

# Archaeological Institute of America

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*EXTRACT FROM THE BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE*

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## FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

## AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

1924-1925



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT  
ATHENS

1924-1925

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 PROF. CLARENCE H. YOUNG, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Managing Committee (Chairman), *ex officio*  
 The Secretary of the Managing Committee (Secretary), *ex officio*  
 The Assistant Secretary of the Managing Committee, *ex officio*  
 The Treasurer of the Managing Committee, *ex officio*  
 The President of the Archaeological Institute, *ex officio*  
 Professor Buck and Professor Edwards, *until 1926*  
 Professor Murray and Professor Carpenter, *until 1927*

#### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WHICH COÖPERATE IN THE SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOL

ADELBERT COLLEGE OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
AMHERST COLLEGE	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
BOWDOIN COLLEGE	HAMILTON COLLEGE
BROWN UNIVERSITY	HARVARD UNIVERSITY
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE	HAVERFORD COLLEGE
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
DUKE UNIVERSITY	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

\* Deceased.

SMITH COLLEGE	UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
STANFORD UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	VASSAR COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	WELLESLEY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	WHITMAN COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	WILLIAMS COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS	YALE UNIVERSITY

#### THE STAFF OF THE SCHOOL

##### 1924-1925

*Director*, BERT HODGE HILL, L.H.D.  
*Assistant Director*, CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, Ph.D.  
*Annual Professor*, JAMES TURNER ALLEN, University of California  
*Annual Professor, Editor-in-Chief of the Corinth Publications*, HAROLD NORTH FOWLER, Western Reserve University  
 \**Research Professor*, JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN  
*Professor of Architecture*, WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, Columbia University

##### Fellows:

RICHARD STILLWELL, A.B., Princeton, 1921; M.F.A. *ibid.*, 1924. *Special Fellow in Architecture*  
 DOROTHY BURR, A.B., Bryn Mawr, 1923; European Fellow and Shippen Foreign Scholar, Bryn Mawr, 1923-1924. *Fellow of the School*  
 HELEN VIRGINIA BROE, A.B., Wellesley, 1918; M.A. *ibid.*, 1924. *Fellow of the Institute*

##### 1925-1926

*Director*, BERT HODGE HILL, L.H.D.  
*Assistant Director*, CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, Ph.D.  
*Annual Professor*, CAROLINE M. GALT, Mount Holyoke College  
*Annual Professor, Director of the Summer Session*, WALTER MILLER, University of Missouri  
*Librarian of the Gennadius Library*, GILBERT CAMPBELL SCOGGIN, Ph.D.  
*Professor of Architecture*, WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, Columbia University  
*Bursar*, GEORGE E. MYLONAS

\* Deceased.



*Fellows:*

ALFRED RAYMOND BELLINGER, B.A., Yale University, 1917.  
*Fellow of the School, in Greek Literature and History*

JOHN DAY, A.B., Ohio State University, 1921; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1925. *Fellow of the School, in Archaeology*

OSCAR T. BRONEER, B.A., Augustana College, 1922; M.A., University of California, 1923; Special Fellow of the University of California, in residence at the School in 1924-1925.  
*Fellow of the Institute*

RICHARD STILLWELL, A.B., Princeton, 1921; M.F.A., *ibid.*, 1924.  
*Honorary Fellow in Architecture*

RICHARD VAUGHAN CASH, B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1924; M.S., *ibid.*, 1925. *Special Fellow in Architecture*

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN  
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

1924-1925

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

GENTLEMEN:

I have the pleasure of submitting to you herewith the Annual Report for the year 1924-1925 of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens to the Trustees of the School, for printing with the Annual Reports of the Institute.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD CAPPS,  
*Chairman of the Managing Committee.*

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS,

1924-25

*To the Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:*

GENTLEMEN:

I beg to submit to you herewith my report upon the affairs of the School for the year ended June 30, 1925, and at the same time to transmit to you the report of Mr. Hill on the work of the year. The annual statement of Mr. Curtis as the Treasurer of the School is appended as usual. In connection with this financial statement it is to be noted that the receipts, as well as the expenditures, again show the transactions of a full year of twelve months, whereas the statement for 1923-1924 covered only ten months, the end of the fiscal year having been moved from August 31 back to June 30 in that year.

The Managing Committee has lost four valued members during the year: Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve of the Johns Hopkins University, Prof. William E. Waters of the New York University, Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, and Prof. Mitchell Carroll of the George Washington University.

Professor Waters had been a member of the Committee only two years at the time of his death on August 1, 1924, but in that short time had rendered the School a very great service; for it was on his initiative and largely through his efforts that the subscription of the New York University was placed upon a permanent basis by the establishment of the Henry M. Baird Fund.

The death of Dr. Hoppin on January 20, 1925, after a lingering



illness attended by much suffering, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, has deprived the School of a benefactor of many years' standing and the Committee of a beloved associate. As a student at the School between 1893 and 1897 he took an active part in the excavations at the Heraeum of Argos; and the continuance of his lively interest in this undertaking was shown by his very generous offer, made a few years ago, to resume excavations on this site at his own expense. Unfortunately the state of his health prevented the carrying out of this plan; but in the spring of 1924 he placed at the disposal of the School the sum of £1,000 for the further excavation of the Heraeum and promised the payment of whatever sum should be needed, up to \$5,000, for the publication of the results. He did not live to learn of the great success which attended the excavation and the confirmation which it brought of views which he had long held regarding the antiquity of the site. For a number of years he maintained the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship, to be awarded to a woman; he contributed liberally to the new endowment fund; and in his will the School was named as a beneficiary in the amount of \$5,000 for endowment. Dr. Hoppin's archaeological publications, beginning with his contributions to "The Argive Heraeum," were the direct outgrowth of the training and inspiration he received at the School. In 1897 he served as Lecturer on Greek Vases, and in 1905-1906 as the Annual Professor; and in 1922 he was made Research Professor on the staff during the time he should be engaged (as he and we then hoped) upon the supplementary excavations at the Heraeum.

By the sudden death of Prof. Mitchell Carroll on March 2, 1925, the Committee has lost one of its most active and useful members. Himself a student at the School in 1897-1898, he secured in 1904 the adhesion of the George Washington University, raising its annual contribution through private subscriptions and becoming its representative upon the Committee. This connection, interrupted for a number of years, was resumed in 1922 through his efforts. It was in the spring of the same year that he set in train the negotiations which culminated in the unique gift of the Library of Dr. Gennadius to the School, a service of singular value in which Dr. Carroll took a well-justified pride. Nor can we forget his generous allotment of space in his magazine, *Art and Archaeology*, to the uses of the School, and in particular the special "Athenian School Number" of October, 1922, which contributed greatly to the success of the endowment campaign then being undertaken.

The death of Mr. Richard Henry Seager at his home in Crete on May 10, 1925, removed one who from his student days at the School

(1903-1904, 1905-1907) kept up a close, though unofficial, connection with it, and in a multitude of ways, often anonymously, furthered its scientific interests. Hardly a year passed that he did not spend a few days in Athens on his way to and from Crete, and his presence was always a delight to the circle of scholars gathered at the School. His most notable contribution to archaeology was his excavation of the prehistoric cemetery on the little island of Mochlos off Crete, which he conducted in 1905-1906 and published in book form under the imprint of the School in 1911. His attachment to the School and to archaeological research was shown by the disposition he made of his property in his will, in which he left his residuary estate, subject to a life interest, equally to the British and the American Schools as permanent funds for excavations. This fund, when it comes into our Treasurer's hands, will bear Mr. Seager's name and carry on the work to which he devoted his life.

The importance of the School's work in the field of Classical Architecture has received gratifying recognition in the acceptance by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of an invitation to become one of the Coöperating Institutions. Prof. William Emerson, of the Institute's School of Architecture, becomes its representative upon the Managing Committee. By a fortunate coincidence, the Special Fellow in Architecture for the coming year, 1925-1926, Mr. William Vaughan Cash, is a graduate of the Institute, as was the first Fellow in Architecture to be appointed, Mr. Gorham Phillips Stevens.<sup>1</sup>

Prof. Augustus T. Murray of Stanford University and Prof. Rhys Carpenter of Bryn Mawr have been elected to serve on the Executive Committee for the two-year term ending in 1927.

The Directors of the Auxiliary Fund appointed for the three-year term ending in May, 1929, are Prof. Edward Capps, Prof. Edward Fitch, Prof. Kendall K. Smith, and Prof. Alice Walton. Prof. Mendell, after a service of five years as Chairman of the Fund, was obliged, on account of his election to the Deanship of Yale College, to relinquish that position, and Dean George Edwin Howes has been appointed to fill his place from July 1, 1925. Prof. Henry B. Dewing succeeds Dean Howes as Treasurer. During the year ended June 30, 1925, the sum of \$4,974.80 was added to the School's endowment through the fund. Following the suggestion made by Chairman

<sup>1</sup> After the close of the School year, but before the printing of this report, five additional institutions have accepted invitations to coöperate—Trinity College, the University of Illinois, Oberlin College, the State University of Iowa, and Goucher College. They will be represented on the Managing Committee by Prof. Frank Cole Babbitt, Prof. W. A. Oldfather, Prof. Louis E. Lord, Prof. Roy C. Flickinger, and Prof. Herman L. Ebeling. Prof. Morton S. Enslin has been elected to the Committee as the representative of the Crozer Theological Seminary in place of the late Prof. F. O. Norton.



Mendell in the Eighth Annual Report of the Fund, this organization has come to be used to a considerable extent as a medium for securing and collecting annual subscriptions to the three Fellowship funds now in process of formation in memory of John Williams White, Thomas Day Seymour, and James Rignall Wheeler, and through such subscriptions \$1,195.00 was added to the principal of these funds during the year. The principal of the Auxiliary Fund itself was brought up to \$40,403.97. Professor Mendell has rendered a very valuable service to the School by his able and vigorous management of the Auxiliary Fund during the five years of his chairmanship.

Additions to the three Fellowship funds were made during the year by means also of contributions received by the Treasurer of the School, from the following (see the Treasurer's Report, *infra*):

#### THE JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE FUND

Ernest Brown	George C. Hirst
Ralph Morris	James Jackson
George Converse Fiske	James M. Morton
Stephen B. Luce, Jr.	John Noble
Eldon MacLeod	Mary H. Buckingham
Frank Brewster	Harry K. Messenger
Arthur Drinkwater	

#### THE THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR FUND

Mrs. John Angel	Thomas Hooker, Jr.
Mrs. George C. St. John	Henry S. Huntington

#### THE JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER FUND

William T. Brewster	William W. Lawrence
Mrs. William T. Brewster	

The School has great need of the income which these three Fellowship funds will produce when completed, and they should be brought to the full amount of \$20,000 each as soon as possible. At the present time something less than one-half of the total has been raised, the Seymour Fund being the nearest to completion.

Acknowledgment is made to Mr. John S. Newbold, of the Board of Trustees of the School, of a contribution of \$1,000 to the Joannes Gennadius Fund for Byzantine Studies. With this subscription a beginning has been made of a foundation the desirability of which was pointed out in my last Annual Report. No proper provision has as yet been made for the maintenance and administration of the new Gennadius Library, and nothing could be more appropriate than that such provision should take the form of a foundation named after the distinguished donor of the Library and dedicated to the promotion of that branch of Greek studies which is perhaps the most richly represented in the collections which he has given to the School.

Other gifts received during the year are acknowledged both here and in the Report of the Treasurer, viz.: from friends in Cincinnati, through Prof. William T. Semple, for the excavation of Nemea, \$2,600; from Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, for the further excavation of the Argive Heraeum, \$4,771.25; from Mr. J. P. Morgan, for excavations, first instalment, \$5,000, and from Mrs. Morgan, \$1,000; from Dr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Shear, for the excavation of Corinth in 1925, \$5,000, and for the construction of a house in Old Corinth, \$1,500; from Mr. Henry J. Patten, for the protection of the mosaics uncovered by Dr. Shear near Corinth, \$500; from Mr. Charles P. Howland, Chairman of the Refugee Settlement Commission, for the Corinth excavations, Dr. 2,000, paid to Mr. Hill; from Prof. Jane Gray Carter, \$100; from Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, for the purchase of a new Ford automobile for the School, \$600. The sum of \$1,200 was received by the Treasurer after the end of the fiscal year as a gift from Mrs. William H. Moore and paid to Mr. Hill, for a Special Fellowship for the year 1925-1926; but the proposed appointment could not be made and this gift was made available by Mrs. Moore for other uses.

To all these generous friends the School is under deep obligations.

On behalf of the Committee on Publications Prof. George H. Chase has reported the publication during the year, in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, of the following papers of the School:

Leicester B. Holland: "Erechtheum Papers" I, in Vol. 28, pp. 1-23; II, in Vol. 28, pp. 142-169; III and IV, *ibid.*, pp. 402-434.  
 Franklin P. Johnson: "Right and Left in Roman Art," *ibid.*, pp. 253-265; "the Colossus of Barletta," Vol. 29, pp. 20-25.  
 Elizabeth Denny Pierce: "A Daedalic in the Skimitari Museum," Vol. 28, pp. 267-275.

The Erechtheum book is steadily, if too slowly, progressing toward completion. Professor Chase was able to report in May that all the text was then in type, that blocks had been made for all but a few of the text illustrations, and that three of the five chapters had been returned for paging. For the portfolio of plates, Mr. Stevens' revised drawings had been received from Rome and sent to the engraver; all the heliotype plates for the illustration of the chapter on Sculpture had been made and the blocks had been finished for the plates to illustrate the chapter on the inscriptions. The material for all the other plates was then in the Committee's hands. Professor Chase announced that the issue of this important work from the press might confidently be expected during 1926.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Publications, the



School took the important step during the year of entering into a contract with the Harvard University Press whereby the Press, from January 1, 1925, takes over the distribution of all the publications of the School. With the increasing volume and complexity of our publications it was felt that the Committee should be relieved of the labor of distributing our books by sale, a work that can be done more efficiently by a publishing house organized to reach the learned public, and that the work of editing and seeing through the press the volumes in hand and in prospect was more than enough for even so competent a Publication Committee as we possess. The Harvard University Press has made very generous terms, and the advantage of the arrangement, in giving a wider circulation to our books, was immediately seen. With the sale of the latest of our books, "Selected Bindings of the Gennadius Library," our earlier publications took on a new life; and when the Erechtheum book is published it should receive a circulation commensurate with its scientific importance. While welcoming the new arrangement, we recognize the value of the service which Professor Chase's Committee has been rendering. From the point of view of both efficiency and economy it proved to be the best publishing agency the School has had up to the present time.

Prof. Dinsmoor, after his second half-year of residence in Athens, reports that he has made progress with his work on the Propylaea and the other buildings at the west end of the Acropolis. On his way to Athens he examined at Strassbourg the papers of Haller von Hallerstein and copied his notes on two stones of the Propylaea and one from the Nicias Monument which have since disappeared. In Athens he filled out the text of the chapters dealing with these three monuments; after a revision in America they can be given a final reading on the spot in 1926. He expects to compose before leaving America, for his third period in Athens, the general introductory chapter on the history of the ascent. Professor Dinsmoor has also revised the Propylaea building inscription, making many more restorations than in his 1913 version, and finds evidence which seems to favor the attribution of the Callias decrees to the period 438-430; and by a change in the position of one fragment of the Propylaea inscription and by locating Woodward's new fragment of 1913 it has been possible to identify the sources of the materials used in the first and fifth years.

Professor Dinsmoor's most important work during the year had to do with the parapet of the Nike Temple. He finds that out of the forty-four extant pieces (not counting separately those which have been cemented together), only one, is attributed to its proper posi-

tion by Heberdey, whose study of the parapet had long been awaited in the hope that it would be definitive. This piece is the terminal-piece beside the small stairway, identified by Bohn in 1880. The parapet was actually longer than had been assumed. Professor Dinsmoor believes that the technical evidence, when properly interpreted, is sufficient to determine accurately the location of sixteen of the pieces and to assign a dozen others to probable positions, thus reducing the number of unplaced pieces from forty-three to sixteen.

The completion of Professor Dinsmoor's book on the Propylaea and contiguous buildings is eagerly awaited; we share his hope that the manuscript can be delivered to the Publication Committee during 1926 and that he can then turn his attention to his final study of the buildings of the Acropolis, to the Parthenon.

Dr. Blegen is actively engaged in the preparation of a volume on the prehistoric mound at Zygouries which he uncovered in 1921 and 1922. The drawings are being made, and he hopes to have both text and illustrations ready for the Publication Committee by the summer of 1926. This will probably be the next volume to be taken in hand after the publication of the Erechtheum. In the meantime Dr. Blegen has published with great promptness, in *Art and Archaeology*, preliminary reports of the first campaign at Phlius and at Nemea and on the results of the two brief but very profitable campaigns near the summit of Hymettus. He has also begun work upon the objects found at the Heraeum in the spring of 1925, described in the Report of the Director. This excavation so fully accomplished all the results for which Dr. Hoppin hoped, when he planned to conduct the excavation himself, that Dr. Blegen and the Publication Committee have most appropriately designed the volume, for which Dr. Hoppin made provision, as a memorial to him.

It is still too early to attempt to report, except in a preliminary way, upon Professor Fowler's difficult and complicated undertaking as Editor-in-Chief of the School's excavations at Corinth. After making a survey of the situation, he reported in November, 1924, that his work of preparing the old excavations for publication would not be interfered with by the resumption of digging in the region of the Agora while Dr. Shear was engaged in the region of the Theatre (see p. 18 of the last Annual Report), and he therefore recommended such resumption. The School was accordingly in a position to comply fully with the conditions made by Dr. Shear in adding his subscription to that of Mr. Morgan. During the fall and winter Professor Fowler put in shape a Guide to Corinth, which, however, the Executive Committee thought it unwise to publish on the eve of the most extensive campaign which we had ever conducted on this



site, which would inevitably make the Guide antiquated within a few months. The preparation of this material, however, served to orient Professor Fowler for the undertaking as a whole. By the time of his return in June he had outlined the contents of Part I, which he hopes to have ready before the end of 1926, the chapter on the Old Spring being ready for editorial revision and the materials for at least one other chapter having been gathered. A number of the more important sections which will go into the later parts have been assigned. For further details the Committee looks forward to Professor Fowler's report at its next meeting.

The construction of the Gennadeion went forward during the year steadily, in spite of labor troubles, uncertainty of the supply of marble, and various difficulties, all of which were overcome by Mr. Thompson with his usual resourcefulness. But by December, 1924, the work had fallen so far behind Mr. Thompson's schedule, and the cost of labor and materials had so risen in the Athenian market together with the appreciation of the drachma, that it became clear to the Building Committee that the original design could not be completely carried out with the amount which had been appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation. The situation was duly laid before the Corporation while the possibility was still open of modifying the plans in certain details and thus effecting the necessary saving. But the Corporation, realizing the quite extraordinary conditions under which the building was being erected, with great generosity made a further appropriation of \$25,000, a total of \$275,000. With good fortune the architects and the Building Committee hope to be able to complete the building within this amount. By July 1 the construction was so far advanced that Mr. Thompson estimated that the installation of the Library could be undertaken by October, and Dr. Scoggin made his plans for proceeding to Greece accordingly. He will arrive in September with Mrs. Scoggin and, after establishing his household in the Librarian's residence, will take up immediately the work of moving of the packing-cases to the Gennadeion and of unpacking and installing the books and collections. The Annual Professor's house will also be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next School year. The date of the formal opening of the Library has been set for St. George's day, April 23, 1926.

Mr. Thompson has supervised the furnishing of the two residential wings of the Gennadeion from funds placed at the disposal of the Building Committee by our Trustees. The East House, which the Managing Committee designated at the May meeting as the Librarian's residence, will be furnished with whatever is needed to supple-

ment the personal belongings of the Librarian. The West House, which was at the same time assigned to the Annual Professor, will be completely furnished and ready for the new occupants each year, so that it will be necessary for the Annual Professor to bring from America only what may be called a surplus supply of such things as table and bed linen, blankets, etc., and whatever is desirable for entertainment. The advantage of this arrangement to the future incumbents of this position is obvious.

The first Summer Session of the School was successfully conducted, in accordance with the plans outlined in the last Annual Report, by Dean Walter Miller of the University of Missouri, who represented both the Bureau of University Travel and the School. Though the Session properly belongs to the next academic year, it seems desirable to report upon it now.

The work of the summer was divided into two parts, the first part, from New York to Rome, being the regular Mediterranean and Greek Division of the Bureau into which the summer members of the School were merged. Lectures were given on board the *Homer* by Dean Miller, Professor Tanner of New York University and Professor Getchell of Boston University, and in England, France and Italy by these and by Professor Swindler of Bryn Mawr. The second part, the special work in Greece, began July 17 at Corcyra. Olympia, Delphi, Corinth (where Mr. Hill expounded the excavations to the group), Nemea, Mycenae, Tiryns, and Epidaurus were visited. Athens was reached on July 24. Athens and Attica occupied the Session for most of the time remaining, until August 14, though an excursion was made through Central Greece to Thebes, Plataea, Chaeronea, Orchomenus, Thermopylae, Chalcis, Eretria, and Aulis. While in Athens, the Annex was used for living and the School Library for study.

There were six members enrolled, of whom one joined Dean Miller in New York, one at Venice, one at Naples, and three at Brindisi. They were:

- Alfred Howe Terry Bacon, A.B., Yale University, 1914. Master in the Taft School.
- Josephine D. Banta, A.B., Western College, 1916; A.M., University of Chicago, 1917, and University of Wisconsin, 1923. Teacher of Latin, Portsmouth High School, Portsmouth, Ohio.
- Helen Dorset, A.B., Stanford University, 1900; A.M., Columbia University, 1906.
- Shirley H. Weber, A.B., University of California, 1907; A.M., *ibid.*, 1914; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1917. Assistant Professor of Classics, Princeton University.



Ira S. Wile, A.B., B.S., University of Rochester, 1898; M.S., *ibid.*, 1908; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1902. Lecturer in the Graduate School of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Saide Rigby Wile (Mrs. Wile), an Associate Member.

"The main purpose of the Summer Session," Dean Miller writes in his report, "has been to give the members an opportunity to see as much of Greece as is practicable in a few weeks of midsummer and to take in as much as possible of the spirit of the great days of Hellas by intimate association with her peerless monuments and by reading and reviewing some of the great literature associated with the scenes visited." He was pleased with the preparation and attainments of the students and the spirit with which they did their work, and regards the experiment as distinctly successful. One of the summer students, Miss Banta, will remain for the regular work of the School during 1925-1926.

The experiment will be repeated during the summer of 1926, also under Dean Miller's direction, since he will remain during the year as one of the Annual Professors on the staff of the School. The thanks of the Managing Committee are due to Dr. Powers for the generous arrangement he has made with the School on behalf of the Bureau of University Travel and to Dean Miller for carrying the plan through with such enthusiasm and success. We are to be congratulated upon having made so good a beginning with this plan to extend the privileges of the School to a much larger number of classical teachers and hope that the enrollment will show a steady growth.

Through the generous coöperation of the Bureau of University Travel and two graduates of Hamilton College it was possible to send over to Greece in the summer of 1925, for the prosecution of some special studies, Dr. Benjamin Dean Meritt, who had spent two fruitful years (1920-1922) in Athens as a member of the School. During that time he had taken up the study of the Athenian Tribute Lists as bearing upon the history of Macedonia, and on his return to America had become convinced, by an exhaustive and critical study of these invaluable documents, that considerably more could be done with the placing of the numerous fragments which make up these Lists, and indeed must be done before the documents would yield all their historical evidence. His studies converged at many points upon those of Prof. Allen B. West in the financial history of Athens in the fifth century, and the two young scholars began to collaborate. Professor West received an appointment from the newly established Guggenheim Foundation as Fellow, so that he might spend the year 1925-1926 in Athens. It seemed highly desirable that Dr. Meritt

should have the summer in Athens, that he might examine all the fragments of the Tribute Lists and, with Professor West, work out their new restoration of the several stelae on which the Lists were inscribed. This was made possible by Mr. Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo and Mr. F. W. Griffith of Palmyra, N. Y., who at the instance of Prof. Edward Fitch of Hamilton became interested in the work of Dr. Meritt, a graduate of Hamilton. They and the Bureau of University Travel generously contributed the funds needed to carry out the plan. The brilliant results of the studies upon which Professor West and Dr. Meritt are engaged, since they fall beyond the period covered by this Report, will be recorded next year.

The appointment of Prof. Allen B. West of Wheaton College to a Fellowship of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation is an event of first-rate importance to the School. The Foundation has been established upon the broadest lines for the promotion of profitable research on the part of mature scholars, in this respect differing from the universities, whose Fellowships are generally awarded to young scholars who are making their first essays in original research. The articles of Professor West on the history of Athens in the fifth century, and particularly upon its financial history, have attracted wide and favorable attention, marking him as a productive scholar of learning and originality. The documents with which he necessarily deals are largely epigraphical, and can be studied in the originals only in Greece. The project which he submitted and which, with his record as a scholar, won him the appointment was based upon the desirability of a year's residence in Athens as a member of the School. The School is glad to extend all its privileges to independent scholars of this kind, who require opportunities and facilities for research rather than guidance or instruction, and to coöperate with the new Foundation in every possible way to make successful the work of such of its Fellows as elect to reside in Athens. Greece offers an abundance of inviting material for the investigator in many fields of research, and it is to be expected that many who have received their early training at the School will, in the course of time, be successful applicants for the high honor of a Guggenheim appointment.

Mr. Hill, in his subjoined report on the year's work, gives a full account of the exceptionally attractive opportunity for an American excavation of the region of the ancient Agora in Athens which emerged during the year, and the status of the matter at the end of the academic year under review. The Greek Government desires to grant this concession to the School, and the School wishes to accept it if no conditions are attached to the offer which would render its acceptance by an American institution impracticable. Money for



such purposes is raised in America by private subscriptions, and a successful appeal for such subscriptions would have to be based upon a careful survey of the region to be excavated, accurate estimates of the probable cost of the excavation, and a definite scheme of organization for its prosecution through a series of years. Such preparations require time and the preliminary expenditure of a certain amount of money. The attitude of the Managing Committee was expressed in its resolution of last May "that every effort should be exerted to make possible the acceptance and utilization of this magnificent opportunity, and that the Chairman be empowered to take such measures to this end as may seem to him to be appropriate, in order to make certain the priority of America in the excavation of this unequalled site."

Guided by this unqualified expression of opinion, the Chairman endeavored at the beginning of summer to test out public sentiment on the project by means of a cautious and carefully prepared communiqué to the press. If one can judge by the space and position which our leading newspapers gave to the subject (to say nothing of the imaginative and sensational details with which some papers saw fit to embroider my matter-of-fact statement), there would be no lack of a general popular interest in so notable an undertaking. But a safer basis of judgment as to the extent to which such a project would find adequate financial support was afforded by the letters which were received from friends of the School. On the strength of these I felt justified in asking Mr. Hill to notify the proper officials of the Greek Government of our favorable attitude and to invite them to perfect their proposal. It is to be hoped that some definite action, along the lines of the original proposal (the liberality of which is not its least noteworthy feature), will be forthcoming in the course of the next academic year.

The Chairman was authorized by the Managing Committee to appoint Mr. George Mylonas to be Bursar of the School, his duties to be those of a general financial manager and bookkeeper-accountant. The routine business of the School has increased greatly in recent years, in proportion to the expansion of the Budget, and can no longer be handled by the Director without seriously encroaching upon time which should be left free for the paramount duties of his position. Furthermore, our responsibility for the accurate, orderly and prompt rendering of accounts is clear, and no academic staff possesses, or should be presumed to possess, the requisite training for such work. Mr. Mylonas has had charge, under Mr. Thompson, of all the bookkeeping and accounting, and much of the general management, involved in the building of the Gennadeion, and has shown

himself an efficient and intelligent assistant. The definition of the duties of the new office and the instructions as to procedure and methods of accounting have been drawn up by Mr. Curtis as Treasurer of the School and myself, after consultation with Mr. Hill, who will have the supervision over their administration. Since the Bursar acts as the disbursing officer of the Managing Committee and must be guided by its appropriations, and since he is also the agent of the Treasurer, to whom his accounts are submitted together with the vouchers and the audit, his responsibility is to the Managing Committee and the Treasurer. The Bursar's services will for the present be given jointly to the Director and the Librarian of the Gennadeion and his salary charged equally to their budgets. His term of service is to begin July 1, 1925. His first duty will be to go over all the old accounts and prepare a trial balance as of that date as a basis for his yearly accounts thereafter.

Mr. Hill has reported so fully upon the work of the year and especially upon the excavations which were conducted at several sites, that I need not refer to these topics here.

The death of one of our ablest students, Mr. Logan, caused the deepest sorrow and regret both here and in our little community in Greece; and our hearts were profoundly touched by the bereavement which came to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in the loss of their little daughter Isabelle.

EDWARD CAPPS,

*Chairman of the Managing Committee.*

December 28, 1925.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

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

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of the School in Greece for the academic year 1924-1925.

There have been ten students enrolled in the School this year, eight as regular members, of whom three, Miss Burr, Mr. Duell and Mr. Robinson, had been here also in 1923-1924, and two as associate members, both of whom were in Greece for the second time.

#### *Regular Members:*

Helen Virginia Broe, B.A., Wellesley College, 1918; M.A., *ibid.*, 1924. Fellow of the Institute.

Oscar Theodore Broneer, B.A., Augustana College, 1922; M.A., University of California, 1923. Traveling Fellow of the University of California.



Dorothy Burr, B.A., Bryn Mawr College, 1923; holder of a European Fellowship and the Shippen Foreign Scholarship of Bryn Mawr College.

Jane Gray Carter, B.A., Hunter College, 1901; M.A., New York University, 1904; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1910. Professor of Latin and Greek, Hunter College.

Prentice van Walbeck Duell, B.A., University of California, 1916; M.A., University of Arizona, 1917; M.Arch., Harvard University, 1923. Charles Eliot Norton Fellow of Harvard, 1923-1924 and 1924-1925.

John Watson Logan, B.A., Emory University, 1918; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1921; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1923. Albert Markham Fellow of the University of Wisconsin.

Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr., B.A., Princeton University, 1922; M.A., *ibid.*, 1923. Member of the School 1923-1924.

Richard Stillwell, B.A., Princeton University, 1921; M.F.A., *ibid.*, 1924. Special Fellow in Architecture.

*Associate Members:*

Dorothy Hannah Cox, B.Arch., Columbia University, 1917. Member of the School, 1922-1923.

James William Kyle, B.A., Dennison University, 1894; M.A., University of Chicago, 1900. Member of the School, 1898-1899. Professor of Greek, University of Redlands.

The opening meeting for the year was held on October 2, the forty-second anniversary of the opening of the School. Plans for the year's work were outlined by Professor Allen and myself, while Professor Fowler—the first student to be enrolled in the School—told of the School's beginnings. The new members spent two afternoons with the Director on the Acropolis as an introduction to the School Trips, and on October 7 all new students set out on the Northern Trip, conducted by Mr. Blegen. The trip followed the usual route and lasted sixteen days. After a brief interval in Athens the same students took the Southern Trip, which lasted from October 29 to November 13. The trip to Olympia, December 1 to 5, completed the usual School excursions of the autumn.

Meanwhile the following schedule of courses had been arranged: Mr. Hill: Buildings on the Acropolis, Epigraphy; Mr. Blegen: Prehistoric Archaeology, Topography of the Lower City; Professor Allen: The Theatre; Mrs. Blegen: Sculpture. Dr. Dörpfeld resumed his weekly lectures on Athenian topography, which were attended by practically all the members of the School.

An Open Meeting was held on March 4, at which the following papers were presented:

H. N. Fowler: Two Works of Greek Sculpture in the Cleveland Museum of Art.

B. H. Hill: Excavations at Nemea in 1924.

C. W. Blegen: Excavations at Phlius in 1924.

The courses lasted through December, January and February. With the close of the lecture season the unified activities of the School were suspended and the individual students proceeded to excavations or to further work of their own as related below.

It was during an expedition to Epirus and Acarnania that Mr. Logan was shot and died as a result of his injuries. This disaster, which occurred on the highroad between Arta and Karavassara, was not due to an attack by brigands, as reported in the press. The assailants made no attempt to stop the motor-car, but fled and were never seen by any of the party either during or after the shooting, for which an ambush had been carefully prepared beforehand. It can have been due to nothing else than a case of mistaken identity. The distress of the Greek authorities was very keen; every assistance was rendered, and a public funeral, at which representatives of the Greek Government, the Archaeological Society, the University of Athens, and other organizations were present, was held in the English Church at Athens on March 21.

Miss Broe has devoted herself largely to the study of Numismatics. Together with Mr. Robinson she has catalogued the coins from Nemea and Phlius. She has made an excellent beginning on the study of the terracottas from Phlius, a subject involving much labor and patience in the sorting of numerous small fragments, and her careful description of more than 300 of these forms a valuable contribution towards a complete publication at some future date. She has also become much interested in Byzantine architecture, numismatics and history, and has read widely in these fields as well as spending much time studying in the churches and various Byzantine collections in Athens. Her interests in Byzantine matters have led her to wide travel in various parts of Greece, so that in addition to work in classical lines she has come into contact with Byzantine, Frankish and Venetian and other forms of post-classical civilization in Greek lands. As a Fellow of the School she has been of great assistance in the work of the Library, and together with Miss Burr made the inventory at the close of the School year.

Miss Burr, after spending the summer in Italy and Switzerland, assisted Miss Goldman in the excavations at Eutresis during the



autumn campaign of about six weeks and the spring campaign of nearly two months. During the winter she spent several days each week at Thebes working on the Eutresis finds, returning to Athens for the lectures on Epigraphy and the Theatre. On March 10 she went to the Heraeum, remaining there, with slight intermission, until the middle of April. Her work has been almost entirely in the pre-historic field, especially pottery, and for purposes of comparative study she has visited many of the local museums. As a Fellow of the School she collaborated with Miss Broe in making the inventory of the Library. She returns to Bryn Mawr as a Fellow for 1925-1926.

Mr. Broneer spent the summer as a student in the American Academy in Rome. The winter was given chiefly to preparation for the Fellowship examinations, in which he was successful. After a trip of ten days to Crete he was then sent to the Heraeum in March for about a fortnight's training under Mr. Blegen before being assigned to Dr. Shear at Corinth. He was at Corinth from April 22 until August 2, having charge of the "Athena Chalinitis" trench for Dr. Shear until June 6, and afterwards taking charge on the south slope of the Temple Hill, the area south of the Museum, and the Lechaum Road. He served as treasurer of the excavations from May 3 to August 2.

Mr. Duell spent the summer in Italy collecting material for his special study of polychromy in ancient architecture. He was at the American Academy in Rome the greater part of the autumn working on subjects allied with his thesis, and spent more than a month making facsimiles of the frescoes at the Tomba del Triclinio at Tarquinii, the first adequate reproductions that have ever been made. He continued his studies in Sicily, returned to Athens early in March, and was at the Corinth excavations from May 18 to June 11, and for about a month during the summer. He made beautiful colored drawings of the Doric frieze over the Old Spring and of the best preserved fresco in Pirene, color studies of architectural terracottas, and a number of pen-and-ink and water-color sketches. He goes as Assistant Professor of Architecture to the University of Cincinnati for 1925-1926.

Mr. Robinson, after a summer in Germany, spent several days in October at Phlius making supplementary plans, filling trenches, etc., and again in December and January worked there with Mr. Blegen, identifying the site of the theatre. He was a week at Corinth in November assisting the Director. He made a topographical study of the wall between Aigaleos and Parnes, and completed a valuable topographical and historical study of the peninsula of

Perichora; and together with Miss Broe he has studied thoroughly and catalogued the coins from the excavations at Nemea and Phlius. His reading has been chiefly on Hellenistic and Roman history with special reference to the Aetolian League. On March 31 he joined Mr. Blegen at the Heraeum, where he remained a little more than a fortnight, and afterwards accompanied Mr. Fowler in journeys about the Corinthia for about a fortnight more. He then worked at Corinth on unpublished Greek inscriptions assigned him by Mr. Fowler and Mr. K. K. Smith, and afterwards took over the Theatre trench until he left, by special permission, at the end of May to return to America. He was awarded a special Fellowship for next year, but was compelled to decline it, having already accepted a Fellowship in the Academy in Rome.

Mr. Stillwell spent two days at Phlius making plans before joining the Southern Trip. During the winter he visited Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor, and Crete. Most of his time thereafter was spent at Phlius or Corinth working on plans and surveys in connection with excavations, water supply for the Shear house, and on a study of the Temple of Apollo. He also made drawings of the Old Spring, Pirene, the Athena Trench, the Theatre, the Roman Villa and the Basilica west of the Lechaum Road, and supervised operations for Dr. Shear at intervals during the campaign. He has been appointed Honorary Fellow in Architecture for next year.

Mr. Logan interested himself largely in the field of Epigraphy, in which he was preparing special studies, and had accepted a post as Instructor in Greek and Latin at the University of Vermont for next year, when he was accidentally killed while travelling in northwestern Greece. His lamented death cut short a career of great promise.

Miss Cox was until March assistant to Mr. W. Stuart Thompson in connection with the work of the American Friends of Greece. In her spare time, however, and during March, she worked on plans for the excavations at Phlius. On April 1 she joined Mr. Blegen at the Heraeum, where she served as architect until the end of the campaign and also assisted in overseeing the work. She then went to Eutresis and assisted Miss Goldman until the close of the excavations there.

Miss Carter and Mr. Kyle, although enrolled as students, were professors on Sabbatical leave and did not follow the regular routine of the School although they attended several of the courses offered. Miss Carter travelled extensively and read principally in the field of Greek literature. Mr. Kyle was indefatigable in taking courses on classical subjects at the University of Athens.

Miss Lydia Morris received the courtesies of the School, including



opportunities for travel, during the three and a half months she spent in Athens.

Miss Goldman arrived in September as representative of the Fogg Museum of Harvard University to conduct excavations at Eutresis under the joint auspices of the Fogg Museum and the School. A summary of her preliminary report on the excavations, which consisted of a campaign of five weeks in the autumn and of three months in the spring, is given below.

Miss Hansen worked under Miss Goldman during the autumn campaign and returned to America the end of November as a Fellow of Stanford University.

Mrs. Kosmopoulos spent most of the winter at Corinth working on the prehistoric pottery for the forthcoming publication.

Visiting alumni who spent some time in Greece this spring working on their own special subjects of research were Professor S. N. Deane, Dr. and Mrs. Shear, Professor K. K. Smith, with Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett.

The report of Professor Allen as the Annual Professor follows:

The course offered during the year 1924-1925 had as its subject the ancient Greek Theatre with particular reference to unsolved problems. The purpose of the course was not so much to solve these problems as to acquaint the students with them and the difficulties which they involve, with the more important books and articles on the subject, and so far as possible with the theatre buildings themselves.

The course extended through thirteen weeks, one afternoon each week, and was elected by all of the students in residence and attended also by a small group of visitors. It began with four lectures by myself on the theatre at Athens, delivered of course in the theatre, and a fifth on the theatre at Priene. The other exercises, with one exception, were conducted by the members of the class, each of whom in turn led the discussion of an assigned topic. In this connection, at the request of several members, the plays of Aeschylus and Sophocles received special attention—a welcome change from the intensive study of archaeology which engaged most of the students' time. One of the students, the lamented Mr. Logan, elected to write a thesis upon the problems of the proskenion; its completion however was prevented by his untimely death.

The work of this course was supplemented by three excellent popular lectures on the theatre at Athens by Prof. Dörpfeld, who had just made a small but very illuminating excavation in the theatre; and by the careful examination of the remains of the theatres at Eretria, Chaeronea, Delphi, Argos, Epidauros, Sparta, Megalopolis, Oropos, Thoricus, Sicyon, and the small Roman theatre at Patras. The discussions, whether in the field or in the class-room, were most stimulating and were entered into with an enthusiasm and an unanimity of interest that were thoroughly delightful.

Mr. Blegen conducted the three principal School Trips. His course on Prehistoric Archaeology lasted from December to March, that on Topography from January until March. He made visits of

from one to five days' duration to Phlius in December, January and February, and from March 9 to May 9 conducted excavations at the Argive Heraeum. Immediately afterwards he went to Crete for ten days on business connected with the illness and death of Mr. Seager. At the end of May he went to Corinth, where he remained until his departure for America on July 9. During this time he took charge of the practical work of excavating. In addition to his duties as Librarian he has made summaries and translations of some of the Annual Reports of Foreign Schools and of the Greek Archaeologists, has assisted Mr. Fowler with the preparation of a Guide to Corinth, has prepared a preliminary report on the excavations at Phlius, has been working on the Geometric pottery from Hymettus, has written the "Classification of Pre-Mycenean Pottery of the Southern Greek Mainland" for Pottier's *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, has made considerable progress with his book about Zygouries, and has prepared a preliminary report on the supplementary excavations at the Heraeum.

The Director arrived in Athens September 5 after an absence of four weeks, and until the opening of the School his time was largely devoted to matters of business, visits to Nemea and Phlius, and a brief expedition to Boeotia in connection with Miss Goldman's excavations at Eutresis. From October to March, in connection with the acquisition and preparation of the site for Dr. Shear's house at Old Corinth, with negotiations for a water supply, and with preliminaries to the resumption of the excavations, he paid twelve visits to Corinth amounting to more than six weeks, besides giving some time to the same matters in Athens. Nemea and Phlius were also visited several times. The course in Epigraphy lasted from the middle of December until March, that on Acropolis Buildings, for which there were two preliminary sessions in October, lasted from late November until March. On March 9 he went to Corinth with Dr. and Mrs. Shear, where he remained until summoned by matters connected with Mr. Logan's illness and death and other business in Athens, returning to Corinth before the middle of April for a few days, and remaining there almost continuously from the end of the month until the end of August. He has revised his long paper on the "Old Spring" at Corinth, which is now in Mr. Fowler's hands, has done the preliminary work on his promised paper on Priene for the Corinth Publications, and has superintended the preparation of additional illustrations for articles by Messrs. Duell and Stillwell. In connection with the Erechtheum book he paid many visits to the Acropolis verifying architectural details for Dr. Paton and Mr. Stevens, a task which involved the discussion of many matters fully by cor-



respondence. He has conferred with Dr. Paton either in person or by letter throughout the year.

The appointment of a Bursar will relieve both the Director and the Assistant Director of many matters of routine and in keeping of accounts and will enable them to devote more time to matters of academic interest and to the publication of the results of excavations.

We have had the pleasure of entertaining several members of the Managing Committee and other visitors to the School, among them Professor Macurdy, Professor D. M. Robinson, both of whom came during the summer in the absence of the Director, Professor Shear, Professor K. K. Smith, Mrs. Montgomery Sears and her nephew, Mr. Nathaniel Choate; from the American Academy at Rome, Mrs. Stevens, Professor and Mrs. Van Buren, Professor and Mrs. Tenney Frank, and a number of the students of the Academy; Miss Thomas of Bryn Mawr and her friend Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Professor and Mrs. Paul Elmer More and Miss More, Professor and Mrs. L. T. More of Cincinnati, Dr. H. H. Powers and Dr. G. H. Allen of the Bureau of University Travel, Dean MacVay of Wadleigh High School, President and Mrs. Sills of Bowdoin College, Miss Winsor of the Winsor School, Miss Cate of the Cate School, Dr. G. D. Brown of Baltimore, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Flexner and Mr. James Flexner, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson of Boston, Mrs. Russell Scott and Miss Russell, Mrs. De Forest Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. Moore Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Newton, Mr. Thomas Whittemore, Mr. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Abbot, Mrs. Avery Coonley, Mr. James Speyer, the Rev. Mr. Deane; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Straus, Mr. Henry J. Patten, all of Chicago; Mrs. Richard Norton and Miss Norton, Mr. Eggers, the Director of the Denver Art Museum, Mr. Plimpton of the Minneapolis Art Museum; Mrs. William H. Moore, Miss Margaret Enders, Mr. Webster of the Raymond and Whitcomb staff, and Mr. Robert Garrett of Baltimore; Sir Alfred Mond and Lady Mond and Miss Mond, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Leaf and Miss Leaf, Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, Treasurer of the British School, Professor J. A. K. Thomson of London University, Mr. Gordon Leith, and Sir Arthur Evans.

Among the Americans resident in Athens the School has had the most pleasant and cordial relations with the American Minister and Mrs. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Goold, Mr. Denby, all of the Legation; the retiring Consul-General and Mrs. Lowrie, the new Consul-General and Mrs. Garrells and other members of the Consular staff; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howland of the Refugee

Settlement Commission; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Case of Ulen and Company.

Especial mention should be made of Mr. Jacquith and Drs. Marden and Lorando of the Near East Relief for their great courtesy and kindness last summer during the illness of Mr. Davis and again in the greater emergency of Mr. Logan's disaster, when both medical services and nurses were supplied. Their malaria experts have also generously offered to coöperate in an attempt to eliminate this disease from Old Corinth. Relations with the other foreign Archaeological Schools have been most friendly and the attitude of their Directors towards the Agora excavations has been most generous.

The School has continued its recent custom of having the students resident in the house dine with the Director. An opening dinner on October 2 and the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners gathered together all available members of the School community. The usual days at home on Tuesdays have been continued from December to March. Improvements have been made in the students' dining-room and pantry, and a new bathroom has been constructed under the main staircase. Water connection with the Gennadeion has been established, so that the new artesian well is available for the School, an arrangement which will be invaluable especially for supplying the garden and lawns. No. 18 Academy Street was again rented as an Annex. The School is much indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson for continuing their admirable management until April 1, when they were able to move into the East House of the Gennadeion, and to Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmoor, who gave the Annex the benefit of their long experience of Athenian housekeeping for the remaining months of the year.

We shall be able to keep the Academy Street house for the year 1925-1926, but this arrangement cannot be continued indefinitely. Meanwhile it is serving not only to meet a pressing need but to show the more plainly how desirable and even necessary an enlargement of our permanent housing facilities has become. We have, therefore, reason to take an increasing interest in the project of building a Hostel upon the land acquired for this purpose in 1919, a project now being furthered by the Hostel Committee under the chairmanship of Miss M. Carey Thomas. The tentative plans for the building which had been prepared in the spring of 1924 were subjected to a very thorough study and radical revision during Miss Thomas' visit to Athens last autumn, and the final plans based upon them should give a Hostel that we may hope to see speedily erected. The lot above Speusippos Street opposite the British and American Schools, which was in 1919 deeded to the two schools in accordance



with a special law enacted in 1918, proved later to be subject still to a private claim held valid by the courts. This claim was in due course satisfied, at the expense of the State, and on the 29th of June this year, Mr. Woodward, for the British School, and I for the American School, with the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Government, signed the final contract conveying the last corner of the lot to the two schools. This marks the consummation of negotiations begun in a mild way in 1912 and carried on actively in 1916 and 1918 and again in 1923 and 1924. Nearly two-fifths of the total cost of the land was paid by the Greek Government, and all officials of every grade in any way concerned were at all times most courteous and helpful.

The outstanding event of the year, at least in its possible effect on our future, has been the decision of the Greek Government to grant to the School—subject of course to its financial ability to undertake the task—the privilege of excavating the Agora of ancient Athens. This decision, which is in a measure a departure from established precedent (for it has long been tacitly understood that major excavations in Athens itself would be reserved to the Greek Archaeological Society or to the archaeological service of the Government), has been due in large degree to the development of conditions which render it inevitable that excavations in the center of the city must either be undertaken very soon or be postponed to an indefinite and very remote future. It has been the policy—from the standpoint of the historian and archaeologist, the wise policy—of most Greek Governments during the past half century to discourage building in the district along the north side of the Acropolis and the Areopagus, reserving the area as far as possible for future excavation. This policy was confirmed and elaborated in a bill introduced into Parliament in the summer of 1924, providing for the expropriation and ultimate excavation of the whole area; but the bill failed of passage for reasons both political and financial.

Meanwhile the great increase in the population of the city and the resultant overwhelmingly increased need for housing, made it impossible to disregard the insistent demand of the freeholders of the district to be allowed to improve their property without restrictions.

It was therefore evident that unless a comprehensive program of expropriation and excavation were very early undertaken, the area would soon be covered with modern buildings too costly to be removed for archaeological purposes, and excavation be made for generations, perhaps indeed forever, economically impossible.

It had been the expectation of the sponsors for the projected archaeological law of 1924 that some of the zones into which the

archaeological area was divided by the provisions of the bill would be ceded to the foreign Schools in Athens for excavation, and our School had on this account taken not a little interest in the discussion of the project.

After intimation that a formal expression of our interest would be welcomed, I addressed an inquiry to the Minister of Public Instruction on behalf of the local administration of the School as to whether there was a possibility of actual excavation of the district east of the Theseum and whether and on what terms the American School might be assigned some of the work of excavation. I ventured to add that I was confident that we should find very keen and generous interest on the part of the American public in the project of the further uncovering of ancient Athens, and that the necessary expense could be readily met.

The Archaeological Council took favorable action on December 16, and I then laid the matter before your Chairman. His favorable, though naturally guarded, reply was made known to the Minister of Public Instruction, who on January 14 gave us formal assurance that permission would be given to the American School "to conduct excavations in the ancient Agora of Athens to whatever extent desired, provided only the School obtains sufficient funds of its own to pay for the expropriation of the private houses occupying the land in question."

Meanwhile the project, made public by the Ministry, was very well received by Athenian public opinion, and was cordially endorsed at a number of conferences by my colleagues of the foreign archaeological Schools.

It was very gratifying to learn that at the May meeting the resolution was passed that it was the sense of the Managing Committee that every effort should be exerted to make possible the acceptance and utilization of this magnificent opportunity.

For this great excavation we shall need a fairly large sum of money at command for expropriation from the start. I should recommend a minimum of \$200,000. There being as yet no special law for the excavation of the Athenian Agora, we shall have to expropriate under the existing general law, which, however, will give us full command of the situation if we can lay our hands on funds as required. Apart from the large sums needed as expropriation funds, it will be necessary to secure generous support for the actual excavation, which will naturally be much more expensive than any hitherto undertaken by us.

Granting that we obtain the money for the destruction of houses and the actual digging underneath them, it will not be altogether



easy to organize the staff for superintending the work and particularly for preparing results for publication. We shall need the services of a few good students remaining in residence generally for at least three years, so that they may become experienced diggers and may be free between campaigns to give undivided attention to the study and preparation for publication of the results of the excavation.

In actual excavating the past year has been the most active in the history of the School. At Eutresis in Boeotia in the autumn and again in the spring for three months beginning on April 21 there were excavations conducted by Miss Goldman for the joint enterprise of the Fogg Museum of Harvard University and the School, at Corinth from March 9 until August 22, at the Argive Heraeum from March 9 to May 9, besides a very few days at Phlius in February to verify the recently discovered and long-sought position of the ancient Theater. Summaries of Miss Goldman's report on Eutresis, of Mr. Blegen's on the Heraeum, and of mine on Corinth follow:

#### EXCAVATIONS AT EUTRESIS IN BOEOTIA 1924-1925

Excavations at the site of Eutresis, a joint undertaking of the Fogg Museum of Harvard University and the American School at Athens, were carried on for a period of five weeks in the fall of 1924 and for the months of May, June and July in 1925.

First mentioned in literature in the Homeric Catalogue of Ships and by later writers as the seat of a famous oracle of Apollo, it seemed to offer the possibility of finds in both the prehistoric and classical field. It was found early in the work that the main site, a hill directly above and approximately to the east of the abundant spring of Arkopodi, had been occupied as early as the beginnings of Early Helladic times and as late as the Byzantine period, but that the absolutely undisturbed stratification began only with the latest phases of the Middle Helladic period. The classical level, probably destroyed by the Byzantines, survived only in small isolated areas, chief among them a circular space, directly under the present surface of the hill, filled with broken terracottas and bronze ornaments of no great value. This probably represents what was once the bottom of a pit filled with discarded temple offerings. The terracotta types point to a small shrine of a goddess. Greek and Byzantine coins were found in small quantities scattered over the site. Much Late Helladic pottery, chiefly of the third period, came to light, but only in connection with walls too fragmentary to permit of reconstructing the house types.

The real importance of the excavation lies in the discovery, usually at a depth of slightly over two meters, of an excellent series of Middle Helladic houses, which establish the rectangular house with small antechamber and long main room and hearth sometimes central, but more often in or near a corner, as the prevailing type. Out of seven houses whose ground plan could be reconstructed, only one had an apsidal end and this had subsequently been changed to a straight wall when a later building encroached upon it. Some of the houses had forecourts, either paved or of beaten earth, with large pithoi standing in them for the storing of water. In one house which had been destroyed by fire two deep holes were found in the floor along the long axis of the main room. One of them was lined with clay and both con-

tained the charred remains of wood. They were evidently the bedding for wooden roof supports. In addition to the houses, three Middle Helladic shops or store-rooms were uncovered crowded with bins and jars made of slightly baked clay. Some of these were filled with charred wheat.

Two pits dug down to virgin soil showed that some of the pottery of the lowest Early Helladic stratum is not distinguishable from certain types characteristic of the second neolithic period. Of this period two houses were uncovered similar in general plan to those found at Zygouries. The indications are that the Early Helladic settlement was larger than that of the Middle Helladic period, and the more massive and careful construction of the walls, the larger dimensions of houses, the presence of bronze and marble objects entirely lacking in Middle Helladic times, point to greater prosperity and contacts with the outside world. It is hoped to devote another campaign solely to the study of Early Helladic. It lies at a depth usually of more than three meters, and on account of frequently being buried under as many as six layers of Middle Helladic construction, can only be reached with great difficulty. But the stratification is undisturbed and ought to yield important results.

Masses of pottery both Middle and Early Helladic were found, but owing to continuous habitation of the site they were in a very fragmentary condition. Among the more important specimens may be mentioned some Cycladic vases and a very large matt-painted pithos of unusual shape and design.

The prehistoric graves found were all crouch burials of the Middle Helladic period and located within the limits of the settlement. Small children were most frequently buried in cists or pithoi. Adults were usually placed in the ground and frequently surrounded with a more or less complete ring of stones. Only one adult pithos burial was found. While the bodies of children were usually placed between walls and in narrow alleys or even under house floors, adult burials were usually sunk to some depth from above. There was no evidence for adult burials placed under the floors or in conscious relation to the walls of contemporary buildings.

An Hellenic cemetery was found on a hill somewhat to the west and north of the main settlement and lying approximately along the road to Thespieae. Here too was a late Roman or early Byzantine villa in which we made the fortunate discovery of two excellent pieces of sculpture; the lower half of an archaic seated female figure rather poorly preserved but of fine workmanship, and the torso from neck to knees of a youth about life size and dating from the early years of the fifth century. Built into the walls of the villa were three inscribed bases, a three-line metrical grave inscription, and a stele surmounted by a finely carved anthemion.

#### EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH

The generous gifts of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan and Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Shear, recorded in the Chairman's report for last year, made possible the resumption of the excavations at Corinth which had been the chief enterprise of the School from 1896 to 1915 but had not been prosecuted since the latter year because of lack of funds. In the meantime two large classes of objects in the Corinth Museum had been made the subject of exhaustive study; the pottery by Miss A. L. Walker (Mrs. Kosmopoulos) and the sculpture by Dr. F. P. Johnson, and Mr. Blegen had carried on his investigation of prehistoric sites in the Corinthia.

The excavations of this year were to be carried on in two parts, in effect two large campaigns, the first centering about the Theatre, the second near the Temple of Apollo and the Agora: and it had been hoped—as is set forth in the Chairman's report for last year—that the two campaigns might be prosecuted in the main



simultaneously. But this proved impossible, chiefly because of lack of adequate personnel for two staffs (only two students being available for the work of active supervision of digging, where three at least would have been absolutely necessary and four or five really needed), though the shortage of labor, which in fact seriously retarded the progress of the single campaigns at times, would also have made the double campaign practically impossible to undertake. Judging by past experience, the supply of labor will increase and improve in quality as the work in Corinth proceeds. For the year 1926 we may, I hope, count upon finding an adequate number of students available for work in the field, though only one will have had previous experience. In general, in view of the opportunities for excavation opening before the School, one of the most serious problems for the consideration of the Committee will be to find means of increasing the number of second and third year members of the School.

The two campaigns were actually carried on in succession. Work in the Theater area was conducted by Dr. Shear from March 9 to June 6, with the customary interruption of one week at Easter. Mrs. Shear shared in the work through the entire campaign. Assistance was given for seven weeks by Mr. Broneer and for three weeks by Mr. Robinson, while Mr. Stillwell made the needed drawings and surveys, and, when necessary, superintended excavation. I had before the campaign made the needful arrangements with landowners (fourteen in number) for the privilege of excavating and dumping and for the right-of-way for tracks, and was present through about seven weeks of this first part of the campaign. Professor Allen came out to assist the last week in April, and Professor K. K. Smith, a veteran of Corinth, lent a hand as visitor for a day or two. The foreman was Andreas Sakellariou of Delphi, lent us by the courtesy of the Archaeological service of the government and, in particular, of Messrs. Romaïos, Chief of the Department of Antiquities, and Papadakis, Ephor of Boeotia, Phocis, etc.

The second campaign began on June 6, upon the conclusion of Dr. Shear's work in the precinct of Athena Chalinitis, when the laborers who had been employed there were transferred to the region of the Temple of Apollo, where work continued until August 21, under the direction of Mr. Blegen until July 9 and then under my own. Mr. Broneer was in direct charge of this section from the beginning until August 1. Dr. Shear's principal force was kept at work removing what still remained of the old dumps over the Theater until the end of June, and was then shifted to the area south of the Museum. Work continued here in full force until August 4, and a small gang was employed for two weeks further upon the Lechaëum Road. During two months of this period a small force was engaged in clearing west and south of Glauke. The foreman for the Temple Hill section was George Alexopoulos, senior guard of antiquities at Mycenae, who by consent of the Ministry of Education came to us after the completion of the British excavations at Sparta.

During the eleven weeks of the second campaign Mr. Blegen was in charge until July 9 and I thereafter. We had the very efficient assistance of Mr. Broneer until August 1, who kept the records for two of the three sections. Plans were made by Mr. Duell, who was with us from July 14 to August 11, while Mrs. Duell kindly kept the inventories of inscriptions and sculpture. One of the last days of our work a survey needed for land being purchased west and southwest of Glauke was made by Mr. N. T. Bacon of Peace Dale, R. I., returning for the day to the practice of his old profession of civil engineer. The last week of the campaign Mr. West generously came out from Athens to give me needed help.

Dr. Shear's account of the excavations conducted under his direction will appear shortly in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. It is, however, impossible to fail

to mention his most striking discovery of a frescoed wall in the Theater representing gladiatorial scenes, and of several rooms with fine mosaic floors in the Roman villa at Kokkinovrysi, to the west of the city.

In both parts of the campaign there was a very high proportion of "duty digging"—clearing away of dumps left where it had hitherto been impossible for pecuniary reasons to bring track and care; and in both sections the improvement in the appearance of the excavations is very marked. This is particularly true of the Temple Hill and the Northwest Stoa. The masses of earth heaped high south of the west part of the Temple have disappeared and this precinct has been cleared to the classical level, full record, of course, being kept of all the walls removed, however unimportant.

As well as clearing the top of the hill we removed also the mass of earth that covered most of the western half of the long Greek Northwest Stoa which had been incompletely excavated in 1902 and 1907. The floor of this stoa was about 5.50 m. lower than the level of the temple precinct, and the accumulation upon it was generally some 7 to 8 m. deep. All this was dug away except where a much-used modern road passes over the stoa near its west end. This road will be removed at the earliest opportunity, for in addition it hides a small Roman temple and doubtless other monuments upon the line of transition from the principal level of the Agora to the higher area at its west end. Once this road has been removed, the excavations will extend uninterruptedly from Priene to Glauke and around three sides of the hill of the Temple of Apollo.

The stoa was built in Greek times, most probably in the third century B.C., and was repaired upon the restoration of the city. The original stylobate of the front is very nearly complete, and a good number of the 47 Doric columns that once stood upon it remain in situ, so far at least as the bottom drums are concerned. The sub-bases of all except two of the twenty-two inner columns may now be seen, with the Ionic bases upon them in several cases. Those freshly uncovered have a surface of thick white stucco due to the Roman repairers, most of the bases themselves being also of Roman date. The rear wall of the stoa was of very heavy construction, but unfortunately it is preserved only toward the east. It was in part a facing for the rock of the Temple Hill, which is dressed with broad anathyroses to match the blocks of the wall and which from a little distance looks exactly like a wall of coursed construction. Were no part of the wall preserved, these anathyroses would give us the heights of its courses and the lengths of the blocks. At intervals the walls were strengthened by piers which keyed back into the rock of the hill or into the filling upon it. The bottom course of the wall projected into the room to form a bench. Numerous fragments of the architecture of the stoa were found built into late constructions on the site or lying in the debris that covered it. Among them are drums of columns, capitals, both Ionic and Doric, a couple of Doric epistyle-frieze blocks, and numerous cornice blocks. All those found in the west part of the building are from late repairs, being of inferior workmanship and depending upon the heavy coat of stucco for the precision of line the surviving Greek members show.

In the fill over the stoa there was an immense quantity of broken roof-tiles, mostly of excellent Roman types, and of disintegrated mortar and plaster, a great number of bronze coins, many terracotta lamps, and masses of broken stone. The numerous potsherds were mostly from water jars and cooking pots of no early date, but there were many recognizable classical fragments, and not a few prehistoric sherds, mostly in association with red earth, presumably cut from the hard-pan of the Temple Hill. The bottom of the fill up to about 1 m. above the floor seemed a natural accumulation, much of it debris from the building itself. Above this the



main body of the filling was clearly thrown in during one short period when the site was made a general dumping ground. Only very small fragments of inscriptions were found, and comparatively little in sculpture, but in the lowest stratum of the fill there were two late life-sized portrait heads of marble. One, completely preserved, represents a young man of large features and no beauty; of the other the face is completely lacking, but it is notable in that the hair, very sketchily represented by the sculptor, was painted yellow and gilded with gold leaf. What may prove to be a noteworthy discovery among the scanty sculptures is a fragment of an archaic relief in porous representing a horse in full front view. The material is of fine grain and was covered with a very thin stucco. The workmanship is admirable. Only the breast and the upper part of the forelegs are preserved, the fragment measuring 0.23 m. high, and 0.18 m. broad, and the height of the relief 0.15 m.; the background was painted red. The fragment acquires significance from the possibility—perhaps even the probability—that it is from a metope of the Temple of Apollo. The scale of the relief is suitable, and it is easier to imagine that an archaic Greek relief in soft stone survived down into the Middle Ages if it was part of the temple that still survives, rather than if it came from some other monument. The relief must have been in situ until no great length of time before its burial; it was found in a late cesspool on the south side of the hill. It is to be hoped that the further examination of the hill, to be undertaken as early as possible, may reveal other pieces of sculptures of the Temple if this fragment really is from one of the metopes. The subject of the relief would probably be a quadriga with a driver in the chariot, since the horse is not of the scale to occupy the whole height of the frieze if it were a metope.

The work on the Temple Hill and Stoa occupied an average of 33 men for 60 working days, during which time something over 4100 cu. m. of earth were removed.

As a branch of the work near the Temple of Apollo a spur was run from the track by which earth was taken to the dump from the Temple Hill to the region west of Glauke and here 18 men worked 45 days removing 2250 cu. m. of earth. The examination of the region is not yet complete, but the westernmost chamber of the fountain of Glauke was cleared completely—it had previously been traced but not uncovered. The whole area west and south of the fountain, examined at numerous points, was clearly an extensive quarry. The potsherds found among the chips of stone immediately above the quarried rock were of Greek and early Roman date; and the deepest walls are massive foundations of unmistakable Roman type, made of rough unshaped pieces of stone as it came from the quarry, and numerous large fragments from the Greek walls of the west reservoir of Glauke. It appears that, after quarrying, the area was filled with quarry chips and earth up to this level, of about 2 m. above the floor of the reservoir. The plan of the building that stood here has not yet been recovered. Its orientation, however, is the same as that of the west colonnade of the Roman precinct lying between Glauke and the northwest corner of the Agora. This group of buildings, or the part of it lying southwest of Glauke, seems to have been destroyed by fire. In the stratum of charcoal, ashes, and badly broken tiles which covered this area there were many small fragments of bronze, and with them was found a statuette of an armed warrior about 0.25 m. high, who, judging from the idealized Greek type of features, is probably to be identified as Ares, in full panoply; high crested helmet, cuirass with a Médusa head on the breast and pteryges in three rows about the thighs. The figure stood with the weight on the right leg, with the right upper arm extended and forearm raised, doubtless to hold a spear set upon the ground, the left forearm extended and the gaze turned in this direction. Both hands are missing, and although the left side of the figure was a good deal damaged by fire, it is being skillfully cleaned at the Na-

tional Museum in Athens and will be by no means unworthy of a place among the bronzes exhibited there.

The next clearly marked level above the Roman one mentioned is about one meter higher, and judging from the Frankish coins found above it, must date before the thirteenth century. With this level are to be associated a well, courtyard walls, house walls and a well-built cistern. Higher than these is a system of walls dating clearly after the Frankish period. In a still later wall appeared the only considerable piece of marble sculpture found in these excavations; it is the lower part of a draped female figure of about half life size, seated upon a rock, and belongs to the Roman period.

In the excavation south of the Museum the aim was to clear the area between the Museum and the north end of the Basilica west of the Lechaem Road, to learn whether the ancient buildings preserved there are such that they must remain on exhibition quite uncovered or may be in some manner incorporated in an extension of the Museum of which there is great need. In the short time at our disposal only the western portion of the area was investigated. Here, bounded on the south by a high supporting wall of the Basilica and on the west by a great mass of rock scarped vertically, is a very substantial Roman building with well-built rubble walls preserved to a height of from one to two meters. The rooms thus far seen are inner rooms approached through corridors or through other rooms. The original floors were of mosaic of simple design, but this has been largely replaced by marble paving-slabs—some being old inscriptions—or bricks or tiles. Upon the floor, besides the usual débris from fallen walls and ceilings, there were a long iron sword, several iron knives, a number of whole waterjars, a sort of brazier of terracotta, numerous lamps, and quantities of small coins. The whole building should be uncovered at the earliest opportunity.

About a week's time was given to cleaning from the Lechaem Road Shops and the Peribolos of Apollo the earth that had washed in upon them in 1919, when the excavations were last inundated, before the construction of the dikes that now protect them. We began, also, to remove the earth and late walls from over the paved Lechaem Road in the north part of the excavation precincts, and cleared away what had been left (in 1899 and 1901) of the late Byzantine ramp covering the steps and pavement at the head of the Road. We have thus recovered several complete inscriptions and a large number of marble architectural pieces belonging to buildings in the vicinity.

The work begun upon the Lechaem Road and north of the Basilica (which this year occupied an average of 25 men for 41 working days), should be brought to a conclusion at the opening of the next campaign, or, better, during the coming autumn if practicable. We ought as early as possible to make recommendation concerning the site available for the enlargement of the Museum; and the impressiveness of the excavations can in no way be more enhanced than by uncovering a considerable further extent of the paved Lechaem Road.

#### THE ARGIVE HERAEUM

Supplementary excavations were carried on at the Argive Heraeum in the spring of 1925.

The work in the field, which lasted from March 9 to May 9, was conducted by Mr. Blegen, whose preliminary report has already gone to the *American Journal of Archaeology* for publication, so that only a brief résumé need be given here. During the two months' campaign Mr. Blegen had the assistance of Miss Burr for three weeks and of Messrs. Robinson and Broneer for about a fortnight. Miss Cox served as architect for the second month and also assisted in overseeing the work.



Mrs. Blegen and Mrs. Hill spent about ten days at the close of the campaign clearing tombs.

The two specific objects desired by Dr. Hoppin were to explore the ground above the Old Temple and to the northwest towards the ravine, and to search for chamber tombs near those discovered by Dr. Waldstein.

Along the northwest side of the area above the Temple is a terrace, now only about 3.5 m. wide, which has been broken sharply away by wear and tear and by quarrying. Trenches showed the ruins of a prehistoric settlement with quantities of Late Helladic and Middle Helladic pottery in the surface layer, below which was a thick undisturbed Early Helladic layer containing much pottery and house walls built of small unworked stones laid in clay. These houses, whose upper structure was of crude brick or of wattle and daub, were small and very close together. Farther to the south and southwest were fragments of walls and potsherds of M. H. and L. H. wares.

Remains on the lower slopes of the same hill and traces of prehistoric dwellings which had been noted within the precinct of Hera during the excavations of the '90's show that the settlement was large and flourishing during the Bronze Age, although the continuous occupation of the famous site in historical times has destroyed the greater portion of the earlier town.

Thirty years ago the excavators had found two tombs, one on the west side of the ridge beyond the ravine to the northwest of the Heraeum, the other on the western slope of a ridge farther northwest across a second smaller ravine. These two ridges are really a tongue of land extending from Mt. Euboea and divided by a gully running lengthwise, the whole tongue being known as Yerogalaro. For convenience' sake they are here called the East and West Yerogalaro ridges.

Trial trenches discovered thirteen Mycenaean chamber tombs: one on the West ridge and twelve on the East. The East ridge also furnished seven M. H. graves, one E. H. "chamber tomb", and, very unexpectedly, remains of the Neolithic period. On the upper part of the Heraeum hill trial trenches yielded some neolithic and Mycenaean pottery and two Geometric bronzes but no tombs. On the slopes below the Heraeum to the south, pottery of all three Helladic periods, two M. H. graves, Geometric bronzes and pottery, and a small building, probably Roman, were found.

The discoveries are here described in chronological order:

On the East Yerogalaro ridge several circular areas, slightly hollowed in the rock, contained carbonized matter, ashes, black earth, bones, small stones and plentiful potsherds of thick handmade polished ware, either plain or with simple incised patterns along the rim. The most characteristic type has fantastic designs in red outlined in black, is closely related to the "three-color ware" of neolithic Thessaly and exactly like that from Gonia near Corinth. In all the areas the neolithic deposit was undisturbed and unmixed with other wares.

This is the first neolithic pottery discovered in Argolis and its evidence is very important, extending as it does the sphere of neolithic civilization in the Peloponnesus. So far no neolithic remains have been found at Tiryns, Mycenae or Argos, but the tradition of the antiquity of the venerable sanctuary of Hera is well supported by these discoveries.

#### *Early Helladic*

On the East Yerogalaro ridge a small E. H. rock-hewn chamber tomb without a dromos had collapsed and thrown a mass of earth and rock inside. Neolithic and E. H. sherds were here found together, and three badly crushed skulls were discovered in the tomb, which resembles E. H. ossuaries found in 1922 at Zygouries.

The small finds were meagre, consisting of a few bits of obsidian and three spherical stone beads.

On the same ridge nine M. H. shaft graves cut out of the soft rock were excavated. They were just large enough for the body, which was laid out at full length or more usually in a contracted position. Few offerings were found in the cists, only two of the graves—in one was a bronze dagger with ivory handle and a pair of bronze tweezers, in the other a small jug—contained anything except a few bones. The cists were covered with limestone slabs above which in the two undisturbed graves, sepulchral offerings of yellow Minyan cups and matt jugs had been deposited. No parallel example of M. H. interments has been previously published. The custom of placing sepulchral offerings above the cover of the grave would account for the scantiness of objects within the cists.

The thirteen L. H. tombs were of the Mycenaean type, with dromos, doorway and grave chamber hewn out of the rock. These tombs yielded the most valuable finds of the campaign. They were scattered over a fairly wide area on the East and West Yerogalaro ridges, apparently arranged in groups, perhaps because of the character of the rock, which varies from hard limestone or conglomerate to soft crumbly material, or perhaps because they had belonged to related families. The chambers are approximately circular, rectangular, or irregular and measure from 2.30 m. to 5.60 m. across. The dromoi are short and wide with broad opening at the top, or long with a narrow opening above, and all have tapering sides.

The chronological order of the tombs, which can be determined by the finds made in them, ranges from L. H. I to L. H. III, the majority being III. They served as family vaults in which several successive interments took place, the latest occupant being placed in the centre of the chamber, and the bones and possessions of his predecessor being put at one side or placed in a small cist. It was doubtless due to these successive burials that many objects of value were removed in antiquity by the heirs of the original occupant. There is no evidence of plundering in post-Mycenaean times.

In five tombs a black layer containing ashes, bones, charred wood and carbonized remains covered the floors, and the pottery showed the effects of intense heat. This burning was not for the purpose of cremation, but probably for fumigating the tomb when it was opened.

The largest tomb was adorned with a façade of stucco on which the door jambs and lintel were decorated with a row of connected spirals—vertical on the jambs, horizontal on the lintel—in blue-black, yellow, red and blue. Decorated façades are rare, only two having been found at Mycenae.

The objects from the tombs are now in the National Museum in Athens. Pottery was very abundant, about two hundred vases having been found, and though mostly in a fragmentary condition, few pieces were missing. It ranges from L. H. I to L. H. III, the handsomest example being an amphora with octopus designs belonging to the L. H. II naturalistic style. Bronze was well represented by spear heads, knives, arrow heads, daggers, a large basin and a long sword which, unfortunately, had been broken. The most striking objects discovered were two bronze daggers inlaid in gold, of the type familiar from the Shaft Graves at Mycenae. One has a row of three flying birds on each side of the blade, the other a single dolphin on each side. The skillful artist has used silvery gold for the birds and yellow gold for their eyes and collars. The hilts were fastened to the daggers by three rivets with gold heads, all of which have been preserved. Two gold necklaces—one of eleven beads in pendent lily shape, and sixteen of shieldlike shape, and one of twenty-seven smaller beads shaped like pomegranates—were found in the richest tomb. A delicate gold chain and a pair of gold ornaments



shaped like a Mycenaean shield and eight gold rivet-heads came from the adjoining tomb. The ivory objects, which were in a very damaged condition, included rosettes, buttons, inlay, a sword pommel, a comb, and ornaments of sea-shell form. From the earlier tombs were several cylindrical carnelian gems, and from the later tombs a few steatite lentoid gems of Late Mycenaean type. Carnelian was used for oval or round beads, but the most interesting ornament in this material was a pendant representing an elephant, a subject apparently unique in Mycenaean art. The lower part of the animal is broken away, but one of the three small holes along his back still contains a small pin or peg of gold. The usual glass paste beads, which were very plentiful, were generally in extremely poor condition, as were nearly all the amber beads. A well preserved Egyptian scarab of glass paste belongs to the early part of the New Kingdom and is useful for helping to date the tomb in which it was found.

In addition to the prehistoric remains, various objects of Hellenic date came to light. One grave of the Geometric period, near the Mycenaean tombs, contained a small bronze dish, fragments of another, bronze pins, and two small vases. A massive structure of the Geometric period in the ravine at the bottom of the slope to the northwest of the Old Temple may have been the substructure for an ancient bridge across the gully. A small deposit of bronzes close by included a griffin's head and a small figure of a bull with body covered with incised decoration of Geometric style, which had probably once belonged to large vessels. On the slope south of the Heraeum, Geometric bronzes were plentifully turned up in the trial trenches. These were wire, spits, pins, discs, a small human figure, and a row of birds seated on a bar. An iron dagger, small ornaments of ivory or bone, choice Geometric and proto-Corinthian pottery, as well as the bronze objects mentioned above, were probably discarded offerings from the Heraeum. A few small fragments of marble sculpture may have belonged to the Metopes of the Older Temple.

The results of the campaign have been most gratifying. They have shown that the site had been occupied from Neolithic times and that a settlement had existed on the hill throughout the Bronze Age, during the latter part of which the tombs on the adjacent slopes were constructed. Certain of the finds, such as the frescoed doorway, the gold necklaces and the inlaid dagger blades, are of outstanding importance, but the cumulative effect of the excavation as a whole has been the demonstration of the great antiquity of the famous sanctuary, thus confirming the belief of the generous scholar whom fate deprived of the opportunity of excavating the site in person.

In reviewing the year it is not possible to forget the unprecedented calamities that have befallen. But they cannot be weighed and must not be counted in appraising the year's work. In other respects the year may be considered very satisfactory as concerns both the academic work of the School and the season of excavation; and personal relations in our community have been, as is indeed the custom, most friendly and cordial. I wish here in closing this report to express appreciation and gratitude to all both within and without the School who have helped to make the year a successful one.

B. H. HILL,  
*Director.*

# AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

## TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925

### TRIAL BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1925

#### CREDIT

Permanent Fund.....	\$81,287.28
New Endowment Fund.....	279,535.00
Auxiliary Fund.....	41,110.97
John White Field Fund.....	3,179.03
John Hay Library Fund.....	1,000.00
Albert Harkness Fund of Brown University.....	9,664.09
Robert Jordan Fund for Excavation.....	2,375.76
Theodore Woolsey Heermance Memorial Fund.....	1,625.00
Harvard University Endowment Fund.....	5,600.30
University of California Endowment Fund.....	4,702.24
University of Cincinnati Endowment Fund.....	5,000.00
Henry M. Baird Fund of New York University.....	5,250.00
New York University Fund.....	1,000.00
Adelbert College of Western Reserve University Endowment Fund.....	7,646.00
Huybers Memorial Fund.....	714.53
Cyril G. Hopkins Memorial Fund.....	703.12
James Rignall Wheeler Fund.....	5,423.88
Thomas Day Seymour Fund.....	11,593.86
John Williams White Fund.....	7,613.64
Red Cross Commissioners' Excavation Fund.....	2,544.73
Woman's Building Fund.....	181.74
Carnegie Corporation Fund.....	25,000.00
Excavations—Sears Fund (endowment).....	5,590.00
Excavations—Argive Heraeum.....	2,771.25
Excavations—Morgan Fund.....	6,058.36
Excavations at Corinth.....	500.00
Excavations—University of Cincinnati at Nemea.....	2,600.00
Joannes Gennadius Fund for Byzantine Studies.....	1,000.00
Unexpended gift from Prof. Jane Gray Carter.....	100.00
Publication and research.....	8,166.42
Repairs, gates, shelving, etc.....	585.35
Income.....	15,427.56
Profit and loss (from sales of securities).....	2,947.92
	<u>\$548,498.03</u>

#### DEBIT

Property in Athens.....	\$1.00
Securities.....	529,036.83
Cash.....	19,460.20
	<u>\$548,498.03</u>

### INCOME ACCOUNT—1924—1925

#### RECEIPTS

Income balance on hand July 1, 1924.....	\$8,662.19
Income from colleges.....	8,100.00
Income from securities.....	32,525.91
From interest on bank balances.....	189.29
From rental of rooms at Athens.....	710.00
From Archaeological Institute of America Fellowship.....	1,000.00
	<u>\$51,187.39</u>



# PAYMENTS

## Appropriations charged directly to Income

### Account:

Salary of Director.....	\$3,500.00
Salary of Assistant Director.....	3,000.00
Traveling expenses of Annual Professor.....	1,000.00
Salary of Professor of Architecture.....	2,500.00
School Travel in Greece.....	450.00
School Fellowship.....	1,000.00
Fellowship in Architecture.....	1,200.00
Allowance to General Editor of Corinth	
Excavations.....	1,500.00
Running expense at Athens.....	3,100.00
Library.....	700.00
Repairs, gates, shelving, etc.....	2,000.00
Teachers' Annuity and Insurance	
Association.....	916.96
Publication and research.....	2,000.00
Committee expenses.....	1,264.15

### Other payments and charges:

Archaeological Institute of America	
Fellowship.....	1,000.00
Supplies purchased in America for repairs to existing buildings in Athens.....	723.56
Furnishings for Gennadeion houses.....	3,900.00
Gennadeion Garage.....	800.00
Gennadeion Library expense.....	2,291.32
Salary of Accountant.....	900.00
Salary of Treasurer's Secretary.....	100.00
Audit of books.....	200.00
Rent of safe deposit boxes.....	60.00
Subscriptions to Art and Archaeology.....	36.00
Sundry expenses.....	23.48

### Interest allowed by Treasurer on following accounts:

John White Field Fund.....	136.90
Robert Jordan Fund for Excavations.....	102.31
Red Cross Commissioners' Excavation Fund.....	109.58
Excavations—Sears Fund.....	240.00
John Williams White Fund.....	292.25
Thomas Day Seymour Fund.....	489.63
James Rignall Wheeler Fund.....	223.69

35,759.83

Balance of Income on hand, June 30, 1925.....

\$15,427.56

## PAYMENTS CHARGED AGAINST CREDIT BALANCES OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS

### Publication and research:

Heliotype Company.....	\$1,350.00
Prof. H. W. Fowler.....	59.39
	\$1,409.39
Excavations, Morgan Fund.....	6,000.00
Excavations, Pratt Fund.....	1,000.00
Excavations at Corinth.....	6,500.00
Excavations at Hymettus.....	100.00
Excavations—Argive Heraeum.....	2,000.00
Gift from Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears for Ford automobile.....	600.00
Auxiliary Fund—transfers to special funds.....	1,236.00

We have audited the accounts of the Treasurer of the Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have satisfied ourselves that all income due from the various sources was received and that all expenditures were properly made, have verified the cash and securities, and we hereby certify that, in our opinion, the accompanying statements correctly set forth the financial condition of the School as at June 30, 1925, and the results of its operations for the year ended at that date.

SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & COMPANY,  
Certified Public Accountants.

## GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER FROM JULY 1, 1924, TO JUNE 30, 1925

### FOR ENDOWMENT

#### New Endowment Fund (paid on pledges):

Mrs. C. Lincoln Furbush.....	\$100.00
Cyrus H. McCormick.....	2,000.00
Alice Walker Kosmopoulos.....	1,020.00
Charles Peabody.....	50.00
Ludlow S. Bull.....	50.00
Caroline M. Galt.....	25.00
C. W. E. Miller.....	20.00

#### Auxiliary Fund:

Russell Gray.....	100.00
George E. Howes, Treasurer.....	2,000.00
George E. Howes, Treasurer.....	2,000.00
George E. Howes, Treasurer.....	974.80

#### John Williams White Fund:

Stephen B. Luce.....	200.00
Eldon MacLeod.....	50.00
Ernest Brown.....	5.00
Ralph Morris.....	3.00
Mrs. Emile F. Williams (on pledge).....	90.00
G. C. Fiske (on pledge).....	20.00
Frank Brewster.....	100.00
Arthur Drinkwater.....	1.00
George C. Hurst.....	10.00
James Jackson.....	10.00
James M. Morton.....	25.00
John Noble.....	10.00
Harry K. Messenger.....	2.50
George H. Chase (interest).....	9.71
Transferred from Auxiliary Fund.....	409.00

#### Thomas Day Seymour Fund:

Mrs. John Angel.....	250.00
Mrs. George C. St. John.....	250.00
Thomas Hooker, Jr.....	10.00
Henry S. Huntington.....	2.00
Transferred from Auxiliary Fund.....	58.00

#### James Rignall Wheeler Fund:

E. D. Perry (on pledge).....	50.89
F. M. Corse (on pledge).....	300.00
W. T. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster.....	100.00
William W. Lawrence.....	50.00
Transferred from Auxiliary Fund.....	21.00

#### Joannes Gennadius Fund for Byzantine Studies:

John S. Newbold.....	1,000.00
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FOR CURRENT EXPENDITURE

<i>Excavations at Corinth:</i>	
J. P. Morgan .....	\$5,000.00
Mrs. J. P. Morgan .....	1,000.00
T. Leslie Shear .....	5,000.00
T. Leslie Shear (house at Corinth) .....	1,500.00
Henry J. Patten .....	500.00
<i>Excavations at Nemea (Cincinnati):</i>	
Through W. T. Semple .....	600.00
Through W. T. Semple .....	400.00
Through W. T. Semple .....	2,000.00
<i>Excavations at the Argive Heraeum:</i>	
Joseph Clark Hoppin .....	4,771.25
<i>For Purchase of an automobile:</i>	
Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears .....	600.00
<i>For the Fellowship of the Institute:</i>	
Archaeological Institute of America .....	1,000.00
<i>Undesignated:</i>	
Jane Gray Carter .....	100.00