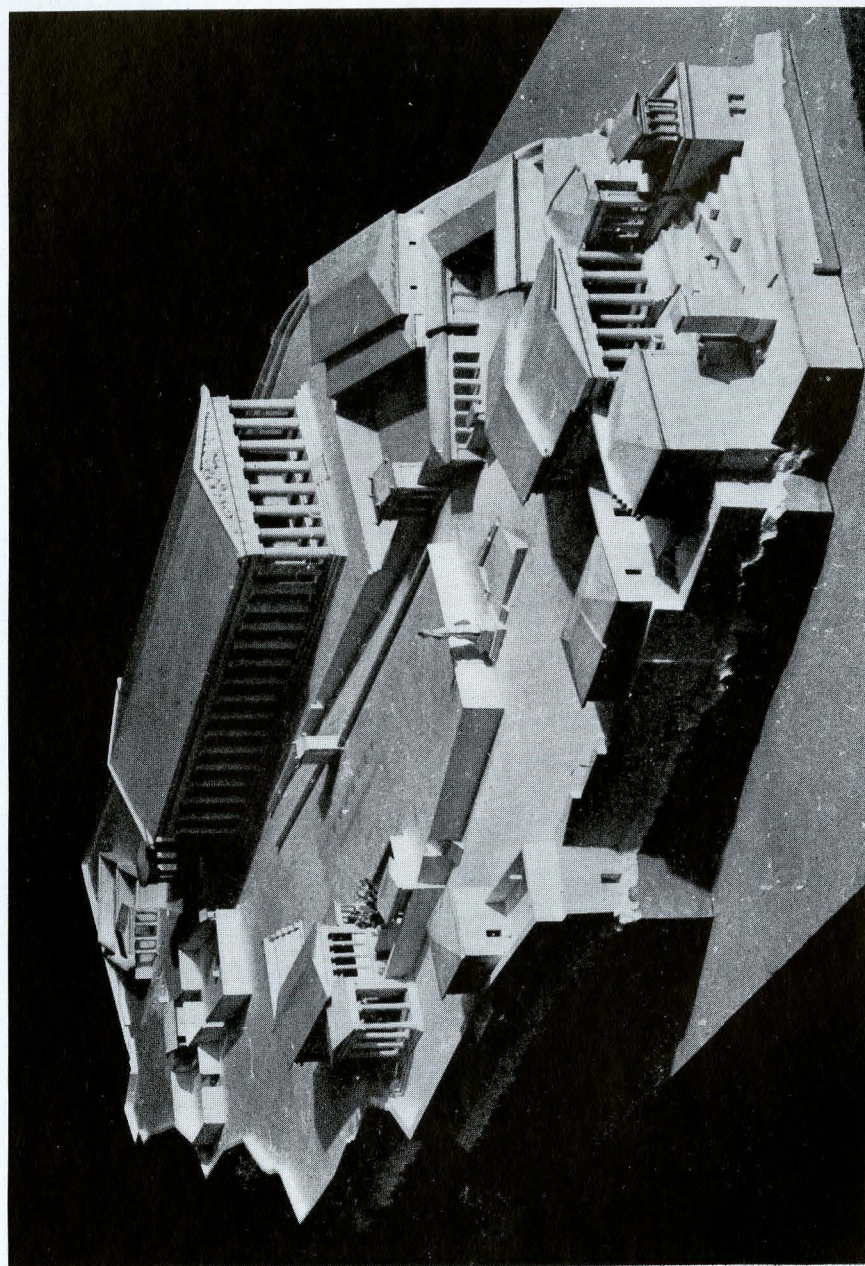


AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS



SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

1944 · 1945



Plaster model of the Acropolis at Athens, by Gorbam P. Stevens

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

FOUNDED 1881

Incorporated under the Laws of Massachusetts, 1886



SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

1944-1945

Published by The Oberlin Printing Company for
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

The Sixty-fourth Annual Report is made memorable by the first direct contact with the School in Athens since the beginning of the war.

With the consent of the Managing Committee extracts from the very interesting letters of Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides which were only now received are appended to the regular reports.

LOUIS E. LORD
Chairman of the Managing Committee

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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. Sloan, 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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1944-1945

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| Edwin S. Webster, <i>President</i> | 49 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts |
| A. Winsor Weld, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i> | 24 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts |
| Louis E. Lord, <i>ex officio</i> | 272 Oak Street, Oberlin, Ohio |

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| | |
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| Members | Addresses |
|-----------------------------------|--|
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| William N. Bates | University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
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| Miss Dorothy M. Bell | Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Massachusetts |
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| Clarence P. Bill | Western Reserve University, Cleveland Ohio |
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| Harold Cherniss | Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland |
| Benjamin C. Clough | Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island |
| Howard Comfort | Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania (Representing, <i>ex officio</i> , The American Academy in Rome) |
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| H. Lamar Crosby | University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| Roy J. Deferrari | Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. |
| William B. Dinsmoor | Columbia University, New York, New York (Representing, <i>ex officio</i> , The Archaeological Institute of America) |
| Miss Katherine M. Edwards | Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts |
| George W. Elderkin | Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey |
| William Emerson | Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| Morton S. Enslin | Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania |
| John H. Finley, Jr. | Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| Harold N. Fowler | 2205 California Street, Washington, D. C. |
| Alexander D. Fraser | University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia |
| Charles B. Gulick | Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| Miss Hazel D. Hansen | Stanford University, Stanford University, California |

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| | |
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| Clark Hopkins | University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan |
| Allan C. Johnson | Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey |
| Horace L. Jones | Cornell University, Ithaca, New York |
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| Ivan M. Linforth | University of California, Berkeley, California |
| Miss Barbara P. McCarthy | Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts |
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| Charles H. Morgan, II | Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts |
| William A. Oldfather | University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois |
| James H. Oliver, Jr. | Columbia University, New York, New York |
| Arthur W. Parsons | Athens, Greece (<i>ex officio</i> as Director of the School) |
| *James M. Paton | Hotel Victoria, Boston, Massachusetts |
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| Clyde Pharr | Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee |
| Lester M. Prindle | University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont |
| Charles A. Robinson, Jr. | Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island |
| David M. Robinson | Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland |
| Alfred C. Schlesinger | Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio |
| John A. Scott | Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois |
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| T. Leslie Shear | Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey |
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| Miss Lucy T. Shoe | Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts |
| Miss Gertrude Smith | University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois |
| Jerome Sperling | Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut |
| Miss Mary H. Swindler | Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania |
| Rollin H. Tanner | New York University, New York, New York |
| Miss Agnes Vaughan | Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts |
| Frederick O. Waage | Cornell University, Ithaca, New York |
| Robert H. Webb | University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia |
| A. Winsor Weld | 24 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts (<i>ex officio</i> as Treasurer of the School) |
| C. Bradford Welles | Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut |
| Miss Pearl C. Wilson | Hunter College, New York, New York |
| John G. Winter | University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan |
| Clarence H. Young | Columbia University, New York, New York |

*Died November 23, 1944

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL 1944-1945

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Director | Arthur W. Parsons* |
| Librarian of the Gennadeion and Professor of Classics | Shirley H. Weber* |
| Professor of Archaeology | Oscar Broneer* |
| Honorary Architect of the School | Gorham Phillips Stevens |
| Instructor in Greek Epigraphy | W. Kendrick Pritchett* |
| Managing Editor of Publications | Paul Clement |
| Associate Editor of the <i>American Journal of Archaeology</i> | George H. Chase |
| Consultant | A. Kyriakides |
| Architect for School Excavations | John Travlos |
| Assistant in the Gennadeion | Miss Eurydice Demetracopoulou |

FELLOWS

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Research Fellow in Epigraphy | A. E. Raubitschek |
| Agora Fellow | Eugene Vanderpool* |

FELLOWSHIPS DEFERRED BECAUSE OF THE WAR

| | |
|--|--|
| Miss Mary Thorne Campbell (Appointed for 1939-1940) | Fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America |
| Herbert Lloyd Cain (Appointed for 1940-1941) | Thomas Day Seymour Fellow |
| Miss Mabel L. Lang (Appointed for 1942-1943) | Thomas Day Seymour Fellow |

*On leave of absence for services connected with the war.

COMMITTEES OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE 1944-1945

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

| <i>Members ex officio</i> | <i>Elected Members</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Louis E. Lord, <i>Chairman</i> | Alfred C. Schlesinger (1942-45) |
| La Rue Van Hook, <i>Secretary</i> | Clarence H. Young (1942-45) |
| William B. Dinsmoor, <i>President of The Archaeological Institute of America</i> | Edward Capps (1943-46) |
| A. Winsor Weld, <i>Treasurer of the School</i> | Miss Mary H. Swindler (1943-46) |
| | Benjamin C. Clough (1944-47) |
| | Morton S. Enslin (1944-47) |

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| | |
|---|---------------|
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| Alexander D. Fraser | |

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| | |
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| Louis E. Lord, <i>ex officio</i> | La Rue Van Hook |

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| W. J. Battle | Charles A. Robinson, Jr. |
| Edward Capps, Jr. | Miss Lucy T. Shoe |
| Miss Hazel D. Hansen | Rollin H. Tanner |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------|
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| Edward Capps | Roy J. Deferrari |
| George H. Chase | |

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| Arthur V. Davis | Charles H. Morgan, II |
| William T. Semple | C. A. Robinson, Jr. |

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| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
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| Miss Lucy T. Shoe, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i> | C. S. Hartman |
| Louis E. Lord, <i>ex officio</i> | Miss Dorothy K. Hill |
| Alfred R. Bellinger | Richard Stillwell |
| Oscar Broneer | |

*With the Armed Forces

INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING IN THE SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOL
1944-1945

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Amherst College | Oberlin College |
| Bradford Junior College | Princeton University |
| Brown University | Radcliffe College |
| Bryn Mawr College | Smith College |
| Catholic University of America | Stanford University |
| College of the City of New York | Swarthmore College |
| Columbia University | Trinity College |
| Cornell University | University of California |
| Crozier Theological Seminary | University of Chicago |
| Dartmouth College | University of Cincinnati |
| Duke University | University of Illinois |
| Hamilton College | University of Michigan |
| Harvard University | University of Pennsylvania |
| Haverford College | University of Vermont |
| Hunter College | University of Virginia |
| Institute for Advanced Study | University of Wisconsin |
| Johns Hopkins University | Vanderbilt University |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology | Wellesley College |
| Mount Holyoke College | Western Reserve University |
| New York University | Williams College |
| Northwestern University | Yale University |

IN MEMORIAM

James Morton Paton

May 12, 1863-November 23, 1944

James Morton Paton was elected to the Managing Committee in 1903 to represent Wesleyan University. He died in Boston, November 23, 1944.

He was born in New York, May 12, 1863, son of Thomas C. M. and Elizabeth L. Allen Paton. He received the degree of A.B. from New York University in 1883 and from Harvard University in 1884 and was a graduate student at Harvard from 1884 to 1887. He studied at Bonn in 1891-1892 and 1893-1894, receiving the degree of Ph.D. there in 1894. The year 1892-1893 he spent at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

He was Professor of Latin and French at Middlebury College from 1887 to 1891, Instructor in Greek at Wesleyan University from 1895 to 1898, and Associate Professor of Greek from 1898 to 1905. The year 1905-1906 he spent in Europe. He was Managing Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology* in 1906-1907 and Editor-in-chief from 1917 to 1920. For two years, 1908-1910, he was in Europe, then a year in Cambridge, again in Europe from 1911 to 1914, and in Cambridge from 1914 to 1920. In the latter year he went abroad, and for twenty years he lived in Paris with his sister, Miss Lucy A. Paton, during which period he spent considerable time in Greece and Italy. He made a brief visit to America in 1929 and again in 1936 to attend the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Harvard College.

Paton's first published work was his doctoral dissertation, entitled *De cultu Dioscurorum, pars prima* (Bonn, 1894). For Hayley's edition of the *Alcestis* of Euripides he wrote an excellent introduction on "The Myth of Alcestis in Ancient Art." He was general editor of *The Erechtheum*, published in 1927 for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and wrote the chapter on the history of the Erechtheum. In his latest years his interest turned largely toward the later history of Athens. His little volume on *The Venetians in Athens, 1687-1688*, is one of the series of Gennadeion Monographs published for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. His other printed work consists of articles published for the most part in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

Paton was a member of the Managing Committee of the School of Athens, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the Classical Association of New England, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Phi, and corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society (of Philadelphia).

Paton was a most accurate and conscientious scholar, and his work always showed a firm grasp of his subject in its broad outlines and its minutest details. His industry was limited only by his physical condition. He was a loving brother, a faithful friend, and a genial companion. His sense of humor was unusually strong, and he appreciated the jokes of others no less than his own. He will be sorely missed.

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

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

Since our last meeting we have lost from the Managing Committee Dr. James Morton Paton, who died November 23, 1944. He became a member of the Managing Committee in 1903. The School is much indebted to him for the very efficient help he rendered in the publication of the volume on the Erechtheum. This volume was the first notable publication of the School after the volumes on the Argive Heraeum. Much of the value of this publication is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Paton.

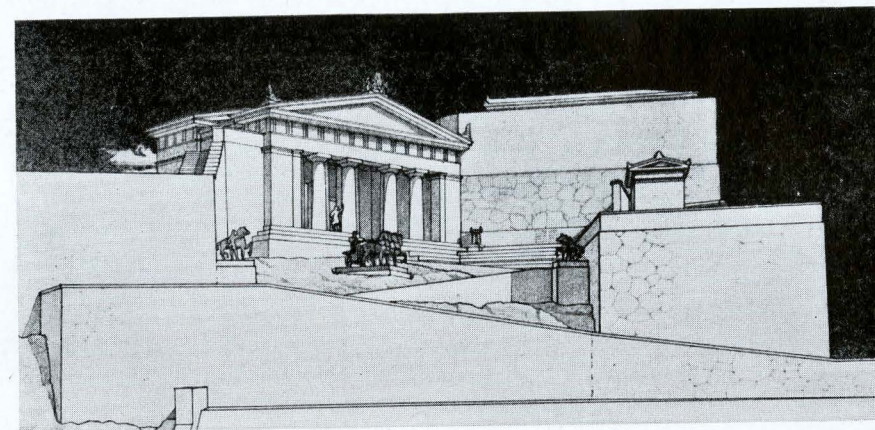
It is a pleasure to announce the completion of the Charles Beebe Martin Fund for Oberlin College. This fund, now amounting to five thousand dollars, entitles Oberlin College to perpetual representation on the Managing Committee. The thanks of the representatives of Oberlin College are due to the Managing Committee for tolerating our presence during the last two years while this fund was being raised.

Many years ago one thousand dollars was given to the George Washington University to assist in making that university an institution participating in the support of the School. Professor Mitchell Carroll was at the time engaged in raising a fund of five thousand dollars, of which this was the initial part. For years the Trustees of George Washington University paid to the School the interest of this fund, and the University was represented on our Managing Committee. Lately, however, the Trustees of the George Washington University have come to feel that they had no right to spend money except for the direct support of the University. Negotiations have been under way the last two years, as a result of which this thousand dollars plus \$232.63 of accrued interest has been transferred to the Trustees of the School. The School is indebted to Mr. John C. Reid, of Washington, for his patient persistence in arranging the complicated legal details involved in this settlement. This will be the nucleus of the Mitchell Carroll Fund, which, it is hoped, eventually will be raised to five thousand dollars.

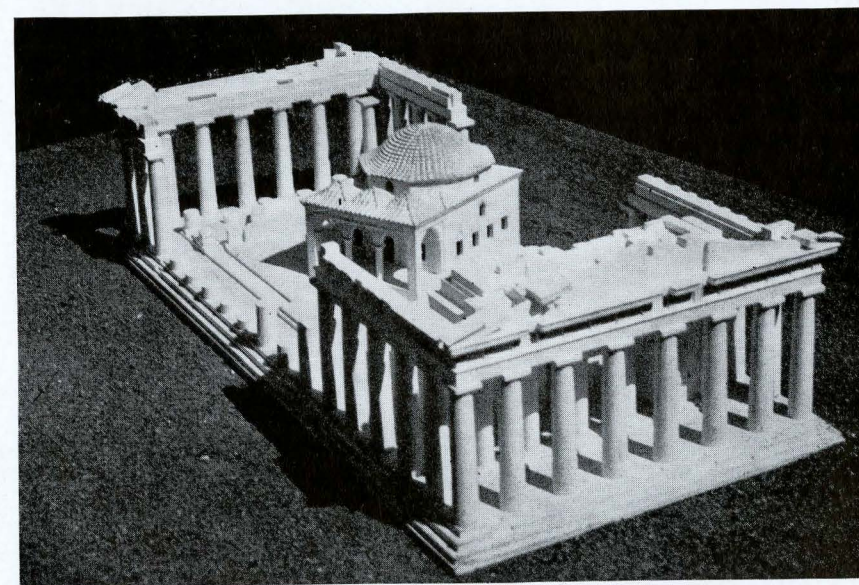
During the past year none of the cooperating institutions has withdrawn its support of the School. With the close of the war in Europe it is hoped that some of those now making token payments may resume their former contributions.

I have had recently several requests from libraries for copies of the *Fifty-ninth Annual Report* of the School. There are no copies available, since too few were printed. If any members of the Managing Committee have copies of this *Report* which they do not care to keep, I should be very glad indeed to receive them. They will be sent to libraries where the absence of this *Report* prevents the completion of a file.

During the year that has passed, the School's activities have, of course, been pretty largely at a standstill. This does not, however, apply to the work of the Publications Committee. Under the able direction of Mr. Meritt and Mr. Paul Clement,



Line drawing of the Propylaea at Athens 437 B.C., by Gorham P. Stevens



Plaster model of the Parthenon with the Turkish Mosque, by John Travlos

work on the School's publications has gone steadily forward. Four numbers of *Hesperia* have been issued, and work on the Index of *Hesperia* for the last ten years has been pushed nearly to completion. The School is greatly indebted to Mr. Meritt and his Committee for the untiring labors which they have devoted to the publications of the School.

The School is now well over sixty years old, and perhaps a proof of its maturity may be found in the fact that it has seemed necessary to designate a custodian for its archives. Through the courtesy of Mr. Keyes Metcalf, the Houghton Library of Harvard University has been designated as the recipient of the records of the School. Another sign of the School's maturity—not to say age—is found in the fact that the Trustees have asked the Chairman of the Managing Committee to write the history of the first sixty years. This has occupied a very large part of my time for the last year. The first draft has been completed and is now being revised.

The most notable event of the year is the re-establishment of communications with the School in Athens. As an outward symbol of this I might quote the telegram recently sent by Mr. Aristides Kyriakides, our administrator in Athens:

19th April

"Louis Lord

Care Scripps College Claremont Calif

Staff American School and Agora Excavations express deep sympathy death
President Roosevelt champion of humanity defender cause of Greece.

Aristides Kyriakides"

This message has been transmitted to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The thanks of the Managing Committee are due to our staff in Athens, who have so loyally and so efficiently borne the trials and the discomforts of the last few years. Record should be made of our especial gratitude to Mr. Adossides, whose death in 1942 deprived the School of a most efficient and loyal administrator. Mr. Kyriakides has ably carried on this work. We have been extremely fortunate in having Mr. Gorham P. Stevens in residence in the School Building during all this time. His meticulous care of our interests is evident at every turn. Mr. John Travlos and Miss Eurydice Demetracopoulou have ably assisted him, and the staff who have worked under them have been most loyal to our interests.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of damage that has been done to our property or to know the exact conditions at present.

At Corinth little damage has been done to the Museum or its contents. Many of the beautiful architectural fragments have been stolen from the excavations by the Italian and German troops. Oakley House has been occupied by Mr. B. H. Hill's servants, and Mr. Hill himself has occupied the Annex during a considerable amount of time. At present these buildings are occupied by British troops. How much damage has been done to the furnishings cannot yet be ascertained.

The Agora has suffered considerably during the recent civil war. The wooden fence about the excavations has almost entirely disappeared. These depredations have occurred in spite of the fact that the foreman requested Mr. Kyriakides to inform both parties that this was an American excavation and to ask that they transfer their disastrous activities elsewhere. Apparently the excavations have been partially filled up, and a considerable amount of clearance will be necessary.

The School buildings themselves have survived the war with remarkably little damage. A half-dozen windows were pierced by bullets during the civil war. Dr. Stevens has made a collection of the bullets and shell fragments which have landed upon our grounds and buildings. The wear and tear of the occupation of the buildings has been considerable. It is perhaps unkind to notice that in the breakage occasioned by the members of the International Red Cross there are included sixty-eight wine glasses, fifty-six of which were stemmed glasses. And it may be irrelevant to trace any connection between this loss and the disappearance of twenty keys to the house. For this and other damages Mr. Kyriakides has extracted \$1,529.66 from the Swiss and the Swedes.

With the exception of Mr. Adossides all of our staff have survived the war, apparently in good health. Mr. Vanderpool was for fifteen months interned in Germany. He has now returned to his family in Athens. Mr. B. H. Hill was for a considerable time detained under guard in Corinth but was later relieved of this duress and became the host of four German officers who lived at his house in Plutarch Street.

A number of the personnel of the School have returned to Athens since the departure of the Germans. Dr. Arthur Parsons is living in the School and is a member of the staff of Ambassador MacVeagh. Mr. Rodney Young arrived on the day that the German troops evacuated the city. Mr. John Young and his wife either are in Athens or are expected to reach there soon. Mrs. Weinberg is also living in the School building; she is a member of the staff of the State Department.

The general dislocation of finances by the inflation has been almost weird. The salary of Mr. Travlos, which was \$1,430, rose to \$2,343.54. Miss Demetracopoulou's salary of eleven hundred dollars was increased to \$1,819.27. The plight of the unhappy Athanassiades, who had to keep track of the expenses of the School in seven currencies, can well be imagined. As a matter of record it is of interest to notice that the expenses of the School for the care of the Agora alone from October 1, 1944, to December 1, 1944, were 3,223,333,350,000,000 drachmae, which is, by interpretation, \$740.12.

When the site for the present museum was bought, the School advanced the amount necessary for payment. Part of this was to be refunded to the School by the annual payment of five hundred thousand drachmae by the City of Athens. There is still due on this amount 3,300,000 drachmae. According to the law, which permits a creditor to pay pre-inflation debts in new drachmae, this debt to the School could now be discharged by the City of Athens with one new drachma. For each new drachma is worth fifty billion pre-inflation drachmae. The cost to the City of Athens of this one new drachma would be about two thirds of a cent. That the City of Athens intends to discharge its moral debt rather than its legal obligation is, I think, a rather touching proof of the honesty of the Greek people.

Respectfully submitted,
Louis E. Lord
Chairman

May 12, 1945

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE GENNADEION

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

Since my last report I have remained in the employ of the Department of State in Washington. While my work has been of such a confidential nature that I cannot give the details, I can at least say that it has had some part in our present successful prosecution of the war effort.

I have continuously been on the lookout for books to be added to the Gennadeion and have accumulated a considerable number. There will be, no doubt, at the end of the war many books on sale from scattered collections in Europe, and I trust that we shall be able to avail ourselves of offers that interest us as they occur. Few such offers have appeared up to the present time, and in the case of books it would be impossible to take advantage of such offers from this side, owing to the impossibility of consulting the catalogue in Athens. I have purchased one item from a British bookseller that was called to my attention by Saul Weinberg while he was soldiering in England. It is a manuscript collection of despatches to the Doge of Venice from the officer sent out to organize and develop territory won from the Turks by Morosini in 1687. The bookseller is holding it for me and will send it to Athens on my arrival. Subscriptions to *Speculum* and *Bizantion* have been continued.

As professor in the School, I am greatly concerned over the reported damage to the numismatic collection of books that were shelved in a room on the top floor of the School. This is a very valuable collection, almost complete and difficult to replace. I suggest that steps be taken immediately to ascertain the losses, if any, and to make inquiry of the American Numismatic Society and other sources for duplicates to replace the losses.

In this connection I should like to place before the Committee the desirability of starting a numismatic collection in Athens for use of the students of the school. Such a collection need not consist of rarities but should be distributed so as to give students practice in identifying coins likely to be found in excavations. I had assembled a collection of pretty badly worn and "excavation coins" but since they were stored in the room that received the damage, they are probably dispersed. This is a subject that I expect to bring up later after my arrival in Athens.

I am awaiting orders from the Managing Committee to proceed to Athens, but in view of the fact that permission to travel to Greece is not given except to personnel directly concerned with furthering the war effort or rehabilitation, I do not expect that such permission will be granted for some time.

Respectfully submitted,
Shirley H. Weber
Librarian of the Gennadeion Library

Washington, D. C.
May 10, 1945

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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

During my visit to Greece (April 29-May 25, 1945), as an official representative of the Greek War Relief Association, I took the occasion to learn as much as I could about the affairs of the School: the present condition of the plant and of the excavations, the requirements of its staff and Greek employees, and the prospects of resuming normal activities in the near future. The report hereby presented is based partly on personal observations and partly on conversations with Messrs. Gorham Stevens and Kyriakides, and others connected with the School; with the American Ambassador, Lincoln MacVeagh, with Arthur Parsons and other members of the Embassy itself and with former members of the School now in Athens in service with U. S. Government agencies or with UNRRA.

The Plant

On the physical condition of the plant there is little to add to Mr. Stevens' detailed report, submitted shortly after the liberation of the country.

In general, it may be stated that there is not much superficial evidence of what the School and the country have gone through during the years of occupation. The need for minor repairs, upholstering of furniture, painting and redecorating would be more striking were it not for the fact that the School is in comparatively better condition in these respects than are most of the buildings in Athens.

The shortage of water is, perhaps, the most serious single matter of concern. The city water is turned off for five days of the week, and no water is available for the garden. The gardener made a special plea for the installation of an electric pump for the Gennadeion well so as to save some of the trees and shrubbery which will otherwise perish.

Finances

The School has been able to function since liberation on the rent paid by the American Embassy, whose staff occupy the School buildings. At the time of my visit, however, this income was not sufficient because of the unfavorable rate of exchange, which was only 149 drachmas to the dollar. Since then the official rate has been established at 500 drachmas.

The Staff

Because of the abnormally high prices, it was felt that the salaries of the Greek personnel, which are paid in drachmas, have to be considerably raised. It will also be necessary to provide clothing for the personnel and for the members of their families. Since they are regularly employed they cannot be classed as indigents, and consequently they are not eligible for free distribution of clothing. Most of them are in urgent need of clothes and footwear, and it is essential to do something about this as soon as shipping facilities are available.

In view of the serious unemployment, especially in Athens, it would be desirable to find or create employment for certain technical experts formerly employed in the

excavations whose services will be urgently needed as soon as the work can begin. This is particularly true of the potmenders and others trained in the care of antiquities. Their number is not large, and a slight expenditure for this purpose on the part of the School will be a sound investment.

The Excavations

I visited the excavations at Corinth and Athens but did not have the time to make a careful survey of the whole areas. Five years of inactivity have left their mark upon these archaeological areas, but the actual damage done is very slight. It would be highly desirable to engage a small number of old trusted workmen who could begin at once to cut down the weeds, repair fences if there is any material available, and tidy up the excavations in general. This would provide much-needed employment to certain individuals to whom the School has moral obligations, and it would create a favorable impression on the people of Greece.

To supervise this work, there are already available some of the guards and foremen now in the employ of the School: Sophocles Lekkas and George Nikolaides in Athens, and George Kachros and Evangelos Lekkas in Corinth.

Archaeological Activities

Archaeological work is for the most part in abeyance at present, but everyone is looking forward to an early resumption of the work.

Mr. Stevens has continued his studies of the building on the Acropolis, and the results have been embodied in a plaster model of the whole area enclosed within the walls. The work done by John Travlos, Miss Demetrakopoulou and other members of the staff I was not able to examine.

I attended one archaeological lecture by Professor Orlandos, who reported on his studies of the Parthenon.

The important museums have not yet been opened up, and all the most valuable antiquities are still buried or hidden in places of safety.

Among the foreign schools, the French School alone is now functioning. During my visit in Athens, a general report of its activities during the occupation was published in the Greek press.

Reopening of the School

It would be possible, and highly desirable, to resume regular activities of the School this autumn, though necessarily on a limited scale. The State Department would probably grant passports to some members of the staff, especially if they were to begin excavations which would offer employment to a number of people. It is unlikely that students of archaeology not engaged in excavation work could gain permission to travel. There are, moreover, several former members of the excavation staff now in Athens who would probably be eager to return to archaeological work.

The extent of the work possible in the near future is conditioned upon a normal functioning of the economic system of the country. The extremely high cost of living, existing at the time of my visit, many times higher than that in the United States, and the general shortage of essential commodities will, to a large degree, determine how far it will be feasible for the School to resume its activities. With the new value of the drachma in relation to that of the dollar, excavation work is per-

fectly feasible. Wages would now amount to about one dollar per day, which is only a little higher than those paid before the war.

No building activities beyond minor repairs will be possible for a considerable time. All building material and transportation facilities will first be made available for the repair and reconstruction of the houses in some fourteen hundred towns and villages gutted by the enemy.

However unfavorable conditions may be for archaeological work on a large scale, I believe that the School should make a determined effort to reopen in the fall. It would probably not be necessary to take over the Loring Hall, which provides the Embassy staff with urgently needed quarters and increases the revenues of the School. The staff required for the opening of the School would, in any case, be small enough to be housed in the old School building. But a formal resumption of the School's activities would have a salutary effect. The Greek people naturally look to the United States for help and leadership in the critical situation in which they find themselves. An early opening of the School would indicate a return to normal intellectual activities in Athens. The American School can and should assist materially and morally in the rehabilitation of the devastated country. The distribution of direct relief is not part of its function, but indirectly it can play its part in bringing about a return to a normal, healthy life of the Greek people, whose hospitality and cooperation it has enjoyed for well over half a century.

Respectfully submitted,
Oscar Broneer

New York, New York
June 30, 1945

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

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

I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Publications Committee since the annual meeting of the Managing Committee in 1944. The membership of the Committee has been the same as last year, consisting of Professors Capps, Chase, Deferrari (temporarily replacing Cherniss), Meritt (Chairman), and Lord (ex officio). Mrs. Wesley Dauncey has continued to serve as secretary to the Committee in the offices at the Institute for Advanced Study, and Mr. Clement has again been Managing Editor of Publications. The Committee expresses its thanks to the Institute for Advanced Study for its usual contribution of five hundred dollars to the salary of Mr. Clement and for making available secretarial help and other facilities in Princeton. The requirements of space have become much greater during the last year, chiefly because of the sorting out and filing of the numerous cuts which have been used in past publications. These require a very considerable amount of shelf space. There have also, of course, been the regular additions to the stock of *Hesperia*. One sizeable basement room at the Institute is now taken over for purposes of storage. Half of the shelves have been provided by the Institute, and half have been built at the expense of the Publications Committee. In accordance with instructions from the War Production Board some non-essential cuts have been separated out from those that may be used again so that the copper might be reclaimed. Further in pursuance of instructions from the War Production Board, the Committee is keeping careful watch on its consumption of paper, holding down the annual quota to the 1942 level. The School has been fortunate in having a considerable stock of pre-war paper of good weight and quality which has not yet been exhausted.

The Index Volume of *Hesperia* has by now become a regular item in these reports. The Committee has felt confident in years past that the Volume could be printed without this long delay, and in spite of much discouragement is still confident that the coming year may see the completion of this work. At the time of writing this report, the index of Greek names has been set in type through the letter "rho" and the general subject index has been set through the letter "L". The delay in getting on with the manufacture has not been caused by any lack of insistence on the part of the Managing Editor. It has been caused almost entirely by the inability of the Press to make available its duplex linotype machine or the expert typesetter who knows how to handle the material. War priorities have constantly interfered with our own schedule of production. There is no guarantee that they will not interfere during the coming year as well, but the fact that we have got from "alpha" through "rho" during the past twelve months gives hope that the rest of the alphabet may be finished before another year is past.

During the year four regular numbers of *Hesperia* were published. Volume XIII, No. 3 and Volume XIV, No. 2 contained, respectively, the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth consecutive reports on the excavations in the Athenian Agora. The contents of the various reports were as follows:

Volume XIII, no. 3:

Dorothy Burr Thompson: The Golden Nikai Reconsidered
Benjamin D. Meritt: Greek Inscriptions

Volume XIII, no. 4:

Doro Levi: Aion
Robert Scranton: Two Temples of Commodus at Corinth
Campbell Bonner: The Philinna Papyrus and the Gold Tablet from the Vigna Codini
A. E. Raubitschek: Note on *I.G.*, I², 945
Dorothy Kent Hill: Hera, the Sphinx?
F. M. Heichelheim: Numismatic Comments

Volume XIV, no. 1:

Doro Levi: Early Hellenic Pottery of Crete
C. M. Dawson and A. E. Raubitschek: A Greek Folksong Copied for Lord Byron
Alfred R. Bellinger: King Antiochus in 151/0 B.C.

Volume XIV, no. 2:

Benjamin D. Meritt: Attic Inscriptions of the Fifth Century
Benjamin D. Meritt: The Argives at Tanagra
Eugene Vanderpool: Two Inscriptions near Athens
Earle R. Caley: Ancient Greek Pigments from the Agora

Rather more than a year ago the Committee entered into an undertaking with the Department of Art and Archaeology of Princeton University to publish the article noted above by Professor Doro Levi on the "Early Hellenic Pottery of Crete." The Committee also undertook to provide to the Princeton University Press one hundred and seventy-five separate copies of this article provided with introductory pages and bound as a book with the imprint of the Princeton University Press. Proper acknowledgment to the School was made in these bound volumes, and the Department of Art and Archaeology agreed to pay to the School the sum of \$642.50 for them. The arrangement has been in every way mutually satisfactory, and the subvention thus received by the School has been very useful in helping the Committee to balance its budget on the cost of *Hesperia* for the past year.

MATERIAL ON HAND FOR *HESPERIA*

There is copy now available for three coming numbers of *Hesperia*. The Committee has continued its policy, already approved at three meetings of the Managing Committee, of accepting contributions from outstanding scholars not connected with the School. At present the following articles in this category await publication:

F. Jacoby—Some Athenian Epigrams from the Persian Wars
H. T. Wade-Gery—Questions of Tribute in 449/8 B.C.
K. Lehman—A Roman Poet Visits a Museum

J. G. Milne—Economic Policy of Solon

P. N. Ure—Ring Aryballoi

A. D. Ure—Some Boeotian Palmette Cups

M. Bieber—Archaeological Contributions to Roman Religion

There is also on hand a long article by Lawrence Angel entitled "Materials for a Racial History of the Athenians." It will occupy a full number of *Hesperia*. Tentatively, the Committee has assigned for this purpose Volume XIV, no. 4. Meritt and Raubitschek have ready also an epigraphical report on the inscriptions from the Agora which will probably appear early in 1946. Mr. Eugene Vanderpool was in residence at the Institute during the summer of 1944, but left early to join the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. While in residence at the Institute he completed an article on "Black-Figure Pottery from the Agora," now scheduled for publication in *Hesperia*. Mr. Kent's study in Delian epigraphy, which was mentioned in the report of last year, is now in the hands of the Committee and is being studied with a view to its possible use in a supplementary volume of *Hesperia*. It is impossible to predict precisely how these various articles will appear, for experience has shown that readjustments in the schedule are frequently necessary.

CORINTH VOLUMES IN PREPARATION

Difficulties arising from the war have again conspired to prevent publication of Mrs. Stillwell's first volume on the *Potters' Quarter* of Corinth. Nevertheless, in so far as possible, Mrs. Stillwell has kept constantly at work on the volume, and her last report to the Committee indicated that only the retyping of one chapter was needed before the manuscript could be sent in. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that the editorial work on this volume can be commenced in the summer of 1945, with publication following not long after. No further progress has been made on Volume II, and as was reported last year Volume III will require another visit to Corinth before Mrs. Stillwell can submit a manuscript. This work on the *Potters' Quarter* is now scheduled as Volume XV in the series on Corinth. The Committee understands that W. B. Dinsmoor and Stephen B. Luce are making a revision of the report on *The North Cemetery at Corinth*. The revised version is not as yet at the disposal of the Committee.

OTHER VOLUMES

The Committee has decided not to proceed at the present time with the volume by Professors Caley and Weber on Theophrastus *de Lapidibus*. There has been no further progress in learning from His Excellency, Mr. Caclamanos, about the disposition of Venizelos' *Notes on Thucydides*. The Committee has been glad to learn that Miss Virginia Grace holds an appointment to membership in the Institute for Advanced Study for the coming academic year, and she will devote this time to the preparation of a volume on stamped amphora handles.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945

Hesperia

| | Budgeted | Expended | Balance |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Petty cash on hand July 1, 1944 ----- | \$ 53.55 | | |
| Volumes XIII $\frac{3}{4}$ —XIV $\frac{1}{2}$ and overhead | 5,000.00 | | |
| From Princeton University Press for 175 copies of Levi, "Early Hellenic Pottery of Crete" (<i>Hesp.</i> XIV, 1-32) bound as book ----- | \$ 642.50 | \$ 5,291.17 | \$ 369.73 |
| Petty cash June 30, 1945 ----- | | | 35.15 |
| Index to Volumes I-X and Supplements I-VI ----- | \$ 4,000.00 | | \$ 4,000.00 |
| TOTALS ----- | | | \$ 4,404.88 |
| | | \$ 5,291.17 | 5,291.17 |
| | \$ 9,696.05 | | \$ 9,696.05 |

SALES

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Total amount of checks to Treasurer ----- | \$ 2,780.70 | |
| Cash sales (to petty cash expenditure) ----- | 6.00 | |
| From subscriptions and sales, <i>Hesperia</i> and Supplements ----- | | \$ 2,180.84 |
| From Harvard University Press, Revolving Publications Fund ----- | | \$ 605.86 |
| TOTALS ----- | \$ 2,786.70 | \$ 2,786.70 |

BUDGET FOR 1945-46

The Publications Committee requests for the coming year, once again, a re-appropriation of four thousand dollars for the Index Volume of *Hesperia*, an appropriation of five thousand dollars in new money for the journal *Hesperia* and overhead expenses, and an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for Corinth, Volume XV, Part I. The work of preparing inscriptions for publication has gone forward very satisfactorily since Mr. Meritt has had the assistance of Mr. Raubitschek. The Chairman of the Committee on Publications would like to report also that he will have an additional assistant for the next academic year who will be of no expense to the School but who will devote all her time to the classification and preparation of Agora material. As in the past Mrs. Dauncey will also give largely of her time to the work of the Committee. This calls for no budgetary provision.

The present Chairman wishes to thank the Members of the Managing Committee for their indulgence and for their support of the work of the Publications Committee over the period of the past six years. He is grateful also to his colleagues on the Committee and to the Managing Editor for carrying on with him during a somewhat troubled period. In view of his expected absence in Oxford next year, he feels that the appointment of an acting chairman to carry the responsibilities of the

Committee is now necessary, and after consultation with his colleagues makes the following recommendation:

That Mr. Paul Clement be elected a member of the Managing Committee from the Institute for Advanced Study and that he be appointed for the coming year as Acting Chairman of the Committee on Publications. The Committee wishes to call to the attention of all members of the School the scarcity of certain back numbers of *Hesperia*. The stocks of Volume III, no. 1, Volume III, no. 4, and Volume IV, no. 3 have been entirely exhausted. The committee is anxious to recover as many as possible of these numbers, and has decided to offer a standard price of \$1.50 each.

The amount of sale of books by the Harvard Press is indicated in the Financial Statement. Again, no word has been received from Harrassowitz in Leipzig, nor under the circumstances does the Committee expect to receive word from there for a long time.

Benjamin D. Meritt
Chairman

Princeton, New Jersey
June 30, 1945

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

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

In accordance with the vote of the Managing Committee no fellowships have been offered this year. No inquiries concerning fellowships have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. Robinson, Jr.

Acting Chairman, Committee on Fellowships

Providence, Rhode Island
April 10, 1945

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLACEMENTS

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

Even though it has nothing in the way of specific accomplishments to report, the Committee on Placements has not been inactive during the past year. The chairman has written personal letters to nearly two hundred administrative officers of colleges calling attention to the committee's existence and offering help in the filling of vacancies in our field. From replies to his letters it appears that several institutions are planning to restore or to increase their provision for instruction in the field of Greek and Roman studies after the stress of war conditions is relaxed. It is hoped that some of the contacts established in this way with college officials may prove useful to the committee in the future.

Numerous letters have also been written on behalf of alumni of the School who are now looking for positions. No definite appointments have yet resulted, so far as we know, from this correspondence. Some vacancies that were rumored to exist have proved illusory; some actual vacancies will not be filled for the present. It should be noted in this connection that, in contrast with the situation a year ago, several former members of the School are now available for appointments. At that time some positions were open, and we had almost nobody to suggest; at present we have plenty of well qualified candidates but few openings.

It is hoped that each member of the Managing Committee will feel a sense of responsibility for aiding the Committee on Placements to the best of his ability. Nothing can be accomplished in the way of finding positions for our alumni unless the existence of vacancies is brought to the attention of our committee at the earliest possible moment. We urge, therefore, that everyone who hears or reads this report will make a mental note to send us word at once about any openings that come to his attention. The committee's effectiveness will depend upon your interest and upon your promptness in supplying us with pertinent information.

Respectfully submitted,
L. R. Shero
Chairman

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
May 8, 1945

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AUXILIARY FUND

June 30, 1945

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Membership, as per 1944 Annual Report | 209 |
| Contributors, 1945 | 150 |
| Deceased | 5 |
| Life Members not contributing | 8 |
| In armed services | 3 |
| Suspended for duration | 9 |
| In Greece | 5 |
| Not heard from | 29 |

New members 2 209

— 0 —

Total amount contributed \$1,938

Allocated by donors to special funds:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Martin (Oberlin) Fund | \$ 600 |
| Radcliffe Fund | 45 |
| Stroock Fund | 5 |
| Gennadius Fund | 15 |
| White Fund | 20 |
| Seymour Fund | 2 |

\$ 687

Unallocated 1,251

\$1,938

Alfred C. Schlesinger
Treasurer

Oberlin, Ohio
July 9, 1945

REPORT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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 12, 1944, to May 12, 1945.

Following the war-time procedure of the past two years, no annual meeting of the Association has been held. The business of the Association has been carried on, however, by the Council, which has held three meetings during the year, on November 5, 1944, December 28, 1944, and May 11, 1945.

A News Letter and ballot were sent to members of the Association in April, 1945. The result of the vote was as follows:

1. It was voted to approve for the year 1945 the proposal first presented last year that the term of office of the officers and of the members of the Council who are elected by the Association shall be frozen for the duration.

2. Sterling Dow was nominated for representative of the Association to the Managing Committee for 1945, 1946 and 1947.

3. The following amendment to the Constitution was passed:

Amend Article VIII. Two members of the Association shall be elected by the Association to serve as representatives on the Managing Committee of the School. Such representatives shall not be already members of the Managing Committee. Their term of office shall be two years from date of election.

to read in the last sentence

Their term of office shall be *three* years from date of election.

In addition to the routine business of the Association, the Council has discussed many problems concerned with the organization of the School in consultation with the Chairman of the Managing Committee.

At the meeting on May 11, 1945, the Council decided to resume the annual meeting of the Association in December, at which time regular elections of members and officers of the Council will be held. The following amendment to the By-Laws was passed by the Council:

By-Law I: 1. The officers of the Alumni Association and of the Alumni Council shall be a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association in even years for a term of two years and until their successors shall be chosen. A quorum of the Council shall be five.

Amend by omitting "in even years" and by changing "term of two years" to "term of *three* years."

As the reopening of the School approaches, the Alumni renew their assurance to the Managing Committee that they are eager to assist the Committee in any way they may suggest or request. The Alumni recognize that one of their most important activities will be to interest good and promising students in attending the School as students and in competing for the Fellowships.

Respectfully submitted,
Lucy T. Shoe
Secretary

May 12, 1945

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

BALANCE SHEET as at June 30, 1945 ASSETS

| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| Cash | | |
| Merchants National Bank of Boston | \$ 33,645.52 | |
| American Express Company, Inc. | 8,299.00 | |
| In Greece | 1,817.95 | \$ 43,762.47 |
| School Investments, at book value | | 253,600.00 |
| (market value \$257,271.26) | | |
| Accounts Receivable | | 2,259.00 |
| | | <u>\$ 299,621.47</u> |
| Endowment Fund Assets | | |
| General and Special Endowment Fund Assets | | |
| Investments, at market | \$1,350,183.38 | |
| (book value \$1,234,384.36) | | |
| Uninvested Principal Cash | 16,808.95 | 1,366,992.33 |
| Loeb Fund Assets | | |
| Investments, at market | \$ 520,811.01 | |
| (book value \$493,899.31) | | |
| Uninvested Principal Cash | 11,613.44 | 532,424.45 |
| Property at Athens | | 1.00 |
| | | <u>\$2,199,039.25</u> |
| Accounts Payable | \$ 55,527.23 | |
| Federal Income Taxes Withheld | 83.70 | |
| Unexpended Appropriation and Gifts | 11,755.23 | |
| Unexpended Income for Special Purposes | 86,787.16 | |
| Unexpended Income | 138,468.15 | |
| Special Reserve Fund | 7,000.00 | |
| | | <u>\$ 299,621.47</u> |
| Endowment Funds | | |
| General Endowment Funds | \$ 844,729.22 | |
| Special Endowment Funds | 316,424.07 | 1,161,153.29 |
| Loeb Fund | | 500,000.00 |
| Profit and Loss—Endowment Fund Investments | | 238,264.49 |
| | | <u>\$2,199,039.25</u> |

GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS as at June 30, 1945

| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Balance June 30, 1945 |
| Auxiliary Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 58,444.02 | |
| Add Gifts | 2,344.00 | |
| | <u>\$ 60,788.02</u> | |
| Deduct Transfers to Other Funds | 657.32 | \$ 60,130.70 |
| 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 |
| | | <u>\$ 844,729.22</u> |

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS as at June 30, 1945

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| College Funds | | |
| Henry M. Baird Fund of New York University | (No change) | \$ 6,250.00 |
| University of California Fund | (No change) | 5,000.00 |
| M. Caroline Carter Fund of Hunter College | (No change) | 5,000.00 |
| University of Cincinnati Fund | (No change) | 5,000.00 |
| John H. Finley Fund of College of the City of New York | (No change) | 5,155.00 |
| William Watson Goodwin Fund of Harvard University | (No change) | 5,600.30 |
| Albert Harkness Fund of Brown University | (No change) | 9,664.09 |
| James Hampton Kirkland Fund (Vanderbilt University) | (No change) | 5,200.00 |
| Martin Fund for Oberlin College | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 4,259.31 | |
| Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund | 570.32 | |
| Interest at 4% | 170.37 | 5,000.00 |
| Mitchell Carroll Fund for George Washington University | | 1,268.86 |
| Radcliffe College Endowment Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 5,290.92 | |
| Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund | 45.00 | 5,335.92 |
| Western Reserve University | (No change) | 7,646.00 |
| Fellowship Funds | | |
| Capps Fellowship Fund | (No change) | 30,000.00 |
| John White Field Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 6,992.85 | |
| Add Interest at 4% | 279.71 | 7,272.56 |
| Thomas Day Seymour Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | 34,857.93 | |
| Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund | 2.00 | |
| Interest at 4% | 1,394.32 | 36,254.25 |

| | | Balance June 30, 1945 |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| James Rignall Wheeler Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 34,860.00 | |
| Add Interest at 4% | 1,394.40 | \$ 36,254.40 |
| John Williams White Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 33,080.75 | |
| Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund | 20.00 | |
| Interest at 4% | 1,323.23 | 34,423.98 |
| General Purpose Funds | | |
| J. Harriet Goodell Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 9,134.17 | |
| Add Received under Bequest | 541.81 | 9,675.98 |
| Cyril G. Hopkins Memorial Fund | (No change) | 703.12 |
| John Huybers Memorial Fund | (No change) | 714.53 |
| Robert Louis Stroock Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 2,435.06 | |
| Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund | 5.00 | |
| Interest at 4% | 97.40 | 2,537.46 |
| Miscellaneous Funds | | |
| Joannes Gennadius Fund (for Byzantine Studies) | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 5,805.04 | |
| Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund | 15.00 | |
| Interest at 4% | 232.20 | 6,052.24 |
| Adelbert Stone Hay Memorial Library Fund | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 1,627.19 | |
| Add Interest at 4% | 65.09 | 1,692.28 |
| Theodore W. Heermance Memorial Fund (for books on Ancient Architecture) | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 3,506.12 | |
| Add Interest at 4% | 140.24 | 3,646.36 |
| Mrs. William H. Moore Fund | (No change) | 10,000.00 |
| Oakley House | (No change) | 4,534.50 |
| Horatio M. Reynolds Fund (for books for library) | | |
| Balance, June 30, 1944 | \$ 20,000.00 | |
| Add Interest at 4% | 800.00 | 20,800.00 |
| Richard B. Seager Fund (for excavations) | (No change) | 45,742.24 |
| Total | | \$ 316,424.07 |
| Loeb Fund (for excavations) | (No change) | \$ 500,000.00 |

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year ended June 30, 1945

| INCOME | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Income from Colleges | | \$ 6,055.65 |
| Income from Investments | | |
| School Investments | \$ 3,750.00 | |
| Bonds | 14,061.08 | |
| Stocks | 38,189.62 | |
| J. Harriet Goodell Trust | 172.70 | 56,173.40 |
| Rental of School Buildings | | 11,016.14 |
| Indemnity for Breakage at Athens | | 1,529.66 |
| | | \$ 74,774.85 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Managing Committee Expenses | \$ 26,304.46 | |
| Interest Allowed by Treasurer on Funds | | |
| Corinth Museum, New Wing | \$ 240.54 | |
| John White Field Fund | 279.71 | |
| Joannes Gennadius Fund | 232.20 | |
| Adelbert Stone Hay Memorial Li- brary Fund | 65.09 | |
| Theodore W. Heermance Memorial Fund | 140.24 | |
| Martin Fund for Oberlin College | 170.37 | |
| Mrs. William H. Moore Fund | 400.00 | |
| Horatio M. Reynolds Fund | 800.00 | |
| Richard B. Seager Fund | 1,829.69 | |
| Thomas Day Seymour Fund | 1,394.32 | |
| Robert Louis Stroock Fund | 97.40 | |
| James R. Wheeler Fund | 1,394.40 | |
| John Williams White Fund | 1,323.23 | 8,367.19 |
| Insurance | 734.35 | |
| Sundry Expense | 41.81 | \$ 35,447.81 |
| Excess of Income over Expenses for Year ended June 30, 1945 | | \$ 39,327.04 |
| Unexpended Income, June 30, 1944 | | 99,141.11 |
| Unexpended Income, June 30, 1945 | | \$ 138,468.15 |

MANAGING COMMITTEE EXPENSES
For the Year ended June 30, 1945

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|--------------|
| Salaries and Fellowships | | | |
| Honorary Architect | \$ | 1,000.00 | |
| Director of the Gennadeion | | 1,500.00 | |
| Assistant in the Gennadeion | | 1,269.31 | |
| Agora Fellowship | | 1,000.00 | |
| Managing Editor, Publications | | 2,400.00 | |
| Administrator | | 6,125.00 | |
| Lawyer (for legal expenses in Athens) | | 1,200.00 | |
| Bookkeeper | | 972.15 | |
| A. E. Raubitschek | | 3,500.00 | \$ 18,966.46 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Plant and Maintenance | | | |
| Buildings and Grounds | \$ | 3,838.07 | |
| Repairs and Improvements | | 110.51 | |
| Secretarial Expense and Audit | | 206.12 | |
| Employees' Insurance | | 220.35 | |
| School Library | | 233.10 | 4,608.15 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Activities and Excavations | | | |
| Hesperia | \$ | 2,836.58† | |
| Publication Fund | | (1,039.49)‡ | |
| Corinth Museum | | 655.38 | |
| Agora Excavations | | 4,686.33 | |
| Draftsman | | 1,744.78 | |
| Acropolis Model | | 360.82 | 9,244.40 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Expenses in U. S. A. | | | |
| Managing Committee Expenses | \$ | 1,755.25 | |
| Annuity Premiums | | 1,139.45 | |
| Treasurer's Expense | | 3,025.04 | |
| School History | | 386.53 | 6,306.27 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | | | \$ 39,125.28 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Charged to General Endowment Fund | \$ | 26,304.46 | |
| Charged to Loeb Fund Income | | 10,948.90 | |
| Charged to Seager Fund Income | | 1,216.54 | |
| Charged to Moore Fund for Corinth Museum .. | | 655.38 | 39,125.28 |
| <hr/> | | | |

†Includes income from subscriptions, \$2,174.84.

‡Includes expenses of \$245.50.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF PROFESSOR STEVENS .
AND MR. KYRIAKIDES

From Professor Stevens to Professor Lord

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece
January 25, 1942

On July 1 I verified the fiscal accounts for the year and turned the properties and the cash over to Parsons. You may wonder why I did not then return to America. There were three reasons. First, we tried to send our Italian maid back to her country. This was not possible. She has been with us twelve years and is one of the family. We did not like to leave her unprotected in Greece. Second, Mrs. Stevens' only remaining sister had pneumonia, and you can imagine how anxious Mrs. Stevens was to remain near her. Third, Parsons decided to return to America because he is of military age and therefore might have been put in a concentration camp in Greece. It looked as though Mr. Adossides, who did not seem to me to be in the best of health, would be in sole charge of the School. I believed that I could be of assistance to him in the protection of School properties. I had hoped that Mr. Adossides would occupy one of the Gennadeion houses, but he did not wish to leave his own house at Psychiko for various reasons. As soon as all trams and busses were stopped, his coming to Athens became extremely difficult. He has stayed at Psychiko a great deal and has carried on School business by telephone, coming to Athens only when urgently needed. Both German and Italian officers have come a number of times to look at either our buildings or the British buildings. And once the German authorities stuck their requisition notices on the gates of the British School, but fortunately the American Legation was able to have the signs removed. Robbers have entered our grounds. Leaks have occurred. And the danger of fires from short circuits should not be overlooked. Every day I make a tour of the School gardens to see if all is in order. In my judgment my living in the Main Building, that is, being on the spot day and night, has been of some value. And remember that no one knew what the next day was going to bring forth.

When Mr. Adossides was introduced by Mr. Berry of our Legation to the secretary of the Italian Legation who was to handle American affairs in Greece, Mr. Adossides was asked if the American School was a national institution. You will remember that when you were last here we discussed this matter with Mr. MacVeagh and decided against it. Since then I have worked to have the Legation take over the properties as the best possible protection under the circumstances. Mr. MacVeagh did this. Both Gennadeion houses were actually occupied by members of the American Legation, and Loring Hall became the Chancery itself. When the members of the Legation were asked by the State Department to return to America, all legation furniture and also the furniture of Mr. MacVeagh and of his Legation secretaries was stored in Loring Hall. And now that the Swiss have taken over the protection of the buildings, two Swiss secretaries occupy the two Gennadeion houses.

The properties at Old Corinth have also fared well, but not quite so well as those in Athens. Hill's being in Old Corinth was a great protection to them. After Greece collapsed the Italians entered Shear's house and did a little damage, and a few of the windows of the Museum were broken. Hill was confined at Corinth for a week or ten days, and so was Kachros. But Hill's chauffeur has continued to live in Oakley House. The Annex has been sealed up. On the whole the Germans and Italians have been very correct. Hill is now in Athens, a free man, but he has four Germans living with him in his house. He has his Peirene work here, but he lost about fifty pages of his Peirene notes during the occupation of Old Corinth. Fortunately Mr. Adossides sold the small gauge track (used for excavation work at Corinth) before Germany and Italy declared war on America. The tracks would have been requisitioned. He obtained a good price for them. He asked me to go to Old Corinth to help in the sale to the Germans.

Travlos has been working on the Sacred Way, Byzantine material in the Agora, and the Propylaea as it was in mediaeval times. At this moment he is making a general plan of ancient Athens. Before long I hope to have him help me with the model of the Acropolis.

My own work has been as follows: 1) A perspective of the Acropolis of Athens as a whole, a photograph of which I have already sent you. 2) An illustrated article on the Promachos, which has been forwarded to America for publication. 3) Over eighty drawings for the model of the Acropolis. When Italy declared war on America, Mrs. Stevens and I and our two servants were not allowed to go out of the School grounds for a little over a month. This delayed work on the model. But I have never had such a good time for uninterrupted work, and I made my eighty drawings then. I hope to start the actual plaster model before many days. 4) A number of articles on the architecture of the Acropolis, which are in the process of being written.

I am selling upon the Acropolis six sets of postcards made from my drawings. Twenty per cent of the proceeds goes to the guards of the Acropolis, and the rest is given to crèches in Athens. The income is not large of course, but everything counts these days. The Germans and Italians buy the postcards.

It is with misgivings that I mention the following matters, because they can in any case be realized only after the war is over: 1) The School owns ca. twenty inscriptions. They are scattered about in a number of places. One cannot be found. I would like to see them built into a wall of Loring Hall—the wall north of the passage leading from the central building to the men's quarters. I have already placed a big stele there. I would propose to group the inscriptions about the stele. Do you remember the way the walls of the courtyard of the American Academy in Rome are decorated with ancient inscriptions? That is the sort of effect you would have. 2) The war will end sometime. The Germans, Italians and perhaps the Japanese may eventually like copies of the model of the Acropolis for their museums. To give them models after peace has been made might help to improve international relations a little bit at least. 3) Mr. Balanos has a scheme of restoring the Propylaea as a war monument. Do you believe that Americans would help to contribute the necessary money?

August 3, 1942

I am pleased to have this opportunity to give you a short account of my recent doings.

In spite of the many unexpected situations which arise in an occupied country, I have found a little time to carry on some archaeological work.

The model of the Acropolis is slowly advancing. There is a good plaster man working on it, but he is a slow coach. The model is about a third completed, and I can see that it is going to be beautiful. It is better to have a slow man and good results than a quick man and sloppy results. Mammelis from the ancient Agora of Athens is helping, and already he believes he has learned enough to make any models of the Agora Shear may want in the future. Travlos, too, is following the work. Models of the Agora will be of value and interest, I believe, in the future Museum of the Agora.

My work on the Acropolis is also progressing. The text has been written (it will make about twenty-five pages of printed matter), and the twenty-three text cuts have been penciled (six of these are inked and ready for reproduction). Instead of writing separate articles on the different sections discussed, I have run them together. The following skeleton will give you an idea of the work:

Architectural Studies concerning the Acropolis of Athens

I Entrance to the Acropolis

- a) Prehistoric Period
- b) 437 B.C.
- c) 420 B.C.
- d) 174 B.C.
- e) 50 A.D.

II Cecropium

III Precinct of Zeus Poleus

IV Heröon of Pandion

These problems were encountered in gathering data for the model. Their publication will, I trust, justify certain restorations in the model. I send you herewith some data on I, a) and b).

I try to help Mr. Adossides. He gives me his letters to you to read. In a recent such letter he writes of the advantages of having the School buildings occupied by the Swiss and the Swedish Red Cross Commissions. As a Greek he feels that he cannot mention one advantage: but I can, as I am an American, and we Americans who are interested in the aims of the American School understand very well our indebtedness to Greece. To have missions of mercy to Greece housed in School buildings is far from repaying all the indebtedness, but at least it shows the Greeks that we understand that there is an indebtedness, and that we would like to do something about it.

September 28, 1942

Vanderpool has written a fairly long article on certain inscriptions and hopes to send it off before long. The other day he conducted a party of students from the University of Athens about the Agora, talking to them in excellent Greek, so I hear from the professor who had the students in charge. Vanderpool is a good linguist. He even speaks good Italian.

Travlos, just at this moment, is interested in Mediaeval Athens. The other day I went with him to see what he is doing in the Asklepion on the South Slope of the Acropolis. I was much impressed with what he showed me. There was a huge church there at one time—this has been known for some time, but Travlos has now identified many of its architectural members, in fact enough to make a fairly accurate restoration. The site has never been carefully dug. He, in collaboration with Homer Thompson, would like to remove the earth to bed rock after the war. They would surely find lots of interesting facts. Travlos is also following the work on the model of the Acropolis—he goes to see it about once a week.

Hill is at Corinth and hopes to stay there until the middle of December. He is living in the Annex, and his chauffeur and family in Oakley House—the two houses are thus protected as well as possible against robbery and requisitioning. Hill was in Athens two or three weeks ago for a few days, and he then told me that he was working on the South Stoa! He also said that Holzhausen still has "Peirene" set up in type. He was in excellent health.

The model of the Acropolis is advancing slowly. It keeps two men employed, which is a good thing in these hard times. Every now and then the salaries of these men have to be adjusted to keep up with the increases in the cost of living, but the adjustments are more than offset by the increases in the rate of exchange. Miss Demetracopoulou has typed my article on certain architectural problems of the Acropolis, and I have sent the article to Meritt. If accepted, it will occupy about forty pages of *Hesperia* (including the twenty-three illustrations). One of the portions of the article which particularly interested me was the section on the cavalryman which Mnesicles placed on the Niké bastion. I made a restoration of it on paper as one of the illustrations for my article, and now a sculptor in town is reproducing it, his group being about twelve inches high. I have made two trips to the Acropolis with the same university students who saw the Agora with Vanderpool. My postcards of the Acropolis are selling for 150 drs. apiece. They are bought by Italians and Germans. Twenty per cent of the proceeds goes to the Acropolis guards, and the rest to a crèche for poor children under five years of age.

The Italian School of Archaeology and Orlandos are excavating Hadrian's Library.

Mr. Adossides has been in the hospital at the foot of the hill for the last two weeks, but he is not too ill to follow School affairs. Vanderpool is ably looking after the Agora. His crèche at Maroussi is continuing to do extremely good work. August 1 was the Swiss national holiday. A dinner for all the Swiss in town was given on the tennis court of the School. Electric lights were arranged over the court, and Swiss flags and the coat-of-arms of the various Swiss cantons made the court look very festive.

I am sorry to announce the death of Mr. Balanos. His wife died of heart trouble two days before he did, but he never knew that she had died, as he was unconscious for several days before his own death.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Vanderpool to Professor Lord

October 9, 1942

We are extremely sorry to report that Mr. Adossides died peacefully this morning at the Evangelismos Hospital. He had been in the hospital for the last four weeks, but during all that time he had been able to attend to School matters; in fact, Mrs. Adossides tells us that almost his last words this morning were concerned with the welfare of the School. His loss is a tremendous one not alone for the School but also for all Greece, for his good influence was widespread. As far as the School is concerned, Mr. Kyriakides automatically takes his place. It is a wise provision to have a neutral person in such a position. Vanderpool and I are planning to do our best to relieve him of the routine work, for he is one of the busiest lawyers in town. With Mr. Kyriakides' approval and advice we are planning to do what is customary in Greece in regard to Mr. Adossides' death, that is, to pay the funeral expenses and to continue his salary (to Mrs. Adossides) through the present academic year; we trust that you approve of this. We know that Mrs. Adossides was left little if any money, and we hope that the trustees of the School will feel that they can perhaps continue to pay his salary to her for a longer period than the academic year on account of the present very difficult living conditions in Greece. If you wish this, please let us know, if possible.

In July and October Mr. Adossides wrote you several long letters, accompanied by financial reports. The July batch was duly sent off through the Swiss Legation, and the second batch was ready to be sent, when the Swiss Legation informed us that the American Legation in Bern had found the first batch too long for transmission. The batch was returned to us, with the suggestion that, if a resumé of the letters were made, it might possibly be sent through. This we are now attempting to do.

PROPERTIES: The Main Building is occupied by members of the Swiss and Swedish Red Cross Missions and by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens; Loring Hall West House and British School buildings by other members of the Swiss Mission: the two Genadeion houses by the chancellor and chargé d'affaires of the Swiss Legation. These arrangements insure the buildings against requisition and also provide for their maintenance without cost to the School. The buildings and grounds of the Agora Excavations are in good order. They continue to be provided with the minimum necessary protection and maintenance. No attempt has been made to requisition the shabby old buildings, nor, we believe, will any be made. Hill and his chauffeur and family are occupying the Annex and Oakley House at Corinth. These properties, as well as the Museum, are also in good order.

It is most unfortunate that Mr. Adossides' letters cannot now be sent to you, for they give an excellent picture of the School in these troubled times.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides to Professor Lord

January 1, 1943

As stated in Mr. Vanderpool's and Mr. Stevens' report to you of October 9, 1942, Mr. Kyriakides, upon the death of Mr. Adossides, automatically took the latter's place as administrator of the School. Mr. Kyriakides comes to the School regularly twice

a week and more often if needed. And he is always available at his office. He cannot devote all his time to the School, as Mr. Adossides did, because he (Mr. Kyriakides) is a busy lawyer. It is proposed, therefore, that he present a bill at the end of each fiscal year, said bill being proportionate to the work he has been called upon to undertake. If he is unable to perform his duties, he has already made arrangements for his successor, just as Mr. Adossides did. His successor is Mr. Basil Melas of Athens (a lawyer and banker). We would like your Committee's approval of Mr. Kyriakides' successor. Mr. Stevens is acting as superintendent of buildings and grounds, and assisting the Swiss and Swedish Red Cross missions. He is giving English lessons to the bookkeeper of the School and to the man who has taken Costas' place; both these men give promise of being useful to the School. Mr. Stevens has no time for archaeological work other than looking after his plaster model of the Acropolis, which is advancing slowly. Mr. Vanderpool is in Germany. Before leaving he fortunately completed an article on the excavation of a well in the Agora. Mr. Travlos has continued his Byzantine studies of the city of Athens; in this connection he has devoted special attention to the district of the Ancient Agora. His contract with the School comes to an end on June 30, 1943. We are preparing to continue his salary—the same salary—after that date, unless you let us know that you do not wish this. Shall we renew his contract for another year? Miss Demetracopoulou is a valuable member of the staff. She does most of the typing and helps in many other ways. Mr. Hill returned from Corinth on December 18. He is in excellent health. He has made progress on the Peirene publication; he says he will surely finish his revision next summer. He has ascertained that the galley proof is still set up in Vienna. Only six of the sixty galley pages need to be entirely done over. After Peirene he plans to start work on the Sacred Spring, and after that on Glauke; he does not believe that these last two sections will take him a very long time. Hill plans to stay in Athens during the cold months of winter; then to Corinth again. He greatly helps to protect School property there.

Members of the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross missions are living in the School; eight in the Main Building and nine in the Loring Hall West House. We had a small fire in the Main Building at 2 a. m. on December 11, caused by a defective flue where the Swedes are housed. The loss from fire and water amounted to about \$150, all covered by insurance. The fire occurred in the Numismatics room, and about fifteen books were destroyed. Two secretaries of the Swiss Legation are living in the two Gennadeion houses. The gardener of the Gennadeion broke into one of these houses on October 8 and stole a quantity of food from the Swiss secretary. The police have not yet caught the thief. Sophocles sleeps at the Agora, Mr. Travlos works there, and Mr. Stevens makes a weekly visit; all is as it should be. Hill reports that the properties at Corinth are in good order. While he is in Athens, his chauffeur and family continue to live in Oakley House.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides to the Swiss Legation, Athens, Greece

April 8, 1943

As the Chancellor of the Swiss Legation lives in one of the two Gennadeion houses and the First Secretary of the Swiss Legation in the other, the properties on

Speusippou Street are considered to be the Swiss Legation. The properties are further protected by the fact that members of the International Red Cross are living in the buildings—nine in the Main Building and nine in Loring Hall West House. All Speusippou Street properties are in good order. The School buildings of the excavations of the Agora are also in good condition, and the same can be said of the School's property at the excavations of Old Corinth.

No arrangement has been made between the International Committee of the Red Cross and the School either as to rent or as to depreciation due to breakage and to general wear and tear. The fact that members of the International Red Cross reside in the School adds to the legal protection afforded by the Swiss Legation—it is a very real and tangible security against a requisitioning of the School buildings by the authorities of the military occupation. We believe that this is sufficient compensation for the School, and that we should ask for no rent. We feel it would be best for the School to maintain relations of host and guest with the International Red Cross, which, be it added, is an organization enjoying special privileges. We are keeping an inventory of the way furniture, linen, china and cutlery have necessarily been shifted about among the buildings, and, if desired, the damage can be calculated at the end of the war. The questions of rent and indemnity for depreciation are matters for your decision; so please let us know what attitude we should take.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides to Professor Lord

October 6, 1943

Ten more Swiss and Swedes of the Red Cross Commission are now taking their meals in the Main Building, and four additional members of the Commission have been housed in the Men's Section of Loring Hall. Among those living in the Main Building is the well known Swedish archaeologist, Professor Axel W. Persson of the University of Uppsala. Linen, china and cutlery of Loring Hall are being used for this numerous company. Certain belongings of the School have, with the written approval of the Swiss Legation, been loaned to members of the Commission not living in School buildings: an electric kitchen stove to the President of the Commission; five blankets for the Commission's living quarters in Tripoli; the School camion is in the hands of the International Red Cross and is seen daily in the streets of Athens. On August 1 the Swiss Legation celebrated their national holiday by giving an afternoon party on the tennis court belonging jointly to the British and American Schools. At Old Corinth the Agora was almost turned into a concentration camp for Italian soldiers—the barbed wire had actually been put in place before the plan could be stopped. Think of the damage to the antiquities of the Agora if a thousand Italian soldiers had been confined there!

The Library of the Main Building is open and used by a number of Greek scholars. One of the scholars is a professor of physics from the Polytechnic School who is making an exhaustive scientific study of the iron used in the Parthenon. The plaster model which Professor Stevens is making of the Acropolis of Athens is advancing slowly—there have been delays in the work due to war conditions. Travlos, the architect of the School, is making a plan of all Athens as it was in mediaeval days and a large-scale plan of the Acropolis in the same period, and studies of the way the

Asklepieion was changed into a series of churches—he has found three different churches of three different periods. We are continuing to pay him his salary because, although his contract ended on June 30, the School is compelled by law to keep him on the pay roll: but a further reason for retaining him is that we believe the Managing Committee wishes to keep such a valuable man. We have been trying for almost a year without success to get a decision from America about a renewal of his contract. Mr. Hill spent the summer in Old Corinth, where he was of great value in protecting School property. He has done but little work on Peirene. Professor Stevens is writing an article on the northeast corner of the Parthenon.

The men of the French School have been studying the Asklepieion on the South Slope of the Acropolis. They did only light digging. We mention this matter because the American School hopes some day to excavate the site carefully.

Reproductions of three of Professor Stevens' drawings are being sold on the Acropolis. Twenty per cent of the proceeds goes to the guards of the Acropolis, and eighty per cent to a crèche for poor children at Peiraeus.

From Professor Stevens to Professor Lord

January 6, 1944

The research work of three members of the School and of one former Director of the School may be briefly set forth as follows:

1. Mr. Travlos, Architect of the School: Mr. Travlos has continued his study of all Athens in mediaeval times—this is an outgrowth of the Byzantine constructions, chiefly churches, city walls and roads, found in the Ancient Agora of Athens. He has made a general plan of mediaeval Athens with the churches, city walls and roads marked on it. He is making a detailed study of the Acropolis in mediaeval times. The drawings for this are at suitable scales, those of the Propylaea and the Asklepieion being of importance. But the Parthenon, the Erechtheum and the mediaeval routes on the Acropolis are also being studied. What he is doing on the Erechtheum is of especial interest to me. At present he has a church of two stories with the staircase to the second floor placed in the Cecropium—a possible solution, but more solid proofs than he has would seem desirable.

2. Miss Demetracopoulou, Assistant in the Gennadius Library: Miss Demetracopoulou helps in administrative matters in many ways. She does not have much time to spare, but in her free moments she is making a bibliography of the American, Samuel G. Howe, who came to Greece in 1824 at the time of the Greek revolution, and again in 1867 during the Cretan insurrection. It is quite proper that the name of this remarkable American philanthropist should be remembered.

3. Professor Stevens, Honorary Architect of the School: Professor Stevens has been at work upon two matters. The first is his plaster model of the Acropolis. War conditions prevented a rapid completion of the model. All the separate buildings are completed, however, and now we are beginning to set them in their proper places. The second matter is a study of the northeast corner of the Parthenon, with special reference to the monuments Pausanias saw when he rounded the corner in question. The text is finished (typed by Miss Demetracopoulou). Of the twenty illustrations sixteen are ready for the printer; the remaining four are penciled but need to be inked. The article will make about twenty-five pages in *Hesperia*, if accepted.

4. Mr. Hill, former Director of the School: The Germans have not allowed Mr. Hill to return to Corinth, as he had hoped to do. He is working on the interior of the Erechtheum and on certain inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum. Every now and then he announces discoveries in both these fields.

This research work has to be done very quietly, for America is at war with Germany, and the Germans are in control of Greece. About three weeks ago we had a call from two German officers who wanted to know all about our activities.

April 6, 1944

The research work of three members of the School and of a former Director of the School may be briefly set forth as follows:

1. Mr. Travlos, Architect of the School: continued his study of the churches, roads and city walls of mediaeval Athens. Among his detail drawings is one of the church built over the small Ionic temple near the Ilissus. The temple has completely disappeared, but Travlos has discovered some old drawings from which he has recovered the architectural history of the building. Unfortunately, early excavators did not keep careful records of mediaeval work. Even when I was a Fellow in the School forty-one years ago, I remember how hard it was to study the remains of the church in the Erechtheum. Why, we found Roman work hardly worth looking at! And yet there is much to be learned from the remains of both periods. Travlos has the excited feelings of a true research scholar who is working in a fruitful field.

2. Miss Demetracopoulou, Assistant in the Gennadius Library: Miss Demetracopoulou has been mostly concerned with administrative matters, but she has found some time to continue her bibliography of the American, Samuel G. Howe, the philanthropist who came to Greece at the time of the Greek revolution and again in 1867 during the Cretan insurrection. Of course the present terrible war has shown that there are American philhellenes of today, but they do not seem to be quite so exalted as Howe was. Or is this a case of the "good old days being better than modern times"? The opportunity for philhellenes is at hand, for it is hard to imagine anything worse than the present war.

3. Professor Stevens, Honorary Architect of the School: Work on his model of the Acropolis of Athens has entered an exciting stage, for, after two years of rather uninteresting preparation, the individual buildings are now being placed in the proper relation one to another and to the Acropolis as a whole. It seems so strange that no restored model of the Acropolis, the most important in the world, has ever been made. Professor Stevens' article on the northeast corner of the Parthenon, mentioned in the last report, is now finished, and as soon as the war is over he will try to find someone to publish it. The text and the twenty-four illustrations will fill about thirty pages of the size of *Hesperia*.

4. Mr. Hill, former Director of the School: Mr. Hill has been in Athens during the last three months, working chiefly in the Epigraphical Museum on the inscriptions of the Parthenon. He has found that the work of several scholars needs to be corrected in certain places. And he has discovered that one of the stones was inscribed on the back, a fact which has not been remarked before.

In addition to the research work of members of the School, I have to report

upon the research work of one non-member of the School, a Mr. C. Livadefs, who is in charge of the testing department of the Polytechnic School of Athens. He has already made a scientific study of the iron of the Parthenon, the results of which were read before the Academy of Athens. Now he would like to extend his study to the iron of buildings of later date than the Parthenon. He has selected the iron of the Stoa of Attalus, which is in the American concession of the Ancient Agora. Mr. Kyriakides and I have agreed to the study because the law granting the concession to the Americans stipulates that Greek scholars are to be given such facilities. In addition, the Stoa was excavated and published some time ago by the Greek Archaeological Society. Mr. Livadefs has signed a statement that the authorities of the School are to have the option of publishing the results.

A heavy rain brought to light in the Agora a splendid geometric Mycenaean vase about 0.50 m. high, and a wrought-iron sword of the same period. Sophocles is taking good care of these articles.

July 3, 1944

The work of three members of the School staff and of a former Director of the School may be briefly set forth as follows:

1. Mr. Travlos, Architect of the School: For some years Mr. Travlos has been at work upon an archaeological plan of the whole of Athens. When new walls of the classical period are found, they are marked on his plan. But the study has revealed important data of subsequent periods. He has added to our knowledge of the city walls of the fourth century B.C. And he has clarified matters pertaining to the extent of Athens in the earliest years of Christianity: this study shows how certain temples were transformed into churches and what new churches were put up. He has made ca. sixty drawings to illustrate this part of his work. He has studied in especial detail the churches installed in the Asclepieium, and the results were read on 4.5, 1944 by Professor Kourouniotis at a meeting of the Greek Academy. He has discovered new data for the defensive walls of Athens of the eleventh century and thereby established the extent of the city of that century. In the Frankish and Turkish periods the Acropolis has been his chief interest: the streets, buildings and fortifications have all received attention. Finally, he has made a plaster model of the small mosque formerly within the Parthenon.

On April 22 two of our guards, who live near Piraeus, had their houses badly damaged by bomb explosions. Mr. Travlos made an estimate of the damages, and the School paid for the repairs.

2. Miss Demetracopoulou, Assistant in the Gennadius Library: Miss Demetracopoulou has continued her work on S. G. Howe. As the Gennadius Library is closed to the public, her work there has been confined to examining the books, rugs, etc. from time to time, to see that all is in good condition. The library in the Main Building, however, is open to certain qualified readers, and Miss Demetracopoulou is its librarian. But her chief activity is typing our letters and doing all kinds of secretarial work. She is quite indispensable.

3. Professor Stevens, Honorary Architect of the School: Professor Stevens' model of the Acropolis is rapidly approaching completion: the Polytechnic School of Zurich is angling for a copy. Reproductions of his drawings of the Acropolis are

regularly sold on the Acropolis, twenty per cent of the proceeds going to the guards of the Acropolis, and eighty per cent to a crèche for small children at Drapetza, Piraeus. German officers and soldiers are about the only visitors of the Acropolis: it is a satisfaction to extract money out of them for a charitable purpose. Professor Stevens has worked, to a certain degree, with members of the French Ecole. He has followed the investigations in the Asclepieium of Messrs. Martin and Metzger of that School, and also helped Mr. Martin on an article concerning the Ionic volute.

4. Mr. Hill, former Director of the School: Mr. Hill has not been allowed by the Germans to return to Corinth. His chauffeur and his family are living in the School buildings at Old Corinth, and he reports to Mr. Hill from time to time: so far all is well. We succeeded in obtaining a regular distribution of food of the International Red Cross to the small children of Old Corinth, on the ground that they are the children of the men who excavate for us in normal times. Here in Athens Mr. Hill has continued his study of one of the Parthenon inscriptions. He discovered that the back of the slab was inscribed, and now he has made out ca. half the letters, enough to determine the whole inscription. He has also joined two fragments of another Parthenon inscription.

In my last report, April 6, 1944, I wrote about the research work of Mr. Livadefs in connection with the iron used in the Stoa of Attalus. His work is progressing normally. The question of the publication of this work as well as his investigation on the iron of the Parthenon, which is already completed, will be raised with the School's Committee on Publications as soon as normal communications are established between Greece and the U. S. A.

The Gennadeion was bequeathed a package of letters written by John Psichari, Peter Vlasto and John N. Mavrogordatos. The letters deal with the controversy arising from the present-day development of the Greek language. The legacy came from Mr. Dimitri Petrocochino's estate. They are not to be available to students until fifty years have passed.

With the approval of the Swiss Legation, a semi-fireproof one-story office building, measuring 6.30 m. x 17.50 m., was started on April 12 in the grounds of the British School by the Swiss Red Cross: today it is almost finished. We mention this matter because the fire danger to the American School and its valuable library is increased thereby. For if the office building were set on fire by a bomb or by some other means, the pine trees between the office building and the American School would probably carry the fire from one of the buildings to the other, especially as water to put fires out is now available for only two hours out of the twenty-four. The administrator of the School has written a letter to the Swiss Legation about the matter, clearly stating the danger not only to our library but also to the British School library.

The Agora properties are in good condition, but even these have made us anxious at times. On May 12 German officers wanted to take away the big pile of stones intended for the foundations of the Agora Museum, and to use the stones for fortifications. Fortunately a member of the Swiss Legation succeeded in persuading the officers to find their stones elsewhere.

We are pleased to record that an architect by the name of Paul Milonas asked

for, and obtained, photographs of the more interesting old houses expropriated and removed for the Agora excavations. Mr. Milonas is publishing a book about Athens of the nineteenth century.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides to the Swiss Legation, Athens, Greece

July 6, 1944

Properties: Since our report to you of April 4, 1944, there have been some residential changes, for new members of the Swiss International Red Cross have arrived, with the result that fewer members of the Swedish Red Cross are now in residence. The numbers in residence today are: in the Main Building, six Swiss, five Swedes and their five servants; in Loring Hall and Loring Hall West House, ten Swiss delegates and their five servants. In addition to the above, certain persons belonging to the Swiss Legation, either members of the staff or employees, are living in School property: Mr. and Mrs. Alder and their four children in the Gennadeion West House; Mr. Jaccoud and Mr. Wild in the Gennadeion East House; Miss de Weck in Loring Hall. Professor and Mrs. Persson of the Swedish Red Cross have been accommodated in Professor Stevens' apartment. And two Swedish members slept for a time in the office of the Director of the School. On June 25 many new Swedish members arrived. As they all could not be accommodated with bedrooms, some slept in automobiles in the garden. There are now twenty-seven Swiss and Swedes taking their meals in the Main Building.

At the request of your Legation, preparations were made to receive in the grounds of the American and British Schools the members of the Swiss colony in case of rioting in Athens. The preparations were as follows: four water barrels placed in the garage of the American School, a room in the basement of the American School arranged for food supplies, and barbed wire (loaned by the American School) put on top of the low wall along the street between the British School and the Evangelismos Hospital.

In the protection of the properties our guards have played their part well. On May 14 one of these was hit in the head with a stray bullet and was incapacitated for a week. On May 31 many shots were exchanged at the main gate of the School between rival parties, and two hand grenades exploded; fortunately no one was hit. Police protection at this moment, especially at night, is much needed.

From Professor Stevens to Professor Lord

October 2, 1944

Political events are becoming critical in Greece. Hand grenades explode in the streets about the School, bullets whistle through the trees of the garden, pieces of shells fall on our roofs. If the Germans decide to make a stand on Lycabettos, our part of Athens will, in all probability, have to be evacuated on short notice, including buildings like ours, which fly the Red Cross flag. Everyone is praying that the Germans will retire quietly, so that lives and property may be spared. To give you an idea of the present condition in Athens, I may mention that eight men were killed on the night of September 29-30 in the excavations of the Ancient Agora; Greeks against Greeks, I am sorry to say, but not our guards.

In the meantime the work of three members of the School staff and of a former Director of the School goes on, but of course not so well as in normal times.

1. Mr. Travlos, Architect of the School: Mr. Travlos has continued his work outlined in my last report (that of July 3). In addition he has undertaken the three following studies:

a) Drawings at 1:200 of the Royal Stoa in the Ancient Agora of Athens. The drawings are for a plaster model of the stoa, which Mammelis of the Agora staff is making and which should be finished in about a week. Mammelis worked as an assistant on my plaster model of the Acropolis for two years. The model of the Royal Stoa is a test to see how much he has learned about model making. Mr. Travlos has also made drawings at 1:50 for a model of Klepsydra, which Mammelis is to take up when the Royal Stoa is finished.

b) Mr. Travlos has studied a Roman bath in Sector ST of the Ancient Agora of Athens.

c) Mr. Travlos has been undertaking researches in the different museums and libraries for material concerning the monuments of Greece. The library of the Benaki Museum has proved especially rich in old drawings. Eighty-five of them relate to monuments in Athens. He has catalogued all the plans he could find dating from the seventeenth century to the present day, and photographed many of them. Miss Demetracopoulou has helped him to translate the texts written in languages unfamiliar to him.

2. Miss Demetracopoulou, Assistant in the Gennadius Library: Miss Demetracopoulou has continued her work described in my last report. In connection with the portion of her studies dealing with the American S. G. Howe, I may say that she has translated parts of his Journal into modern Greek. Surely the newspapers of Athens will be interested after the war in publishing this material.

3. Professor Stevens, Honorary Architect of the School: His plaster model of the Acropolis of Athens is at last completed. The molds and templates are stored at the School, and copies of the model can be made for America, if desired, after the war. The molds and templates represent about one-third of the total work on the model. It is impossible to say now what the model will cost after the war. It is hoped that eventually models will find their way into American museums and universities to stimulate interest in the civilization of ancient Greece, which is, after all, the object of our School. The model has been photographed, and as soon as normal communications are established between Greece and U. S. A., photographs will be sent to you. The Greeks are showing considerable interest in the model, and one of the results of this interest is that Professor Stevens has been made an Honorary Vice-President of the "Friends of Delphi."

Lastly, Professor Stevens is collaborating with a Greek gentleman in the publication of a short, up-to-date and inexpensive guide of the Acropolis of Athens, destined for the use of British and American soldiers.

4. Mr. Hill, former Director of the School: The Germans have not given Mr. Hill permission to return to Corinth; but his chauffeur is still there, living in Oakley House. The new "Parthenon" inventories he has been working on here prove to be of the years 428)7 and 427)6 B.C. On the other face of the same stele were the

records of 422 to 418 B.C., long known. The two fragments of the "Hekatompedos Neos" stele which Mr. Hill has joined together correct the restoration of the inventories of 414)3, 413)2, 411)0 B.C.

Properties: All properties are in fairly good order. On August 1st the Swiss colony celebrated their national holiday on the tennis court belonging to the British and American Schools. A supper was served, and there were speeches, singing and a film of Swiss industries etc.

The members of the French School have deposited three boxes of archaeological material with Sophocles at the Agora. This is because they believe the boxes will be safer near the Acropolis than near Lycabettos, as the latter is now more or less fortified.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides to the Swiss Legation, Athens, Greece

October 5, 1944

Properties: The only residential change since our report to you of July 6, 1944, is that there are now no members of the Swedish Red Cross living in the Main Building. We are housing solely members of the Swiss Red Cross. They number seven. Five of their servants are also housed here. An inventory was prepared of the dishes, glasses etc. broken during the two years' residence of the Swedes. The inventory was sent to you for transmission to the head of the International Red Cross Mission in Greece. Further, when the Swedes left a new inventory was made of the contents of the rooms occupied by the Swiss. This new inventory was verified and signed by Mr. Jaccaud, of your Legation, and by Mr. Munier on behalf of the Swiss delegates.

There was considerable danger that the water supply would be cut off either by the blowing up of the Marathon dam, or by a bomb breaking a water main near us; and there was also fear that, if the unusually dry weather of the last four years continued, there would be no water for anybody. Fortunately we have an artesian well, which was used by the School before the present city supply became available. We have arranged a hand pump over this well and have consulted an official of the Ministry of Sanitation, with the result that we have an abundant supply of drinking water not only for all those who live in the properties but also for the members of the Swiss colony in case the colony has to be concentrated in the grounds of the American and British Schools. The expense of the pump was borne by your Legation, the Swiss Red Cross Mission, the International Red Cross and the American School.

On August 1 your Swiss colony celebrated its national holiday on the tennis court belonging to the British and American Schools. A supper was served, and there were speeches, singing and a film of Swiss industries etc.—a delightful and at the same time patriotic evening.

Our buildings of the Ancient Agora of Athens are in good condition in spite of the fact that the grounds of the excavations have become a battlefield for the Greek political parties. Eight men, fortunately not our guards, were killed there during the night of September 29-30.

There has also been some fighting around our buildings at Old Corinth. The EAM's tried unsuccessfully to dislodge the Germans who were living in the build-

ings. Only a few window panes were broken. Mr. Hill has not yet been allowed by the Germans to return to Old Corinth, but his chauffeur, who is now employed by the School, is looking after our properties.

From Professor Stevens and Mr. Kyriakides to Professor Lord

January 1, 1945

Political events in Greece during the last three months have overshadowed all other matters. On October 12 the Germans took down their flag from the Acropolis of Athens. On October 14 the English landed at Phaleron, and they entered Athens on that and the following day. On October 18 the Greek flag was officially raised over the Acropolis; the Greek authorities asked a Greek girl dressed in a Macedonian costume to perform this ceremony. Events progressed smoothly until December 3, when a serious civil war broke out. Conditions soon became bad in the city. Three stray bullets have passed through our Library windows, three through the windows of Loring Hall, and one through the salon window of Professor Weber's residence while the MacVeaghs were living in the house. There have been many casualties from stray balls. And the destruction of property in the outlying districts has been considerable. The rebels cut off the city water and electricity almost at once, and controlled Piraeus for a time; and there was no communication between Athens and the rest of Greece. Result: the cost of food in Athens shot up to ten times and more its former price. For example, a really fresh egg soon cost \$1.65. The parts of the city unoccupied by the rebels are overcrowded with refugees. And there are heaps of refuse everywhere in the streets. These are conditions favorable for a typhus epidemic. Many well-known people have been taken as hostages. About a week ago the rebels stormed Lycabettos. They were driven off after sharp fighting which lasted from two to six a. m. Churchill and Eden visited Athens when matters were at their worst. The Greek Government and the English troops now seem to have the situation well in hand.

Staff

In a scholarly way little can be done in such a warlike atmosphere. The Administrator, Mr. Kyriakides, has had to use all his skill to steer the School between many angry rocks and foaming shoals. Thank fortune, we are all well. And when we say "all well," we include a number of former members of the School. Mr. Rodney Young was the first of these to arrive, on October 12. He is staying at Mr. Bert Hill's house. Ambassador and Mrs. MacVeagh were the next persons interested in the School to come. It is indeed fortunate that Mr. MacVeagh has been made a Trustee of the School, for, apart from his classical training, he is familiar with School matters. Mr. Parsons appeared on November 8. He is a secretary in the American Embassy, and all his time is spent in helping the Ambassador. The next former members of the School to arrive were Mrs. Weinberg and Miss Crosby. The last one was Mr. Homer Thompson, who had leave of absence from Italy of a week. He wandered by mistake into a part of Athens held by the rebels, was captured and spent three days in their hands as a prisoner. Mr. Vanderpool is in Cairo and expected here before long. His wife and four small children are just outside of Athens, and well. Mr. John Young is also trying to get here.

Professor Stevens' model of the Acropolis of Athens has had many visitors. It is on view in his office at the School. The studio where it was made is now in the thick of the fight. On November 26 he took eighteen members of the American Embassy over the Acropolis.

Mr. Travlos had to put the drawings he was making at the Agora and his notes into a safe place, for opposing parties were using the Agora as a battlefield. Sophocles wrote a report to Mr. Kyriakides, asking the latter to go to both the contending parties and ask them to move their line of fire elsewhere!

Mammelis, one of the workmen of the Agora, has finished the plaster model of the Royal Stoa according to plans drawn by Mr. Travlos. And now perhaps Mammelis will start making a model of all the buildings along the west side of the Agora. Mr. Travlos and Miss Demetracopoulou have continued their study of the plans and maps of the city of Athens and of the Acropolis. They hope to publish their results jointly, with topographical, historical and bibliographical notes added.

Mr. Bert Hill is well. His chief interest has been caring for the six or eight Americans living with him.

Properties

All the buildings on Speusippou Street are still considered to be the American Embassy.

Main Building: Eight members of the International Red Cross are living in the building, and Professor and Mrs. Stevens. The civil war made living precarious for a number of our employees. For their safety, they are now staying here. They include Miss Demetracopoulou and her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Athanassiades and their two children, and six of the School's servants with three of their children.

Loring Hall: On November 5 the Swiss Red Cross Mission evacuated the part of this building they were occupying, and on October 27 the Embassy furniture began to be moved out from the rest of the building. The building is now used as a hostel for the American staff of the American Embassy. Those in residence average twenty-two in number. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, the Commercial Attaché and his wife, are living in Loring Hall West House. Mrs. Rankin is very ably looking after the running of the Hostel. She was a student of the School in Director Morgan's time.

Gennadeion: A heavy piece of shell fell on the roof of the Library just before the Germans retired from Athens: no damage was done. The East House is occupied by the Ambassador and his wife; the West House by the Military Attaché and another Embassy official.

At this moment we are in negotiations with Embassy people over a suitable rent for the buildings they are living in. Our attractive furnished buildings are a convenience to them, and their occupancy protects School properties as no other way would. The Main Building has the added protection of the signs and flag of the International Red Cross. And we may say, further, that both the Gennadeion and the Main Building have large U. S. A.'s painted on their flat roofs.

Just as soon as the city water was cut off, the pump we installed over the old artesian well in the grounds of the Gennadeion became of the greatest use. Fortunately the supply of water from this well has proved abundant.

Agora Properties: Professor Shear's office received a direct hit from a mortar, but little damage was done. The furniture has been removed to a safe place. The rest of the buildings are intact. The guards, however, are having difficulty in obtaining food. Everything possible is being done for them.

Old Corinth: We know less about the properties at Old Corinth than we do about those in Athens. Mr. Hill's chauffeur brought the last news some two weeks ago. All was well then; but what has happened since, we do not know. We will send someone to Old Corinth as soon as conditions permit.

Finances

Soon after the British arrived, British military authority paper notes were put into circulation, and also new drachmas. The currency has remained fairly stable since then. £1 B.M.A.=£1 English (paper)=600 new drachmas. And 1 new drachma=50,000,000,000 (*sic*) old drachmas.

It has now become practically impossible to obtain promissory notes to run the School. But we hope to overcome this difficulty by obtaining a rent from the Embassy, which will practically cover our expenses.

April 1, 1945

The event of the last three months was, of course, the end of the civil war and its attendant horrors and destruction of property. Fortunately, all members of the staff and personnel and all School properties have emerged from it in good condition, everything considered.

Staff and Personnel

Academic work by the staff, if attempted at all, had to be done in odd moments. Professor Stevens has spent his spare time on the following: an article on the theatrical area between the Erechtheum and the north wall of the Acropolis; a trip to the Acropolis with five American ML officers; assisting a professor of the Athens Institute of Technology in a scientific study of the iron of the dowels and cramps of the Stoa of Attalus in the Ancient Agora of Athens; helping a Greek gentleman to publish a short, up-to-date guide of the Acropolis of Athens, designed for American and English soldiers (the first edition appeared in January, and now the second edition is being printed; the British Government bought 420 copies; one copy goes to you with this report); preparing a report for the UNRRA of the damage made by the revolutionists in the department for the testing of the strength of materials in the Athens Institute of Technology (the report was sent to Washington, and it is hoped that new testing machines will be sent to the Institute: at this moment there are no machines in Greece for the testing of the strength of materials, a disaster, when you come to think of the amount of rebuilding of all kinds which will have to be made in the country, to say nothing of the proper education of young Greek engineers, who ought to take an active part in the reconstruction of their country). Mr. Travlos, Architect of the School, has continued his studies, mentioned in previous reports, of mediaeval Athens. He has made new drawings of the Mycenaean tomb found in the Ancient Agora of Athens, on the northwest slope of the Acropolis, and Mammelis of the Agora staff has made a plaster model of it, under the supervision of Mr. Travlos. Mammelis learned to make models during his two years' apprenticeship as

assistant model maker for the model of the Acropolis of Athens. Mr. Travlos has started drawings for a plaster model of all the buildings on the west side of the Ancient Agora of Athens. In addition, he has completed the drawings for a plaster model of the Parthenon at the time when it had a Turkish mosque in the east cella. Mammelis is making this model. Miss Demetracopoulou, Assistant in the Gennadeion Library, has been collaborating with Mr. Travlos. And she has had a great deal of clerical work to do in the office of the School—letters, inventories and the like. She is also the able librarian of the library of the Main Building. Mr. Hill, former Director of the School, has been busy with Old Corinth affairs, where all sorts of things have happened (see below: Properties, Old Corinth). His Athens house has three or four American officers and relief workers in it, and running a house in Athens takes a lot of time and worry these days. Mr. Parsons is a secretary in the American Embassy: he is staying at Loring Hall. Mr. Rodney Young is in the UNRRA: he is still living with Mr. Hill. Mr. Vanderpool arrived on January 15: it was six months before he obtained his permission to come; he, too, is with the UNRRA. Mrs. Weinberg (née Davidson) is in the American Embassy, and living at Loring Hall. She has secured for our library some of the latest numbers of *Hesperia*. Finally, we see Miss Crosby of the Agora staff from time to time: she is doing good war work; when she is in Athens she stays at Loring Hall.

The personnel today, both in Athens and in Old Corinth, is the same as that arranged by Mr. Adossides in 1941, except that two of the guards of the Main Building have recently been transferred to Loring Hall and are now in the pay of the American Embassy. You can imagine the difficulty encountered in adjusting the salaries of the servants during the inflation!

It will interest you to learn that on March 16 the Director of the French School of Archaeology gave a lecture at the French School. He told us about the work of his School during the war, for, in addition to the Director, there have been four active members of the School here during the whole war. Their work was confined chiefly to Athens and Delphi, but they also undertook a little work in the Peloponnesus. During most of this time France was not at war with either the Central Powers or the Allies, which accounts for their archaeological activity. There are to be three or four more lectures at the French School. It is agreeable to note that archaeology has not been entirely forgotten. But conditions in Greece are not yet favorable for students. All objects in the museums are still buried or stored in safe places out in the country. Permits for travel are impossible to obtain for almost all of Greece, and large sections of the country are still without law and order.

Gennadeion. The Library is closed.

Loring Hall, Loring Hall West House, Gennadeion East House, and Gennadeion West House. These are now rented by the American Embassy as living quarters for American members of the American Embassy. They are furnished. Rent, \$1,250 a month. New inventories and new plans of the properties had to be prepared for the lease. Professor Stevens acted as attorney for the School in the making of the lease. Before the American Embassy was opened, Loring Hall West House and part of Loring Hall were occupied by members of the Swiss Red Cross Mission to Greece; the indemnity for their breakage has been paid; they too paid no rent. Loring Hall West House is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Rankin. He is the Economic Coun-

cillor of the Embassy; she very ably organized Loring Hall itself as a hostel. She is a former member of the School. Two secretaries of the American Embassy are living in the Gennadeion West House. The Ambassador and Mrs. MacVeagh lived in the Gennadeion East House until March 13; two secretaries of the Embassy are now in that house.

Agora of Ancient Athens. This area was for a time a battlefield during the recent civil war. Professor Shear's office received a direct hit from a mortar. Fortunately little damage was done, and that has now been repaired. Most of what was left of the board fence which surrounded the Agora was taken at this time, often at the point of a pistol. There are still about eight law suits pending over properties expropriated for the excavations, but Mr. Kyriakides believes that a number of these are not likely to be brought up. Travlos and Sophocles, both of whom have had experience in excavating, supply the following data:

About one-third of the total area of the excavations is now at the Turkish level only.

Three years of heavy digging will be needed, with six archaeologists and one hundred workmen.

Then five years of light digging, with six archaeologists and twenty-five workmen.

Then one to two years for the final publications, with six archaeologists.

The cost of labor before the war was ca. \$0.45 per man per day. The cost of labor today is ca. \$2.50 per man per day. Since October, 1940, the cost of living and materials has been stepped up about eight times, thought of in dollars.

Then there will be the cost of arranging the area as a garden.

Finally there is the Museum.

From the above a fairly accurate estimate of what the cost is likely to be from now on can be made.

Old Corinth: The Museum and its contents are in good condition. But one cannot say quite the same thing for the excavations themselves, for some of the attractive architectural fragments have been removed by both Italian and German officers. Hill and his chauffeur have done their best to protect Oakley House and the Annex. The chauffeur found that he and his wife and children could live more cheaply at Old Corinth than in Athens. They have been staying all through the war in part of Oakley House. And Mr. Hill reserved a few rooms for himself in the Annex. But in spite of these precautions, first the Italians occupied the vacant rooms, then the Germans, then the revolutionists established a hospital in the Annex, and now British officers have requisitioned most of the two buildings. The latter are to pay a small rent. Mr. Hill believes that about twenty-five per cent of the furnishings of both buildings has disappeared. The garden, too, has suffered, for at one time a series of trenches was made in it. Not long ago (March 3) Mr. Kyriakides went to Old Corinth to see the exact condition.

The Chevrolet station wagon belonging to the School has been used all through the war by the Swiss Red Cross Mission to Greece. The car was loaned to the Mission. Now the Swiss Red Cross is being liquidated. They are putting our car into good condition and then it is to be returned to us.

The last three months have indeed been busy ones for Mr. Kyriakides, Professor Stevens, Miss Demetracopoulou and Mr. Athanassiades.

You will be sorry to learn of the sudden death from heart disease of Professor Courouniotis on February 24. He was of great value to the School at the time when the law was passed which made possible the excavation of the Ancient Agora of Athens. His important work at Eleusis is incomplete, but his assistant and collaborator, Mr. Travlos, believes that he can put Professor Courouniotis' notes into shape for publication. Professor Courouniotis was an unusually broadminded and able archaeologist. He is badly missed. The School sent a wreath to his funeral, and all of us who knew him went to the services.

The grandson of Gennadius' brother has applied to us to assist him to go to the United States to complete his education as a doctor. He graduated from the Medical School of Athens, then went to Germany for advanced work, only to have the war interrupt it. His application has been turned over to the American Embassy.

From Mr. Kyriakides to Professor Lord

April 2, 1945

The purpose of the present financial report is to provide some comments which will give you a better understanding of the enclosed Reports on Budget Appropriations which, together with the Quarterly Statements and accompanying letters, were given to the Swiss Legation at regular intervals during the occupation for transmission to you but apparently never reached you.

First of all it must be observed that, due to the economic conditions existing at the time of the occupation, it was impossible to make accurate annual budgets. Both the income which we could hope for and the expenses we would have to meet were unknown to us.

I wish now to make a more general survey in order to give a complete picture of the entire economic situation and the financial transactions during the period of the occupation. The interruption of all communication with the United States raised immediately the problem of meeting the School's expenses, especially in connection with the maintenance of its personnel.

Income

As we could have no regular remittances from America, we found the necessary funds from various sources, as appears in the annual reports.

Thus in 1941-1942 the cash account of the School was credited with the following amounts derived from the School itself: 1) the balance on ledger, 2) \$5,000 sent from America in May, 1941, through the American Legation. Of course, these sums could not cover the necessary expenses, and the following additions to our income were made: a) the balance of the funds of the Princeton War Relief Committee, which we had drawn from the bank before the arrival of the Germans to avoid confiscation, b) the amount paid us for the Decauville tracks of the excavations at Old Corinth, c) small sums of money deposited at the School office by members of the School in 1941 before they left for America, and d) sums of dollars borrowed by the School.

Although the sum under a) did not belong to the School, we appropriated it

because, when the Germans came to Athens, it could neither be used for the cause for which it was originally destined, nor sent back to America, while the School, on the other hand, could make good use of it. We, here, do not know whether in the meantime this sum has been returned to the Princeton Committee, or is still due, or whether the donors wish the School to keep it, since the purpose for which it was collected does not exist any more.

The sum under b) is the product of the following transaction: In September, 1941, the German Air Force authorities demanded that we should turn over to them the Decauville which we had at Old Corinth. The late Mr. Adossides, who was administrator then, did all in his power to avoid the requisition: it took a lot of courage on his part to resist the claims of the Germans. In the end, however, he was obliged to give way, because it was feared that the Decauville might be taken by force, in which case there could be little hope of indemnification. After long and laborious discussions regarding the length of the Decauville in meters, the estimate of its value, and the question of immediate payment, the amount which is given in the enclosed report was paid to us. Professor Stevens was of great help in this matter, and I gave my legal advice.

Finally, as the money obtained from the above sources was not sufficient, we had recourse to the borrowing of dollars. This was our only source of income from March, 1942, to December, 1944, i.e., until after the liberation of Greece. We decided to adopt this system only after much deliberation and a careful examination of the question.

It should be noted that at that period the first symptoms of inflation were already becoming evident. And in times of inflation it becomes progressively impossible to borrow amounts in the local currency. On the other hand the transfer of funds out of the country, such as the payment by cheque on foreign countries, was forbidden. Confronted by these two obstacles, but also pressed by the need of securing funds, we arrived at the following solution. In return for the payment to us here of a certain amount in drachmas, the School promised in writing to pay a corresponding amount of dollars in New York. The letter was supplemented by a verbal understanding that payment in dollars would be made only when communication with America was re-established.

I hope I may be permitted to call your attention to the necessity for a speedy settlement with these gentlemen who, in times of difficulty for the School, showed such confidence in it and assisted it financially. And they gave their money feeling certain that when the time came to collect it, the School would help them to do so.

Expenses

As regards expenses, our main outlay during the occupation was the salaries of the staff. The retention of the staff was necessary a) in order to preserve the School properties. Because of the occupation and the presence of foreign armies and also on account of the activities of irresponsible elements, it was necessary for us to maintain a large staff of guards. In this connection I am able to state that we employed the minimum number of persons for the task of guarding the School and that all the staff were very conscientious in the performance of the duties assigned to them. b) Because the discharge of personnel was prohibited by Law No. 424, with a view

to safeguarding the life of employees, and c) for reasons of moral obligation towards the personnel which had been in service for long years, and was now in tragic need of greater protection.

The question of the salaries to be paid was regulated on the one side by legal obligations. Minimum salaries had been fixed by the state. But the allowances which were prescribed by law as a minimum salary were quite inadequate to meet the most elementary needs of our personnel. We therefore considered it our obligation to grant them also a bonus for the high cost of living.

We believe that this was a moral obligation on our part towards our old and loyal personnel, but it also served a definite purpose in favor of the School, for a well satisfied staff does more and better work; and in the present instance, in addition to the performance of their regular duties, they were called upon to exercise initiative in meeting unforeseen circumstances which often involved serious risks.

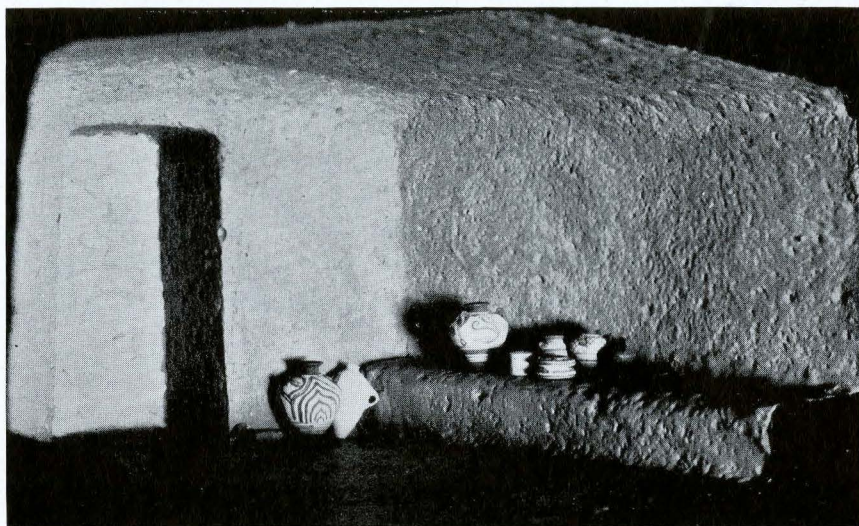
The law regulated all basic salaries in drachmas. But, owing to the inevitable red tape, this adjustment of salaries by the government could not keep up with the cost of living, which was steadily rising. That is to say, the prices of goods went up so fast that by the time a raise of salaries was made a law and put into effect the cost of living had risen far above the level which the increased salaries were supposed to cover. For this reason we felt that the School could not but give bonuses to our drachma-paid lower personnel, which in our judgment would help our employees to meet the more urgent requirements of living. As time went on the State adjusted itself to the situation and began to increase the employees' fees by adding to the basic salary the cash value on a given date of a certain quantity of food. The School still had to supplement the salaries with bonuses, but from now on the bonus grew smaller and smaller with reference to the obligatory salary. In general we may say that our aim was to provide pay to our personnel that would be sufficient in each case solely for the most indispensable food expenses. Other kinds of necessary commodities, such as clothing, could not be taken into account.

Considering that the salaries of the dollar-paid employees were not raised and that the price of the dollar did not keep up with the amazingly rapid rise of the cost of living, the salaries of the lower personnel were increased proportionally much more, and the difference between their pay and that of the higher staff was appreciably diminished. Thus the value of the work done, which ought to serve as a basis for remuneration, was not taken into consideration.

As regards these members of our staff, I wish to point out the following:

We judged that Mr. Travlos should remain in service, and his contract renewed because 1) it was doubtful whether his contract could be legally considered as having expired at the time of the war, in view of existing laws safeguarding employees' rights, and 2) he did research work described in detail in former reports, and his presence at the offices of the Agora excavations contributed considerably to the preservation of the School's archaeological property.

Miss Demetracopoulou, of the Gennadius Library, did a little research work but spent most of her time at the office of the School, where she was occupied with the correspondence conducted with the Swiss Legation and the International Red Cross, the members of which resided at the School. She also helped Mr. Athanassiades,



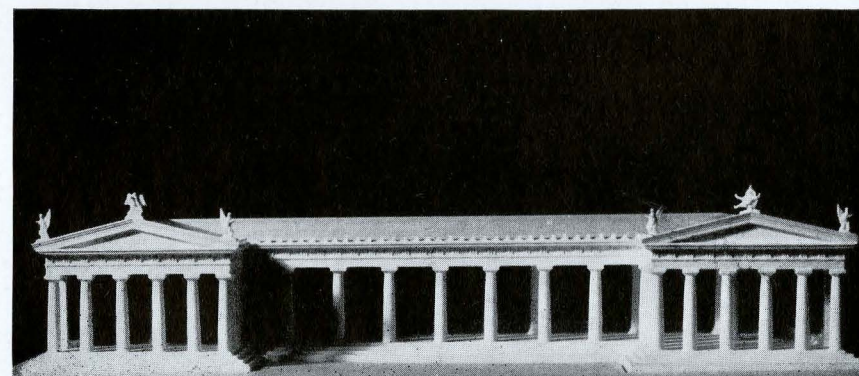
Plaster model of the Mycenaean Royal Tomb on the northwest slope of Acropolis, by John Travlos



1000 Drachmae note with the Lion of Amphipolis. Value \$.000,000,000,04



Plaster model of the Tholos in the Agora, by John Travlos



Plaster model of the Royal Stoa in the Agora, by John Travlos

the accountant, in his duties of household management, such as the supervision and maintenance of the furniture used by the Red Cross representatives.

Because of the inflation the work of Mr. Athanassiades, the accountant, was exceptionally intricate and complex. His time was taken up with keeping the account books (in many currencies), making payments of salaries on a weekly basis—because the value of the drachma dropped from one day to the other—and supervising the guarding and maintenance of the furniture of the School and of the Legation, stored away or used by the representatives of the I. R. C.

I should also here like to mention Sophocles Lekkas, the chief foreman of the Agora excavations, who is paid in drachmas. The area of the Agora did not come under the immediate protection of the Swiss Legation, as did the Speusippou Street School buildings, which were recognized by the local authorities as the American Legation. Lekkas had to face countless difficulties, and he performed his work very well, showing both initiative and devotion.

As no excavations were conducted, and no additions to the library were made, or other major projects undertaken, the remaining disbursements, consisting of lighting, fuel, telephone etc., make up so small a part of the total expenses as to need no further elucidation.

Annual Statements and Budget Appropriations

The enclosed statements will give you a clear picture of our expenses. You will observe that owing to the economic instability our annual estimates for each item of expenditure could not be kept. In the report on budget appropriations for 1941-1942 both the School and the Agora show a deficit, explained in the footnotes. The main reasons for this deficit are 1) the fact that 1941-1942 was the first year of inflation, when the system of the adjustment of salaries was just taking shape, and we were faced with the problem of actual famine, and 2) the fact that at a time when the cost of living was rising rapidly we had drachmas in our hands which had already been exchanged before the inflation started at 150 drs. per dollar.

From the beginning of the fiscal year 1942-43 to the liberation I was able on the whole (taking the School and the Agora together) not only to remain within the limits of the annual budget but even to have a surplus. I used the 1942-1943 budget, which I found when I took over the administration, as a basis for the whole period in question. The Agora budget, drawn up as in the past in drachmas, was inadequate for covering the expenses due to the continual depreciation of the drachma. In the School budget, however, which is drawn up in dollars, there was a surplus, though the promissory-note dollar did not follow the rise of the cost of living. Out of the item "Buildings and Grounds" of the dollar budget we as usual paid salaries in drachmas of the foreman, guards, and gardener of the Speusippou Street buildings.

It may be that in my effort not to exceed the budget as a whole at a time when conditions of living were constantly changing I was too conservative in the matter of salaries, my policy being to give only what was strictly necessary for the elementary food requirements of the employees. I considered that only a direct authorization from the Managing Committee would have justified greater liberality.

As you will note in the letter of Messrs. Stevens and Vanderpool under date

of October 9, 1942, announcing the death of Mr. Adossides, we continued the salary of the latter to the end of the academic year 1942-1943, making it payable to the credit of his widow. During the occupation Mrs. Adossides wished to preserve her credit in dollars, which were a sound and dependable currency, and drew as little of her husband's salary as possible, trying to get along with what she earned from her own work and that of her family. She is still credited in our books with \$1,333.33.

Losses and Depreciation

The Speusippou Street properties suffered no damages during the occupation except for a small fire which broke out in the Numismatics Library, occupied at that time by an I. R. C. representative. Fortunately the fire was immediately detected by our watchmen without causing any great damage. The insurance company indemnified us in full for the damages.

We should also count as a loss the wear and depreciation of the furniture of the rooms of Loring Hall and of the Main Building which were occupied by representatives of the I. R. C., since no rent has been paid for them. Likewise some damage to the garden, due in part to its use by automobiles belonging to members of the I. R. C., and also to the fact that its maintenance and upkeep during the occupation period were insufficient.

On the other hand we succeeded in collecting damages for articles completely worn out or destroyed. The estimation was made by representatives of the I. R. C. and of the Swiss Red Cross, together with our accountant, Mr. Athanassiades, and resulted in favorable terms for the School. For the prices were fixed at the high level of current rates, owing to the scarcity of such articles in the market of Athens, and the amount received in new drachmas, when converted into dollars, is much greater than that which would be required for the purchase of these articles in America.

The area of the excavations of the Ancient Agora was saved from any damage on the part of the armies of occupation. Recently, however, during the civil conflict of December last, when that section of the town was cut off from all contact with the Administration and was the scene of considerable anarchy and bloody clashes, a few minor damages were made to the buildings. These have since been put right through the work of our own staff.

The really important damage in that area has been the removal of the wooden fence of the excavation grounds. This was done because at the time of the civil conflict there was an absolute lack of fuel for even the simplest needs of cooking and heating. Our watchmen put up a resistance as long as they could, at the risk of their lives, but as public security was nonexistent, they were ultimately unable to save the fence. But when seen against the general background of anomaly in the city during those days, this damage is insignificant.

In Corinth, about which we are going to submit a separate letter, the damage consisted in the loss of furniture and utensils. The question of indemnity cannot be taken up at the present time but must inevitably await the general settlement of war damages.

We are now endeavoring to obtain indemnity for the use of the premises by

the British forces. Although I had to go there myself, the matter has not been settled by the British authorities yet. In any case the rent which will be fixed will not be considerable.

In connection with the subject of damages I wish to mention as a possible loss the money owed by the Municipality of Athens on account of the advance payment made by the School for the purchase of a site for the Museum of the Ancient Agora. As you know, it had been agreed that the state would contribute the sum of Drs. 1,750,000, an amount which we collected, and the Municipality would pay the sum of Drs. 5,000,000, which we were to advance and which would be repaid to us in annual installments of Drs. 500,000. Up to September 26, 1940, we had collected three installments and part of the fourth. A remainder of Drs. 3,300,000 is still due. By virtue of the law of the stabilization of the drachma, all debts contracted before November 11, 1944, could be returned in inflation drachmas. This means that with one new drachma one can pay off fifty billion inflation drachmas, which amounts to a cancellation of all old debts. I believe that this money will not be lost in the end because there is a likelihood that the law will be altered, especially as regards payments made in installments. Moreover, I have been told at the Municipal Office that the town authorities will never forget the contribution of the American Excavations to the city but will acknowledge it in some way as soon as they are in a position to do so.

Insurance

At the present time the property of the School does not carry any insurance. In the past the buildings, furniture etc. were always insured. Exception was made in the case of the libraries, which, being mostly irreplaceable, were not insured. But ever since the value of the drachma began to decrease rapidly, insurance became worthless, for the amount of the insurance, if received in drachmas, would not represent even a small part of the real value of the article destroyed. And as, on the other hand, transactions in stable foreign currency were forbidden, we considered it best not to insure the property but to trust to a careful watch over it.

At the beginning of 1944, although the inflation made any insurance valueless, we did make a nominal insurance in order to retain our contact with the insurance companies which showed such good intentions in paying damages for the small fire which broke out on December 11, 1942. After the stabilization of the drachma we discontinued the insurance because the value of buildings and furniture cannot yet be estimated on account of the lack of materials and the instability of prices.

It is for you to decide whether the property should be insured with some company in America, or whether we should renew the insurance here in drachmas as soon as circumstances permit.

Auditing of Accounts

During the occupation period the auditing of books through chartered accountants was not possible, because the foreign companies of accountants had left the country. The account books, kept by the accountant of the excavations, a man tried in the work since 1935, were controlled by me personally. Mr. Stevens verified the accounts every six months.

The auditing can now be done by chartered accountants, if you should so desire. I shall await your instructions on this point.

Claims on the U. S. Government

Since July 7, 1941, the buildings of the School on Speusippou Street have been at the disposal of the American Legation, which, before leaving, moved into them its files, as well as furniture belonging to the American Minister and to the personnel of the Legation. After some time members of the International Red Cross moved into the available rooms. No rent has been paid to the School for this double use made of its buildings. The question of rental for the I. R. C. representatives was not raised by us while the former lived in them, as the buildings of the School were formally not in our charge but under that of the Swiss Legation, representing the American Legation. Furthermore, we believed that the presence of the I. R. C. members constituted an additional protection of our property from the occupation authorities, which on repeated occasions sought to occupy the buildings. The School, however, is legally entitled to indemnity as follows:

a) Indemnity or rent for the storing of the files and furnishings of the American Legation in Loring Hall from July 7, 1941, to October 31, 1944.

b) Indemnity or rent for the use of rooms by members of the I. R. C. and of the Swiss Legation, i. e.:

Gennadeion East House, from January 1, 1942, to October 27, 1944.

Gennadeion West House, from January 1, 1942, to October 21, 1944.

Loring Hall West House and Men's Quarters, from August 9, 1942, to November 5, 1944.

Apartments in Main Building, from September 1, 1942, to February 3, 1945.

I believe that our claim for both uses can be legally supported against the U. S. Government since the latter had total use of the buildings on Speusippou Street. The disposal of a part for the use of the I. R. C. was made originally through the approval of Mr. Berry, Second Secretary of the American Legation, and later through the Swiss Legation, as representing the American Legation. The Swiss Legation showed us correspondence with the State Department relating to this matter. This is the strictly formal aspect of the case. It is now up to the Managing Committee to decide whether it ought to file a claim for the payment of indemnity on the part of the U. S. Government, either for the whole or for the part used by the I. R. C. The Managing Committee may consider that the protection of its property, which was provided during the whole period of occupation by the arrangement described above, is sufficient compensation and may be content with the satisfaction of knowing that it contributed to the work of the I. R. C. by placing the buildings at its disposal.

Apart from the question of indemnity or rent for the use of the School buildings by the American Embassy during the occupation, the American Government owes the School \$799.15 which the latter paid as salaries to American Legation guards for twelve months, that is to say up to the time when the Swiss Legation began to pay the guards on behalf of the American Legation. For the period between August 1, 1941, and September 30, 1942, after which the Swiss Legation started paying, Mr. Berry had given us only \$140, which was equal to two months' salaries. The salaries

for the remaining twelve months were thus paid out of School funds and amounted to less than \$840 (\$70 times 12), the sum originally authorized by Mr. Berry. We have written to Mr. K. L. Rankin, Councillor of the American Embassy for Economic Affairs, concerning this matter. Mr. Rankin promised to settle the question, and we are now awaiting his reply. We enclose herewith a copy of our letter to him.

Present Situation

Budget for 1944-1945

After the above remarks regarding the period of occupation, you will doubtless wish to know how our financial position stands at present.

Income. Since the American Embassy was established in Athens, we felt that we should no longer borrow dollars, as we did during the occupation for emergency reasons. On the other hand, after the stabilization of the drachma borrowing became impossible, due to shortage of money. Thus our last promissory note is the one of November 20, 1944. Fortunately, the American Embassy decided to use certain buildings of the School as a residence for its staff and agreed to pay us a rent, which was fixed in a spirit of mutual understanding. In fixing the rental, current rents for free hiring—out of moratorium—were taken as a basis, as well as the fact that we were not free to dispose of the buildings indiscriminately, as private owners might do, since our buildings are not intended for exploitation.

By virtue of the agreement with the American Government we are collecting \$1,250 per month for rent, in compliance also with the terms of your Power-of-Attorney. Moreover, after this agreement was signed we began also letting privately and quite temporarily some rooms which were available in the Main Building to people depending on the American Embassy. By thus letting four rooms on the first floor and another four on the top floor we are now collecting \$280 per month. After deducting certain expenses relating to these hirings the latter rents leave us a net sum of about \$250 per month. This amount, however, should not be counted upon as a stable revenue.

Expenses. It is impossible to estimate our expenditures. Until November 11, 1944, inflation drachmas were in use. On that date the drachma was stabilized by law at the rate of 50,000,000,000 old drachmas per new drachma. Before the war (1939) the dollar was worth 125 drachmas of that time. After the present stabilization it is now worth 148.70 new drachmas at the official exchange rate, whilst in the free market its rate in dollar bills is over 260 drachmas at present. The cost of living is about seven times higher than it was before the war (1939). That is to say, while at its official rate the dollar is worth only 19 per cent more than it was before the war (1939), the cost of food is 700 per cent more. The cost of clothing etc. is much higher, but it cannot yet be safely estimated, as no official index figures have been issued.

Since the stabilization pre-war salaries of less than 5,000 drs. monthly were increased to about double (an increase which was fixed by law as a minimum), while higher salaries are at the previous level. As a result the problem of salaries comes to the foreground again. The salaries of government employees were already increased last month, and the salaries of private employees are expected to be increased. As long as the stabilized value of the drachma and prices in the country cannot be

actually relied upon, it is not possible to make any safe estimate of expenditures or to foresee the results of the fiscal year 1944-1945 or to draw up the 1945-1946 budget.

In any event the 1944-1945 budget will show a deficit. What the total deficit will be cannot yet be safely estimated. For the above reasons it is expected that even the estimated analytical expenses mentioned in our memorandum of January 1, 1945, sent through the American Embassy at your request, will be higher, except for the items that concern Messrs. Stevens and Kyriakides.

The Managing Committee, therefore, taking into consideration the actual finances of the School, has now to decide what the maximum amount shall be which we may spend up to the end of the fiscal year 1944-1945, and what shall be the budget for 1945-1946. In making these estimates the fact must be borne in mind that about \$2,000 will be needed only for the most indispensable repairs to the buildings (such as the painting of all outside woodwork) and to the gardens, should the Committee decide to have such repairs made within the next year. The furniture and other house equipment which will be needed before the School reopens, to take the place of that which has been used up and discarded, should, we think, be supplied from America with the help of lists to be sent by us in due time, because prices are much lower there. We shall be much obliged if you will kindly send us your instructions as soon as you can, by cable if possible.

From the point of view of ready cash it would not have been possible to cover all current expenses with the sum collected only from rents at the official rate of Drs. 148.70 per dollar. Fortunately, as you will see in the Quarterly Statement of January 1, 1945, to March 31, 1945, we have collected \$1,529.66 due to us for breakage and loss by the Swedish and Swiss occupants of the School buildings. Likewise, the British School of Archaeology have refunded us \$727.96, which had been paid by us in their account during the occupation. We have thus secured sufficient cash to carry on for the time being.

There are no more expropriations in the Agora excavations to be made. Some of the old cases are still pending at the Court of Appeals, but no progress can be made for the present on account of the moratorium. Furthermore, as these claims date from before the stabilization, they would by virtue of the law of stabilization be payable in inflation drachmas and would consequently be reduced to nothing. The law regarding old debts is still in the stage of development, and the settlement of the claims will depend on whether the law is materially changed or not. I am following the matter closely.

In bringing this report to a close I wish to express my thanks for the confidence you placed in me when you had the kindness to assign to me the work of Mr. A. Adossides upon his death. Mr. Adossides' death was a great blow to the School, and I am in a position to know the magnitude of the loss because I worked with him for fifteen years in close and friendly cooperation in the Excavations of the Ancient Agora, and more generally in the protection of the interests of the School.

In the same spirit I continued the work during a period which may not have been as productive in archaeological research as former years but was filled with many difficulties due to the occupation. In all these difficulties I was very fortunate

in having the active cooperation of Professor Stevens, a cooperation which was most agreeable to me and of inestimable value to the School.

Sincerely yours,
A. Kyriakides
Administrator

NOTE

After this report was written, the Ministry of Labor ordered that a month's salary should be paid to all employees retroactively for last Christmas and the New Year, 1945. In accordance with this order, we shall have to pay a total of \$570 out of the \$3,127.09 which appears as a balance in the Quarterly Statement for January 1, 1945—March 31, 1945, in addition to the regular budgeted expenditures.

A. Kyriakides
Administrator