

March 2d, 1897.

*To Messrs. Charles F. Adams, 2d, J. W. Alexander, Robert Bacon, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Gardiner Martin Lane, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, President Seth Low, Messrs. H. G. Marquand, Junius S. Morgan, Miss Frances R. Morse, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Messrs. William Sloane, and William C. Whitney.*

GENTLEMEN,—The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded in 1881 by the Archaeological Institute of America, to furnish to qualified students an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects, and to coöperate with the Archaeological Institute, so far as possible, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

The School was opened in October, 1882, by Professor Goodwin of Harvard. Since then, thirteen professors have been sent to Greece by eleven different colleges and universities, to take part in the administration and instruction of the School.

The Director of the School is Professor Rufus B. Richardson. He is assisted this year by Dr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England, and by Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Amherst College.

The Managing Committee is composed of thirty-seven members, of whom thirty-four are professors in the twenty-four colleges and universities which are at present united in the support of the School by voluntary contributions. The Chairman of this Committee is Professor Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale University.

*In the years 1882-96, the School had in all seventy-three students, of whom eleven were women. Of these students, fifty-one are now teaching in this country, in twenty-one different states and the District of Columbia. Of the eight students in the School in its first year, six are now Professors of Greek in Columbia, the University of Chicago, Amherst, Bowdoin, Rutgers, and Western Reserve.*

*The School has published five volumes of papers, and a sixth volume is now in press. It has conducted important excavations on the sites of the Argive Heraeum, at Icaria, Eretria, Sicyon, Plataea, Corinth, etc. The sites of two demes have been determined, and many important discoveries have been made.*

In 1886 the Greek Government generously gave to the School a lot of land of about an acre and a half, on which a large building was erected in 1887, as the residence of the Director, with quarters for six students and a library room, which now contains an excellent working library of more than 2500 volumes.

In order properly to accomplish its purpose, the School should have an endowment fund of at least \$175,000, so as to insure a fixed annual income of not less than \$7000, for the following objects:



Salary of Director . . . . .	\$2,500
Salary of Professor or Secretary . . . . .	1,000
Books and binding . . . . .	650
Fellowship . . . . .	600
Building, grounds, light, service . . . . .	1,000
Printing . . . . .	600
Committee's expenses and incidentals . . . . .	150
Excavations . . . . .	500
	<hr/> \$7,000

The German and French Schools at Athens each receive from their respective governments about twice the amount at present at the disposal of the American School.

In the year 1888-89, \$50,000 was secured for a permanent endowment fund of the American School, but more than two-thirds of the present income of about \$7000 is derived from the voluntary contributions of the supporting colleges. These are bound by no pledges, and for the most part collect the amount annually contributed by them from their alumni. These contributions cannot be depended upon indefinitely. So long as the support of the School is largely derived from annual voluntary contributions, often difficult to collect, its future is insecure.

Realizing that the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has already done much for higher education in our country, and has clearly established its claim to confidence, and wishing to place it on a solid foundation, we earnestly appeal for the generous support of all who are interested in the advancement of learning, and ask that you will act as a committee to collect and receive subscriptions to the endowment fund of \$125,000, in order that the permanent usefulness and influence of the School may be assured.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN L. D'OOGHE,  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,  
Mich.

HENRY DRISLER,  
Columbia University, New York City.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT,  
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE,  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,  
Md.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE,  
Chairman of the Managing Committee  
of the School in Rome, University of  
Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ALBERT HARKNESS,  
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM R. HARPER,  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE,  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

TRACY PECK,  
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,  
Chairman of the Managing Committee  
of the School at Athens, Yale Uni-  
versity, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE,  
President of the Archaeological Insti-  
tute of America, Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Meetings in behalf of the School have been held in a few places, and much interest has been aroused, although compara-

tively little money has been secured. We hope that in the coming months, now that the financial distress of the country has been lightened, these attempts to complete the endowment fund of the School will be renewed and may be successful.

From the first, the expenses of the School have been kept at the lowest practicable point. Increased apparent economy of money in its administration would mean waste of opportunities.

Americans in Athens were deeply moved by the death from typhoid fever on December 11, 1896, of a member of the School, Dr. George M. Richardson, Professor of Archaeology in the University of California. He had enjoyed thorough training at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He had achieved success as a teacher, and had formed large plans for further studies and investigations abroad before returning to his work in California. Fortunately his illness was not long or painful. On November 30, he was taken to the excellent hospital of *Εὐαγγελισμός*, though he was not thought to be critically ill, and there was attended by a nurse who spoke English. At his funeral on the day following his death, the Directors of the four National Schools of Archaeology in Athens were present, and after the services in the English Chapel, the Director of the American School made an address at the grave. His was the first death at Athens of a member of the School, but in the spring of 1887, a scholar of high promise, Mr. J. M. Lewis, was taken ill in Greece and died almost immediately after reaching his home in New York.

In the early reports of this Committee the regret found frequent expression that the students of the School as a rule were inadequately prepared for their work in Greece. Within the last few years, however, the improvement in this respect has been greater than could have been anticipated. Of the ten students of the School in the year which has just begun, three have already received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, another has spent three years in study at German universities.



All but two received the degree of Bachelor of Arts more than five years ago, and the unusual scholarship of these two is indicated by the fact that one of these was Van Rensselaer Fellow at Harvard, and won a fellowship in the School at the examination of last May, while the other is the present incumbent of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship of Yale. Four of the ten have spent at least one year in Greece previously. The work of such scholars, so associated, manifestly is of a higher order than was possible when a large proportion of the students of the school were comparatively inexperienced in archaeological study.

With the measures which have been taken by the Council to secure a closer articulation of the organization of the Archaeological Institute and the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, this Committee is in hearty sympathy. It has special reasons for appreciating the rare vigor and administrative ability of the President of the Institute, and anticipates under his leadership the highest prosperity and usefulness for the Institute and the Schools.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, *Chairman.*

YALE UNIVERSITY, November 1, 1897.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1896-97

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

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on my administration of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1896.

In the expectation that my presence would be needed in the expropriation of the land required for excavation at Corinth, I spent the summer of 1896 with my family in Athens, where the heat up to August 1 was not excessive. The latter half of August we spent in Cephallenia, Ithaca, and Corfu. On September 11, I was called to Corinth to designate to the chief engineer of the eparchy the plots of ground which I wished surveyed for expropriation. In connection with this journey I made with Mr. De Cou a tour through Northern Arcadia, closing with the ascent of Mt. Cyllene and a visit to Pellene, which is a good site for future excavations.

My colleague, Professor Sterrett, reached Athens at the middle of September; Messrs. Brown and Chase, about a week later, Professor Ebersole and Miss Perry, on October 2. Miss Boyd, detained by missing a steamer on account of a severe storm, did not arrive until October 10. Professor G. M. Richardson came a few days later, and two former members of the School, Messrs. Hoppin and Peabody, joined us in November. Dr. Peabody left Greece on April 10; Professor Ebersole and Miss Perry, on May 10, at a time when it seemed advisable for all who could depart to do so. These last two will remain in Europe for special studies during the summer. Mr. Chase also will spend June and July in study in European



museums, after completing his eight months of residence and work in Greece.

I began my weekly archaeological exercises in the museums by a survey of the Mycenaean collection on October 8, and continued them — with one interruption caused by a tour of one week through Acarnania and Aetolia, my only absence from Athens for more than one night during the school year, — until March 23, when Dr. Waldstein, having already arrived on the 20th, announced two lectures a week, which seemed for the time to be sufficient work in the museums.

My course was much the same as in previous years, except that I occupied more time in lecturing, and gave less time to members of the School for the description of specified objects. It is my purpose, however, to revert to my former practice. In connection with each exercise I designated, as usual, books to be read by way of preparation. Our course, covering pretty nearly all the sculpture of the museums, with especial attention to the archaic sculpture in which Athens is particularly rich, was in some measure a review of the history of sculpture in the presence of the monuments themselves. Professor Sterrett has conducted a course of exercises in epigraphy, of which he will speak in detail.

The School has enjoyed, as usual, the great benefit of Dr. Dörpfeld's weekly peripatetic lectures on the architectural monuments of Athens and Eleusis, which render superfluous any other lectures on that subject. In the early part of the year I took the School to Eleusis for a survey of the ruins there, but this was intended only as a preparation for the later and fuller discussion of Dr. Dörpfeld.

Owing to serious illness in my family I was unable to take long journeys with the members of the School at the beginning of the year, as I had done the previous year, but Professor Sterrett conducted them through Boeotia and the Argolid. Some members of the School have also taken journeys independently. For example, Mr. Brown and Professor Ebersole visited Sparta and Megalopolis, and made the ascent of Tay-

getus. But in the critical condition of public affairs since the first of February, travelling has been less advisable. On this account the two tours of Dr. Dörpfeld through Peloponnesus and through the Islands of the Aegean have been omitted. We have travelled perhaps more than usual on bicycles, exploring Attica in this way with fair thoroughness. Although most of the roads in Greece are rather ill-fitted for bicycles, it is advisable for every student who has a bicycle to bring it with him.

We have held four public meetings during the year, at which the following subjects were presented: —

- Jan. 15. Professor Sterrett: *Σήματα λυγρά*.  
The Director: The Excavations at Corinth.
- Feb. 5. Dr. Peabody: A Group of Statuary from Corinth.  
Dr. Hoppin: Three Proto-Corinthian *Lecythi*.  
The Director: A large *Celebe* from Corinth.
- Mar. 12. Dr. W. Reichel (of the Austrian Archaeological Station): Der Salomonische Tempel.  
Dr. Hoppin: A Caricature Figurine.  
The Director: Figurines from the Recent Excavations at Corinth.
- Apr. 9. Mr. De Cou: Inscriptions on Bronze from the Argive Heraeum.  
Dr. Peabody: A Gnostic Inscription.  
Professor Waldstein: (1) Some Results of the Excavations at the Argive Heraeum, and (2) A Head of Asclepius from an Attic Relief.

Messrs. De Cou and Hoppin have, as in the preceding year, devoted themselves almost exclusively to work on the material from the Argive Heraeum. Messrs. Brown and Chase also in the latter part of the year have given some attention to this work. The other members of the School have given most of their time to general investigations; but Miss Perry has studied the Athenas of the Acropolis museum, and Professor Ebersole, profiting by the staging erected for the repairs of the Parthenon, has made a more careful study of the mutilated west metopes than has heretofore been possible.

In addition to the students regularly enrolled, the following persons attended the exercises of the School for several months: —



Ex-President William G. Ballantine, of Oberlin College.  
Miss Kate Kimball, of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.  
Miss Jenkins, of the Chicago University.  
Mrs. Ebersole.

The School was visited, among others, by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, and President George Williamson Smith, of Trinity College.

The death of Professor George M. Richardson, by typhoid fever, on December 11, was a sad blow to the School. He had come to Athens with high ambitions and well-laid plans for a year's study. By his gifts and attainments, he was pointed out as the most scholarly member of the School this year.

In spite of the facts that troops were already assembled on the Turkish frontier, and the government had not expropriated the land long before designated for excavation at Corinth, I resumed work at Corinth on April 14, after purchasing directly from the proprietor about an acre of land adjacent to Trench III of last year's plan, on the south side of this trench. War had not yet been declared, and I proceeded with the intention of going ahead until I was actually stopped. But the declaration of war ensued immediately, and on April 23, while I was returning to Athens during the necessary pause in the work entailed by the Easter holidays, the great catastrophe to the Greek army, and the retreat to Pharsala, decided me to suspend operations for the year. The outlay has, of course, been large in proportion to the results, since we were not able to dig deep enough to warrant the hope of important finds. But the work is not lost. The earth which we removed will not need to be removed again.

Recognizing the uncertainty of the future, I did not purchase a track and cars, but worked with about eighty men and twenty carts,—not an economical method for our future excavations. The ground near Trench III shows three levels. On the upper level, near the temple, we attained a depth of from three to five feet, in some places reaching the original surface. This ground was sparsely strewn with fragments of Old Corinthian

pottery, but we discovered absolutely no objects of later date. We found six small *aryballi* entire, two of them with interesting figures fairly well preserved. A bronze horse and a few figurines of clay, all extremely archaic, were also found here.

At the lowest level at the middle of the valley we carried the excavation only to a depth of between one and two feet, except on the side next to the higher or second level, where we worked back into the bank which formed the lower edge of this upper level. Here we found five large blocks of a marble cornice with dentals below, and after several mouldings a row of lions' heads above,—a form somewhat like the cornice of the stoa at Pergamon published in *Altertümer von Pergamon*, Vol. II, p. 40. Our blocks are very massive, measuring 0.47 m. from front to rear and 0.18 m. in height. Two of these were partially exposed before we began to dig. The lions' heads are rather carelessly wrought. The building to which the blocks belong was probably Roman. Very probably it was a stoa which stood on the middle level, and, since foundations are more likely to escape destruction than entablatures, we may find the foundations after a little farther digging. We must believe that these blocks have rolled down from above. As we were seeking for signs of the agora in this spot, these indications of a stoa were particularly welcome. Judging from the configuration of the surface here, and from the massive wall discovered in Trench III, in line with the lower edge of the middle level, we may expect to find the stoa running parallel with the direction of the valley a little way up from the slope to the west of the broad pavement found at the lowest part of Trench III. (See *Fifteenth Annual Report*, plate opposite pp. 33 and 35.) It was a little startling to find here, only on the upper level, a tile fragment stamped LCORAC. This is perhaps the last part of the abbreviated title of "the city of Julius Caesar," COL. IVL. COR. with AC added. Against supposing this addition to be an abbreviation for "agora" stand the lack of any sign of abbreviation after COR and the doubt whether in Roman times the word "agora" would be retained.



As yet, however, I have found no other interpretation of the AC.

Work in the well of Trench X, from which the large Corinthian *celebe*, with many other Old Corinthian vase fragments, were taken during the work of the preceding year, was resumed, but when we had gone a foot or two lower than before, the bank above it began to appear dangerous, and prudence demanded the abandonment of the work. The bank is nearly perpendicular and twenty feet high, and the heavy rains of last winter have already caused a part of it to fall in. A very few more fragments were added to what we already had, but so few as to make us doubtful whether we did not exhaust the well last year. In the work of this year I was assisted by Mr. Brown. Had the work continued, others would have joined us.

The account of the Excavation Fund in my hands is as follows:—

	Drachmae.
Balance accounted for in the Annual Report for 1895-96 . . .	4073.20
Received from the Woman's Club, Johnstown, Pa., 40 francs . .	67.60
Received from Dr. Charles Peabody, \$ 500 . . . . .	4382.00
	<u>8522.80</u>
Expenses in 1896 subsequent to the rendering of the account in the Annual Report . . . . .	1314.75
Expenses in 1897, including 700 drachmae for purchase of land .	3512.95
	<u>4827.70</u>
Balance . . . . .	3695.10
	<u>8522.80</u>

Besides this balance I have the "Emergency Fund," contributed by the Hon. John Hay, of 2535 francs, invested with the firm of Skouzé Bros., Athens, at four per cent. interest, and 5490 francs received from the Archaeological Institute of America in the Ionian Bank at Athens, without interest. The balance of 3695.10 drachmae above mentioned is deposited with Arthur Hill, Esq., also without interest. I hope that the work of excavation may be resumed in the autumn, when the money now at our disposal will be put to immediate use.

Although interruption of the excavations is to be regretted,

this is after all a slight matter when compared with the great injury which the war has caused to the national interests of Greece. Here we are of course only concerned with the events that have affected us. Such agitation did the war bring, that steady work for a time was well-nigh impossible, and if the results of our efforts this year are not so conspicuous as last year, no one ought to be surprised. Not only were the tours of the German School abandoned, but the projected celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the French School, with the great Archaeological Congress, was postponed till next autumn; and will probably ultimately be abandoned. As a School we regretted sincerely the fact that the prospect of war kept Professor Goodwin from spending some months in Athens, in accordance with his plans. Miss Boyd has thrown herself with all her energy and sympathy into the hospital service near the front, and who will say that she has not studied Greek life to some purpose?

Important additions have been made to our library. Foremost among the gifts which we have received is that of a complete and excellent set of the publications of the Archaeological Institute at Rome, a work which we have long wished to possess, presented by Dr. J. C. Hoppin. The following is the complete list of gifts:—

From Dr. J. C. Hoppin:

- Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica.* Vols. I-XXV, XXIX-LVII.
- Bullettino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, for the years 1829-1853, 1856-1885.
- Monumenti Inediti pubblicati dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica.* Vols. I-XII and Supplement.
- Monumenti, Annali, e Bullettini pubbl. dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, for the years 1854, 1855.
- Monumenti ed Annali pubbl. dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, for the year 1856.
- Memorie dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica.* Vols. I, II.
- Repertorio Universale delle Opere dell' Istituto Archeologico*, for the years 1834-1885, 1891.
- Hoppin, J. C., *Euthymides* (dissertation).



From the Universities of Upsala and Göteborg:

A collection of 58 dissertations, etc.

From Dr. Charles Peabody:

*Journal of the American Oriental Society.* Vols. XVII, XVIII, i.

Kluge, H., *Die Schrift der Mykenen.*

Kretschmer, P., *Einleitung in die Geschichte der griech. Sprache.*

From the Trustees of the British Museum:

*Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum.* II. *Black-figured.* By H. B. Walters.

*Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities.* By A. H. Smith.

*Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Caria, Cos, Rhodes, etc.* By B. V. Head.

From the American Philological Association:

*Transactions.* Vols. XXV, XXVI.

From Miss Daphne Kalopothakes:

Jex-Blake, K., and Sellers, E., *The Elder Pliny's Chapters on the History of Art.* Translation and Commentary.

Cherbuliez, Victor, *Un Cheval de Phidias.*

Also (from the respective authors, unless otherwise designated):

Keidel, George C., *Romance and Other Studies: No. 2. A Manual of Aesopic Fable Literature.*

Lawton, W. C., *Art and Humanity in Homer.*

Sturgis, Russell, *European Architecture: a historical study.* From the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Philios, D., *Eleusis: ses mystères, ses ruines et son musée.*

Lambakes, G., *Χριστιανική Ἀγιογραφία τῶν ἐννέα πρώτων αἰώνων.*

Lambakes, G., *Χριστιανική Ἀρχαιολογία τῆς Μονῆς Δαφνίου.*

Lambakes, G., *Ἔργα Ὀρησκευτικά.*

Tarbell, F. B., *A History of Greek Art.*

Curtius, Ernst, *Die Schatzhäuser von Olympia.*

Konstantinides, G., *Μελέτη ἱστορικὴ καὶ τοπογραφικὴ περὶ τῶν Αἰγῶς Ποταμῶν.*

Konstantinides, G., *Ἐθνικὴ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἑλλάδος: ἐκθεσις τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1895-96 πεπραγμένων.*

Lambros, S. P., *Ἡ Ὄνοματολογία τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ ἡ εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐποίκησις τῶν Ἀλβανῶν.*

Bartlett, Helen, *The Metrical Division of the Paris Psalters.*

Heberdey, R., and Wilhelm, A., *Reisen in Kilikien.*

Argyriades, J., *Διορθώσεις εἰς τὰ Ἀριστοτέλους Πολιτικά.* Τεύχος Α'.

Hoppin, James M., *Greek Art on Greek Soil.*

Karo, G., *De Arte Vascularia antiquissima quaestiones* (dissertation).

Svoronos, J. N., *Φῶς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν σκανδάλων.*

Svoronos, J. N., *Ἐθνικὸν Νομισματικὸν Μουσεῖον: ἐκθεσις τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἀκαδημαϊκὸν ἔτος 1891-92 πεπραγμένων.*

Kjellberg, Leunart, *Asklepios: mythologisch-archäologische Studien.* I.

Kinch, K. F., *Beretning om en archaeologisk Rejse i Makedonien.*

Washington, H. S., *On Igneous Rocks from Smyrna and Pergamon.*

Newton, H. A., *The Worship of Meteorites.* From Dr. H. S. Washington.

Stimson, J. W., *Principles and Methods in Art Education.*

Leonardos, B. I., *Κριτικὰ καὶ Ἑρμηνευτικὰ εἰς τὸν Πλουτάρχου Ἑρωτικόν. Φιλολογικὸς Σύλλογος Παρνασσός, Ἑπετηρίς. Ἔτος Α'.* From the Syllogos.

Furtwängler, A., *Führer durch die Vasen-Sammlung König Ludwigs I.* From Professor George M. Richardson.

*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.* Vols. VI, VII. From Professor J. W. White.

Robinson, E., *Museum of Fine Arts Boston: Catalogue of Casts, Part III, Greek and Roman Sculpture.*

Mahaffy, J. P., *The Petrie Papyri.* Two volumes and thirty-eight auto-type plates.

Kiepert's Wall Map of Greece, four Architectural Charts, and a Plaster Model showing the muscles of the human figure. From Professor George M. Richardson.

The most important addition to the library by purchase was *Die Archäologische Zeitung*, from its beginning to 1876, completing our set.

We have had to pay no one large sum for repairs or improvement on the grounds during this year. The grounds in front of the house are becoming very beautiful with the growth of the trees. In the rear, also, where the olives and pines are flourishing, improvement has been made by the addition of plants and shrubs near the house. The erection of the new building for the students of the British School has deprived us of the tennis court, which had been laid out by American enterprise on the grounds of the British School, kindly granted for this use.

Mr. Cecil Smith, the Director of the British School, with great hospitality, has arranged that the rooms in this new building which are not required for the members of that School shall be at the disposal of such members of our School as may desire them, and also that any of our students who so desire may share in the mess privileges afforded by this house.



The year has been marked by the usual friendly and cordial relations between all the archaeological schools. Dr. Reichel, one of the Directors of the new Austrian Archaeological Station, presented a paper at one of our public meetings, and had we held another such meeting, his colleague, Dr. Wilhelm, would also have presented a paper. I shall encourage this practice of international courtesy, which has already been shown at the French and German Schools. Our relations with the British School have continued peculiarly intimate, as was natural in the case of so near a neighbor. That School proves to be a mental and moral neighbor, and not merely the owner of an adjacent lot.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, *Director*.

ATHENS, June 1, 1897.

## REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART

1896-97

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

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present the following report of my work as Professor of Art and Archaeology during the current year.

I arrived in Greece on March 20, and at once began my lectures to the students and my work on the objects found in our excavations at the Argive Heraeum.

I have already delivered four peripatetic lectures at the Museum, and one lecture in the library of the School, and at our open meeting last week, I read papers on "Some Results of the Excavations at the Heraeum" and on "A Head of Asclepius from an Attic Relief." To-morrow I give a demonstration on the Parthenon frieze to the students of the School, on the Parthenon itself, where the repairs which are now being carried out have necessitated the erection of scaffolding and platforms, so that we can inspect the frieze and other sculptures *in situ*.

As regards the work at our Heraeum Finds, I am happy to be able to report that since last year considerable progress toward completion has been made. If to any, who are not familiar with the nature of the work, our progress appears slow, I would but remind them that the final publication of the Olympian excavations was only completed this year, fifteen years after the excavations were ended,—and that the vases, etc., from the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis have not yet been published after nine years, though several members of the German School have been constantly at work on these objects.



Dr. Hoppin, who has been responsible for the general supervision of our collection during my absence, has pushed the arrangement and classification of the department of ceramics vigorously forward, so that we may anticipate the completion of his task next year. Mr. De Cou has shown the same energy in dealing with the bronzes. He has done with his own hands the work of cleaning the innumerable objects and fragments, and will have completed his classification and description in the course of this year.

The study and arrangement of the sculpture has been completed by me, and I hope to finish my work on the fragments themselves in the course of the next fortnight. Mr. Brown of our School has assisted me during the last few weeks, but leaves to-day to join the Director at Corinth.

The account of the terra-cotta reliefs has been prepared by the joint work of Dr. Hoppin and myself. I hope to put the manuscript and illustrations in your hands within the next two months.

Our collection of early terra-cotta figurines is perhaps the richest and most important yet discovered. Such works have not yet been the object of careful classification and study, and I have undertaken this laborious piece of investigation in conjunction with Mr. Chase of our School. I have prepared with him a general principle of classification, and he has begun, under my supervision, to arrange the hundreds of objects which our excavations have yielded. As he has undertaken to see the work to its close, I hope he will be enabled to continue his studies at the School for another year. I shall remain in constant communication with him.

I shall soon have ready the "Survey of the Finds," in which, with a few typical illustrations, all our finds (exclusive of sculpture and architecture) are treated in the light of the excavations as a whole, as they supplement one another, and finally, in their bearings on the main problems of archaeology. I have hitherto not ventured to publish such results of our excavations, as I desired to study the mass of our finds as now

Aeschylean sentiment, "All that the gods work is effortless and calm." Such may well have been the attitude of the great Athena Promachus at Athens. The face is crumbling somewhat, but enough of the features remain to warrant the belief that the maker of the statuette stood under the influence of the great masters, the contemporaries of Phidias. Unlike the figures of Aphrodite so abundantly represented in various



33

33 a

FIGURES 33 AND 33 a. — TERRA-COTTA OF THE BEST PERIOD.

types, this figurine was not cast in a mould which was to produce dozens of similar figures, but was in itself a work of art on which some skilful hand did its best work. It is contrasted with them as the figure in *B.C.H.* XV, pl. viii, 1<sup>1</sup> is contrasted with the bulk of the Corcyra figurines. Like the comical figure last described it is hollow, and shows a big aperture at the back, for the firing. Traces of paint appear all over the hel-

<sup>1</sup> See the remarks of Lechat, *ibid.* pp. 84-86.



met and dress, which is a chiton with *diplois*. How the blue and red were distributed it is difficult to tell. Red seems to fill the depressions which encircle the helmet, while blue covers the ridges. All that is certain is that the beauty of this dignified figure must have been much enhanced by its parure when it was fresh.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

American School  
of Classical Studies  
at Athens

A TRACE OF EGYPT AT ELEUSIS

[PLATE VIII]

IN the National Museum at Athens there is one piece of sculpture, the ram's head from Eleusis,<sup>1</sup> that has not attracted the attention it deserves. Both on account of its intrinsic excellence, and on account of certain deductions which may be drawn from it, we are justified in discussing it at some length.

It was found in the excavations of 1883, in front of the middle of Philon's Porch, at a depth of 2.50 m.<sup>2</sup> It is clear from the description of the circumstances of its discovery, which emphasizes traces of fire and the pre-Phidian character of the fragments of sculpture here brought to light, that the excavators were in the "Perserschutt," though they had not yet learned to know it by that name. The "Persian fury" fell upon Eleusis as well as upon Athens, and figures like the Acropolis maidens were found in these excavations in the same battered condition as their more famous sisters.<sup>3</sup>

There is no difficulty in fixing the date of this ram's head within certain narrow limits. The head projects from a block which was the corner-piece<sup>4</sup> of the cornice of a building. The block shows on its right side the beginning of the ascending

<sup>1</sup> Kabbadias, *Catalogue*, no. 58.

<sup>2</sup> *Πρακτικά*, 1883, pp. 60-63.

<sup>3</sup> *E. g.*, Kabbadias, *Catalogue*, nos. 24-26, and 'Εφ. Αρχ. 1884, pl. viii.

<sup>4</sup> Its position on the building is illustrated by restorations of the temple of Aegina: Durm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, 2<sup>e</sup> Auflage, p. 155, fig. 119; and *Expédition Scientifique de Morée*, vol. III, pl. lvi; and of the temple of Bassae, *op. cit.* vol. II, pl. xxvi. Its dimensions are: length, 0.56 m. (at the top); depth, 0.52 m.; height, 0.32 m. The profile of the face extends along the whole right side.



line of the oblique cornice of the gable, with a very low pitch of about 1:5. What the building was is as good as certain. The block is of island marble, as are the roof tiles found in considerable quantity in and around the great temple, and it bears traces of fire. Island marble had its day in Attica in the time of Pisistratus. Tiles and cornice-block alike belong to the temple of Pisistratus, the columns of which have been discerned amid the ruins of the later temple.<sup>1</sup>

The upper surface of the block is left rough, which does not imply that it was never put in place, for the face is not only carefully wrought, but painted. Perhaps it was never intended to put a corner *acroterion* upon it. A temple need not have such ornaments to pass as finished; and if it were desired at any time to add them, the smoothing-off could be done for the occasion. It is a curious feature of the block that the convex moulding, 0.10 m. broad, stops at the left of the head, 0.04 m. short of the edge. No certain pattern can be made out of the traces of paint, although something like a painted leaf is pretty certain, marked, not by remaining paint, but by different preservation of the surface of the marble. It is said by those who saw the block ten years ago at Eleusis that the paint was then quite conspicuous. The head is not a gargoyle, in the proper sense of the word, but a solid architectural ornament.<sup>2</sup> It has some clear testimony to give as to its own date. The band of hair around the forehead, extending downward in front of the horns, and the hair covering the throat are made up of just such locks as compose the hair of the Harmodius head in the group of Naples Tyrannicides and of the archaic Ludovisi head (Brunn-Bruckmann, no. 223); viz. flat, snail-shell ring-

<sup>1</sup> That there was any other temple of Demeter at Eleusis besides the great building generally known as the Telesterion or Initiation Hall is uncertain. Certainly the foundations on the hill above it, which Blavette, *B.C.H.* 1884, p. 262, took to be the ruins of a very old Demeter temple, belong to Roman times. Cf. Rubensohn, *Die Mysterienheiligtümer in Eleusis und Samothrake*, p. 112; Philios, *Eleusis, ses mystères, ses ruines, et son musée*, p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> Dimensions: length from the face of the block to the break at the tip of the nose, 0.40 m.; breadth at the junction with the block, 0.31 m.

lets, as we may call them, in distinction from the corkscrew curls of the so-called Antenor figure of the Acropolis and the male head in the British Museum, published in *B.C.H.* 1893, pls. xii and xiii. There are very marked tear-ducts, 0.03 m. long, extending downward in a curve from the inner corner of each eye, a feature paralleled in the archaic horse in front of the Acropolis Museum,<sup>1</sup> which Winter<sup>2</sup> makes contemporary with the Rampin head, and so with the bloom of the Chian period.<sup>3</sup>

The peculiarity of the hair, according to Graef,<sup>4</sup> shows such an advance in style over the corkscrew curls as to point to a later date. This consideration would put our head rather late in the pre-Persian period, and of course in speaking of the Telesterion of Pisistratus one does not imply that it was completed before his death or before the fall of his sons, any more than one claims the same for the old Athene temple on the Acropolis.<sup>5</sup>

The peculiarity of the tear-duct, however, draws us backward in time, and it seems advisable to place the ram's head somewhere near the horse which has been fixed by Winter's careful study of the series of archaic horses from the Acropolis.

Besides the curls already described, the triangle at the top of the head between the horns is filled with round knobs which the sculptor did not elaborate into curls, perhaps because they could not be seen when the block was in position. Within the circle on the cheek formed by the horns the same knobs appear in the upper half, while the lower half, which could not be seen from below, was left rough.

The curls across the forehead and down the side of the head contain in their hollows much blue paint, which shows no sign of turning to green, as seems to have been the case with so much of the blue on the Acropolis sculpture. The locks under

<sup>1</sup> *Jahrbuch des deutschen Inst.* 1893, fig. 9, p. 139.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 148.

<sup>3</sup> A stag recently found at Delphi shows a somewhat similar tear-duct.

<sup>4</sup> *Ath. Mitth.* 1890, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Schrader, *Ath. Mitth.* 1897, p. 112.



the neck are wrought as carefully as the others, but show no trace of paint. If it was ever applied, it may have been washed away by the block being turned upside down for a long time.

A ram with blue wool perhaps needed no apology to a generation which had always had the blue bulls of poros sculpture before its eyes. But if any one did call the sculptor to account, could he not say that he was representing the ram of Ulysses with his dark violet wool?<sup>1</sup>

But lest any one should think that it is wasting words to discuss the style of a sheep's head, as if it were a human head, I may as well declare that this head seems to me to bear the palm in archaic animal sculpture, as the bronze ram in the museum at Palermo<sup>2</sup> bears the palm in animal sculpture in the times of fully developed art. Even the best of the Acropolis horses do not approach it in exquisite finish. Such terms as "fini de l'exécution," "délicatesse," "caressé," which Lechat<sup>3</sup> is so fond of applying to his favorite Acropolis maiden, are not out of place here.

It is of course unfortunate for the total effect that the tip of the nose, like so many other noses of gods and men, is broken off. It is less damaging that the tips of the horns also, being most exposed, were broken off as a matter of course, perhaps in a fall from a high place. But after all not much is lost. A good part of the nostrils filled with red paint is still preserved, and from that point upward we have the face of a fine old bellwether: first, a rising, swelling, expanding nose — a regular hillock of bone, emphasizing the essential difference between the head of the ram and that of the ewe. \* Then come the parts about the eyes worked with extreme care and showing delicate curvatures. The black paint of the eyeballs is well preserved. The horns form an unsurpassed piece of realism. All the striations, with their obliquities and curves, could not be more true in a petrified ram. It is just beyond the point where

<sup>1</sup> Hom. *Od.* i 426, *λοδνεφὲς εἶρος*. Cf. δ 135.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Zeit.* 1871, pl. 25.

<sup>3</sup> *B.C.H.* 1890, pp. 121-132.

the striations cease, and the plain tips begin, that the horns are broken off.

When one considers that this was only an architectural ornament in which we expect something merely schematic, *Dutzendarbeit*, and placed so high that none of this detail could be appreciated, we seem to see a waste of care. But this sculptor was evidently bent on finishing his work *ad unguem*, whether it was to receive the meed of admiration or not.

It is, however, not merely to praise the execution of the head that I here take the opportunity of publishing it, but to express surprise that no one has shouted out over it the word "Egyptian," as did Bérard over his seated figure found at the so-called temple of Demeter near Tegea.<sup>1</sup>

More than half a century has elapsed since savants like Creuzer and Thiersch were willing to take Diodorus Siculus<sup>2</sup> at his word and consider Erectheus an Egyptian who became king of Attica and introduced the Eleusinian mysteries from Egypt. In that interval all that Herodotus says about the derivation of the Greek gods from Egypt, and in particular what he says about the worship of Demeter being introduced into Greece through Argos by the daughters of Danaus,<sup>3</sup> has been thrown overboard. Otfried Müller came and with his keen logic cut away the curtain on which Herodotus and his lineal descendants had painted the beginnings of history, and men saw the past in clearer perspective. Then arose a science of Egyptology, and for the last twenty-five years one has hardly dared to pronounce the words Eleusis and Egypt together for fear of the Egyptologists. So, in 1895, when the Greek excavators at Eleusis found, in a grave containing vases of the very oldest class, some scarabs and a statuette of Isis, they said very little about it. Philios, in his Guide to Eleusis,<sup>4</sup> even goes out of his way to declare that the resemblance in form of the Telesterion to the hypostyle halls of Egypt is no proof that the cult of Eleusinian Demeter had its origin in Egypt.

<sup>1</sup> *B.C.H.* 1890, p. 382.

<sup>2</sup> Diod. Sic. I, 29.

<sup>3</sup> Herod. II, 171.

<sup>4</sup> *Eleusis, ses mystères, ses ruines, et son musée*, p. 70.



But without exactly shouting the word "Egyptian" over this ram's head, we may boldly call attention to its claims as a token of Egyptian influence at Eleusis. In the first place it is significant that, whereas lions' heads are universally used in Greece as gargoyles and architectural ornaments,<sup>1</sup> we find here at Eleusis a ram's head in their place. It will be allowed without discussion that the ram holds a conspicuous place in Egypt. Witness the long rows of ram sphinxes at Luxor; the ram-headed gods Ammon, Ra, and Knumu;<sup>2</sup> and the rams' heads on the *bari* or sacred book of the dead.<sup>3</sup>

A corroboration of the correctness of our derivation of this ram's head from Egypt, and perhaps more than a corroboration, a proof even, to one who might regard the numerous appearances of the ram in Egypt as inadequate proof, is a vase of the *Sabouroff Collection* (pl. lxx) in the form of a ram's head, a product of Attic ceramic art. The *penchant* of vase-makers for copying noted pieces of sculpture is well known. If now a potter had wished to reproduce our ram's head, it is difficult to see how he could have done it more accurately. The ram's face on the vase has the same great bulge. The almost unique tear-duct is faithfully reproduced. On such a small scale one would hardly expect incised lines to convert the little knobs representing the locks around the forehead and cheeks into the snail-shell forms of the sculptured head.

The vase bears a tell-tale inscription, scratched upon it at a time not much after the making, which Furtwängler (*op. cit.*) puts as rather before than after the middle of the fifth century. The inscription runs 'Ελεφαντίδος εἰμὶ ἱερός. Elephantis is a variant for Elephantine, and as there is no such divinity known as Elephantis, it appears that the Attic potter, or the dedicator, if he was a different person, took the name of the place for that of a divinity. Since Knumu, the ram-headed god, was

<sup>1</sup> Darm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, 2<sup>e</sup> Auflage, p. 137, speaks even of the lions' heads in architecture as derived from Egypt.

<sup>2</sup> Maspero, *Histoire Ancienne*, p. 239 (Relief at Elephantine).

<sup>3</sup> Perrot et Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, I, pl. ii (Walls at Karnak), and fig. 209, p. 359 (at Elephantine).

the great divinity at Elephantine,<sup>1</sup> we may understand the inscription as spoken by the ram-headed vase itself as a figure at Argos might say, τὰς Ἡρας εἰμὶ ἱερός. The vase is attached to Egypt by its inscription, and by its form to Eleusis, and thus it links the two together.

The vase must have been made at least twenty years, and probably more than fifty years, after the head. If the Telesterion of Pisistratus was destroyed by the Persians, the head would in all probability have been under ground nearly twenty years before the vase was made. In that case we should have to suppose some common link now lost. Two rams' heads appear on a marble cornice-block in the second Acropolis museum, belonging to the old Athene temple. One is certainly a gargoyle. Both are broken off so close to the block that one might think them replicas of the head in question. But Theodor Wiegand, who is making a study of the ancient temples on the Acropolis, tells me that still in his judgment they are somewhat more archaic.

It is, however, at least possible that the head was above ground long enough to serve as a model for the potter. The Persians burned the Telesterion of Pisistratus;<sup>2</sup> but there is no reason to suppose that they tore it down any more than they did the old temple of Athene on the Acropolis. The destruction is, indeed, likely to have been less thorough at Eleusis than at Athens, which was the especial object of Persian vengeance. When the so-called Cimonian Telesterion was built the old one, of course, had to be removed. But "Cimonian" is only a convenient term to designate what came between Pisistratus and Pericles. A provisional restoration, not more difficult,

<sup>1</sup> At a time when Greeks were familiar enough with Lower Egypt, the knowledge of Elephantine, on the remotest bounds of the land, would probably come to an Athenian potter, if it came at all, in about the form in which adventurers like those who cut their names at Abu Symbel, a century and a half before, were likely to bring it. It is surprising to find so early a vase of an animal form which subsequently became so popular in *rhyta*. It is also difficult to find an occasion for a dedicatory offering like this in Greece.

<sup>2</sup> Herod. IX, 65.



perhaps, than that which must have followed upon the ravages of Cleomenes, may have served for the home of the mysteries for twenty years, before the rebuilding energy spread from Athens to Eleusis; and this would bring the temple down to about the time of the vase.

This head, then, is our earliest monumental evidence of Egyptian influence upon Greece, and it brings Egypt and Eleusis together in a very different way from that proposed by Diodorus and Creuzer; but in a way which gives substantially what they claimed, putting it, however, at a different time, and taking account of the perspective established by sober, historical research. Instead of the bald, dead equation, Demeter = Isis, we have proof of a stream of influence which, beginning as far back as Psammetichus, flowed into Greece from the older civilization. In one respect, at least, it seems to have been a life-giving stream, and not like the corrupting current which flowed from the Orontes into the Tiber. That this influence was felt, especially at Eleusis, cannot be doubted when we see it in operation, as it is described by Wilamowitz (*Homerische Untersuchungen*, p. 208). He claims that the element which gave the worship of Demeter at Eleusis its importance—the doctrine of personal immortality that had brooded over Egypt for ages—was not known at Eleusis, even in the time of the composition of the Homeric Hymn to Demeter.<sup>1</sup> But shortly afterwards it was welcomed by thousands, and among them the best men of Greece. When Cicero praised the mysteries, partly, perhaps, because he wished to be in line with the Greek writers, they had become largely an empty form or a superstition. But to Pindar they were a sacrament. Wilamowitz does not ascribe the new revelation to Egypt. But if, at the very time when Egypt is seen drawing near to Greece, the doctrine of individual

<sup>1</sup>This, of course, implies the rejection of the passage 474–483, which, indeed, has been rejected by critics, on the ground that it is clearly an ending which breaks the force of the ending that follows immediately afterwards. Baumeister (*Hymni Homerici*, p. 280) boldly puts the whole hymn in the age of Pisistratus, when the doctrine of immortality is, of course, fitting.

immortality appears as a living force, why not recognize the source?

We have learned in the last two decades a good deal about the age of Pisistratus and about the enlightened tyrant himself, living in an atmosphere of art, poetry, and religion. We seem to know him almost as well as we know Pericles. We may proceed to conjectures about him, and suppose that he who did so much for Athena and Dionysus is likely to have borne Demeter also in mind. One may take liberties with a writer like Apollodorus, and we may amend his statement (III, 14, 7), that in the reign of Pandion, Demeter and Dionysus came to Attica, and say that in the deepest and truest sense Demeter and Dionysus came to Attica in the reign of Pisistratus. While it would be rash to suppose that the man who cared so much for Homeric poetry as well as contemporary poetry must needs have been “learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians,” there is yet no man better qualified than he to have given that transformation to the worship of Demeter which made it the great ethical force in the ancient world.

Of course, in spite of the fact that Homer hardly seems to know of Demeter, her worship does extend back into the remote past of Greece, and there was that in it which made it easy to graft upon it the high ethics and the discipline of sorrow which is incorporated in the face of the Demeter of Cnidus. The goddess of agriculture,

“Die herein von den Gefilden  
Zog den ungesell’gen Wilden”

and accustomed him to law and order, might be better fitted to act as the keeper of the keys which opened the door unto eternal life than great Zeus himself. The seed which seemed to die, but which sprung up in abounding life, suggested that there might be another chance for the man who goes down into the earth.

What further discoveries at Eleusis may reveal we cannot predict. But it is satisfactory to trace that touch of Egypt



which has been so often suspected and asserted, neither in the mythological past, of which we have no certain knowledge, nor in the period commencing with the Ptolemies, when Egypt poured herself upon Greece, and Greece in return poured herself upon Egypt, but in the times when the Hellenic peoples, conscious of their power, were girding themselves for the race. Then it was that Egypt passed along her torch, the best thing she had to give, to a swifter runner in the world's great *Lampadephoria*.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

American School  
of Classical Studies  
at Athens

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH IN 1898

PRELIMINARY REPORT

[PLATES IX-XI]

WORK was begun at Corinth this year on March 23, and continued until June 11. I was present during the whole period with the exception of a few necessary absences of a day or two in Athens. Messrs. Brown and Dickerman assisted most efficiently from beginning to end. Professor Emerson was present about half of the time, and has taken the publication of the inscriptions in charge, and Dr. Cooley was occupied for nearly two months in photographing, and making the plans. He also remained two weeks after the close of the work to complete his measurements and drawings, being stopped at last by an attack of fever. Mr. Chase was also present for about a week.

The work was mainly confined in area to about an acre in the valley and on the side hill east of the temple and south of Trench III (PLATE IX); see the plan of excavations in the *Annual Report of the School for 1895-96*, p. 30 (repeated in this *Journal*, Vol. I, 1897, pl. xiv). The earth was carried to fields farther north, which had been tested and found to cover nothing important. For this transportation a track and twelve cars were borrowed from the French School. A force of about one hundred men was employed; and nearly \$3000 was expended in the actual work of the season.

A fuller report of the results, which are very satisfactory, will be given when the plans are ready. A brief summary, therefore, will suffice here.



(1) *Sculpture*: Five life-size and over life-size marble statues (unfortunately without heads), among which a nude female torso holds the first rank. Several reliefs more or less mutilated.

(2) *Vases*: An early geometric amphora 0.56 m. high, intact, with some other geometric vases in fragments; also a considerable quantity of Old Corinthian pottery mostly in fragments.

(3) *Bronzes*: A cock and a bull, each about two inches long.

(4) *Inscriptions*: One of the very oldest times, but unfortunately fragmentary; another of Roman times from the Jewish synagogue; a large number of other inscriptions both Greek and Roman mostly fragmentary.

(5) *Terra-cottas*: Several reliefs of a good period; a few figurines; architectural ornaments, notably lions' heads in a vine ornament.

(6) *Architecture*: Among the numerous pieces may be mentioned several capitals of different sizes composed of a calyx of lotus springing out of acanthus leaves, and some finely carved pieces of entablature, as well as six cornice pieces, with lions' heads, of Roman times; two fallen columns, not hitherto known, of the old temple.

But the more important results are the following:

(1) The discovery of a long building on the side of the valley towards the temple, consisting of a long wall running north and south with walls projecting from it to the east. This appears to be a stoa of Greek times.

(2) The uncovering to some extent of the white limestone pavement (PLATE X), which in 1896 inspired the hope that the Agora might be found near at hand, and so led to the choice of this field for our first serious attack. At a short distance to the south of Trench III, our starting-point, the pavement reaches the foot of a broad flight of more than thirty marble steps not yet entirely uncovered, which, as we now know, led up towards the Agora close at hand. By several soundings we proved the existence of the paved way in the other direction to a distance of about a third of a mile, almost to the northern edge of the

ancient city, and there remains little doubt that this was the straight road to Lechaëum (Paus. II, 3, 4).

(3) The discovery of Pirene (PLATE XI). This alone would make the campaign successful. At the southern limit of the excavation there was found a series of chambers constructed under the edge of a ledge of conglomerate rock by cutting away the softer clay rock below and inserting cross walls for

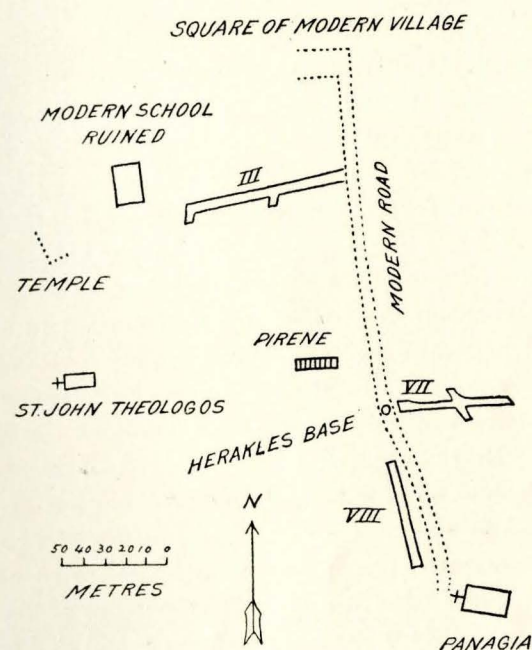


FIGURE 1. — EXCAVATIONS IN CORINTH IN 1898: SKETCH PLAN.

the support of the ledge. Along the back of the series the water was led in a channel from which in its course it overflowed into the chambers. The whole system corresponds so exactly to Pausanias's description of Pirene (II, 3, 3) as a series of cave-like chambers that it hardly needed the corroboration of a fragment of a Roman inscription, containing the word "Pirene," found within two feet of the façade, to exclude all doubt of the identity.



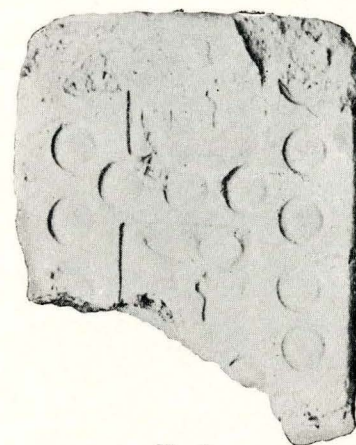
Three different periods in the architecture, one older and one later than what Pausanias saw, are clearly discernible. There is also proof that earlier than the earliest façade of which we have remains, the water was delivered at a much lower level through an arched channel which recalls the Cloaca Maxima. This was probably the Pirene of Periander. The fact that the water supply of the modern village still flows through the ancient courses made the excavation here difficult and anxious work.

Pirene as now uncovered is important as a capital example of the elaborate fountain façades which appear so often on Greek vases; it is still more important in that in it is given back to us the most famous fountain of Greece; but it is of supreme moment for the enterprise of excavating Corinth, since it gives the key to the topography of the city. From the description of Pausanias (II, 3, 2), we know that Pirene was a little distance north of the agora on the road to Lechaëum. The position of the agora being fixed, the old temple now receives its right name. It is the temple of Apollo, the first object mentioned by Pausanias on the right as one goes from the agora to Sicyon (II, 3, 6). The period of groping in the work at Corinth is past. It is now a question of time and patience and money. Two trenches dug about one hundred yards farther south than Pirene disclosed five walls that probably belong to the Agora. The peribolus of Apollo *πρὸς τῇ Πειρήνῃ* (Paus. II, 3, 3) has also been found and excavated. We have all the time there is; the patience is promised; and if the money can be had, "wealthy" Corinth is going to give its buried secrets, and the world will not be indifferent.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.



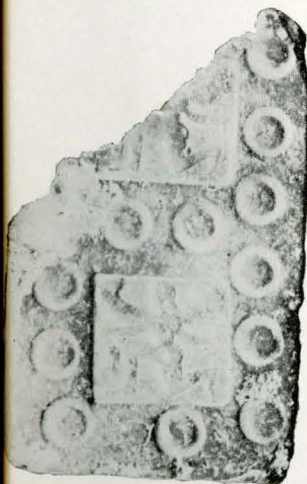
No. 1



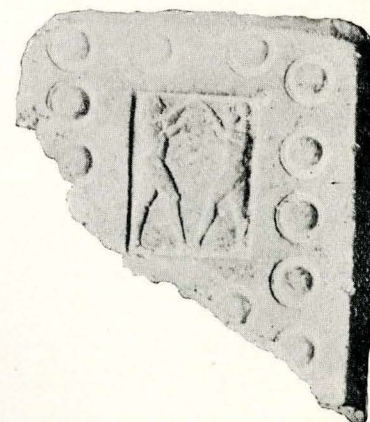
No. 2



No. 3



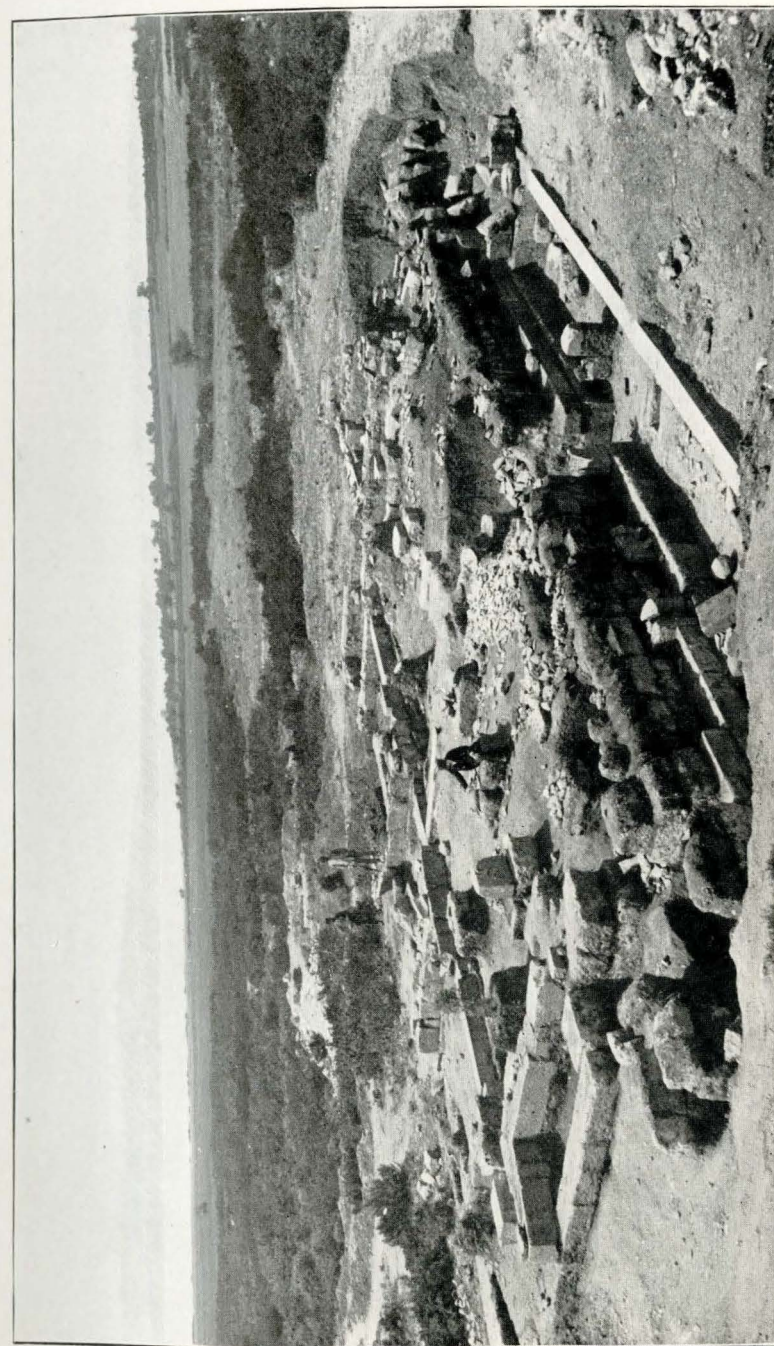
No. 4



No. 5

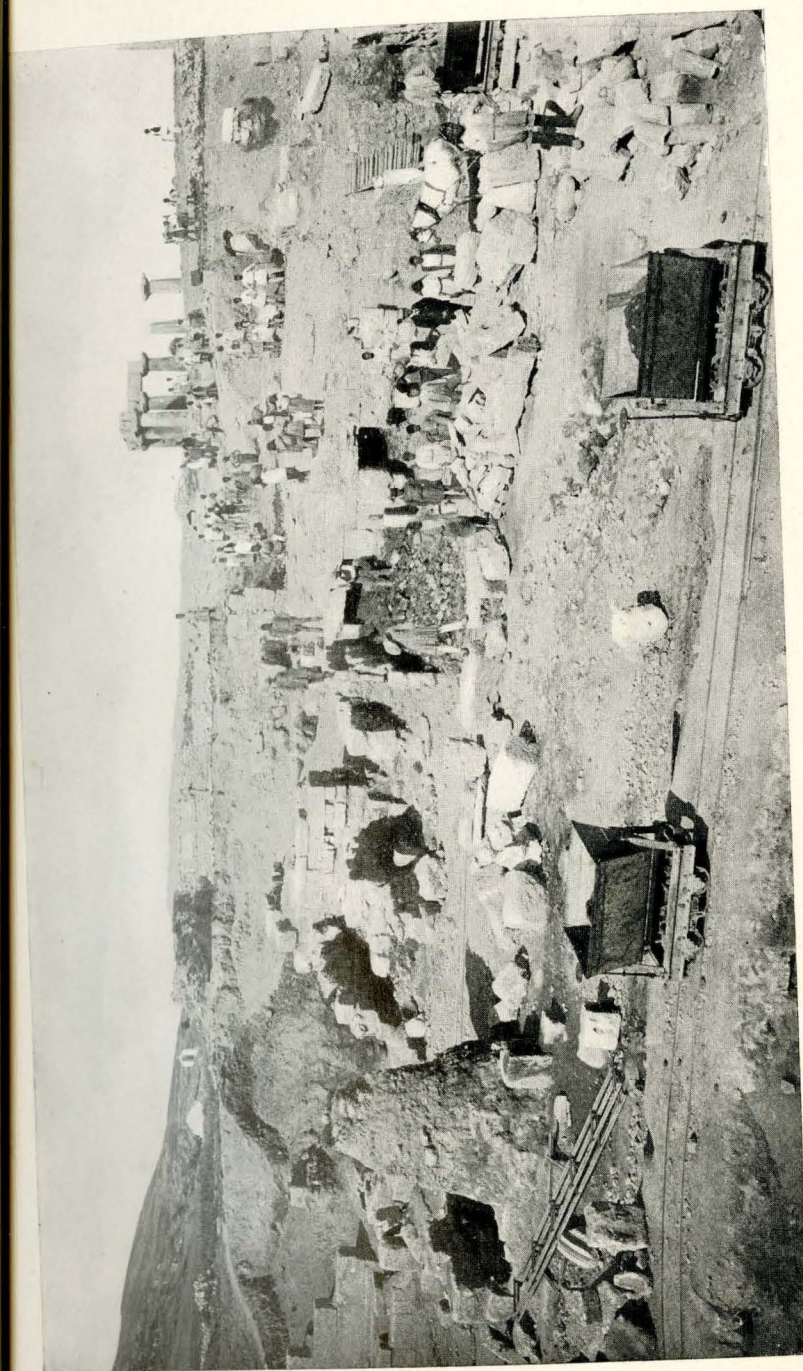
TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES FROM THE ARGIVE HERAEUM





THEATRE AT ERETRIA, 1891: GENERAL VIEW OF STAGE BUILDINGS





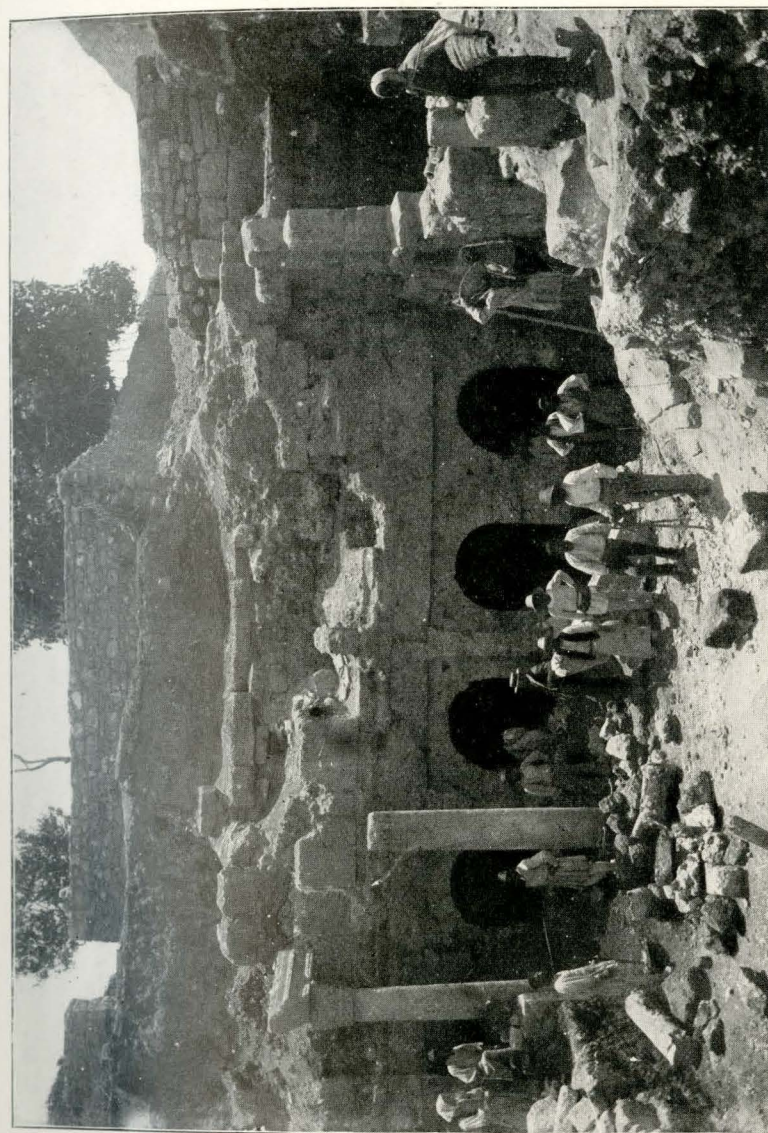
CORINTH IN 1898: GENERAL VIEW OF EXCAVATIONS





CORINTH IN 1898: ANCIENT ROAD





CORINTH IN 1898: PIRENE



6. 495-570

Professor Fossum, a member of the School in 1890-91, has spent this summer in Greece studying the remains of ancient theatres in order to supplement his previous work in the theatre at Eretria. At his own expense he has made slight supplementary excavations both in the theatre at Eretria and in that at Sicyon. In the latter he has made some interesting discoveries, which he will soon publish. As the excavation in these theatres was the work of our School, Mr. Kabbadias kindly allowed Professor Fossum to make his investigations without an inspector.

Of the members in attendance during the past year, Mr. Baden and Mr. Baur arrived late in October, and Mr. Bates not until December 20. Mr. Baur and Mr. De Cou are still present (August 13). The others sailed from Greece in July, except Dr. Carroll, who left on March 4 to spend two months in Sicily and at Rome, and Mr. Lythgoe, who left March 25 to study Egyptology at Bonn. Dr. Cooley, Mr. Dickerman, and Miss Nichols, who at present are studying and traveling in Italy, and Mr. Baden and Mr. Baur, will be in Athens next year. Since Miss Boyd, who was here in 1896-97, returns as a Fellow, we shall have a large number of second-year members.

Besides those who were regularly enrolled as members of the School several others have attended many of its exercises. Mrs. Stone and Miss Florence A. Stone of Boston have attended practically all. Professor Demarchus C. Brown of Butler University, who was in attendance during a part of the year 1892-93, was here through the month of October and took the Argive trip with us. Mr. A. Everett Peterson of South Manchester, Conn., was with us several months, and Professor Hackett of Bowdoin College for more than a month.

In the spring we were visited by the members of the Roman School, who made the tour of Peloponnesus under the guidance of Professor Richard Norton. Since I was engaged in excavations at the time, it was impossible for me to render them



special services; but fortunately Professor Norton's long residence in Greece as a member of our School made this unnecessary. They enjoyed the hospitality of the School and made use of its library.

I had the pleasure of visiting Eleusis, Marathon, the whole Argive region, and Olympia with Walter W. Law, Esq., of New York, a hearty and genial friend of the School. Professor Emens of Syracuse University, a member of your Committee, was also with us in the intervals between Dr. Dörpfeld's tours.

I enjoyed particularly the presence during the month of October of Professor Tarbell of the University of Chicago, a former Director of the School and a member of your Committee, on his way to Egypt.

I have been ably assisted this year by my colleague, Professor Emerson, whose companionship has been most agreeable. It is a satisfaction to know that he is to continue his service as Professor of the School another year. Dr. Hoppin, having been appointed Lecturer on Vases, began a course which was stimulating and highly appreciated by the members of the School. But after three exercises, one at the School and two in the Museum, he was called to England by the illness of his sister, and regret at his unfinished course found frequent expression. When he at last returned to Greece in the spring, the lecture season was over. He will be greatly missed as he now ends his five years of connection with the School. He can look back with peculiar satisfaction on his work on the vases from the Argive Heraeum.

The usual courtesies of the other Schools have been extended to us this year. Dr. Dörpfeld, as ever, has been helpful and stimulating. Our students have as a matter of course attended his *giri* in Athens; and Mr. Baden, Dr. Bates, and Mr. Baur shared his journeys through Peloponnesus and among the Islands, as well as a special trip to Troy. Dr. Hoppin and Mr. Chase also took part in the latter excursion. Miss Nichols and Dr. Cooley enjoyed a part of the Peloponnesus tour. The

public meetings of the German School have given us much instruction and suggestion.

Mr. Hogarth, the new Director of the British School, gave us two suggestive addresses, one at a formal meeting and another at a meeting of the British students to which we were informally invited. The same pleasant and cordial relations continue between the British and American Schools as under former directors.

Dr. Reichel and Dr. Wilhelm, the Athenian Secretaries of the newly founded Austrian Institute, have helped many of us in Museum exercises and in private talks. This new star in the constellation of archaeological schools shines with no uncertain light.

We have regretted keenly the illness of M. Homolle, the Director of the French School, which prevented his return to Greece until April, and kept the French School practically closed for the year, by which an important factor in our life was removed. The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of that School, which took place this spring after postponement from the autumn of 1897 on account of the war between Greece and Turkey, allowed the representatives of its associates of other nations an opportunity to express their respect and admiration for this noble institution and its contributions to archaeological knowledge.

The Hon. W. W. Rockhill, our new Minister to Greece, has been a faithful friend to the School, and has shown interest in all our work.

My complete financial report will be rendered to the Treasurer at the end of the financial year. The ordinary expense account of the School will be larger than in any recent year on account of the fall in gold from forty-four or forty-five drachmas to the English sovereign in 1897 to thirty-five or thirty-six in 1898, without any corresponding reduction in the prices of labor or commodities. It is rather surprising to see a nation come out of a disastrous war with all lost save its finances, which are in a blooming condition compared with previous years.



The following is a list of the gifts to the library during the year 1897-98:

From the University of Upsala:

Seven dissertations on philological subjects.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:

*Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia.*

From the British School at Athens:

*The Annual of the British School at Athens, 1895-96.*

From the German Archaeological Institute:

*Opramoas: Inschriften vom Heroön zu Rhodiapolis.* By R. Heberdey.

From the Greek Archaeological Society:

*Πρακτικά* for 1892-94.

From the School of Dimitisana, through Mr. B. Leonardos:

*Ἡ Δημητσάνα.* By T. Kandeloros.

From The Hon. W. W. Rockhill:

Several Reports of the Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of Ethnology, and Commissioner of Education; and books on the late war between Greece and Turkey.

From Professor B. I. Wheeler:

*The Five Post-Kleisthenian Tribes.* By F. O. Bates.

From Mr. A. M. Lythgoe:

*Führer durch die Antiken in Florenz.* By W. Amelung.

From Miss Daphne Kalopothakes:

*Catalogue des Vases de Terre Cuite.*

From the authors:

Barrows, S. J., *The Isles and Shrines of Greece.*

Bethe, E., *Das Griechische Theater von Dörpfeld und Reisch.*

Bikelas, D., Translations into Greek of five plays of Shakespeare.

Dawes, Elizabeth A. S., *The Pronunciation of the Greek Aspirates.*

Emery, Annie E., *The Historical Present in Early Latin.*

Gennadius, J., *Archaeological Excavations in Greece.*

Hamdy Bei, *Musée Impérial Ottoman, Monuments Funéraire.*

Hogarth, D. G., *Devia Cypria and Philip and Alexander of Macedon.*

Mahaffy, J. P., *On the Flinders Petrie Papyri.* 2 vols.

Mistriotis, *Ἑλληνικὴ Γραμματολογία.*

Skias, A., *Ἀρχαῖοι Τάφοι ἐν Θερμοπύλαις.*

Stählin, F., *Geschichte der Kleinasiatischen Galater.*

Stone, W. F., Jr., *Questions on the Philosophy of Art.*

Svoronos, J. N., *Report of Transactions of the National Numismatic Museum for 1894-95.*

Ware, W. R., *The Study of Architectural Drawing in the School of Architecture* (Columbia University).

Warren, Winifred, *Conjunctural Temporal Clauses in Thucydides.*

Whittaker, J. T., *Exiled for Lèse Majesté.*

Wilhelm, A., *Bericht über Epigraphische Studien in Griechenland.*

Ziebarth, E., *Neue Hypothekeninschriften.*

Besides these gifts we have received \$100 from Dr. J. C. Hoppin, a part of which will go to the payment for Serradifalco's *Antichità della Sicilia*, which has been already ordered.

The principal additions to the library by purchase are as follows:

*The Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

*Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia.*

Dittenberger, *Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis*, III, 1.

Mommsen, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, III, 1.

Robert, *Die antiken Sarkophag-Reliefs*, III, B.

Schreiber, *Die antiken Bildwerke der Villa Ludovisi zu Rom.*

Benndorf und Schöne, *Die antiken Bildwerke des Lateranischen Museums.*

Matz und Von Duhn, *Antike Bildwerke in Rom.*

Dütschke, *Bildwerke in Ober-Italien.*

Frazer, *Pausanias' Description of Greece.*

Phillipson, *Thessalien und Epirus.*

Tsountas and Manatt, *The Mycenaean Age.*

Furtwängler, *Beschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium zu Berlin.*

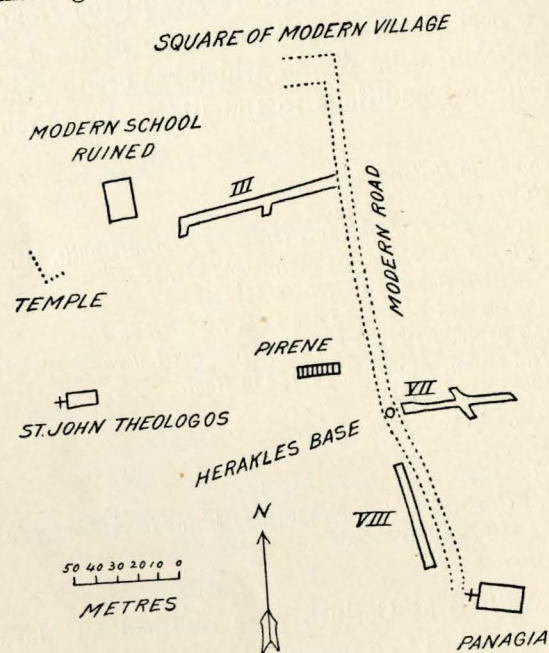
Benndorf, *Die Metopen von Selinunt.*

Klein, *Praxiteles.*

The excavations at Corinth were resumed on March 23 of this year, and pushed to a successful termination in the uncovering of Pirene, the famous fountain which was the centre of the life of the ancient city. This work closed on June 13. Professor Emerson assisted about half of the time, and has undertaken the publication of the inscriptions. Mr. Brown and Mr. Dickerman were present from the beginning to the end. Dr. Cooley was present the greater part of the time, photographing and making the plans. He also spent three weeks of very hot weather in Corinth, after the departure of the others, in the effort to complete his plan of the excavation terrain, but was compelled to stop short of absolute completion by a fever



which made it imprudent for him to return thither. Mr. Chase was with us one week. All the other members of the School visited us. I was most heartily and efficiently supported in the arduous undertaking; but I think it only just to express especial acknowledgment of Mr. Brown's services. Even the master-mason and master-plumber were prevented by his judgment from making blunders.



EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH IN 1898: SKETCH PLAN.

We worked with a force of about a hundred and twenty men, sometimes with more, but at the end with fewer. We had a track and twelve cars, borrowed from the French School through the great courtesy of M. Homolle, for carrying the earth to a distance. We began in the valley east of the temple on the south side of Trench III of 1896 (see sketch plan), and moved up the valley, clearing at the same time the side-hill up to the very edge of the temple. By digging in the road along

the southern side of the temple, we found two fallen columns practically intact, but battered. The ground on which the temple stands will be expropriated and placed at our disposal before another season for excavations begins. This excavation will be an easy matter, as the earth is there nowhere over five feet deep. But in the valley, where we did most of our work this year, we dealt with from fifteen to twenty feet of earth.

I need not here give the details of our results. I have already sent a summary of them to the *Journal of the Institute*<sup>1</sup>; and for a more detailed account I must wait for the completion of Dr. Cooley's plan. Pirene is our main result—the ample justification of all our labor and expense. An account of this I must reserve for a separate article. Several papers will soon be prepared on various subjects connected with our work, by various members of the School. The yield of sculpture is somewhat disappointing. Five statues have been found, which are good, but unfortunately headless. Possibly further excavation may complete one or more of these, as well as show the connection of the many fragments which have been already found.

While Pirene is immensely interesting as an example of an ancient well-house, which so often appears on vases, it is even more important topographically. From the description of Pausanias (II, 3, 1-3) it is now clear that the agora is only a little way up the incline toward Acro-Corinth, where our valley reaches level ground. In a trial trench dug west of Trench VIII, 1896, we found admirable Greek walls, which are probably a part of the agora. I have designated enough ground in this quarter for expropriation to allow us to secure certainty on this point. The temple which we propose to excavate, as we now see from the same description of Pausanias (II, 3, 6), is the Temple of Apollo, the first object on the left of the road from the agora to Sicyon.

Nearly \$3000 have been expended this season, exclusive of payment for the land on which we have excavated this year

<sup>1</sup> See above, pp. 233-236.



and also for that which has been further designated for expropriation, which, although the government is not yet ready to receive it, will amount to a maximum of another thousand dollars. I hold money enough for this payment, but for future work we have no funds. We are greatly indebted to Colonel John Hay for helping us through this year with a second gift of \$500.

This seems to be an era of the excavation of cities. The Austrians have Ephesus, the Germans have Miletus, and we are fortunate in having secured Corinth. The work at Ephesus has been going on while we have been working at Corinth; and the Germans, having shown at Priene what a Greek city was like, will undertake the greater excavation at Miletus. "The blood more stirs to rouse a lion than to start a hare." Germany is excited over its great enterprise. Ours is one equally adapted to stir the blood; for we have "roused a lion." When the king of Greece visited us, and inspected Pirene and its surroundings, he repeatedly said, "You must finish all this." He seemed to have misgivings. I should be sorry to think that our friends in America would allow us to stop here. Will they be less generous than the German Kaiser?

The following is a summary of receipts and disbursements for excavations this year:

Held at the close of the excavations of May, 1897, a balance in	Drachmas
francs which shrunk, by the fall in gold, from 3,695.10 to	3,037.80
Colonel John Hay Fund (2,535 francs + interest) 2,636.40 francs	3,822.30
Arch. Inst. of America (5,490 francs + interest) 5,527.50 francs	7,933.40
Received in 1898:	
From Benjamin T. Frothingham, 130 francs . . . . .	184.60
" Arch. Inst. of America, 5,538.50 francs . . . . .	8,168.55
" S. O. Dickerman . . . . .	100.00
" A. S. Cooley . . . . .	75.00
" Balance in an account with Professor Martin . . . . .	2.45
" Photographs for personal use . . . . .	9.00
	<u>23,333.10</u>
Deduct the expenses of excavation, including the transportation	
of track from Delphi to Corinth (1,225.20) and the purchase	
of land (475.00) . . . . .	<u>22,287.40</u>
Balance in drachmas . . . . .	1,045.70

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, 1897-98

Other funds, not converted into Greek drachmas:		Francs
Received from Benjamin T. Frothingham . . . . .	500.00	
" " W. W. Law (through the Arch. Inst.) 1,303.15	1,303.15	1,803.15
From which deduct payment for rent of track and cars . . . . .		<u>213.10</u>
Balance in French francs . . . . .		1,590.05
Received from Colonel John Hay . . . . .		<u>£100</u>
Balance in English pounds . . . . .		£100

Thus I hold £100, 1,590.05 francs, and 1,045.70 drachmas, amounting in all to about \$950, which will just about pay for the expropriation of land already made and for that about to be made by the government.

In closing my first term of five years as Director of the School, I thank the Committee for the opportunity which it has given me for observation and study; and more particularly, for the confidence and approval shown by my reelection to a second term of service. Appreciating the important trust, I shall try to discharge it with fidelity.

ATHENS, August 13, 1898.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.



American School  
of Classical Studies  
in Rome

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING  
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

*To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, from September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, together with the Report of the Director of the School for the year 1897-98, Professor Clement L. Smith, of Harvard University. The latter Report includes that of the Professor of Archaeology in the School, Mr. Richard Norton. The Report of the Director will be read with interest, both as indicating the variety and richness of the opportunities opened by the School to the young men of our country, and as narrating the happy solution of the question whether the governmental authorities of the Italian Kingdom and of the Vatican would grant to women students of the School the same privileges which have been accorded to the men.

It remains for the Chairman of the Managing Committee to report upon a less interesting but far from unimportant part of the activity of the School, namely, the efforts which have been made, in the year just closed, to raise the means for carrying on its work in its fourth year, and the plans which have been devised for its continuance thereafter.

As has been stated in previous Reports of the Committee, the money which was collected at the beginning of our movement was solicited for immediate expenditure in the first three years.

American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series. Journal of the  
Archaeological Institute of America, Vol. II (1898), No. 6.

The Managing Committee realized that, under the financial conditions existing in this country at the time, no attempt to secure a permanent endowment could possibly be successful. In spite of the failure of some of the subscriptions, the money then raised proved to be sufficient for the purpose; and, indeed, a gratifying amount was left over.

The Committee had hoped that, when the School had fairly entered upon its career, the recognition of the great value of the work which it had to do,—in a city which is not only the most important in the world's secular history but is also familiar to a great number of Americans,—would lead some person, or group of persons, to provide it with a permanent endowment. Such, doubtless, will still be the ultimate fortune of the School; but, up to the present time, while great interest has been taken in it by many people, and while many have shown themselves ready to give to its support, the benefactor, or benefactors, who shall establish it in perpetuity have not yet been found. We have, accordingly, had to face again the problem of support for the immediate future. By the energetic labors of members of the Committee, in several parts of the country, a sum of money had been collected, before the regular meeting on May 12, 1898, which, while less than the indispensable minimum, so nearly approached this as to justify the Committee in providing for the fourth year of instruction. We confidently believe that the residue will be obtained.

The most serious question to come before the Committee at its meeting was with regard to the sources from which help should be sought in the future. When the School was established, there was some fear lest a direct appeal to the colleges for assistance might diminish the revenues of the School at Athens, which are derived principally from subscriptions given directly by "contributing colleges," or given by friends of colleges on their behalf. Accordingly, subscriptions were not asked with a view to the representation of colleges. The Committee has felt, however, that there existed, in the natural interest of the colleges in such a School, the surest source of



income, independent of large gifts, that could be found. At the meeting in May last, it was the opinion of all who were present that this source must now be drawn upon, with the careful reservation that the School in Rome should not receive help from any college at the expense of the School at Athens. This position found favor on the following day at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, and action in accordance with it is now in progress.

The Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. C. Cuyler, who had personally visited the School in the course of the previous year, brought much cheer and satisfaction to the Committee by his account of the impression which the School had made upon him, and his conviction that college graduates might readily be brought to understand its importance and give it their willing assistance. He himself took the first step toward this solution of our problem by volunteering to raise a sum of money among Princeton alumni, as their contribution toward the support of the School. The movement has since that time been taken up, at Mr. Cuyler's prompting, by alumni of other institutions: Mr. Thomas Thacher has taken in charge a subscription among Yale alumni, Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton among Harvard alumni, Mr. Arthur L. Lincoln among Brown alumni, Mr. C. F. Mathewson among Dartmouth alumni, Mr. William B. Boulton among University of Pennsylvania alumni, Mr. Henry W. Sackett among Cornell alumni, and Mr. Clark Williams among Williams College alumni. The agreement reached in the two Committees with regard to an official appeal to the Colleges as such, and the movement inaugurated by Mr. Cuyler among college alumni, undoubtedly constitute the most important incidents in the history of the School in Rome during the year.

In view of the closer association which is expected to be brought about between the colleges of the country and the School in Rome, it was voted at the same meeting upon the 12th of May "That all graduates of colleges represented by contributions shall receive at the School instruction free of charge; that other graduates shall pay \$25 as an annual

fee; and that this motion shall go into operation in the year 1899-1900."

It was announced that the Director, acting under the advice of the Executive Committee, had secured the lease of the Villa Cheremeteff for another year.

The question was raised whether the School might not be of service to teachers and students of the classics, of history, and of art, who could not be absent from their duties in this country during the winter months, by providing a summer course of lectures in Rome, Naples, and Pompeii, on a plan similar to that by which lectures are provided during the winter vacation for teachers in the German and Austrian Gymnasien. It was suggested that the work in Rome, for example, should consist in orientation in museums, in lectures on Roman topography, architectural remains, and typical early churches, and in excursions to Tivoli, Ostia, the Alban Hills, and at least one Etruscan site. Interest in the plan was very generally expressed, and a Committee, consisting of Professor Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, Professor Frothingham, of Princeton University, and Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan University, was appointed to give it consideration. Since the date of the meeting, the Committee upon the suggested course has made a partial draft of a plan, and correspondence upon the subject has been conducted between this Committee, the Executive Committee, and the officers of the School now resident in Rome. The conclusion reached was that, at any rate until the School had a permanent Director, the difficulties in the way were too great; and the further consideration of this promising plan is accordingly postponed for the present.

The Directorship of the School for the year 1898-99 had already been accepted before the meeting by Professor Tracy Peck, of Yale University, who had been elected in 1897. Professor Richard Norton, after a very successful term of service as Professor of Archaeology in the School, was re-elected for the coming year. In addition, Professor Elmer T. Merrill, of Wesleyan University, was elected to be Professor



of the Latin Language and Literature for the same year. The School thus has a larger force of instructors in 1898-99 than it has had in the past.

Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, Professor Alfred Gudeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Charles G. Herbermann, of the College of the City of New York, were elected to membership in the Managing Committee. The Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, elected while residing in Rome as Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Italy, resigned his membership. The resignation was accepted, and it was voted that the Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Italy should henceforth—subject to the acceptance of the incumbent of the office—be a member of the Committee *ex officio*.

The Committee on Fellowships, consisting of Professor Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, Chairman, Professor Marquand, of Princeton University, and Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan University, presented the following report:

Examinations were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 17, 18, and 19, at Rome, Italy, Madison, Wis., Evanston, Ill., Ann Arbor, Mich., and New Haven, Conn. The papers set at the examinations were prepared by Professors Egbert, Marquand, E. T. Merrill, T. Peck, K. F. Smith, and Warren. Six candidates requested permission to take the examinations, but one subsequently withdrew. The Committee awarded fellowships to three candidates,—the two Fellowships in Classical Archaeology to Charles Upson Clark, A.B., of Yale University (1897), and graduate student at Yale in 1897-98, and to Grant Showermann, A.B., of the University of Wisconsin, 1896-98; the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology to William Warner Bishop, A.B., of the University of Michigan, 1892, A.M., 1893, Professor of Greek at Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Mo., 1893-94, and Instructor in Greek at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., 1895-98.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following announcement with reference to the competitive examinations for fellowships.

The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome expects to award three fellowships yearly, as follows:

A fellowship of \$600, offered by the Archaeological Institute of America.

A fellowship of \$600, offered by the Managing Committee.

A fellowship of \$500, for the study of Christian Archaeology, offered by friends of the School.

Like the other privileges of the School, these fellowships are open to women as well as to men.

The holders of these fellowships will be enrolled as regular members of the School, and will be required to pursue their studies, under the supervision of the Director of the School, for the full school year of ten months, beginning on the 15th of October. They will reside ordinarily in Rome; but a portion of the year may be spent, with the consent and under the advice of the Director, in investigations elsewhere in Italy, or in travel and study in Greece under the supervision of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In addition to his general studies, each holder of a fellowship is required to take some definite subject for special research, and to present to the Managing Committee a thesis embodying the results of his investigation. For the prosecution of such special investigation he may obtain leave, under certain conditions, to supplement his studies in Rome by researches elsewhere than in Italy or Greece. Twice in the year—namely, on the first of February and the first of June—each fellow will send a report to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships concerning the use he has made of his time.

These fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of universities and colleges in the United States of America, and to other American students of similar attainments. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of competitive written examinations, but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration.

Each candidate must announce in writing his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, and must be in his hands not later than February 1. The receipt of the application will be acknowledged, and the candidate will therewith receive a blank, to be filled out at his convenience, and handed in 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 also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

The examinations will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the third week in March, at the American School in Rome, at the American School at Athens, at any of the Universities and Colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of either School, and at such other places as may be later designated.

The award of the fellowships will be made, and notice thereof sent to all candidates, as soon as practicable after the examinations are held. The notice will probably be mailed not later than May 1. The income of these fellowships will be paid in three instalments, on September 1, January 1, and April 1.

The subjects covered by the examinations, with the precise time assigned to each (in 1899), are given below. Candidates for the fellowships offered by the Institute and by the School will omit No. 8. Candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology will omit Nos. 4, 5, and 7.



In the lists of books appended to Nos. 3-9, those in the first paragraph will serve to indicate the extent of the requirement in each case. Other books are named for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the list of "Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Appendix of the Journal of the Institute, where also some description and prices are added.

All letters on the subject of these fellowships should be addressed to Professor Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (from whom also additional copies of this circular may be obtained).

1. **Latin.** (Tuesday, March 14, 3-4:30 P.M.)

2. **Greek.** (Tuesday, March 14, 4:30-6 P.M.)

The examinations in these subjects are designed chiefly to test the candidate's acquaintance with the literary sources of investigation in classical history and archaeology, and his ability to read the classical authors for purposes of research.

3. **The Elements of Latin Epigraphy.** (Thursday, March 16, 9-11 A.M.)

a. J. C. Egbert, *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions* (New York, 1896), or R. Cagnat, *Cours d'épigraphie latine* (2d ed., Paris, 1890).

SUPPLEMENTARY: E. Hübner, *Römische Epigraphik* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I, 2d ed., pp. 625 ff.). H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1892; Vol. II is soon to be published). G. M. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions* (Oxford, 1893). W. M. Lindsay, *Handbook of Latin Inscriptions illustrating the History of the Language* (Boston, 1897).

REFERENCE: G. Wilmanns, *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum in usum praecipue academicum* (2 vols., Berlin, 1873). F. Ritschl, *Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica* (Berlin, 1862). E. Hübner, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae* (Berlin, 1885).

b. (For candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.) Northcote and Brownlow, *Roma Sotterranea*, Part III (see under 8).

SUPPLEMENTARY: G. B. de Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores* (Rome, Vol. I, 1861; Vol. II, 1888). E. Hübner, *Inscriptiones Hispaniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1871), and *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1876).

REFERENCE: F. X. Kraus, *Die altchristlichen Inschriften der Rheinländer* (Freiburg im Br., 1890). L. Le Blant, *Inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule* (Paris, 1856-65).

(See, further, Egbert's Introduction, pp. 1 ff.)

4. **The Elements of Latin Palaeography.** (Wednesday, March 15, 9-10 A.M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

E. M. Thompson, *Handbook of Greek and Roman Palaeography*, Chapters i-vii and xiii-xviii (New York, 1893), or C. Paoli, *Lateinische Palaeographie und Urkundenlehre*, 2 parts, tr. by K. Lohmeyer (Innsbruck, 1889,



In the lists of books appended to Nos. 3-9, those in the first paragraph will serve to indicate the extent of the requirement in each case. Other books are named for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the list of "Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Appendix of the Journal of the Institute, where also some description and prices are added.

All letters on the subject of these fellowships should be addressed to Professor Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (from whom also additional copies of this circular may be obtained).

1. **Latin.** (*Tuesday, March 14, 3-4:30 P.M.*)

2. **Greek.** (*Tuesday, March 14, 4:30-6 P.M.*)

The examinations in these subjects are designed chiefly to test the candidate's acquaintance with the literary sources of investigation in classical history and archaeology, and his ability to read the classical authors for purposes of research.

3. **The Elements of Latin Epigraphy.** (*Thursday, March 16, 9-11 A.M.*)

a. J. C. Egbert, *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions* (New York, 1896), or R. Cagnat, *Cours d'épigraphie latine* (2d ed., Paris, 1890).

SUPPLEMENTARY: E. Hübner, *Römische Epigraphik* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I, 2d ed., pp. 625 ff.). H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1892; Vol. II is soon to be published). G. M. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions* (Oxford, 1893). W. M. Lindsay, *Handbook of Latin Inscriptions illustrating the History of the Language* (Boston, 1897).

REFERENCE: G. Wilmanns, *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum in usum praecipue academicum* (2 vols., Berlin, 1873). F. Ritschl, *Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica* (Berlin, 1862). E. Hübner, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae* (Berlin, 1885).

b. (For candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.) Northcote and Brownlow, *Roma Sotterranea*, Part III (see under 8).

SUPPLEMENTARY: G. B. de Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores* (Rome, Vol. I, 1861; Vol. II, 1888). E. Hübner, *Inscriptiones Hispaniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1871), and *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1876).

REFERENCE: F. X. Kraus, *Die altchristlichen Inschriften der Rheinländer* (Freiburg im Br., 1890). L. Le Blant, *Inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule* (Paris, 1856-65).

(See, further, Egbert's Introduction, pp. 1 ff.)

4. **The Elements of Latin Palaeography.** (*Wednesday, March 15, 9-10 A.M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.*)

E. M. Thompson, *Handbook of Greek and Roman Palaeography*, Chapters i-vii and xiii-xviii (New York, 1893), or C. Paoli, *Lateinische Palaeographie und Urkundenlehre*, 2 parts, tr. by K. Lohmeyer (Innsbruck, 1889,