German and French guides are both excellent, and one supplements the other.
- E. Curtius und J. A. Kaupert: Atlas von Athen, Berlin, 1878. 12 large folio plates. \$6. With full explanatory text. A standard work, though antiquated in parts.

Karten von Attika, mit erläuterndem Text, Berlin. About \$25, so far as published. Large and minutely exact maps, executed "auf Veranlassung des Institutes" by officers of the Prussian government.

- The text, by Curtius and Milchhöfer, is particularly important for questions concerning the topography of the Athenian ports.
- A. Milchhöfer: Untersuchungen über die Demenordnung des Kleisthenes, Berlin, 1892. pp. 48. \$0.60. This contains the latest information about the position of the Attic demes. With a map.
- *† Jane Harrison and M. de G. Verrall: Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens, N. Y., Macmillan, 1890. pp. 736. \$4. Its chief value is in containing many of the results of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent investigations. With many illustrations.
- C. Bursian: Geographie von Griechenland, Leipzig, 1862-68. 2 vols., pp. 1002. \$4.50. Old, but still indispensable as a book of reference.
- H. F. Tozer: Geography of Greece, London, 1873. pp. 405. \$2.75.
- H. G. 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.
- W. M. Leake: Travels in Northern Greece, London, 1835. 4 vols.
- Topography of Athens and the Demi of Attica, London, 1841. 2 vols. pp. 943.
- Travels in the Morea, London, 1830. 3 vols.

 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*, Gotha, 1851-52. 2 vols. pp. 1134. (\$12.) Published forty years ago, but not yet superseded. Fuller than Bursian's work.
- † O. Jahn: Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum, 2d ed., by A. Michaelis, Bonn, 1880. pp. 70. \$1.25. 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, Berlin, 1891. pp. 339. With plans. \$4. 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 no longer accepted.
- †C. Wachsmuth: Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum, Leipzig, 1874–1890. pp. 768. \$8. 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.
- * A. Milchhöfer: Athen, in Baumeister's Denkmäler, pp. 144-209.
- E. Burnouf: La Ville et l'Acropole d'Athènes, Paris, 1877. pp. 220. A series of suggestive essays on the historical development of Athens.



- E. Curtius, F. Adler: Olympia. Die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich veranstalteten Ausgrabungen, Berlin, 1890-. II.¹ and IV. \$137.50. II.¹ Baudenkmäler, 1ste Hälfte; III. Bildwerke in Stein und Thon, von Treu; IV. Bronzen, von Furtwängler. Of general as well as special value, since it shows clearly the methods of reconstructing buildings from existing ruins and fragments.
- V. Laloux et P. Monceaux: Restauration d'Olympie. Folio, with plates. Paris, 1889. \$20. Interesting to compare with the foregoing as showing the different treatment of the same subject by German and French scholars.
- A. Flasch: Olympia, in Baumeister's Denkmäler, pp. 1053-1104 (= 90 pp.).
- A. Bötticher: Olympia, 2d ed., Berlin, 1886. pp. 420, 21 plates, 95 cuts. \$5. (\$2.50) A convenient digest of the official reports.
- A. Conze, K. Humann, etc.: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon, Berlin, 1880. Folio, pp. 120. \$5.
- A. Flasch: Pergamon, in Baumeister's Denkmäler, pp. 1206-1237. This, Milchhöfer's Athen, and Flasch's Olympia 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.
- C. Carapanos: *Dodone et ses Ruines*, Paris, 1878. pp. 260, 63 plates. 2 vols. \$15. (\$9.)
- Steffen: Karten von Mykenae, Berlin, 1884. Folio, pp. 48. \$3.
- Chr. Tsuntas: Μυκήναι καὶ Μυκηναίος Πολιτισμός, Athens, 1893. pp. 264.
 \$2. An interesting work. A translation by Professor Manatt and Dr. Newhall will be published in Boston in 1895.
- C. Neumann und J. Partsch: Physikalische Geographie von Griechenland, Breslau, 1885. pp. 475. \$2.25.

MYTHOLOGY.

- L. Preller: Griechische Mythologie, Berlin, 3d ed. by Plew, 1872-75.

 The first volume, Theogonie und Götter, complete in itself, with full indices, has appeared in a fourth edition, revised by C. Robert, Berlin, 1887-94. pp. 960. \$3.25. The best and most necessary work on the subject.
- W. H. Roscher: Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, Leipzig, 1884-. \$15. Minute and exhaustive. In process of publication; about half complete (2664 pp. to Malica). Especially valuable for its historical treatment of mythology in art.

O. Seemann: Mythologie der Griechen und Römer, Leipzig, 1888. pp. 264. \$0.65. The best brief work on the subject.

M. Collignon: Mythologie figurée de la Grèce, Paris, 1883. pp. 360. \$0.80. Superficial, but not without value for beginners; including only so much of mythological legend as suffices to explain certain usual types in art.

P. Decharme: Mythologie de la Grèce antique, Paris, 1886. pp. 697. Resembles Preller's work in plan, but shorter and more popular.

A standard work in French.

J. Overbeck: Griechische Kunstmythologie, Leipzig, 1871-89. 3 vols. Text \$17.50; Atlas in folio. (\$50.) Treats of mythology as illustrated by extant monuments of art. A comprehensive and elaborate work in several volumes. Not yet complete.

F. G. Welcker: Griechische Götterlehre, Göttingen, 1857-63. 3 vols.,

pp. 1973. \$7.50.

- E. Rohde: Psyche. Seelencult und Unsterblichkeitsglaube der Griechen, Freiburg, 1894. pp. 711. \$3. A beautiful book, learned, brilliant, and written in a charming style. Some of the conclusions reached are still doubtful.
- L. Dyer: *The Gods in Greece*, N. Y., 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.
- J. G. Frazer: The Golden Bough. A Study in Comparative Religion.
 London, 1890. 2 vols. \$8. A fascinating book, with stores of valuable material.
 Not all of its theories are established.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Founded 1877. \$4. The official organ of the French School at Athens.

Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Abteilung). Founded 1876. \$3. 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. \$4.

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

Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Begun 1885.

American Journal of Archæology. Founded 1885. \$5. This publishes much of the work of the American School at Athens.

Journal of Hellenic Studies. Founded 1880. \$5.25. 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.

'Εφημερὶς 'Αρχαιολογική. Quarto. Third Series founded 1883. \$4. Πρακτικὰ τῆς ἐν 'Αθήναις 'Αρχαιολογικῆς 'Εταιρίας. These works are both published by the Archæological Society of Athens. The Πρακτικά is a yearly report, with summary accounts of the excavations under-

taken by the Society. The Έφημερίς is an illustrated journal of archæology and epigraphy.

Δελτίου 'Αρχαιολογικόυ. 1888-92. A monthly bulletin of discoveries. Now merged in the *Ephemeris*.

Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn. \$2.25.
Revue Archéologique. Founded 1844. \$6.50.

Archäologische Zeitung. 43 vols. 1843-86. (Complete, \$140.) Contains many valuable articles.

Gazette Archéologique. 1875-88. Abounds in excellent illustrations of a great variety of works of art.

MODERN GREEK.

- † E. Vincent and T. G. Dickson: Handbook to Modern Greek, N. Y., Macmillan, 2d ed., 1886. pp. 341. \$1.50. 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.
- † E. R. Rangabé: Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language, Boston, Ginn & Co., 1895. Brief and practical. It contains lists of the most important words in use, exercises furnishing practice in the speech of every-day life, and extracts for reading from the best Modern Greek authors.
- † Mrs. Gardner: A Practical Modern Greek Grammar, London, D. Nutt, 1892. pp. 131. Good for the ordinary language of the people.
- J. K. Mitsotakis: Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schriftund Umgang-sprache, Berlin, 1891. pp. 260. \$3. Serviceable in the study both of the literary and of the spoken language.
- G. N. Hatzidakis: Einleitung in die neugriechische Sprache, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 464. Scientific philological discussions (not quite a systematic grammar) in the same series as Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar and Meyer's Griechische Grammatik.

†A. N. Jannaris: Wie spricht man in Athen, Leipzig, 1892. pp. 178. \$0.75. Deals with the spoken rather than with the literary language, giving a number of Greek dialogues and a Greek-German vocabulary.

† M. Constantinides: Neo-Hellenica, London, 1892. pp. 470. \$1.50. A Modern Greek Reader, being an Introduction to Modern Greek in the form of dialogues (with a good English translation in parallel columns), containing specimens of the language from the third century B. C. to the present day.

- The Atlantis, a well-printed weekly newspaper, with considerable information from Greece, is published in the literary idiom of Modern Greek, by Solon I. Vlastos, at 2 Stone St., New York City. Yearly subscription price to teachers and students, \$2.50.
- Contopoulos: Modern-Greek and English Lexicon, 3d ed., 1889, 1892. 2 vols., pp. 544, 692.
- E. Le Grand: Dictionnaire Grec-Moderne Français and Français Grec-Moderne, Paris. 2 vols., pp. 920, 870. Superior to the lexicon of Contopoulos, and less bulky.
- A. Jannarakis: Deutsch-Neugriechisches Handwörterbuch, Hannover, 1883. pp. 1372.
- A. N. Jannaris: Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages, as actually written and spoken, N. Y., Harpers, 1895. \$2.50.
- J. K. Mitsotakis: Conversationswörterbuch (Meyer's Neugriechischer Sprachführer), Leipzig, 1892. 32mo, pp. 385. \$1. Very handy; it can be carried in the pocket.

MODERN GREECE.

The following books will be serviceable in giving the reader some knowledge of the Greece of to-day.

- F. Gregorovius: Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter, von der Zeit Justinians bis zur türkischen Eroberung, Stuttgart, 1889. 2 vols. pp. 490, 477. \$5. The most scholarly introduction to Modern Greece. The final chapter treats of the Greek Revolution.
- R. C. Jebb: Modern Greece, London, 1880. pp. 183.
- Bickford-Smith: Greece under King George, London, 1893. pp. 350.
- Rodd: The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece, London, 1892. pp. 294.
- C. K. Tuckerman: The Greeks of To-day, 3d ed., N. Y., Putnams, 1886.
- Deschamps: La Grèce d'Aujourd'hui, Paris, 1892. pp. 368.
- P. Melingo: Griechenland in unseren Tagen, Vienna, 1892. pp. 223. \$1.25.

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