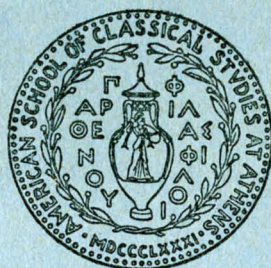


AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS



SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

1941 • 1942



German Trucks and Military Equipment Drawn Up on the Acropolis

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

FOUNDED 1881

Incorporated under the Laws of Massachusetts, 1886



SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

1941-1942

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BE IT KNOWN THAT WHEREAS James R. Lowell, T. D. Woolsey, Charles Eliot Norton, William M. Sloane, B. L. Gildersleeve, William W. Goodwin, Henry Drisler, Frederic J. de Peyster, John Williams White, Henry G. Marquand and Martin Brimmer, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS,

for the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of a school of classical studies at Athens, in Greece, for American students, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HENRY B. PIERCE, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that said J. R. Lowell, T. D. Woolsey, C. E. Norton, W. M. Sloane, B. L. Gildersleeve, W. W. Goodwin, H. Drisler, F. J. de Peyster, J. W. White, H. G. Marquand and M. Brimmer, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

with the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

WITNESS my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed this twenty-third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(Seal)

(Signed) Henry B. Pierce.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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AGORA FELLOWS

Miss Margaret Thompson	Eugene Vanderpool
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Herbert Lloyd Cain	Thomas Day Seymour Fellow (Appointed for 1940-1941)
W. Kendrick Pritchett	Edward Capps Fellow (Appointed for 1940-1941)

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1941-1942

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1941-1942

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ADDRESS OF THOMAS W. LAMONT

Vice-President of the Board of Trustees

At a Dinner Given to George II, King of the Hellenes,
By American Educational Institutions of the Near East*

This audience tonight, Your Majesty, is thoroughly representative of the intense interest which, as our chairman, Mr. Cleveland Dodge, has so well pointed out, these American-sponsored institutions have in Greece. That interest is both practical and sentimental. It applies, if you please, to Greece as a nation, historically and politically, and to its present problems and future opportunities.

Now I am taking the liberty of reading, even in the presence of His Majesty, a letter that bears somewhat upon the years of his youth in Athens. Here is what former Senator George H. Moses from New Hampshire, (an old school friend of mine), who was our Minister to Greece from 1909 to 1912, wrote me recently in regard to this welcome guest of ours tonight:

During my residence in Athens, I often declared that the Greek Royal family were the best looking and best behaved of any family group to be found anywhere—and young George fully affirmed this description. He was, as Spartacus said of himself, "a winsome lad," and his intelligence and personal charm were readily manifest.

In the interval between my leaving the foreign service and my last meeting with King George, he had undergone the trials of the first exile of his family and had witnessed the political juggling which went on in Greece in connection with the crown; and when I last met him, he had restored legitimacy to the throne. Now I am sure he is meeting the difficulties of his present lot with the same fortitude which he has shown in every situation that has confronted him. I have always thought him to embody the finest principles which should actuate a chief of state; and I hope that in this, his first visit to the United States, he will receive from our people the greetings which are due to the chief representative of a brave race who have survived four centuries of oppression and who will emerge from the present crisis as indomitable as ever.

AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS AT ATHENS

I myself have been a trustee for many years of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded sixty years ago by that great leader in the fine arts, Charles Eliot Norton, and by Professor John W. White, both of Harvard. In my visit to the School in 1931, I was immensely impressed with its position and with the scope of its work. We were fortunate enough to secure the cooperation of our generous and public-spirited fellow citizen, John D. Rockefeller, who made most substantial gifts to

*American Friends of Greece; American School of Classical Studies at Athens; American Women's Hospital; Anatolia College; Athens College; Near East Foundation; Pierce College; Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute; Y. M. C. A.

enable us to carry on important excavations in the ancient Athenian Agora and in Old Corinth. The work at Old Corinth was already well under way when I was there and to me its active operations were of intense interest. Work upon the Agora was just starting, but in later years we have had a chance to see the important results of the excavations, valuable to both history and archaeology.

In Athens I was taken to that ancient pulpit-like structure where, as it tells in The Acts of the Apostles: "Paul stood in the midst of Mars' hill and said, 'Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.'" Paul, you remember, had previously conversed with certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics, and there is a little side remark by the editors of The Acts to the following effect: "For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing." That of course was a great tribute to the intellectual curiosity of the Athenians!

It was under the leadership of the late, beloved Dr. John H. Finley of *The New York Times* that some of us many years ago formed a group for the partial restoration of the Parthenon, and, Your Majesty, I am glad to hear that, although some of us had reservations as to whether any restoration whatsoever would be acceptable, nevertheless, it has proved to be so.

THE KING AND HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS

In his first meeting with the press at Washington on June twelfth, the King of the Hellenes spoke these brave words: "Greek soldiers are in the field. Greek sailors are on the seas. Greek aviators are in the air. They are that same valiant people who fought through six full months, crucial months of delay for the Axis, until organized resistance on our shores was temporarily overcome. They remain a people determined to persevere in ever growing strength until Greek soil has been cleansed of the enemy, to the last man, and the world is free for nations such as ours to live in peace."

The King was not like Pericles pronouncing a funeral oration over the Athenian dead, but his words were a modern echo of Pericles when that great orator declared: "We choose to die resisting, rather than to live submitting." I might recall too this brief colloquy from Aeschylus, with Athens being attacked by the foe: "What say'st? The City? Is it still unsacked?" "Yes" (is the answer) "in its living *men* its bulwark stands secure."

NOT GREECE'S FIRST FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

I do not have to remind you that the present is not the only time that Greece has fought for her liberty. No, we are not living today in the first age of the despots. Ancient Persia was a great autocracy and as against her was Greece, standing then for liberty, cultivating a philosophy that was lofty and inspiring. The liberty for which the Greeks have been fighting and giving up their lives comes down through the ages. It had immense stimulus when the Greeks finally repulsed the Persians. Do you remember that mighty victory? The setting was of the same wine-dark seas that

lapped the ancient shores of Troy. Across them and down the west coast of the Aegean Sea sailed those hundreds of triremes with the restless host that gathered at Xerxes' command. Finally, engaging a dauntless Athenian naval force, they found resting place under the waters of the Bay of Salamis. Is it too much to say that that defeat of Xerxes, the Hitler of that ancient day, the defeat of Persia, had more influence upon the outside world than the Elizabethan defeat of the Spanish Armada?

A WONDERFUL INHERITANCE FOR US

Can we ever forget that, Mr. Hitler's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, we Western peoples through our philosophies, religion, law, poetry, are the direct descendants of the Hellenic civilizations of the Mediterranean? Five hundred years before Christ the old world and the old civilizations had crumbled. But in a little town in Attica a strange new power was at work. Something had awakened in the minds and spirits of the men there which was so to influence the world that, during all the slow centuries to follow, the shattering changes they brought would be powerless to wear away that deep impress. Athens had entered upon her brief and magnificent flowering of genius which moulded the minds and hearts of men and left its profound effect upon our very lives today.

Greece was up to that time the only state where art and political philosophy developed and flourished together. Over these few hundreds of years Greece was outstanding—the light of her intelligence and of her quest for beauty becoming the torch for the whole world. What was then produced of art and of thought has never been surpassed and very rarely equalled. The stamp of it is upon all the art and all the thought of the Western World.

Only in his latest lines just reaching this country, the Poet Laureate of England, that poet who only last week lost his only son "killed in action far from home in recent fighting," says:

All lands are splendid, if *men* hold them dear.
Greece was but mountains, marshes and a mere
But every Art and Science lightening the Earth
Quickened in Greece and came to glorious birth,
And spread across the world to every land.

IDEAS THAT CAME FROM ANCIENT GREECE

It is worth while for us to pause and ponder even a moment on these specific points where Greece gave us our background: First of all, our idea of political liberty; our language, Greek roots all through it; our Mathematics (Euclid); our Medical Profession (the Oath of Hippocrates); our Art, our Sculpture and our Architecture; our Drama—its form and substance in both tragedy and comedy—Aeschylus, Euripides, Aristophanes; our History—Thucydides and Herodotus; our Oratory—Pericles and Demosthenes; the epics of Homer, the odes of Pindar—landmarks in poetry for all time.

And most important of all, next to political liberty, our philosophy. Someone has said that no book except the Bible has had so much influence upon us as Plato's *Republic*. "That book," said the Yankee farmer to Emerson, who had lent him it, "has a great number of my ideas." And are not these words of Plato's the final expression of faith? "Think this certain, that to a good man no evil can befall, either in life or in death."

OUR DEBT TO THE HELLENIC CIVILIZATION

You will think I am attempting to make a speech. No, I am only asking you to consider what a world we should have today had it not been for this great Hellenic civilization. I am reminding you of our debt to it. That was a time when the world was in its youth and had youth's vigor, not perhaps the cynicism of the last twenty years in our modern world; but the youth of hope and of confidence. The very names of those great Athenians tell the story of their vigor and thought of expression.

And what a glory and delight has Greece been to the great poets of the modern world! Lord Byron's "The Isles of Greece"—

The isles of Greece! The isles of Greece
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose and Phoebus sprung!

And Shelley's "Hellas" which begins—

The World's Great Age begins anew,
The Golden years return—

It was Rupert Brooke, that genius among the younger poets of World War I, who went out to Greece to die, and in the eastern Aegean one can see rising misty from the violet sea the Isle of Scyros where he lies buried beneath the asphodels.

And only April a year ago, was it, when Lord Rennell, for so many years British Ambassador at Rome and himself a great Greek scholar, wrote these pregnant lines:

Esteeming Beauty more than wealth
And wisdom more than power,
Greece stood as pattern to the world
And lived her golden hour.
Today, while other nations pause
To balance gain and loss,
Unfaltering Greece unfurls her flag
Beside St. George's Cross.

Amidst war and disaster the Greeks have always looked forward to a better world. In the Peloponnesian Wars, with Athens falling into ruins and Sparta bleeding to death, the Athenian philosophers and writers were yet dreaming of a better order, of a permanent peace, "A city," as Aristophanes styled it, "where rich and poor, man and woman, Athenian and Spartan, are all equal and free; where there are no false accusers, and where men"—or at least the souls of men—"have wings."

The cry for liberty which has before this made Greece a free and independent nation is the cry which today rallies and unites the civilized nations of mankind. Even with a great mass of the population facing extinction through starvation it is clear that the Greek people will starve, but they *will* not collaborate with their temporary conquerors. Yes, unconquerable Greece fights again for independence. She has fought for it before and has won it. Pray God that with our pledged help it may at long last be granted to her and never again be denied.

THE VICTORY OF PEACE MUST BE WON

And finally, Your Majesty, though for thousands of your brave fallen, victory may be only a far-away dawn and a distant bugle blowing; finally, I say, the day will break and the cannon will cease firing. Then must America with all her imagination and strength and resolution take up the problems that must be solved to bring us the Victory of Peace. That Victory of Peace will not be an easy one. We Americans, like all the other nations of the world great and small, will have to pay our price to attain that precious possession. It may be no small price. It may require the sacrifice of many cherished prejudices and long-held ideas. But the poet is right when he says:

Then, peace will be but ruin, unless Thought
Of how the peace was purchased be in mind,
Of how, to buy it, men are lying blind
Under the sea in ruined wreckage caught;
Thinking of them, and those who rode the air,
Peace may be filled with beauty everywhere.
If, with each purchased breath, we vow to give
To Earth the joy they never lived to live.

Colony Club
New York, New York
June 22, 1942

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE* 1941-1942

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

On the fifth of April the School lost two officers who have long been connected with its activities: Ernest B. Dane of Boston, Massachusetts, Trustee of the School since 1930, and Paul Garland, for many years the Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Dane's activities were concerned largely with the finances of the School. He had served as a member of the Finance Committee continuously since his election to the Board. He was a man of great wealth and many interests. He gave generously to the Boston Symphony Orchestra and other philanthropic projects in his city. Mr. Garland had been in ill health for many years and his death was not unexpected. The excellent order in which the accounts of the School have been kept was largely due to his meticulous care.

It is a pleasure to report that Mr. Lincoln C. MacVeagh, for ten years Minister to Greece and now Minister to Iceland,** has accepted a position on the Board of Trustees. During his residence in Greece he was constantly in touch with the activities of the School. His thorough knowledge of many of the details of the management and his sympathetic interest will make him an unusually helpful member of the Board.

During the year the School has received a bequest of \$10,000 from the estate of Mrs. Horatio M. Reynolds. Her husband, Professor Reynolds of Yale, was a member of this Committee from 1901 to 1930 and its Secretary from 1901 to 1920. This bequest is to be part of the Horatio M. Reynolds Library Fund, the income from which will be used to purchase books for the School Library. This Fund, to which Mrs. Reynolds had annually contributed generously, has already reached the sum of \$5,546.97 (to June 30, 1941) and was increased by the increment of interest and gifts during the current year. It is hoped that this Fund may soon reach the capital sum of \$20,000. The undesignated collections from the Auxiliary Fund will then be used, if the present plan is continued, to build up the other Library funds: the Stroock Fund, the Hay Fund and the Heermance Memorial Fund. If these funds can be built up to a principal amount of \$10,000 each, we shall then have \$50,000, the income of which should be nearly sufficient to meet the needs of our growing Library. The books bought with the Gennadius Library Fund will, of course, be placed in that collection.

The work of the American School Committee for Aid to Greece, Inc., has been the most conspicuous activity of the School in America during the last year. It is not

*It seems desirable that this shall be a fairly complete record of what happened at the School during this terrible year. Accordingly, much has been included in this report that was not read at the May meeting.

**Mr. MacVeagh became Minister to the Union of South Africa May 15, 1942.

necessary to enlarge upon it here, because the Secretary-Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Shear, will later give a detailed report. It is sufficient to say that we can all be very proud of the work of this Committee, initiated by Professor Capps and Professor Shear.

Three fellowships have been granted this year. The John Williams White Fellowship in archaeology has been occupied by Mr. John Young, who has been doing graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University. Miss Louise A. Dickey of Bryn Mawr College has held the Archaeological Institute Fellowship. During the present year she has been working in The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Mr. Heinrich Immerwahr, the German Refugee Fellow, is completing his work for the doctorate at Yale.

Director Parsons has returned to this country. He has been working in the library at Berkeley and at the Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Oscar Broneer, Professor of Archaeology, has been continuing his work in the Institute for Advanced Study, and Mr. Shirley Weber, Librarian of the Gennadeion, has been residing in Princeton. He completed during the year his edition of *Schliemann's Diary of His First Visit to America*.

It is with regret that the Chairman has to report that seven of the institutions co-operating in the support of the School have withdrawn. This is particularly to be regretted in the case of Wesleyan University, which was one of the founding colleges. For sixty years (1882-1941) Wesleyan has helped to support the School. In two cases—and this is the most discouraging feature of the situation—the colleges were advised to discontinue payment by the members of the Committee who represent these colleges. The reasons given for withdrawal are: necessity for economy (a legitimate reason); that the School is inactive and does not need the money (a quite erroneous assumption); and a desire to use the money for Greek relief (an impossibility, as proved by the fact that our Committee for Aid to Greece has \$2,700 which it is unable to spend for that purpose). The Chairman has called these facts to the attention of eight other institutions which questioned the payment of their contributions, with satisfactory results. Of the forty-eight supporting institutions, ten have funded their contributions by depositing with our treasurer \$5,000 or more. Twenty-five have paid, six are being billed this month and seven have withdrawn. In the midst of this gloom it is especially pleasant to welcome a new member to the list of supporting institutions: Bradford Junior College.

I am appointing Mr. Clyde Pharr of Vanderbilt University, Mr. Ernest Highbarger of Northwestern University, and Mr. C. S. Hartman directors of the Auxiliary Fund. The Auxiliary Fund Association was organized in 1916, like so many other blessings of the School, by Professor Capps. When one considers that most of the contributors have been members of our profession and that the individual contributions have been small amounts, the aggregate result of this effort is impressive. The smallest yearly total was \$1,400 in 1919; the largest, \$10,700 in 1921, when Professor Shear was Chairman of the Board. The total amount of the Fund at the close of last year was over \$100,000. None of this is used for current expenses.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Athens Guarded by a German and a Greek Soldier

An endowment fund of \$58,000 has been established and the rest has been used to build up the Fellowships and Library Funds. It is greatly to be regretted that all members of the Managing Committee are not contributors to the Fund. An opportunity for repentance, however, will be offered without delay.

We shall later have a report from the Alumni Association. Here the Chairman merely wishes to express the appreciation of the Executive Committee to the Association for its carefully tabulated questionnaire submitted to the alumni of the School on the propriety of continuing the Fellowships during the war. The results of the investigation were very helpful to the Executive Committee.

Since the war has made archaeological work in Greece impossible, it has behooved the School to take advantage of this lull to publish the results of our former excavations. In this, under the able chairmanship of Professor Meritt, I feel that we have made unusual progress. The report of the Committee on Publications will justify this statement.

The Chairman's activities during the year have been confined to preparation for printing the reports of the School from 1928 to 1938, and to efforts to repatriate our personnel from Athens.

In 1928 The Archaeological Institute of America ceased to print the Alumni Reports of the School in its bulletin. No reports were printed thereafter until the year 1939-1940. It seemed advisable to collect the records of these eleven years and publish them in the form of abbreviated Annual Reports; four of these reports have already been printed and sent to the members of the Committee; the other seven are now in press. This task was undertaken with no thought that it would be a reflection on the management of the School, but simply from a desire to have accessible accurate historical records of what the School did during those eleven busy years. As I read the Secretary's records of those annual meetings, I am filled with a new admiration for the ability and the activity of our Chairman, Professor Capps. It was during those eleven years that, through his tireless energy and by his great foresight, the School was developed from a comparatively small undertaking to a great and complex institution. Those were the days when a great man did great things. It is a privilege for his successor to make available a chronicle of these events.

The remainder of this report I am devoting to a record of what has happened in Athens during this year. It seems to me that this might well be expanded somewhat, because it will later be of historical interest to know how the School passed through the years of the war.

At the conclusion of our last school year there were in Athens the Director of the School, Mr. Stevens, who was succeeded on the first of July by Director Parsons; Mr. Weber, Librarian of the Gennadeion; and Mr. Vanderpool, Agora Fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons' mother were living in the School Building. Mr. and Mrs. Weber were living in the Gennadeion East House. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool, with their four children, were living in Maroussi, a suburb of Athens, near Kephissia. Mr. Rodney S. Young was in residence, though not at the

time officially connected with the School. The only students were Mr. John Young, John Williams White Fellow, and Mrs. Young.

Just before the war between Italy and Greece began Mr. and Mrs. John Young left by way of Istanbul and the Persian Gulf, reaching New York after a long voyage in a Norwegian ship around the Cape of Good Hope with a captain who did not relish their presence. Mr. Rodney S. Young, as we all know, drove the ambulance that the School presented to the Greek Red Cross. He was seriously wounded, but recovered and returned to New York on August ninth. Meanwhile the Greek Government had been driven from Athens and Mr. MacVeagh had been ordered home. Not long before he left Greece he moved the Chancellery of our Government and the Legation to the School buildings. This made them the property of the United States Government and was of inestimable help in protecting the buildings and their contents. Mr. MacVeagh reached New York on July 21, 1941.

After the Germans entered Athens it became increasingly difficult to communicate with the members of the School. They were urged, however, by cables, forwarded through our Department of State and through the German Government, to return to America. At my request, Treasurer Weld cabled \$5,000 to Athens to assist our people in returning. Through the courtesy of one of the members of our Legation this money was cashed at the then very high rate of 300 drachmae to the dollar. None of this money could be brought from Athens by our returning personnel and it has been used to defray School expenses until the present time. Director Parsons with his family, and Mr. and Mrs. Weber, decided to return to this country. Mr. Stevens reluctantly decided to remain in Athens. His wife is a Greek, in frail health, and she felt that she could be of service to her sister, who was at that time ill with pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool hesitated to make the long journey. Among other reasons was the difficulty of transporting their four young children. They would also have had to abandon to the mercies of the German Government their British nurse, who had remained with them when the British left Athens. They were rendering a most valuable service by supplying a crèche, where some sixty children were fed.

Mr. Weber and Mr. Parsons, with their families, reached Rome by plane. We had deposited \$3,000 with our Government in Rome so that there were ample funds for them to continue their journey by plane to Lisbon, where tickets had been procured on the American Export Line. They reached New York August twenty-fifth.

An exchange of diplomats is now (May ninth) being effected between the Axis powers and our Government. I requested the State Department to use its influence to persuade the Axis governments to allow Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool and their family to be included in the exchange. A guarantee of School funds was offered to meet the necessary expenses. Rather to my surprise the request was granted and, much to my disappointment, both Mr. Stevens and Mr. Vanderpool declined this—I fear the last—chance of repatriation.

Our property at Corinth has suffered somewhat from depredations. Before our entry into the war December eighth, the Germans had purchased the light railway

used in the excavations. Mr. Adossides was faced with the alternative of selling the railroad and cars to the Germans or seeing them confiscated. He chose the former and realized 2,073,470 drachmae from the sale of the property after paying local expenses and 25,000 drachmae "for services rendered" to a person who, he remarks cryptically in the Periclean tradition, "helped me to collect the value of the railway."

For a time Mr. B. H. Hill, who was living in the Annex to the Oakley House at Corinth, was able to protect the Sacred Spring by simply putting up a notice: *Eintritt Verboten*. Later, however, the Germans acquired imagination enough to break a window in the museum and did some slight damage. A party of soldiers also broke into Professor Shear's house at Corinth and rifled it. It should be said, however, that these soldiers were acting entirely on their own misguided initiative, that they were reprovved severely by their officers and that some of the property was restored. After our entry into the war Mr. Hill was evicted from the Annex. He was held in custody for over three weeks but later released. The Annex has been closed and sealed. Oakley House itself is under the protection of Mr. Hill's servant who has so far (February sixth) kept it from being looted. Mr. Hill's house in Athens has been occupied by German officers. Residence quarters, however, have been left for Mr. Hill and he has reported that the German officers are agreeable companions. In the course of the depredations at Corinth Mr. Hill has lost about fifty pages of his notes on Peirene. It is feared that this loss may somewhat delay the completion of his manuscript on this famous spring.

In Athens the Gennadeion proper was sealed October fifteenth. The books from the School Library were not transferred thither but have been left in the old School building. The two houses connected with the Gennadeion were occupied by members of our Legation until we entered the war. They are now occupied by two members of the Swiss Legation. This should give them as adequate protection as can be obtained under the present conditions.

Loring Hall contains all the property of the American Legation and a considerable amount of Mr. MacVeagh's personal effects. It has been sealed also. A committee of the International Red Cross—doctors and nurses—have reached Athens with about five tons of medicine for the hospitals and the poor. So many of the public buildings and hotels have been commandeered by the forces of occupation that it was difficult for the committee to find accommodations. They were very glad to accept the hospitality of the School and are housed in the west wing of Loring Hall. After their departure Mr. Adossides hopes that some member of the Swiss Legation may take over their quarters.

It has been found necessary to add to the force of guards at the Agora. The price of fuel has become so high that the board fence around the excavations is, if not worth its weight in gold, at least worth its weight in paper drachmae. The guards have tried to protect it. They have vainly appealed to the police, who are indifferent and cannot be blamed for being so. It has accordingly become necessary to tear down a large part of the fence and to protect the excavations by piling pieces of marble from the excavations along the edge.

The property of the British School has been placed in our keeping. It was feared that this might be seized by the Germans. One or two efforts were made to do so, but Mr. Stevens has been able so far to prevent it. It is hoped that after the close of the war the British School may reimburse us for the considerable extra expense to which we have been put for extra guard service.

The United States Government is defraying part of the expense of guarding its property in Loring Hall.

The excavation at Samothrace conducted by Professor Lehmann-Hartleben and sponsored by the School, is in the hands of the Bulgarians. Professor Lehmann-Hartleben takes a profoundly dismal view of the situation. He has been reassured, to a certain extent, by a *note verbale* from the Bulgarian Ministry to our State Department to the effect that the Director of the Sofia Archaeological Museum has requested the Mayor of Samothrace to "take good care to preserve all movable and immovable antiquities." He is, however, disheartened by the fact that nothing has been said about the property of the excavators—which he expects never to see again—and especially by the fact that the former phylax, Komnenos Angeleides, has been reappointed under the barbarous appellation of Komenos Angeloff.

Mr. Adossides, our consultant, is in charge of the School. He is living near Psychiko and because of the utter lack of transportation he is forced to give most of his instructions by telephone. He has sent me a most careful statement of the financial situation and of the activities of the School.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, at Director Parsons' request, have continued to live in the School building. From December twelfth to January sixteenth, about five weeks, Mr. Stevens was completely isolated and was not allowed to leave the premises. He reports that never in his life has he had such an uninterrupted opportunity for work. He is engaged upon making a large model of the Acropolis in the fourth century, B. C. About eighty drawings to scale were necessary for this, and these he has completed during the hiatus. He is now (February third) free to go anywhere in Athens. He has also completed an illustrated article on the statue of Athena Promachus. He is working on a number of other articles on the architecture of the Acropolis and is assembling the inscriptions that have been collected in the School grounds with the idea of having them walled up around a stele in the grounds of Loring Hall. He is also selling (I hope not personally) sets of postal cards made from his drawings of the Acropolis. The proceeds go to the Acropolis guards and the crèches in Athens. The cards are bought by the Germans and Italians. All this seems very unreal now.

Travlos, the architect of School excavations, is working on the Sacred Way at Corinth, on the Byzantine material in the Agora, the Propylaea in mediaeval times, and a plan of ancient Athens.

Mr. Vanderpool is now working regularly at the Agora, whither he proceeds by bicycle. He reports that his article on the upper fill of the Shaft is nearly completed. Mrs. Vanderpool is still maintaining her soup-kitchen, where about two hundred children are being served. Miss Demetracopoulou transferred material from

the Gennadeion, before that building was sealed, to the School Library and is working there.

The financial situation is chaotic. On October twelfth Mr. Adossides reported that the cash at his disposal, 4,098,953.90 drachmae, would last until January, 1943. On February third he reported that this sum would be exhausted in May. The reason for this discrepancy is simple enough—the constantly falling value of the drachma. Mr. Adossides was compelled in the circumstances either to advance wages or to let our workmen starve. He chose the former alternative. He also provided seeds and fertilizer to enable our workmen to plant vegetable gardens in the School grounds. He speaks with unconscious eloquence of "those people who, for all their hunger, try to do their duty with patience and dignity."

This is what happened: on July first all salaries less than 20,000 drachmae were advanced by law ten per cent. On October first our wages were insufficient to support life. A bonus of 1,000 drachmae each was issued to all workmen. Part of our drachma reserve came from the exchange of dollars at 150 drachmae per dollar, part from the sale of dollars at 300 drachmae per dollar. Shortly after October first, Mr. Adossides began paying at the rate of 300 drachmae to the dollar, though the funds secured at the less advantageous rate were still not exhausted. This had the effect of doubling the wages. On November first all employers were ordered to pay monthly salaries every twenty days—an advance of fifty per cent. On February first they were ordered to pay monthly salaries every two weeks—an advance of one hundred per cent. Consequently, a guard in July received 3,000 drachmae a month; in October, 6,000; in November, 9,000; in February, 12,000. Twelve thousand drachmae a month is about 400 drachmae a day. Four hundred drachmae is the price of one cooked meal of cabbage, without olive oil or butter, for five people.

With expenses mounting at this rate and the end yet far off, I need not emphasize the need for the utmost economy possible.

A letter from Mr. Adossides gives such a vivid picture of conditions at the School that I am incorporating large extracts from it in this report. It is a historical document:

School Buildings. As soon as war was declared between America and Japan, the Swiss Legation at Athens undertook the protection of American and British interests in Greece. Our first contact with the members of the Swiss Legation was on December twelfth. The *chargé d'affaires*, M. Brenni, accompanied by the secretary, M. Jaccaud, Mr. Berry, Secretary of American Embassy in Rome, and M. Varalda, a high official of the Italian Diplomatic Service in Greece, came to the School. After a cursory visit of the school buildings the following was decided: the central building was to be left open and used as offices; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens would be allowed to go on living in it. The British School, Loring Hall, where the furniture of the American Legation is, and the Gennadius Library would remain sealed. The two houses on each side of the Library would not be sealed and would be occupied, one by the *chargé d'affaires*, M. Brenni, whose family is not here, and the other by M. Jaccaud, who is unmarried. This solution, which was suggested by Mr. Berry, not only gave us an opportunity to be of service to the Swiss diplomats who had from the beginning taken a lively interest in the School, but was of value to us as a guarantee

that the School buildings would not be requisitioned as were so many other buildings in Greece since the Germano-Italian occupation. MM. Brenni and Jaccaud are now making their homes in the two houses, the good care of which is thus absolutely assured.

On the same day, the twelfth of December, Italian carabinieri were stationed as guards in front of the School to watch all that was going on. Mr. Berry, who had been living in the Webers' house, was now put under arrest until his departure for Rome. Communication with him was impossible without formalities. The same afternoon an Italian officer came to my office and announced that he had orders to seal the buildings and not allow anyone to enter or come out; no mention of such a measure had been made in the morning. I told him what had been decided that morning in the presence of M. Valada, but he said he had not been informed. Whereupon, he left to get new orders. We then proceeded to take what steps we could, the result of which was that the sealing by the Italian authorities was actually averted; however, those living in the School were at once strictly forbidden to come out and all persons were forbidden to go in, including the staff and not excepting even the gardeners and guards, unless they were provided with a special written permit from M. Valada, lasting two days and difficult to obtain.

Thus the Stevens and their servants, as well as the two guards who happened to be on duty on the afternoon of December twelfth, were confined in the School. After a few days Mr. Berry left for Rome. A little later the Swiss *chargé d'affaires*, M. Brenni, also left for Rome and the situation remained unchanged all during his absence. On the sixteenth of January, after M. Brenni's return, it was at last possible for School inmates to come out and the personnel to go in, on the basis of a catalogue of their names approved by the Italian authorities.

Now that the Gennadeion is closed, Miss Demetracopoulou is doing her work at the main school building. There are no new book accessions now, but when the Library was closing she took with her old uncatalogued material, for which the pressure of everyday work had left no time when the Library was open, and is working on it now. Many difficulties arose during the thirty-five days of this restriction both in connection with the persons confined and with the proper carrying on of the work, but in general it may be said that we came off pretty well. During all this time the carabinieri guards did all they could to help us out.

A difference of opinion still exists between the Swiss Legation and the Italian authorities. The Legation wants to reserve for itself the right to allow the entrance of all new persons, while the Italian authorities wish to reserve it for themselves. At all events we find ourselves before a *modus vivendi* which is not bad under the circumstances. But of course, we do not know whether this satisfactory state of affairs will last until the end of the war. It is not improbable that we should have grave difficulties later on if, for instance, coercive measures are taken against Italian citizens in America.

Agora. There has been no interference or detention in the excavation area, except that two German officers, one of them an archaeologist, went there a few days ago and asked what our grievances were. They added that the Germans wished to protect the antiquities. This action is apparently indirectly due to a written appeal I had made to the Archaeological Bureau and the Greek Police asking for their assistance in our efforts to protect the excavations from various intruders who carry off fence boards and cause other minor damages and trouble; our guards are unable to cope effectively with the situation over so wide an area. It seems that the German archaeologists had heard of this. Sophokles answered that the excavation with all

its finds was the property of the Greek state, implying that it only was qualified to act with respect to the archaeological area. The Germans then left.

The other day another German archaeologist, a reserve officer, went to the Agora and said that he had been informed of our request for assistance against persons causing damage to the excavation area, and promised to send assistance.

Messrs. Stevens and Vanderpool. Except for the compulsory confinement of Mr. Stevens for thirty-five days (not as an American citizen, but as an inmate of the School), no action was taken against him or against Mr. Vanderpool. They are both free to live as they please and we hope that this state will continue, as long at least as no restrictive steps are taken against Italian citizens in America. It is said, on the contrary, that such steps have already been taken here against American citizens of Greek origin.

Corinth. From a former incident which took place at Corinth—a place of great strategic and police importance for the Italians—I gather that Mr. Hill had become a suspect with the authorities. At any rate, on the twelfth of December, Italian carabinieri went to the School at Old Corinth, took Mr. Hill to New Corinth, and detained him at the carabinieri station. He remained there until December twenty-seventh and his food was the carabinieri's mess. His servant and chauffeur, Athanasios, visited him at intervals, having obtained special permission for the purpose. On the twenty-seventh they informed him that he would be sent to a concentration camp for Greek-Americans in a Laconia village, and allowed him to come to Athens under escort to take winter clothing and other necessary articles from his house. On the twenty-eighth he returned to Corinth where he was again put in custody. But the same evening he was informed that his deportation had been postponed, and on the sixth of January he was told that the officer in charge of the station had received orders to send him to Athens. The carabinieri escorted him as far as his house in Athens, where he was released. He has been entirely free ever since.

Mr. Hill's release is due to the intervention at the Italian authorities of his German friends. The Italians behaved well toward him.

The Italian authorities left Oakley House unsealed. Mr. Hill's servant, Athanasios, is guarding it and living in it with his family. Only the Annex, where Mr. Hill had been living, was sealed. They took the keys from him and advised the guard to see that the seal is not taken off.

The food question and other needs. Life in Greece has become wretched in every respect, positively tragic. Bread is just a mixture of unknown ingredients, which at any rate contains not one grain of wheat. Every now and then its distribution stops, and when it is actually given out the portions are microscopic. The central and neighborhood markets, meat and fish markets, groceries, green-groceries, etc., are literally bare. Their only contents are empty shelves, empty boxes, empty bottles. Meat and olive oil, of very bad quality, milk that abundant water makes transparent, legumes and vegetables may be obtained only from the so-called "black" secret market at prices twenty and thirty times those of May, 1941. Olive oil, one of the main Greek products, went up twenty-five times: from 70 drs. an oke, its price last May, it rose to 1,800 drs. The prices of some vegetables rose fifty times above the normal level: from 12-15 drs. an oke, potatoes rose to 700-750 drs. an oke. The classes of Athens and Pireaus and some provincial towns which suffer most are relieved to a certain extent by the soup-kitchens which various organizations are running. We have these soup kitchens thanks only to the food bought with Vanderbilt Committee money and sent by the American Red Cross through the Turkish Red Crescent: chiefly beans and chick peas, onions (which here are rare and very expensive), sometimes potatoes or salt fish. The poor, workingmen, artisans, employees, and in

general all those not considered definitely wealthy, are entitled to them. There is one plate a day, sometimes only three times a week, of cooked food for the wage-earner and his children under fourteen years of age. Although the food is cooked without butter or olive oil, these soup-kitchens are a help. Such a soup-kitchen I have decided to start for the School and Agora personnel, after talking the matter over with Mr. Vanderpool. The food will be given us free of charge, and one of our guards, the former Loring Hall cook, has undertaken to cook it. My petition for the soup-kitchen has already been accepted. Unfortunately the Turkish steamer which used to bring the food was shipwrecked along with its cargo and no one knows when it will be possible to replace it with another: this means real disaster as the soup-kitchens are in danger of stopping.

The effects of hunger and so many other privations came with lightning speed. The situation in the hospitals is most tragic. In the streets one meets ragged, pale creatures at every step, who are only the shadows of human beings. They don't beg for money, because money has lost its value, but for a little food of any kind. A handful of raisins is considered a heavenly gift. I have seen children poke among the garbage heaps that accumulate in the streets, pick out orange skins and devour them. I do not need to emphasize the spread of disease and of moral degradation. People have grown most lenient in their judgments against theft; their attitude is fully justified if one considers that deaths caused by hunger multiply from day to day and that the morgues are overflowing. To those who starve to death may be added those who die of cold. There is a great lack of fuel for heating and the winter is exceptionally severe this year. There is absolutely no coal or fuel oil. Even Greek lignite has disappeared, both because the output of the miners is very low from lack of food and because there are no transportation facilities. Charcoal, supposedly distributed on the basis of tickets, is to be found only in the black market at thirty times more than what it was nine months ago. Wood—so fresh that it will not burn—is also scarce and sells at 30 drs. an oke, *i. e.*, the price of sugar only a year ago. The scarcity of wood puts even the Agora fence boards in danger; they burn like gunpowder and are in great demand. I shall not speak of clothing, shoes, medicines and other basic commercial goods, unavailable even to the wealthy. Electricity is another of our plagues. Greeks are allowed electric current only after dark, and it is cut off long before dawn. Kerosene used for lighting purposes, if available at all, costs 20,000 drs. a can instead of 210 drs., its price before the war. In the Greek villages where there is no electricity people are forced to spend their evenings in total darkness.

The question of transportation is terrible, too. Five weeks ago all means of transportation stopped operating—not only the few remaining taxicabs, but all street cars and buses. One has to walk miles and miles daily to go to one's work and come home again. You can imagine what this means to those living in the more distant sections of this wide-spreading city and the suburbs, especially during the months of severe winter weather. The exhaustion of all these people—breadwinners, workingmen, children—brought about by too much walking coupled with undernourishment is one of the most cruel aspects of the situation. A second-hand bicycle now costs 100,000-120,000 drs. Tires and other parts cannot be replaced when worn. To hire a bicycle at Psychiko where I live (2 kilometres from the eastern edge of the town) to go to the center of the city at a distance of 7-8 km. one has to pay at least 800 drs., that is, ten times as much as one used to pay for a cab before the war for the same distance. A fortune is needed for a funeral, for the hearse and burial. The poor, those who starve to death and drop down dead in the streets, are often carried in improvised boxes and buried in anonymous graves.

Economic Conditions. With the deadening of all activity in the country, both the public and the state are rapidly advancing toward bankruptcy. The damage and ravages of war and the occupation are incalculable. The requisition of native products, which are either exported to Axis countries or consumed here by the occupation forces, contributes to the undermining of the strength of the country. The check on all import trade deprived the state of one of its main sources of revenue, customs duties. The heavy taxes which have been imposed are hard to collect. The merchant marine has disappeared, having been either destroyed in the war or requisitioned by the occupation military authorities, or having fled abroad. The suspension of all export trade—raisins, olive oil, tobacco, monopolized by Italy and, especially, Germany—the absence of all tourist activity and the lack of remittances from immigrants abroad have put a stop to the introduction of any stable foreign exchange; moreover the maintenance charges for the occupation forces imposed on Greece are enormous, six times those specified by international agreements (particularly that of the Hague), *i. e.*, three to four billion a month. Furthermore, marks and liras specially issued for Greece have been put into obligatory circulation. These figures do not include the expenses in Bulgarian-occupied Thrace and Eastern Macedonia. At the end of last November, Greek currency in circulation alone amounted to 41 billion drs., an enormous sum for a country like Greece. Since then the circulation rose to a sum which remains unknown. Be it noted that there is not the slightest reserve in gold. The drachma has thus lost and is steadily losing its value; hence chiefly the giddily rising prices.

In my notes in the Monthly Statement I explain why we have exceeded the budget somewhat here and there. We have exceeded it most in the item *Buildings and Grounds*, not only because we had to pay this year's insurance against fire and raise the salaries of the lower personnel, but chiefly because the prices of all articles and materials have risen so high. A simple repair, such as we so often have, as for example that of an electric appliance, a cauldron, or the purchase of a tool or a simple household article, often costs fifty times as much as it used to. I want to buy an axe and a saw for pruning of the trees in the School garden, but they are so difficult to find and their prices so absurd that I have not yet managed to buy them.

Salaries and new laws. As you know, in July, 1941, all monthly salaries not above 200,000 drs. were raised by law according to a certain proportional scale. As I informed you in my letter of December eleventh [never received] a law for the compulsory payment of all monthly salaries every twenty days was published in December with retroactive force as from November first. This is in effect equivalent to a raise of fifty per cent of all salaries, a raise which is far from corresponding to the depreciation of the drachma and the rise in prices. For this reason the government enacted a new bill on the thirty-first of January obliging all employers to pay salaries every fortnight, which is equivalent to a one hundred per cent raise of the original salary. But even this raise is wholly disproportionate to the fall of the drachma and the daily rapid rise of the prices of all commodities without exception. For instance, our guards received 6,000 drs. last October. By receiving their salary every twenty days according to the law of December, 1941, they are really paid 9,000 drs. a month. In accordance with the latest law from now on they will receive 12,000 drs. But even this is not the boon it seems to be. Our employees of this class—mechanics, carpenters, guards—a year ago received 3,000 drs. at the most, with which they did not, of course, live very comfortably but at least they were able to cover their expenses for rent, food for their families, clothing, medicines and other small items. Today with 12,000 drs.—a salary four times as high—they go hungry and lack all the necessities of life. 12,000 drs. a month amounts to 400 drs. a day,

at a time when a meal for a family of, let us say, five persons, consisting of mountain greens (*ραδικια*), boiled in water, without a drop of butter or olive oil, costs 250 drs. for the greens and 150 drs. for the charcoal over which it is cooked—400 drs., *i. e.*, a day's wages. It would be unthinkable luxury for this same family of five to indulge in a dish of cabbage (600 drs.) cooked in a little olive oil (250 drs.) over a charcoal fire (150 drs.), total=1000 drs., *i. e.*, what the man earns in two and one-half days. This is the daily drama of hunger, to say nothing of all the other hardships.

Sincerely yours,
Adossides

Reports received later from Athens confirm Mr. Adossides' picture of the suffering of the Greek people. A neutral consulate at Athens gives the following report on the death rate:

Date	Deaths Daily
1941	
September	946
October	1,232
November	1,427
December	1,632
1942	
January	1,745
February	1,550

Average death rate: 1,422 daily.

57% of the deaths are due to starvation. The rest are ascribed to chronic diseases, tuberculosis and malnutrition. 43% of these deaths are those of people between fifteen and twenty-five years of age.

The situation in the other Greek cities is equally bad, and in the islands it is still more desperate. The children are being divided into two classes—those who may possibly be saved and those so starved that their condition is hopeless. Recently ten thousand were placed in the latter category and are condemned to death.

But even so, it is impossible to kill the spirit of these heroic people. The children are compelled to study German and Italian each two hours daily. Recently at the conclusion of the Italian lesson in one of the schools the teacher found that the pupils were not going home. They were asked what they were waiting for. "For the Japanese teacher," said they.

Respectfully submitted,
Louis E. Lord,
Chairman

May 9, 1942

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL

To the Members of the Managing Committee of the
American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit my report as Director of the School for the period from July 1, 1941, to May 9, 1942.

On the first of July, 1941, Athens and all Greece had been under occupation by Axis forces for approximately two months. At that very moment discussions—somewhat heated, apparently—were being carried on between the German and Italian authorities as to the terms on which the Italians should take over the actual work of occupation. Members of the staff of the School, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool and their children, had, like most other Americans in Greece, long since made application for permission to leave the country whenever that should be possible. Up to this time no action had been taken on these applications and no information was forthcoming as to whether or not they would be acted upon; on more than one occasion it seemed likely that the entire American community in Greece would be forced to remain there for the duration of the war. But it was none the less clear that we must make our plans for the School as if we were to leave, since if exit permits were granted, it might be necessary to leave with little warning.

The most important single item in our preparation was arranging for the taking over of the school by the American Legation as American Government property. The groundwork for this had been laid in conversations and letters exchanged between Mr. Stevens, the retiring Director of the School, and Mr. MacVeagh, the American Minister to Greece. Mr. MacVeagh had already left the country about the first of June and his furniture was already stored in Loring Hall. It had been the intention of Mr. Reed, the *chargé d'affaires*, in any case to move the offices of the Legation into Loring Hall during the month of July. The execution of this plan was accelerated by the closing of the Legation and the expulsion of the personnel on the fifteenth of July, when Axis consulates in the United States were also closed. The Legation had little more than a week's notice, but during that time all the Legation's archives, records, furniture and other movable property, as well as the furniture and personal possessions of several members of the staff of the Legation, were moved into Loring Hall. To accommodate them the furniture and other property belonging to the School was concentrated so far as possible in one room on each of the upper floors; the overflow, and a large quantity of furniture and other possessions of members of the School, were stored in the basement, most of which was reserved for the use of the School. An exchange of letters between the *chargé d'affaires* and the Director of the School satisfactorily clarified the School's position and responsibilities, except in one matter: the question of who should pay for the protection and maintenance

of the building. This was later taken up in Rome with Mr. Wadsworth, the *chargé d'affaires* of the American Embassy there, and was settled in accordance with the scheme agreed upon by Mr. Adossides for the School and Mr. Berry for the Embassy. If there were some inconveniences in this arrangement, so far as the School was concerned, they were far outweighed by the advantages. For in taking over the School Mr. Reed extended the protection of being considered American Government property not merely to Loring Hall but to the Gennadius Library and the School itself. This interpretation of the School's agreement with the Legation was officially accepted by both the German and the Italian authorities. At the time we left, notices stating that this was American Government property were on all the gates and buildings of the School, and shortly thereafter two Italian Carabinieri were assigned to assist our own guards in the protection of the property.

In the meantime the other buildings of the School were also being made ready for the departure of the American personnel. Professor Weber had for some time been removing the most valuable of the books in the Gennadius collection from their places on the shelves and storing them in the vault. Also stored in the Gennadeion vault were the School files and archives of all sorts, and all easily movable valuables. It had been expected, of course, that all but the offices in the main School building would be closed up. But this plan was altered when, at the last moment, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens decided to stay in Greece. They had not moved from the Director's apartment; and it seemed an excellent thing for the School and an added protection for them simply to stay on there. The inventories of the furniture and other property in all the buildings, which had unfortunately not been kept up to date, were in process of being put in order at the time the Director left.

The question of the School Library—which numbered 12,456 accessions on July 1, 1941—was a vexing one. For a time it seemed possible that it would be wise simply to move all the books to the basement of the Gennadeion. It was finally decided, however, to move only a few of the rarer items; the rest were to be left in their places and to be protected so far as possible from dust by being wrapped in paper, if sufficient paper proved to be obtainable. A careful inventory of the books, which had been begun by the Assistant Director during the winter, was completed just before we left.

During April and May, as the Committee knows, careful plans had been made for the reduction of the Greek personnel of the School to a minimum, whenever, and if, the American members of the staff should leave. But by July conditions were such that this plan had to be completely changed. Before the end of the month the people of Athens were reduced by hunger to such straits that thieving, ordinarily a rare occurrence in Athens, had become a serious problem in our, as in other, neighborhoods. Tires were removed in broad daylight from a truck, the property of the Brazilian Minister, which was parked in the driveway of Loring Hall; an effort to steal gasoline which was stored in five-gallon cans in the School grounds was thwarted only by the prompt action of Mr. Adossides, and more than one decidedly

suspicious looking character was discovered lurking in the grounds of the British School. It was evident that we could guard our own property only if we guarded that of the British School also; and of course we felt a very special responsibility toward the property of the American Legation, stored in Loring Hall. It was clear that this could not be done with the single guard by day and the one night watchman which we had planned on. It was found necessary, ultimately, to add four more guards; the four men selected were all old and trusted employees of the School.

The Axis authorities' recognition of the School as American Government property did not extend to the School's excavations, and these, which in any case seemed less likely to be objects of acts of vandalism, we had to take care of as best we might. At the Agora Sophocles Lekkas, the head foreman, remained in charge, assisted by two watchmen. Such of the records as were not being currently used by Messrs. Vanderpool and Travlos were removed to the vault of the Gennadius Library. At Corinth only George Kachros and Pavlos Daphnis were retained, Kachros to be in general charge and Daphnis to serve as watchman. Up to the time we left Greece only at Corinth had trouble threatened. Early in July word was received from Kachros that an Italian garrison was being quartered in Old Corinth, and the commander had threatened to occupy Oakley House. With some difficulty a permit to travel to Corinth was obtained for Mr. B. H. Hill, and he went down, preceded by a tactful telegram, requesting the coöperation of the military authorities in the protection of American property in Old Corinth. When the Italian officers were convinced that the buildings were in fact American property they at once withdrew their threat to occupy them and went elsewhere. The garrison was shortly afterward withdrawn from Old Corinth. In the protection of the School's excavations we received full coöperation from the Greek archaeological authorities, so far as they had any power. Professor Keramopoulos, who had become Director of the Archaeological Service in the Ministry of Education, was, naturally, more than helpful. Early in the occupation he had reached an understanding with the German authorities in regard to the Agora which he felt was a satisfactory guarantee that the excavations and the excavation houses would suffer no harm. Mr. Bakalakis of the Archaeological Service had, before the end of July, taken up residence in the Agora office beside the Theseum, for the purpose of assisting in the protection of the property. The Director had a conversation with Dr. Kübler of the German Institute just before he left. He cannot say that he felt greatly encouraged about the attitude of the German archaeologists as a result of this conversation, but both Mr. Hill and Mr. Vanderpool are, or were, on good terms with the members of the German Institute.

The Committee knows already how the School was to be administered following the departure of the Director and other American members of the staff. Mr. Adossides was in charge of all School affairs; and the School's lawyer, Mr. Kyriakides, had agreed to assist Mr. Adossides and to succeed him, in case Mr. Adossides should be for any reason unable to carry on his work. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Vanderpool and Mr. Hill were all prepared to act in an advisory capacity as long as conditions would permit them to do so. Mr. Vanderpool and Mr. Travlos were working regularly at

the Agora; Miss Demetracopoulou was dividing her time between the Gennadeion and the School Library. At the time we left it was, of course, impossible to be sure how long things might go on in this way. The Committee knows from the report of the Chairman that we have just learned that as late as February of this year they were still going on with little change, that conditions were apparently very much better than we had dared to hope they might be.

If the School could not carry on either its war effort or its proper archaeological work after the occupation, it could, and did, play an important rôle in the life of the American community. It became, especially during the summer, more and more the headquarters of community activities. Community supplies of food were stored at the School and distributed from the School. The School was selected as the place where American citizens were to be interned if war should break out between the United States and the Axis powers before Americans could leave Greece. The plans for this, it may interest the Committee to know, were perfected to the point where not merely rooms but beds had been assigned to all members of the community; and the consent of both the German and the Italian authorities had been gained, entirely unofficially, of course. The School garden was the scene of the annual Fourth of July party of the American community, necessarily a very simple celebration under the circumstances; and a week later the garden was lent to the staff and alumnae of Pierce College at Helleniko. The Director was a member of the Committee of three which, after the American Legation was expelled from Greece, served as a link between the Italian Legation and the American community, and had charge of the evacuation of Americans and the administration of funds entrusted to it by the Legation for this purpose. The School was the headquarters of the Committee, and during the last ten days of July, after the Italian Legation had notified us that Americans would be allowed to leave, the Director's office resembled nothing so much as a travel bureau.

The Italian authorities asked for the first list of American citizens who wished to leave on the nineteenth of July, and the first departures took place on the twenty-third. Professor and Mrs. Weber left on that day, Mr. R. S. Young two days later. The Director and his family left on August first, travelling, as everyone did, by plane to Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens decided at the last moment not to go, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool had from the beginning intended to stay.

After ten days in Rome, Professor and Mrs. Weber and the Director with his family were fortunate enough to obtain seats on the plane from Rome to Lisbon, a trip of about eight hours. From Lisbon they sailed for America on an American Export liner and landed in New York on August twenty-fifth. Mr. Young, who had gone by train from Rome to Lisbon, reached New York a week earlier.

Despite exile the staff has found enough to do. Professors Broneer and Weber with their families have been living in Princeton. Professor Weber's edition of part of the diaries of Schliemann has been published during the winter as No. II of the Gennadeion Monographs. Professor Broneer, who has been given a place to work at the Institute for Advanced Study, besides continuing to be active in research and

publication, has made a lecture tour which took him as far as the Pacific Coast. The Director has been living in California, where during November and December he made a number of public talks on the Nazi invasion and occupation of Greece. Since January, when he received his notes from Greece, he has completed his doctoral dissertation and hopes to receive the Ph. D. degree from the Johns Hopkins University this month. It is expected that his dissertation, a study of the spring Klepsydra, and the Court of the Pythion on the north-west slope of the Acropolis, will be published shortly in *Hesperia*.

The report of the Director ends traditionally, in a normal year, with his recommendations for the year to come. But this is not a normal year. The Director will conclude his report, therefore, simply with the expression of his conviction that the time will come when recommendations are once more in order, and the hope that that time may not be long postponed.

Respectfully submitted,
Arthur W. Parsons
Director

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE GENNADEION

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

Since the writing of my last report, dated March 1, 1941, the Germans and Italians have occupied Greece, most of the staff of the School have returned to America, the School has been closed and its activities for the time being have ceased. The details of our return are now ancient history, and I pass them over. Mrs. Weber and I returned to Princeton on August twenty-fifth and have been living there ever since.

I left the Gennadeion in charge of Miss Demetracopoulou, with Mitsos Foleris, the caretaker, and the gardener on duty, with instructions to keep the library doors closed, but to admit such students as they knew were *bona fide* readers, and in case of an emergency or sudden change of the situation to go immediately to Mr. Adosides. As I noted in my last report the books of greatest rarity were put into the vaults at the beginning of the war, for fear of bombing. As the Germans approached I had most of the books on the first floor put into the cellars. These are dry and fairly dust-proof, and the books ought to be safer there than anywhere else. The chief danger of leaving the books on the first floor would come if the building were to be used as offices or as a hospital, when they would be scattered as they were at Athens College. I left orders that in case of occupation of this sort, the catalogue, which is sectional, should also be carried down and locked up. At the time of our leaving we were still admitting readers to the catalogue and to such books as were not stowed away, and the Greeks were extremely grateful to us for it.

Shortly after my arrival in this country I registered with the local defense board and volunteered for service, but up to the present all the places are filled. When the time comes I am expecting to be of use with my knowledge of Greek and other languages to one of the committees formed for the rehabilitation of Greece, and I am on the lookout for such an opportunity.

In the meantime, besides doing some tutoring in Latin and Greek, I have kept myself busy with a view to benefit the Gennadeion ultimately when it is ready to reopen. Among other libraries, I have visited the Morgan Library in New York and the newly dedicated Houghton Library in Cambridge, with a view to learning something from them in regard to methods of cataloguing and arranging materials that in the Gennadeion are badly in need of attention: letters, engravings, maps, newspaper clippings etc. All this will be of value later, as well as the personal contacts made while making the visits. Most valuable of all, I have been offered and have



Camouflaged Italian Artillery on the Road Near Janina

accepted a temporary post in the University Library in Princeton as Curator of Special Collections, a position that consists mostly in editing the quarterly *Chronicle* of the University Library. Though paying a small emolument, for it is a part-time position, it will give me valuable experience for my work in the Gennadeion, which it closely parallels. It is not unreasonable to suppose that some day we may wish to put out an annual publication for the Gennadeion. At the same time I shall be establishing a close relationship between the Gennadeion and the Princeton Library which will be of great value in the future. In connection with this work I am attending the weekly lectures and exhibits of Mr. Elmer Adler on the Making of the Book and the development of book-design, which is exactly what I need to appreciate the treasures we have in Athens, a subject in which Mr. Gennadius was very much interested but to which little attention has been paid since the library was dedicated.

In December I attended the meetings of the Archaeological and Philological societies at Hartford, and delivered as a paper an abstract of Schliemann's diary, written on his first trip to America, 1850-1851, the MS. of which is on deposit in the Gennadeion. The diary has since appeared in book form as Gennadeion Monograph No. II.

The edition of Theophrastus De Lapidibus on which I have been working for some time with Professor Caley of the Chemistry Department here is finished and has been accepted by the Princeton Press for publication. Unfortunately, there is no money available at present and it will have to wait until the end of the war, unless some turns up. There has been no edition of the text since 1866 (Teubner), which is long out of print, and no English translation since 1774. The edition will contain besides text and translation full notes on the linguistic and scientific questions encountered in the text.

In November I gave a talk before the Men's Club of Trinity Church here on our experiences in Greece. In March, before the Oriental Club of the University, I gave a talk on the Pictorial History of the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1829, based on the famous Makryiannis colored paintings made in 1835-1839, the only copy of which exists in the Gennadeion. I was enabled to do this through the kindness of Professor Edward Capps, Jr., of Oberlin, who lent me his reproduction of the paintings, probably the only one in this country. I intend to repeat this talk with colored slides before the Nassau Club here on May sixth.

I have written to Mme. Gennadios in England, giving her an account of the state of the Library and of our last days in Athens, for which she has sent a grateful reply.

Whatever I can find in the way of magazine articles, reprints, propaganda material etc. I am saving to take back to the Library, and I should be grateful to receive the cooperation of the Committee in sending me such articles, as they appear, on Greece or the Near East.

I contributed a short article on Greek War Posters for the booklet entitled "Greece Fights," published by the American Friends of Greece. I made a large col-

lection of the interesting productions, but on account of the censorship was unable to bring any along. The material for the first part of the printed catalogue of the Gennadeion is ready, as I reported two years ago, but on account of its weight and the baggage restrictions by air, I was unable to bring that along.

Respectfully submitted,
Shirley H. Weber
Librarian of the Gennadeion

May 1, 1942

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding my activities during the school year 1941-1942.

During the first two years after our arrival in Princeton, while there still remained some hope of returning to Greece, I spent my time completing as far as possible some work already begun in connection with the various excavations in Greece. I was constantly hampered by the fact that the necessary notes, photographs and squeezes were not available. An attempt to have some of this material sent from Greece proved fruitless, owing to the difficulty of transportation and the emergency arising from the invasion of Greece in 1940. Nevertheless my study of the Amphipolis Lion was finished and published in book form a year ago. The work on the Corinth inscriptions, begun in Greece and carried on here in 1939-1940, had to be discontinued because it proved impossible to obtain the squeezes from Corinth.

When it became evident that a return to Athens in the near future was out of the question, I began to make plans for a prolonged stay in the United States. It seemed advisable to pursue some studies related to the work in Greece and yet of such a nature that they could be carried on in this country. Consequently I have begun a systematic study of the topography and cults of Athens and Corinth.

The chief purpose is to collect material for future studies in these fields in connection with the excavations of the American School in Athens and Corinth. Both in ancient authors and in published inscriptions there are numerous passages either ignored or incorrectly interpreted which have important bearing on the topography of these two sites.

More immediately these studies have resulted in several articles, some of which are still in the process of writing and others are already completed. One of these, on "Hero Cults in the Corinthian Agora," appears in *Hesperia* XI, 1941, pp. 128-161. This is an attempt to interpret some of the monuments and other objects from the Corinth excavations in the light of known cults of the city. In a second article on Corinth, which appeared in the fall of 1941, I discussed the name of the Roman Colony as revealed by an inscription discovered in one of the recent campaigns of excavations. One article, which has to do with the location of the Thesmophorion in Athens, is now in proof and will be published in the third number of *Hesperia* for 1942.

In February and March of this year I made an extensive lecture tour to the Middle West and Pacific states. In all twenty lectures and many informal talks were given on our excavations at Corinth and on the slopes of the Acropolis in Athens.

My experiences on this tour were such as to convince me that the School should make more of an effort to sponsor lectures by members of the excavation staff in Greece. Many of the institutions which I visited in the west have very slight knowledge of the School and its activities. Nevertheless, they all exhibited a keen interest in the lectures, and expressed their desire for other engagements of a similar nature.

In addition to these activities I have spent some of my time assisting the editorial staff with reading proof for the School publications.

Respectfully submitted,
Oscar Broneer
Professor of Archaeology

May 9, 1942

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE AGORA EXCAVATION

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

Actual excavation in the Agora has been suspended since the Summer of 1940. The excavated area is under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Section of the Ministry of Education, and a representative of the Ministry has been placed permanently in a house in the area formerly occupied by the Business Office of the staff. The faithful head foreman, Sophokles Lekkas, also continues to reside in the area. The only damage to the area reported up to February 13, 1942, is the theft of planks from the wooden fence surrounding the excavations. In order to increase protection from such acts of vandalism a third guard was added to the regular day and night guards. But with wood, which is the only fuel available, selling at thirty drachmae the oke it was found impossible to guard the fences, and they were removed from the outlying areas, including all the east and much of the west side. Marble blocks were placed along the edge of the excavated area to keep people from falling in. An appeal to the Archaeological Bureau and to the Greek police, asking assistance in the protection of the excavations, resulted in visits from German officers (former archaeologists) who promised that protection would be furnished.

The senior member of the staff, Eugene Vanderpool, refused to leave Greece and has remained there with his entire family. The latest report from him states that as of February thirteenth he was left in entire freedom and traveled regularly on his bicycle between Marousi, the School and the Agora. He planned, in cooperation with Mr. Adossides, to set up a soup kitchen in the Agora for Agora and School employees. The food is provided by the Red Cross, and the provision is one plate a day, consisting of thirty to thirty-five drams of beans or chick peas or potatoes, varied occasionally by an egg or a piece of salt fish. As the food may not be given uncooked a small simple fireplace was built in the Agora; the foreman Sophokles provided a large cauldron and Paraskevas, former Loring Hall cook, does the cooking. "Small as the portion is, it will be most welcome, as food is hard to find and is enormously expensive. Beans and such things, for example, cost around fifteen hundred drachmai an *oka*; cabbage, cauliflower, and other vegetables around two hundred and fifty; eggs one hundred and seventy apiece; milk (which is mostly water) three hundred an *oka*."

Work on Agora material has continued during the past year in spite of the cessation of excavation. Vanderpool, who was carried on an Agora Fellowship, reported on August 25, 1941, that he had nearly completed his article on the upper fill of the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft. At that time he forwarded the first draft of the introduction to the work and stated: (1) that the list of objects and the order in

which they are to be published were prepared; (2) that the catalogue with a full description of the objects was completed; and (3) that all photographs had been made. He sent copies of the above manuscripts and of the photographs to his home in Morristown, New Jersey, where they are now held in safe-keeping by his parents. He states at the conclusion of his letter of August 25: "From the material which has now been sent to America I believe that someone who knew the objects could prepare the article for publication, if necessary." Then on November 5, 1941, he sent through the diplomatic pouch a pencil-written manuscript of forty-eight pages covering the ostraka, other graffiti and dipinti, and the red-figured ware from the shaft. This packet reached Princeton on April 25. Additional chapters of this report, announced in its introduction but not yet received, deal with black-figured ware, with Corinthian and other imported pieces, and with miscellaneous objects such as figurines, lamps, bone styli, loom weights and spindle whorls. In a letter dated February 13 and received on April 28, he states: "I am progressing slowly with the final draft of my article on the upper fill of the Shaft, and now that I can again use the School Library, I should be finished with it before long."

The other member of the staff who was supported for the year by an Agora Fellowship is Miss Margaret Thompson. Miss Thompson had been able to bring home notes and photographs of numismatic material so that she was equipped to continue her studies. She has been working in the numismatic section of the Princeton University library and in the course of the year completed one important article, "Some Athenian Cleruchy Money," which was published in *Hesperia*, Vol. X, No. 3, The Twentieth Agora Report (pp. 199-236).

The two regular Agora numbers of *Hesperia*, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports, were published during the year, being Vol. X, No. 3, and Vol. XI, No. 1. The Twentieth Report contained, besides Miss Thompson's article, an article on the subject "The Earlier Frescoes of St. Spyridon" by Miss Alison Frantz, epigraphical studies by James H. Oliver and W. Kendrick Pritchett, and an article by A. E. Raubitschek in which he discusses a brilliant discovery made by him in connection with several inscribed marbles found in the first year of the excavations (1931). He proves that the Agora pieces, which were found just east of the Metroon, belong to the monument dedicated to the Heroes of Phyle which, according to Aeschines, was erected in the Metroon.

The Twenty-first Agora Report (*Hesperia*, XI, 1) contains a catalogue of the Turkish pottery from the excavations by Miss Frantz and a long article by James H. Oliver dealing with inscriptions of the Roman period. In a valuable appendix to this article Oliver gives a complete corrected list of the "Athenian Archons under the Roman Empire."

Two important monographs dealing with Agora material were published during the year as Supplements V and VI of *Hesperia*. The first is a detailed presentation and discussion by William B. Dinsmoor of the new information relative to the Hephaisteion, secured from a complete clearance of that temple and its environs. This

study gives a wealth of architectural details, especially valuable for the interior construction of the building, and also settles finally the date of the temple, about 449-444. The strongest evidence for chronology is that produced by the excavations, that is, pottery, ostraka, marble chips and terracottas, and therefore a catalogue of this pertinent material prepared by Miss Lucy Talcott has been included in the article.

The second monograph, *Hesperia* Supplement VI, is a full study of the "Sacred Gerusia" by James H. Oliver. The impulse to this study, covering with index 204 pages, was provided by several inscriptions discovered in the Agora. In seeking a satisfactory interpretation of the references to these social organizations of "more respected Greek citizens, known as the Gerusia" Oliver found it necessary to re-study much related epigraphical material, with the result that he has produced a thorough and comprehensive treatment of the entire subject.

Work of the extent and quality represented by the two monographs and by some of the articles cited is actually final publication of the material involved, so that during the past year of enforced excavation inactivity considerable progress has been made with the study, interpretation and publication of the excavation results.

T. Leslie Shear
Director of the Agora Excavation

May 9, 1942

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

*To the Managing Committee of the
American School of Classical Studies*

Dear Sirs:

On behalf of the Publications Committee I wish to submit the following report of activities since the meeting of the Managing Committee on May 8, 1941. This report incorporates the content of an interim report made to the Executive Committee at the Christmas meeting in December of 1941.

The membership of the Committee on Publications has remained unchanged during the past year: Professors Capps, Chase, Cherniss and Meritt (Chairman). Miss Margot Cutter, Secretary to the School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute for Advanced Study, has continued to manage most competently the business routine connected with the distribution and accounting for *Hesperia* and *Hesperia* Supplements, and Mr. Paul Clement has continued to discharge the duties of Managing Editor of School Publications at the editorial office established at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

It is with pleasure that the Committee on Publications again records its gratitude to the Institute for its generous co-operation in providing very adequate quarters for the conduct of the work connected with publication as well as in contributing a sum of \$500.00 to the salary provided for the Managing Editor of Publications by the School.

Among the difficulties which confront the Committee in this time of war is the problem of securing manuscripts suitable for publication in *Hesperia*. It is well known that the Journal was established to be a vehicle for publication of work done under the auspices of the School. The German occupation of Greece and the subsequent stoppage of the School's work there eliminate a great source of material for *Hesperia*. Moreover, contributors to the Journal in this country are being drawn into Government work or into the armed forces. In short, *Hesperia* during the coming year is very likely to find itself without sufficient material to make up its fascicles unless it broadens somewhat the circle of scholars to whom it can offer facilities for publication. The Committee on Publications accordingly petitions the Managing Committee for authority to consider for publication in *Hesperia* articles submitted by alumni of the School and articles submitted upon special invitation by others than alumni of the School.

It has been the policy of the Committee in the past to consider itself obligated to print all articles written by the School's representatives and concerned with excavations conducted by the School. If an article or a part of an article seemed to the Committee not ready for printing, it has been the practice for the Chairman of the Committee or the Managing Editor of Publications to work through the article with

the author to obtain a product satisfactory to all concerned. This work has always been done in a spirit of utmost cordiality and amiability. It has, however, required a considerable amount of time and entailed a considerable amount of effort on the part both of the authors and of the editorial representatives of the School. Nevertheless, it is the intention of the Committee to continue to work in this fashion in the case of manuscripts concerned with the excavations of the School and written by representatives of the School. But, if the group eligible to publish in *Hesperia* be enlarged, the Committee wishes to emphasize that it must reserve for itself, in the case of manuscripts submitted by others than official representatives of the School, the privilege of simple rejection, without argument and without a detailed defense of its action, if in the opinion of the Committee the manuscripts are not suitable for publication in the form submitted. This is a privilege which editorial boards of journals normally possess, and one without which it is impossible to conduct a journal with any but a very limited group of contributors.

All subjects relating to the excavations in the American Zone of the Athenian Agora fall under the general direction of Professor T. Leslie Shear, and the Committee on Publications is anxious to co-operate with him in every way possible to bring out in a prompt and efficient manner the publication of research on Agora material. The initiative must be left largely to Mr. Shear and the immediate members of his staff, but it is to be feared that most of the subjects published in *Hesperia* as a result of the excavations in the Agora may have to wait until after the war before much can be done with the preparation of further reports. Such subjects are, for example: coins, pottery, sculpture, architecture, pre-history and topography. The material which must be studied before more articles can be written in these fields is in Athens, and indeed many of the records that cover the material are in Athens. In the field of inscriptions, however, the prospect is entirely different. From the beginning of excavations Mr. Shear has delegated to Mr. Meritt the supervision over work in this field, and the latter in the course of the last decade has assembled at the Institute for Advanced Study, in addition to a highly specialized and rather complete library, a very extensive apparatus of squeezes, photographs, and inventory records not only for the inscriptions found in the Agora excavations but for all Attic inscriptions wherever discovered.

It was in recognition of the work which, at the present time, could and should be done on the publication of the inscriptions found in the Agora Excavations, and in recognition of his unusual qualifications for the post, that the Executive Committee, upon recommendation of the Publications Committee, appointed at its meeting in December of 1941 Mr. William Kendrick Pritchett to be Instructor in Greek Epigraphy in the American School of Classical Studies. Concomitantly with their study of Agora inscriptions Mr. Pritchett, as editor, and Mr. Meritt, as director, undertook to initiate an extensive project of research looking towards the publication of an Attic prosopography entitled *Athenian Citizens*, a revised and enlarged catalogue of Athenians based upon the *Prosopographia Attica* of Johannes Kirchner. Mr. Pritchett constructed the routine to be followed in the initial phases of the research

and, together with Mr. Meritt, secured promises of collaboration from Herbert Bloch, Paul A. Clement, Aubry Diller, Sterling Dow, John V. A. Fine, Heinrich Immerwahr, James H. Oliver, Malcolm F. McGregor, Anton E. Raubitschek, Eugene Schweigert, Margaret Thompson, and Herbert Youtie. That part of the work scheduled to be done in Mr. Meritt's office at the Institute for Advanced Study was getting well under way when it was for the time being disrupted by Mr. Pritchett's being called to service with the Army and by Mr. Meritt's being called to Government service in Washington. The former is obliged to request a leave from his duties as Instructor in Greek Epigraphy in the School, and the latter will, for the present, find it impossible to give much, if any, time to a research project in Greek epigraphy. It is to be hoped, however, that those collaborators in the project whose time is as yet unaffected by the war will continue with the indexing assignments they have accepted, that thus when the editor, Mr. Pritchett, returns at the end of the war, he will find a number of the assignments successfully completed and the index cards awaiting his attention in Princeton.

As for Mr. Pritchett's appointment to the staff of the School, the Committee on Publications petitions the Managing Committee to retain on the list of officers of the School the name of Mr. Pritchett with the addition of a notice "on leave for military service."

The record of publications for the fiscal year 1941-1942 follows.

HESPERIA

Since the meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1941, four fascicles of *Hesperia* have been published. Two, as usual, contain Agora reports, the twentieth and twenty-first issued to date. The articles in these reports, all under the general supervision of the Director of the Agora Excavations, Mr. Shear, are as follows:

Hesperia, Vol. X, 1941, No. 3: Twentieth Report
M. Alison Frantz, "St. Spyridon: The Earlier Frescoes"
Margaret Thompson, "Some Athenian 'Cleruchy' Money"
James H. Oliver, "Greek and Latin Inscriptions"
W. Kendrick Pritchett, "Greek Inscriptions"
A. E. Raubitschek, "The Heroes of Phyle"
Hesperia, Vol. XI, 1942, No. 1: Twenty-first Report
M. Alison Frantz, "Turkish Pottery from the Agora"
James H. Oliver, "Greek Inscriptions"

The two "School" numbers of *Hesperia* contain the following articles:

Hesperia, Vol. X, 1941, No. 4
Benjamin D. Meritt, "Notes on Attic Decrees"
Eugene Schweigert, "Two Third-Century Inscriptions"
John H. Kent, "A Garrison Inscription from Rhamnous"
Sterling Dow, "A Family of Sculptors from Tyre"
James H. Oliver, "Documents Concerning the Emperor Hadrian"
Robert L. Scranton, "Correction of the Inscription from Phlius"
G. W. Elderkin, "The Akanthos Column from Delphi"
G. W. Elderkin, "The Hero on a Sandal"

Oscar Broneer, "Colonia Laus Julia Corinthensis"
W. Kendrick Pritchett, "A Note on Epigraphic Methodology"
Hesperia, Vol. XI, 1942, No. 2
Gladys R. Davidson, "A Hellenistic Deposit at Corinth"
Oscar Broneer, "Hero Cults in the Corinthian Agora"
Doreen Canaday Spitzer, "Roman Relief Bowls from Corinth"
Sterling Dow, "The Aigaleos-Parnes Wall"

The third and fourth fascicles of Vol. XI are at present in course of manufacture. The former contains an article by Margaret Thompson on Athenian bronze coins with Eleusis types, articles on Greek inscriptions by B. D. Meritt and W. Kendrick Pritchett, a study of the location of the Thesmophorion at Athens by Oscar Broneer, and notes on Athenian prosopography by A. E. Raubitschek; these articles are in proof. The last fascicle for 1942, for which the plates have already been made, will contain Miss Hetty Goldman's study of the terracottas found in the School's excavations at Halae conducted under her direction between 1911 and 1914; this work is the second and final installment of the School's publication of the excavations at Halae, a publication begun in the last fascicle of *Hesperia* for 1940.

In addition to the preceding articles the Committee has on hand for publication in *Hesperia* the following:

Heinrich Immerwahr, "Five Dedicatory Inscriptions from the North Wall of the Acropolis"
Eugene Vanderpool, "An Inscribed Stele from Marathon" and "An Unpublished Inscription Near Athens"
G. P. Stevens, "The Curve of the North Stylobate of the Parthenon," "The Sills of the Grilles of the Pronaos and Opisthodomos of the Parthenon," and "The Monument of the Promachos"
Joseph Shelley, "The Christian Basilica at Corinth" (This manuscript—21 typewritten pages of text, 21 photographs, and two drawings—though originally intended for a volume of the Corinth series, has been scheduled for an early number of *Hesperia* since it appears that its publication will be too long delayed if it is held until a suitable Corinth volume can be made up.)

The Committee has also received for possible publication in *Hesperia* a short article on "A Black-figured Lekythos at Oberlin," by Nathan Dane II. Finally, the Committee has assurances of articles from Miss Hetty Goldman and Mr. Leicester Holland on the School Excavations at Colophon in 1922; the publication of this work is an outstanding obligation of the School.

Since the last report of the Publications Committee two Supplement volumes of *Hesperia* have been issued:

Supplement V: *Observations on the Hephaisteion*. By William Bell Dinsmoor, 171 page, quarto, paper, illustrated. \$5.00 net.
Supplement VI: *The Sacred Gerusia*. By James H. Oliver, xii+ 204 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. \$5.00 net.

Supplement VII, *Small Objects from the Pnyx*: I, is now in proof, and its publication may be expected in the course of the coming year. The volume will contain reports on the miscellaneous finds (by Gladys Davidson Weinberg) and on the

terracottas (by Dorothy Burr Thompson) from the excavations on the Pnyx hill at Athens conducted, since 1913, jointly by the School and the Department of Antiquities of the Greek Government.

The first ten volumes of *Hesperia* cover in their span the period of active work of excavation in the Athenian Agora. It seemed desirable to prepare an index volume for these first ten volumes for two reasons: first, because a properly conducted journal should have an index about every ten years; and, second, because an index at this time would serve to cover precisely the period of Agora excavation. The plan of the index was drafted to include the first six Supplements, which were issued within the period covered by *Hesperia*, Vols. I-X. After some correspondence between the Chairman of the Publications Committee and the Chairman of the Managing Committee, an invitation was extended to Miss Alison Frantz and Mr. Rodney Young with the consent and approval of the members of the Publications Committee and on October 1, 1941, they began their work of preparing the index. The Chairman of the Managing Committee set aside for them the sum of \$1,000.00 as compensation for their laborious task. It was evident that the epigraphical part of the index would have to be compiled by Mr. Meritt and his assistants; so concurrently with the other work, he and Mr. Pritchett and Mr. Raubitschek have been working at the Institute for Advanced Study in order to get the epigraphical index into shape.

It is anticipated that during the coming year the index volume can be seen through the press. The actual indexing is now practically complete, and the work is ready to proceed to the stage of preparation of copy for the printer. It is estimated that the sum of \$4,000.00 will be needed for its manufacture; this estimate is subject to revision, for an actual manuscript is not yet ready. For the distribution of the index, it would be the intent of the Committee to give a copy free of charge to each regular subscriber to *Hesperia*, sell it at a suitable price to others than subscribers. This plan has the approval of the Chairman of the Managing Committee.

During the past year some slight changes have been made in the make-up of *Hesperia*. Beginning with Vol. XI, No. 1, the title-pages for individual fascicles of the Journal are to be omitted. Space has been found at the head of page 2 of the cover for title, volume and fascicle numbers, and table of contents. The remainder of page 2 and pages 3 and 4 of the cover contain the lists of publications of the School; advertisements of current publications, which for the past several years have appeared on page 4 of the cover, have been discontinued. These changes effect an economy in the cost of manufacture of each number of *Hesperia* and result in a worthwhile saving in the consumption of paper.

It is to be expected that a coated paper of the quality now used in *Hesperia* will be impossible to obtain in the immediate future. In anticipation of this difficulty, the Committee, upon authorization of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, has stocked a supply of paper at a cost of \$719.49 with the J. H. Furst Co., printers in Baltimore.

PUBLICATIONS ON THE REVOLVING FUND

Since the report of May 8, 1941, to the Managing Committee three volumes budgeted to the Revolving Fund have been issued, the manufacture of two is now in progress, and the manuscripts of three others, it is hoped, will be given to the Committee soon.

Issued:

Corinth, Volume I, Part ii, *Architecture*. By Richard Stillwell, Robert L. Scranton, and Sarah Elizabeth Freeman, with contributions by H. Ess Askew. xvi+243 pages. Quarto. Cloth. Frontispiece in color; 189 figures in the text, 20 folio plates in a portfolio. 1941. \$10.00.

Greek Walls. By Robert Lorentz Scranton. xvi+194 pages. 24 figures in the text. Royal octavo. Cloth. 1941. \$3.00.

Gennadeion Monographs, II. *Schliemann's First Visit to America, 1850-1851*. Edited by Shirley H. Weber. ix+111 pages. Royal octavo. Cloth. \$2.50.

In the course of manufacture:

Corinth, Volume XI, *The Byzantine Pottery*, by Charles H. Morgan II. The work on the color and the monochrome collotype plates of this volume (together, 53) has been completed by the Meriden Gravure Co., and the plates have been shipped to the J. H. Furst Co., in Baltimore, where they are being held for the bindery. The cost of the plates, color and monochrome together, amounts to \$3,778.39 in an edition of 300; of this sum a little over \$3,000.00 represents the cost of the 18 color plates. The text has been completely set in type by the J. H. Furst Co., and the initial proof (about 350 pages) returned to the printer for final correction and paging. The Committee hopes that the volume will be ready to run through the press early this summer.

Corinth, Volume VII, Part i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, by Saul S. Weinberg. Forty-five monochrome collotype plates for this volume have been completed by the Meriden Gravure Co. and delivered to the binders for the E. L. Hildreth Co., printers of the volume. The cost of the plates in an edition of 300 is \$637.81. The complete text (ca. 150 pages) has been set in type, and the galleys are on the point of being returned to the printer for correction and final paging. In this volume the typographical layout customary for School publications of this nature has been changed somewhat. The commentary appears in the usual large twelve-point type on a thirty-six pica measure, but the catalogue is printed in the smaller ten-point type, the page carrying two columns, each on a seventeen-pica measure. Running the smaller type in columns is expected to give a page better in appearance and one that is easier to read. This volume should appear in the course of the year.

Manuscripts expected:

Corinth, Volume XII, *Miscellaneous Finds*, by Gladys Davidson Weinberg. Mrs. Weinberg reports progress on the preparation of this manuscript. About 75 of an estimated 125 plates are mounted and ready for reproduction. The text of the book is receiving its final revision. Mrs. Weinberg states that she feels confident she will

be able to release the manuscript to the Committee in the course of the coming fiscal year.

Corinth, Volume VII, Part ii, *The Potters' Quarter*, by Agnes Newhall Stillwell. This work will comprise two volumes. Mrs. Stillwell's report on its progress is here given.

"Volume I of the *Potters' Quarter* consists of five chapters, the present state of which is as follows: Chapter I. Excavations. Final draft written. Chapter II. Stelai, altars, etc. Final draft written. Chapter III. Figurine moulds. First draft written. Needs some revision. Chapter IV. Figurines. First draft written, with exception of general introduction. Needs revision. Chapter V. Metal objects. First draft written. Probably little needed except additional references.

"The chief work still to be done on this volume is the revising and recopying of Chapters III and IV, the checking of references, etc., and the making up of the plates." Mrs. Stillwell gives no estimate of the time this work will be finished, but the Committee hopes that it will be able to have the manuscript during the coming year.

Corinth, Volume XIII, *The North Cemetery*, by Stephen B. Luce.

Mr. Luce has taken the manuscript of this volume for revision.

In anticipation of need for a good quality coated paper in printing *Corinth* volumes in course of manufacture or expected soon to be put into production, the Publications Committee, upon authorization of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, has secured at a cost of \$714.73 a stock of paper for *Corinth* as for *Hesperia*.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Hesperia

	Budgeted	Expended	Balance
<i>Hesperia</i> , X ³ / ₄ , XI ¹ / ₂ , and overhead -----	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 4,480.24	\$ 1,019.76
Supplement V, <i>Observations on the He-</i> <i>phaisteion</i> (Dinsmoor) -----	1,500.00	1,346.05	153.95
Supplementary VI, <i>Sacred Gerusia</i> (Oliver) -----	2,000.00	1,517.18	482.82
Supplement VII, <i>Small Objects from the</i> <i>Pnyx</i> (Davidson and Thompson) --	2,000.00		2,000.00
Paper stock for <i>Hesperia</i> -----	719.49	719.49	
	<u>\$11,719.49</u>	<u>\$ 8,062.96</u>	<u>\$ 3,656.53</u>

REVOLVING PUBLICATION FUND

	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Deficit
<i>Corinth</i> , Vol. VII, Part i, <i>Geomet-</i> <i>ric Pottery</i> (Weinberg) -----	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 637.81	\$ 1,362.19	
<i>Corinth</i> , Vol. XI, <i>Byzantine Pot-</i> <i>tery</i> (Morgan): reappropriated balance, May 8, 1941 -----	5,500.00	2,778.39	2,721.61	
<i>Corinth</i> , Vol. XII, <i>Miscellaneous</i> <i> Finds</i> (Mrs. Weinberg) -----	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Gennadeion Monographs II, <i>Schlie-</i> <i>mann's First Visit to America,</i> 1850-1851 (Weber) -----	500.00	530.27		30.27
Paper stock for <i>Corinth</i> -----	714.73	714.73		
	<u>\$13,714.73</u>	<u>\$4,661.20</u>	<u>\$9,083.80</u>	<u>\$30.27</u>

It will be observed that the cost of manufacturing *Hesperia*, Supplement VI, was \$482.82 less than the amount budgeted for that volume. This sum was applied to the cost of Supplement V, which amounted to \$1,346.05. The two Supplements together were budgeted at \$3,500.00; the amount actually spent for both was \$2,863.23, a saving of \$636.37. This sum, added to the balance of \$1,019.76 saved on the budget for *Hesperia*, yields \$1,656.13, the total amount saved on the budget for *Hesperia* and its Supplements for the current year—a sum considerably more than enough to balance off the supplementary budget items of \$719.49 and \$714.73 used to lay in for *Hesperia* and for *Corinth* a stock of paper which will be used during the coming fiscal year.

The balance on hand in the Revolving Publications Fund budget for *Corinth*, Vol. VII, Part i, by Weinberg, will be spent by the end of the current year.

Since the report made to the Managing Committee in May, 1941, three volumes have been issued on the Revolving Publication Fund. Two of these were issued before the end of the fiscal year 1940-1941:

Corinth, Vol I, Part ii, *Architecture* (Stillwell, Scranton, Freeman):

	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Deficit
1939	\$1,500.00			
1940	1,500.00	1,515.50	1,484.50	
1941		2,535.97		1,051.47
<i>Greek Walls</i> (Scranton):				
1940	\$ 500.00		500.00	
1941		527.63		27.63
				\$1,079.10

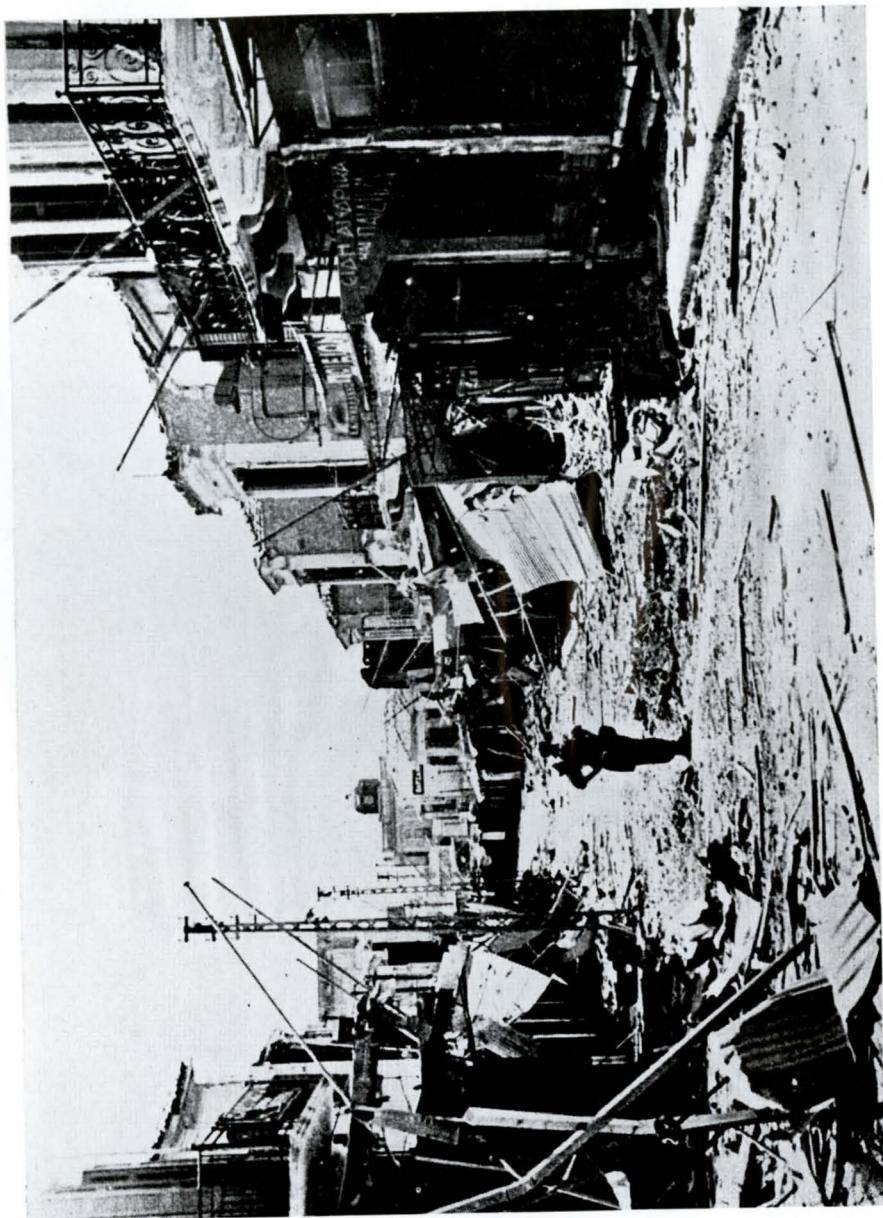
The deficit which these two volumes showed in last year's budget was in great part compensated by a saving made in two other volumes published on the same budget. The amount budgeted for Pritchett and Meritt *Chronology of Hellenistic Athens* exceeded the amount spent by \$873.67, and the amount budgeted for Brooner's *Lion Monument at Amphipolis* exceeded the cost of the book by \$144.65, a total excess of \$1,018.32 to counterbalance a deficit of \$1,079.10. Thus the net deficit in the operation of the Revolving Publication Fund Budget for the year 1940-1941 is \$60.78. This sum, added to the deficit, \$30.27, shown in the account for Weber's *Gennadeion Monographs II* in the financial statement for the current year, gives in the operation of the Revolving Publication Fund Budget for the two years 1940-1941 and 1941-1942 a total deficit of \$91.05. It is the hope of the Committee on Publications that, in view of the many uncertainties of publication, the total deficit will not seem unduly large.

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR 1942-1943

Hesperia:

	Reappropriated	New Appropriation	Total
<i>Hesperia</i> , XI ³ / ₄ , XII ¹ / ₂ , and overhead --	\$ 5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Index to <i>Hesperia</i> I-X and Supplements			
I-VI -----		4,000.00	4,000.00
Supplement VII, <i>Small Objects from the Pnyx</i> (Davidson and Thompson) --	\$ 2,000.00		\$ 2,000.00
	\$2,000.00	\$ 9,500.00	\$11,500.00
	Reappropriated	New Appropriation	Total
Revolving Publication Fund:			
<i>Corinth</i> , XI, <i>Byzantine Pottery</i> (Morgan) -----	\$ 2,721.61	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 4,221.61
<i>Corinth</i> , XII, <i>Miscellaneous Finds</i> (Mrs. Weinberg) -----	5,000.00		5,000.00
	\$ 7,721.61	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 9,221.61

The Committee on Publications would like to emphasize that the sums asked for the publication of the *Hesperia* Index and for *Corinth* XII are subject to revision,



One of the Main Streets in Candia as the German Dive Bombers Left It

for the manuscripts of these works are not in the possession of the Committee. It is believed, however, that the amounts stipulated will prove adequate.

The Committee regrets the necessity of asking for a supplementary appropriation for Morgan's *Corinth*, XI, *Byzantine Pottery*. The high cost of the color plates and the general rise in printing costs since the volume was estimated in 1940 are the factors responsible for the Committee's request for a supplementary appropriation.

The appropriation made for *Corinth*, Vol. XIII, *The North Cemetery*, in the budget for 1941-1942 has been omitted in the budget for 1942-1943; the Committee believes that the sum will probably not be called for during the coming year.

INCOME FROM SALES

No report on sales by the Harvard University Press can be submitted to the Managing Committee at this time. The Harvard Press has recently changed its system of accounting, and under the new system it will not send its report to the Publications Committee until next July.

Because of the war the Publications Committee has received no report from Harrassowitz in Leipzig.

The income accruing to the School from the sale of *Hesperia* and Supplements during the fiscal year 1941-1942 is \$1,854.65, as of April 1, 1942.

Since the outbreak of war in 1939 the income derived from the sale of *Hesperia* has of course been adversely affected by loss of European subscribers. Seventy-two such items, exchange as well as paid subscriptions, have been dropped from the mailing list. The loss in paid subscriptions has been in part offset, during the past year, by the action of the Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas of the American Library Association securing stocks of learned journals issued during the war period so that they may be available to foreign libraries when hostilities cease. This committee has paid for five subscriptions to *Hesperia* for 1941, and fifteen for 1942. The volumes in question are being held at the editorial office of the School at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton for disposal by the American Library Association at the end of the war.

Respectfully submitted,
Benjamin D. Meritt, Chairman
(Report prepared by Paul A. Clement)

May 9, 1942

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

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

In behalf of the Committee on Fellowships I have the honor to submit the following report on the activities of that Committee in the years 1941-1942.

Following a course which seemed to be indicated by a majority of the Managing Committee in an informal expression of opinion at the luncheon after the last annual meeting, the Committee on Fellowships proposed to hold the usual examination in the winter of 1941-1942. This proposal was adopted by the Executive Committee, with the understanding that successful candidates, if the School at Athens should still be closed, would receive a stipend of one thousand dollars for an approved course of study at an institution in this country. Similar action regarding the Fellowship in Greek Archaeology of The Archaeological Institute of America had already been taken by the administration of the Institute.

The response to the usual notice of the offer of fellowships was disappointingly, if not surprisingly, small. Easily conjectured reasons are that the obligation of military service or other defense duties might make it impossible for a successful candidate to accept appointment, and that the offer of a stipend for study in America was in itself less attractive than the normal opportunity for study in Greece. There were only three applications for admission to the examinations in archaeology, and two for admission to candidacy for the Seymour Fellowship in the Greek Language, Literature and History. Of the candidates three were men, two women. Three institutions were represented in the competition: Bryn Mawr College, Columbia University and the Johns Hopkins University.

On the basis of the examinations as well as credentials and recommendations, the Committee voted to award the Seymour Fellowship in the Greek Language, Literature and History to Mabel Louise Lang (A. B. Cornell, 1939; M. A., Bryn Mawr, 1940) for a study of certain aspects of the history of Herodotus, at Bryn Mawr.

No candidate who wrote the examinations in archaeology showed the distinction usually expected for the award of a fellowship. The best records were made in some of the optional subjects: Greek Sculpture and Vase Painting; the greatest deficiency appeared in the two required subjects, General Greek Archaeology and Topography and Monuments of Athens. The Committee decided not to award the John Williams White Fellowship in archaeology, but voted, in the absence of satisfactory candidates from the examinations, to recommend the re-appointment to the Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute of Louise Atherton Dickey (A. B., Bryn Mawr, 1937; M. A., Bryn Mawr, 1938). Miss Dickey received her original appointment for work of unusual distinction in the examinations of 1940, and has pursued advanced stud-

ies in the Metropolitan Museum during the past year. She proposes in the next year to continue the preparation of a study of the black-figured amphorae in the Metropolitan Museum for publication in the *Corpus Vasorum*.

The Committee desires to acknowledge with cordial thanks the services of the scholars who set the examination questions this year: Messrs. Broneer, Campbell, Post, Schlesinger, Scranton, Sherman, Sperling, Miss Barbour, Miss Dorothy Hill, Miss Vaughan; and of those who helped the Committee as additional readers of the examinations: Messrs. Agard, Couch, Hopkins, F. P. Johnson, Luce, Notopoulos, C. A. Robinson, Jr., Scramuzza, Scranton, Shero, Stearns; Mrs. Dohan, Miss Frantz, Miss Goldman, Miss Gragg, Miss Shields, Miss Shoe, Miss van Ingen.

In regard to the future policy of the disposition of the fellowship funds during the war, a subject which has been widely discussed during the past winter, this Committee makes no positive recommendations as a committee, since its function is the administration of policies decided upon by the Managing Committee, rather than that of guiding policy. In the general discussion of policy the members of this Committee will no doubt be glad to contribute any pertinent information which they may have gained from experience in the work of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Sidney N. Deane
Chairman

May 9, 1942

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AUXILIARY FUND

The present financial report of the Auxiliary Fund Association, compiled by the treasurer of the Fund, may appear disappointing to many of the friends of the School. Under the circumstances, however, it may well be considered satisfactory. While the number of new contributors has decreased slightly, the total amount collected has well held its own.

Whether the present report should be considered satisfactory or not, the Directors of the Auxiliary Fund and the Managing Committee of the School must look to the future with serious concern. It will become increasingly difficult as the war continues to maintain the Auxiliary Fund at a level which will assure the School of at least a worthy portion of the funds which will be badly needed after the war is over, when the reconstruction of the School and its activities must be undertaken with renewed vigor. In spite of the numerous demands upon their limited funds, the friends of the School must keep up their regular contributions to the Fund and must make every effort to obtain additional friends for its support. To ensure the success of the funds for next year, every contributor at present on the list must not only repeat his contribution but must try to obtain at least one additional contributor of any amount, however small.

Respectfully submitted,
Roy J. Deferrari

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AUXILIARY FUND

Members listed in 1941 Report of the Auxiliary Fund	247
Members contributing to May 8, 1942	148
Members not contributing	38
Deceased	8
In Greece	3
Life Members	2
Resigned	25
(new 8)	
Members not heard from	61
	247
Of those not heard from,	
44 should contribute	
17 probably will not	
61	
New members	2
Total Contributions May 1942	\$1,531.00
Designated for special funds:	
Reynolds Fund	\$ 25.00
Gennadius Fund	15.00
Stroock Fund	5.00
Wheeler Fund	10.00
Radcliffe Fund	50.00
Kirkland Fund	100.00
	\$205.00

Respectfully submitted,
Alfred C. Schlesinger
Treasurer

May, 1942

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR AID TO GREECE, INC.

An urgent appeal was addressed in November, 1940, to Professor Edward Capps by Rodney S. Young, a member of the Agora Staff in Athens, for \$3,000 for the purchase and equipment of an ambulance for service on the Albanian battle front. Because of the need of haste to take up an option on limited material available in Athens, the necessary sum of \$3,000 was advanced by Rodney Young's father, Mr. Henry Young, on the guarantee of a group of persons in Princeton, associated with the School at Athens, to solicit funds to cover the advance. An informal committee was organized and the project was begun as a private undertaking, but as soon as contact was established with the Chairman of the Managing Committee, at his request with the approval of the Executive Committee of the School, the committee was designated as an organ of the School and its present name was adopted.

The Committee was incorporated on November 27, 1940, under the laws of the State of New Jersey as an "Association not for pecuniary profit," with its purpose as stated in the charter: "Through the Auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens to secure and transmit aid for the relief of the people of Greece." Officers elected were Edward Capps, Chairman; T. Leslie Shear, Secretary-Treasurer; William C. Vandewater, Counsel. Members of the Committee: Oscar Broneer, Arthur V. Davis, George W. Elderkin, Hetty Goldman, Louis E. Lord, B. D. MacDonald, Benjamin D. Meritt, Richard Stillwell, Edwin S. Webster. Five members of this Committee are also members of the Board of Trustees of the School. As required by law the Committee was at once registered with the United States Department of State and was granted Permit No. 399 authorizing solicitation of relief funds for use in a belligerent country.

Funds have been raised chiefly by means of written appeals addressed to former members and associates of the School, to members of the Archaeological Institute, of the Philological Association and the Philosophical Society. Two benefits have been held: a concert in Princeton featuring Greek artists, and a lecture in Trenton at which Mr. MacDonald's moving pictures of Greece were shown. A small sum has been realized from the sale of Greek emblems, which were provided at cost by the Greek War Relief Association, Inc.; and substantial royalties have been received from the sale of the book *This Is Greece*.

All office expenses, such as costs of stationery, printing, postage, etc., have been contributed by the Princeton members of the Committee, and all clerical assistance has been on a volunteer basis. Especial recognition for clerical help is due Miss Margot Cutter, of the Institute for Advanced Study, and Miss Margaret Thompson of the Agora staff. Miss Thompson also is solely to be credited with the success of the lecture benefit in Trenton which she organized and managed almost single-handed. Miss Alison Frantz and Miss Lucy Talcott planned, designed and arranged the ad-

mirable book of intimate views of Greece, *This Is Greece*, and made the financial arrangement by which the Committee receives fifty per cent of the price of all copies sold through its members. It is due to this co-operation on all sides that practically all the receipts of the Committee have been available for relief purposes.

Since the occupation of Greece direct communication with the staff of the School remaining in Athens has ceased, and the transfer of funds has been stopped. This Committee has, therefore, been inactive, but in spite of this inactivity it has been necessary to render a monthly report to the Department of State certified by a notary. This has been a burden on the Secretary of the Committee and a nuisance to the State Department. Under regulations recently issued the Department in the future requires a tri-monthly audit of accounts by a Certified Public Accountant. This would place an unwarranted financial charge on our small balance. It, therefore, seemed advisable that the Committee should formally terminate its activity.

At a meeting of the Committee held on January 8, 1942, it was unanimously voted "that the Committee cease functioning and that the balance in the treasury of the Fund, amounting to \$2,773.48, be transferred to the Treasurer of the American School to be held as a special fund until such time as he can expend it through the agency of the School in Athens for relief purposes in Greece." This action was approved by the Section of Controls of the Department of State. The Treasurer of the School agreed to accept the Fund under the conditions stipulated, and the balance in the Fund was transferred to him after an audit of the accounts by a firm of Certified Public Accountants whose certification is appended to the statement of accounts.

EDWARD CAPPS
Chairman
T. LESLIE SHEAR
Secretary-Treasurer

March 1942

DISBURSAL IN GREECE OF FUNDS FORWARDED TO ATHENS

By the American School Committee as Reported by Director Stevens up to the Date
April 19, 1941

(150 drachmas=\$1)

One Red Cross ambulance	\$3,000
To military hospitals for essential supplies	79,700 drs.
To Princess Nicholas' Fund for hospital linen	45,000 drs.
To Joan Vanderpool for crèche	65,000 drs.
To canteens at front and in Thessalonica	225,000 drs.
To American Women's Bandage Circle for material	15,000 drs.
To Greek Red Cross near the front	10,000 drs.
Professor Marinatos for relief on island Cephalonia	10,000 drs.

Woolen Goods and Clothing	
760 prs. flannel pyjamas	
1,059 prs. slippers	
10 doz. woolen shirts	
4,900 prs. woolen socks	
wool for socks (100,000 drs.)	
bundle of woolen goods	
quantity of cloth given to	
Near East for garments	
200 pics flannel	
Medical and Hospital Supplies	
1,560 pks. ultraseptyl	
60 kilos formaldehyde	
400 pkgs. anti-pneumonia serum	
8 metres hospital sheeting	
80 pneumonia jackets	
15,000 surgical dressings	
5 large rolls gauze	
3,025 roll bandages	
1,000 safety pins	
70 prs. rubber gloves	
24 thermometers	
12 field sterilisers	
4 special lamps for treatment of	
frostbite and wounds (one	
costing 27,000 drs.)	
rubber hot water bottles	
wheel chairs to a value of	
over 157,500 drs.	
miscellaneous hospital sup-	

plies to value of 166,379	
drs.	
Foodstuffs (mainly for four canteens	
established at the front by the School)	
210 cases tinned milk	
40 okes coffee	
200 okes crackers	
40 okes rice	
100 okes sugar	
18 okes tea	
40 okes macaroni	
75 okes marmalade	
assorted foodstuffs (includ-	
ing salt, dolmades, bouil-	
lon cubes, marmalade,	
chocolate) to value of	
82,650 drs.	
Miscellaneous	
10,000 pkgs. cigarettes	
70 okes soap	
24 large boxes matches	
42 flashlights	
68 batteries	
2 sheets isinglass	
4 sets barber's tools	
400 metres of wire to install an	
X-ray machine	
petroleum and matches for	
canteens to value of 3,883	
drs.	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

November 23, 1940--January 29, 1942

Donations for Relief	\$22,402.14	Sent to School	\$24,500.00
Donations for Publicity		Cost of Transmitting	
Expenses	272.82	Funds	78.45
Receipts from two Benefits	3,092.25	Cost of Staging two	
Receipts from Sale of		Benefits	367.01
Emblems	93.50	Publicity Expenses	272.82
Receipts from Book		Balance	2,773.43
"This Is Greece"	1,631.00		
	\$27,491.71		\$27,991.71
Returned Draft	500.00		
	\$27,991.71		

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

Receipts by Bank Statements November 23, 1940 to January 29, 1942	\$27,491.71
Draft Returned	500.00
<i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>\$27,991.71</i>
<i>Disbursements by Bank Vouchers:</i>	
Cables Remitted	\$24,578.45
Other Disbursements	639.83
<i>Total Disbursements</i>	<i>\$25,218.28</i>
<i>Bank Balance January 29, 1942</i>	<i>\$ 2,773.43</i>

WE CERTIFY that we made an examination of the receipts and disbursements of The American School Committee for Aid to Greece, Inc., for the period November 23, 1940 to January 29, 1942. In connection therewith we examined or tested in a manner and to the extent that we considered appropriate in view of the Committee's methods, accounting records, and supporting information, the receipts and disbursements for the period under review. In our opinion the within charts of receipts and disbursements represent the transactions had by the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

CHIANESE & CHIANESE

Certified Public Accountants and Auditors

Trenton, New Jersey
January 31, 1942

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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

As Secretary of the Alumni Association of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, I have the honor to submit the report of the activities of the Association for the year May 10, 1941, to May 9, 1942.

One News Letter has been sent to all members. This was an admirable account of conditions in Greece very generously written for us by our member Mr. Rodney S. Young, soon after his return to the United States in the fall of 1941. I am sure all the members of the Managing Committee will have joined the alumni as a whole in hearty gratitude to Mr. Young for his inclusive, penetrating and sympathetic picture of conditions at the School, of the antiquities and of our friends in Greece at the time he left Athens at the end of July, 1941. So widespread was the appreciation of the letter that a request was made to the Association by the *Classical Weekly* to print it and by the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece to translate it into Greek and to send it as a release from their office. Since permission was graciously given by Mr. Young, the Association was glad to add its permission.

The annual meetings of the Council and of the Association were held in Hartford, Connecticut, on December 29, 1941. At the meeting of the Association the following were elected:

Member of the Executive Council for 1942-1946: Oscar Broneer

For nomination to the Managing Committee as Representative on the Managing Committee of the School for 1942 and 1943: Rodney S. Young

Upon recommendation from the Council the Association voted to enroll all members of the Managing Committee of the School who have not been in residence in Athens as Associate Members of the Alumni Association.

The Association discussed the problem of the awarding of School fellowships during the war. Recognizing that the decision in the matter lies entirely with the Managing Committee, many members felt that the Managing Committee might care to have an expression of opinion on the subject from the alumni. Various points of view were expressed and it became evident that many more members than those who were able to be present might like to voice their opinions. It was accordingly voted that a committee composed of Miss Lucy Talcott and the Secretary should send out a questionnaire, tabulate the results and present them to the Executive Committee of the Managing Committee and to the Managing Committee. The questionnaire was sent to the members and the results have been reported to the Executive Committee. The large number of replies received has been very gratifying as an indication of the lively interest of the Alumni in the affairs and problems of the School. The report as presented to the Executive Committee follows:

The Council considered further means by which the alumni might be of assistance to the School during the war. A suggestion in regard to the Library of the School met with the unanimous approval of the Council and was presented in a tentative form to the Association. This proposes that, in the event of our receiving definite information that the Library of the School has been damaged or destroyed in any way, the Alumni Association shall undertake to canvass its members for promises to loan or donate books and periodicals, so that immediately it is possible to reopen the School to students, we shall not be handicapped by a total lack of library facilities. To have a list of willing donors already prepared should facilitate matters at a time when many arrangements for replacement may be necessary. No action has been taken on this proposal since there is as yet no information regarding need of it. The Council of the Association wishes to assure the Managing Committee, however, that it stands ready to undertake this canvass if the Managing Committee should at any time care to have it do so.

The report of the Committee on Placement will be made by the Chairman of that Committee. Much interest in this Committee and appreciation of its formation was expressed by the alumni at the annual meeting. It is to be hoped that as its potential services become better known among colleges, universities and museums, it may be able to render really valuable assistance to alumni in obtaining positions.

The Alumni Association stands firm as ever in its belief in the permanent and real values for which the School has been a center and an inspiration to students through many years. This report should therefore close on this note: the alumni are happy to report again to the Managing Committee for whatever service they may render the School during the present emergency in furthering the purposes for which it was founded—the study, the understanding of Greek civilization, the foundation of our own.

Respectfully submitted,
Lucy T. Shoe
Secretary

May 9, 1942

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

BALANCE SHEET

as at June 30, 1942

ASSETS

Cash		
In America	\$ 77,738.68	
In Greece	7,213.07	84,951.75
U. S. Treasury Bonds		50,000.00
Accounts Receivable		1,214.08
Advances against 1942-1943 Budget		2,950.00
		<u>\$ 139,115.83</u>
School Endowment Fund Assets		
Investments, at market		
Bonds (book value \$421,451.12)	392,652.50	
Stocks (book value \$805,753.39)	566,958.88	
	<u>\$ 959,611.38</u>	
Uninvested Principal Cash	27,455.68	
Property at Athens	1.00	987,068.06
Loeb Fund Assets		
Investments, at market		
(book value \$501,324.25)	\$ 472,070.44	
Uninvested Principal Cash	1,215.09	473,285.53
		<u>\$1,599,469.42</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable		
Greek War Relief	\$ 6,833.43	
Advance by Mr. Petsales for School Expenses	2,000.00	\$ 8,833.43
Unexpended Appropriations and Gifts		16,135.65
Unexpended Income for Special Purposes		58,859.08
Unexpended Income		48,071.67
Special Reserve Fund		7,000.00
		<u>\$ 138,899.83</u>
School Endowment Funds		
General Endowment Funds	\$ 843,042.54	
Special Endowment Funds	287,157.87	1,130,200.41
Loeb Fund		500,000.00
Profit and Loss (*Loss)		*169,630.82
		<u>\$ 1,599,469.42</u>

GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS

as at June 30, 1942

		Balance June 30, 1942
Auxiliary Fund		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 58,444.02	
Add Gifts	1,921.50	
	\$ 60,365.52	
Deduct Transfers to Other Funds	1,921.50	\$ 58,444.02
Carnegie Corporation Fund	(No change)	25,000.00
Endowment Fund, International Education Board	(No change)	333,333.33
Endowment Funds	(No change)	426,265.19
Total		\$ 843,042.54

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS

as at June 30, 1942

		Balance June 30, 1942
Henry M. Baird Fund of New York University	(No change)	\$ 6,250.00
M. Caroline Carter Fund of Hunter College	(No change)	5,000.00
John H. Finley Fund of the College of the City of New York	(No change)	5,155.00
Albert Harkness Fund of Brown University	(No change)	9,664.09
Harvard University Endowment Fund	(No change)	5,600.30
James Hampton Kirkland Fund (Vanderbilt University)		
Gift for benefit of Vanderbilt University		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 5,000.00	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	100.00	5,100.00
Radcliffe College Endowment Fund		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 5,130.92	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	50.00	5,180.92
University of California Fund	(No change)	4,950.00
University of Cincinnati Fund	(No change)	5,000.00
Western Reserve University	(No change)	7,646.00
Joannes Gennadius Fund for Byzantine Studies		
Balance, June 30, 1941	\$ 4,928.90	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	227.16	
Interest at 4%	197.16	5,353.22
John Hay Library Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1941	\$ 1,392.99	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	55.72	
Interest at 4%	55.72	1,504.43

Balance
June 30, 1942

Theodore W. Heermance Memorial Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1941	\$ 2,505.11	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	100.20	
Interest at 4%	100.20	2,705.51
Cyril G. Hopkins Memorial Fund	(No change)	703.12
John Huybers Memorial Fund	(No change)	714.53
Mrs. William H. Moore Fund	(No change)	10,000.00
Oakley House	(No change)	4,534.50
Horatio M. Reynolds Fund		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 5,546.97	
Add Legacy—Estate of Maud T. Reynolds	10,000.00	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	1,285.58	
Interest at 4%	305.21	17,137.76
Robert Louis Stroock Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1941	\$ 2,071.05	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	92.84	
Interest at 4%	82.84	2,246.73
Capps Fellowship Fund	(No change)	30,000.00
John White Field Fund		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 6,216.62	
Add Interest at 4%	248.66	6,465.28
J. Harriet Goodell Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1941	\$ 4,757.14	
Add Received under Bequest	602.24	5,359.38
Thomas Day Seymour Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1941	\$ 30,970.80	
Add Interest at 4%	1,238.83	32,209.63
James Rignall Wheeler Fund		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 30,980.80	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	10.00	
Interest at 4%	1,239.23	32,230.03
John Williams White Fund		
Balance June 30, 1941	\$ 30,005.00	
Add Interest at 4%	1,200.20	
Less Allowance to Fellow	500.00	700.20
Richard B. Seager Fund	(No change)	45,742.24
Total		\$ 287,157.87
Loeb Fund	(No change)	\$ 500,000.00

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 1942

INCOME

Income from Colleges -----	\$	6,587.19	
Income from Investments			
Stocks -----	\$	37,959.13	
Bonds -----		18,425.66	
J. Harriet Goodell Trust -----		375.08	56,759.87
Room Rentals, School Building -----			12.00
Sale of Decauville R. R. at Corinth -----			6,911.56
Profit on Exchange of 5,000 Marks -----			166.66
Greek Archaeological Society -----			57.60
	\$		70,494.88

EXPENSES

Managing Committee Expenses -----	\$	37,742.98	
Salary of Assistant Treasurer -----		2,025.00	
Accounting Services -----		570.00	
Trust Expense, Merchants National Bank -----		1,671.45	
Repatriation of Personnel of School -----		6,143.77	
Bookkeeper -----		130.00	
Interest Allowed by Treasurer on Funds			
John White Field Fund -----	\$	248.66	
Joannes Gennadius Fund -----		197.16	
John Hay Library Fund -----		55.72	
Theodore W. Heermance Memorial Fund -----		100.20	
Mrs. William H. Moore Fund -----		400.00	
Horatio M. Reynolds Fund -----		305.21	
Richard B. Seager Fund -----		1,829.69	
Thomas D. Seymour Fund -----		1,238.83	
Robert Louis Stroock Fund -----		82.84	
James R. Wheeler Fund -----		1,239.23	
John Williams White Fund -----		700.20	6,397.74
Sundry Expenses -----		28.95	54,709.89
Excess of Income over Expenses for Year ended June 30, 1942 -----	\$		15,784.99
Unexpended Income, June 30, 1941 -----	\$	32,486.68	
Less Adjustments of 1940-1941 Income from Colleges -----		200.00	32,286.68
Unexpended Income, June 30, 1942 -----	\$		48,071.67

MANAGING COMMITTEE EXPENSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 1942

SALARIES AND FELLOWSHIPS

	BUDGET	ACTUAL
Director -----	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Honorary Architect -----	1,000.00	1,000.00
Associate Professor of Archaeology -----	4,000.00	4,000.00
Librarian of the Gennadeion -----	5,000.00	5,000.00
School Librarian -----	1,200.00	
Assistant in the Gennadeion -----	2,100.00	1,144.01
Fellowships -----	2,000.00	500.00
Institute Fellow -----	1,300.00	1,300.00
Managing Editor, Publications -----	1,800.00	1,800.00
Consultant -----	4,000.00	2,000.00
Director's Secretary -----	500.00	
Corinth Salaries -----	60.00	53.83
Bookkeeper -----	750.00	842.25
Superintendent of Buildings -----	360.00	369.08
	\$26,570.00	\$ 21,709.17

PLANT AND MAINTENANCE

Buildings and Grounds -----	\$ 3,000.00	4,155.52
Repairs and Improvements -----	200.00	198.80
Gennadeion Contingent -----	500.00	9.33
Gennadeion Books -----	2,000.00	
School Library -----	1,000.00	3.33
Secretarial Expense and Audit -----	300.00	140.95
Employees' Insurance -----	60.00	156.42
Director's General Fund -----	500.00	
	\$ 7,560.00	4,664.35

ACTIVITIES AND EXCAVATIONS

Corinth Excavations -----	\$ 400.00	153.46
Athens Excavations, North Slope -----	200.00	
<i>Hesperia</i> -----	9,000.00	3,394.50*
Revolving Publication Fund -----	12,000.00	12,000.00†
School Trips and Travel -----	50.00	1.87
Corinth Museum -----	400.00	390.40
Corinth Contingent -----	300.00	
Agora Excavations -----	3,000.00	3,000.00
Architect of School Excavations -----	1,430.00	1,465.70
	\$26,780.00	20,405.93

Forward -----\$60,910.00

*Includes income from subscriptions, \$2,058.95 \$ 46,779.45

†Represents appropriation carried forward.

	BUDGET	ACTUAL
Brought Forward -----	\$60,910.00	46,779.45
EXPENSES IN U. S. A.		
Managing Committee Expense -----	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,430.89
Annuity Premiums -----	1,150.00	1,139.45
	<u>\$ 3,650.00</u>	<u>4,570.34</u>
Total Expenses -----	\$64,560.00	\$ 51,349.79
Charged to General Endowment		
Income -----	\$37,742.98	
Charged to Loeb Fund Income -----	11,894.77	
Charged to Seager Fund Income --	1,321.64	
Charged to Moore Fund Income ----	390.40	51,349.79

Note: The actual expenses above reflect Athens income and expenses only up to March 31, 1942, as no reports from the Consultant were received for the last three months of the year. The budget figures are for the full fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.