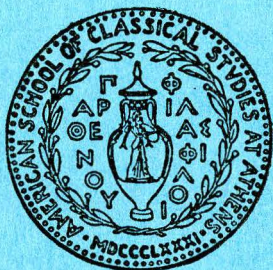
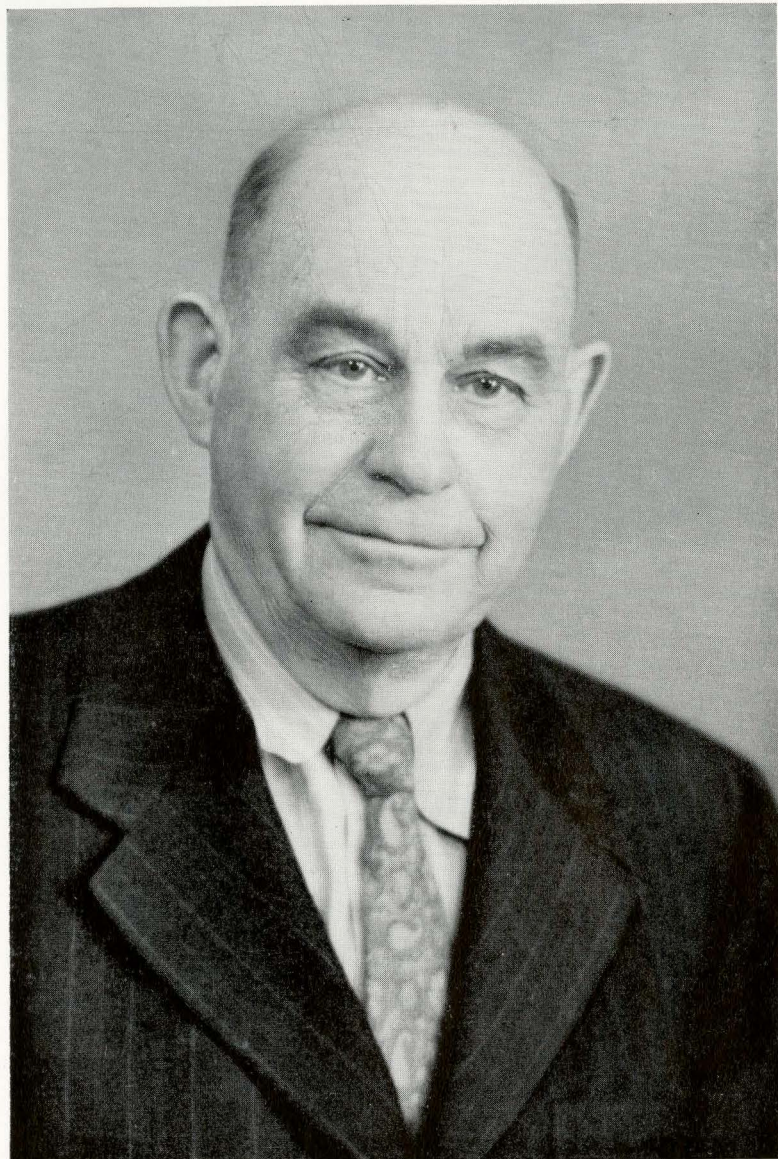


AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS



SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

1950-1951

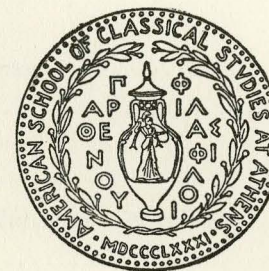


LOUIS E. LORD
CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE
1939-1950

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

FOUNDED 1881

Incorporated under the Laws of Massachusetts, 1886



SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

1950-1951

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

1951

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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

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

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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

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

(Seal)

(Signed) HENRY B. PIERCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Campbell Bonner	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
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Harry J. Carroll, Jr.	Pomona College, Claremont, California
Everett N. Case	Colgate University, Hamilton, New York
John L. Caskey	American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece (<i>ex officio</i> , as Director of the School)
George H. Chase	Harvard University, 1 Bryant Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
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Kenneth H. Conant	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts
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Members

Institution and Address

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Hugh Hencken	Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (President of the Archaeological Institute of America)
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Carl H. Kraeling	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut (Representing the American Schools of Oriental Research)
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Ivan M. Linforth	University of California, Berkeley, California
Louis E. Lord	11 Boyd Street, Newton, Massachusetts (<i>ex officio</i> , as Treasurer of the School)
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Leo P. McCauley	Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
Thomas Means	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Benjamin D. Meritt	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey

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James H. Oliver.....	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Charles W. Peppler.....	Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
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Clyde Pharr	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
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David M. Robinson.....	University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi
Carl A. Roebuck.....	University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (Representing the Alumni Association)
John J. Savage.....	Fordham University, New York, New York
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Alfred C. Schlesinger.....	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
Robert Scranton.....	Emory University, Emory University, Georgia
William T. Semple.....	University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
L. R. Shero.....	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
Miss Lucy T. Shoe.....	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey
Miss Gertrude Smith.....	University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
John W. Spaeth, Jr.....	Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut
John B. Stearns.....	Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
Richard Stillwell	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
Meriwether Stuart.....	Hunter College, New York, New York (Representing the Advisory Council of the Classical School at Rome)
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Rollin H. Tanner.....	New York University, 1324 Kenmore Avenue, Fredericksburg, Virginia
Homer A. Thompson.....	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey
La Rue Van Hook.....	Columbia University, New York, New York
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Miss Laura B. Voelkel.....	Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, Fredericksburg, Virginia
Frederick O. Waage.....	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Robert H. Webb.....	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

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Miss Pearl C. Wilson.....	Hunter College, New York, New York
John G. Winter.....	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
William Frank Wyatt.....	Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts
Arthur M. Young.....	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Clarence H. Young.....	Columbia University, Apt. 3A, 25 Claremont Avenue, New York, New York
Rodney S. Young.....	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Representing the Alumni Association)

COMMITTEES OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE 1950-1951

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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C. A. Robinson, Jr., *Secretary*

C. Arthur Lynch, *Assistant Secretary*
William B. Dinsmoor, *Chairman of the
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Ernest L. Highbarger (1947-1951)
David M. Robinson (1947-1951)
George E. Mylonas (1950-1952)
Lucy T. Shoe (1948-1952)

Carl W. Blegen (1949-1953)
Richard Stillwell (1949-1953)
James A. Notopoulos (1950-1954)
Alfred C. Schlesinger (1950-1954)

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Rhys Carpenter
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Louis E. Lord
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William T. Semple

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Clark Hopkins
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(1948-1951)

Robert Scranton (1949-1952)
Carl W. Blegen (1950-1953)

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John H. Finley, Jr.
George E. Mylonas
David M. Robinson

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Director Emeritus Bert H. Hill
Professor of Archaeology..... Oscar Broneer (on leave 1950-1951)
Professor of Archaeology..... Eugene Vanderpool
Professor of Archaeology..... Carl W. Blegen
Librarian of the Gennadeion..... Shirley H. Weber
Field Director of the Agora Excavations Homer A. Thompson
Acting Librarian..... Mrs. Elizabeth G. Caskey
Annual Professor (1950-51)..... Clark Hopkins
Editor of Publications..... Miss Lucy T. Shoe
Honorary Architect Gorham P. Stevens
Architect of School Excavations..... John Travlos
Associate Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*..... George H. Chase
Business Manager Aristides Kyriakides
Assistant in the Gennadeion..... Miss Eurydice Demetracopoulou
Publication Secretary..... Mrs. Richard Haven

RESEARCH FELLOWS

Research Fellows of the School

Miss Margaret Crosby (Agora)
Miss M. Alison Frantz (Agora)
Miss Virginia Grace (Agora)
(first semester)
Miss Lucy Talcott (Agora)
Miss Marian Welker

Fulbright Research Scholars

Truesdell Brown
Richard Howland
Oscar W. Reinmuth
(second semester)
Peter Topping

FELLOWS

Miss Elizabeth Lyding: Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
James C. Rubright: David M. Robinson Fellow
Miss Rebecca C. Wood: Ella Riegel Fellow

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS

Miss Susan B. Blaicher
Edwin L. Brown
Edwin J. Doyle
Miss Ruth E. Fiesel
Daniel Spiegel
Gerald J. Sullivan
Miss Emily D. Townsend
Spyros Vryonis
S. Frederic Will

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL

R. Kevin V. Andrews	Charles Fleischmann
Mrs. H. F. Cleland	Clairève Grandjouan
Eva V. Catafygiotu	Jeanny E. Vorys

COUNCIL OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION (1950)

<i>Elected by the Association:</i>	<i>Elected by the Managing Committee:</i>
William B. Dinsmoor, <i>Chairman</i> (1950-1952)	Arthur M. Young (1948-1951)
Lucy T. Shoe, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i> (1946-1950)	Richard Howland (1949-1952)
Carl W. Blegen (1947-1951)	Mrs. George W. Elderkin (1950-1953)
Rhys Carpenter (1946-1950)	
Sterling Dow (1946-1950)	<i>Representatives on the</i>
Homer A. Thompson (1947-1951)	<i>Managing Committee:</i>
Rodney S. Young (1948-1952)	Carl A. Roebuck (1949-1951)
Dorothy H. Cox (1950-1954)	Rodney S. Young (1950-1952)
	Charles H. Morgan, <i>ex officio</i>

COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

Amherst College	Princeton University
Boston College	Radcliffe College
Boston University	Scripps College
Bowdoin College	Smith College
Bradford Junior College	Southwestern at Memphis
Brown University	Stanford University
Bryn Mawr College	State University of Iowa
Bureau of University Travel	Swarthmore College
Catholic University of America	Trinity College
Claremont College	Tufts College
College of the City of New York	University of Buffalo
College of the Holy Cross	University of California
Columbia University	University of Chicago
Cornell University	University of Cincinnati
Crozer Theological Seminary	University of Illinois
Dartmouth College	University of Michigan
Duke University	University of Minnesota
Emory University	University of Mississippi
Fordham University	University of Missouri
Georgetown University	University of Notre Dame

George Washington University
Hamilton College
Harvard University
Haverford College
Hunter College
Indiana University
Institute for Advanced Study
Johns Hopkins University
Mary Washington College of the
University of Virginia
Mount Holyoke College
New York University
Northwestern University
Oberlin College
Pembroke College
Pomona College

University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Texas
University of Toronto
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
University of Wisconsin
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Washington University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western Reserve University
Williams College
Yale University

IN MEMORIAM

AUSTIN MORRIS HARMON, 1878-1950

It has always been the pride and strength of the School in Athens that it trains philologists as well as archaeologists and receives from them the same loyalty and gratitude. So it was with Austin Morris Harmon, late Professor of Greek at Yale. His experience of Athens came while he was a fellow of the School in Rome between 1905 and 1908. It was an experience that he never forgot and one whose value he was always ready to urge upon his younger colleagues without regard to the particular aspect of the classical discipline to which they were devoted. He was himself more and more thoroughly a philologist, but he served for years on the Managing Committee and the memory of Greek monuments and the Greek countryside he always regarded as an essential part of his classical equipment. Somewhat shy and somewhat austere, he felt more than he expressed, and his intimates found in him a warmth which his acquaintances hardly suspected. But the most casual acquaintance could not but feel in him a perfect integrity, moral and intellectual, and recognize him as a scholar and critic who might be a safe model for the most diffident student or the most accomplished colleague.

ALFRED R. BELLINGER.

JOHN C. PROCTOR, S. J.

Fr. John C. Proctor, S. J., a member of the Managing Committee for only a few years, died suddenly on December 20, 1950 at Worcester, Massachusetts, at the age of fifty-two. Fr. Proctor was a native of Holyoke, Massachusetts. He made his studies at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, and at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland. He began his teaching career at Canisius High School in Buffalo, taught for two years at Boston College, and for the past twenty years taught Greek at his Alma Mater, Holy Cross College, where he became Head of the Department of Greek. At Holy Cross he directed with great success the presentation of several tragedies in the original Greek. He gave generously of himself to his students. Fr. Proctor had the happy faculty of making Greek attractive and interesting and he will be remembered by two decades of Holy Cross students for his lively and inspirational classes.

LEO P. McCAULEY.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

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

I have the honor to present my report for the year 1950-51.

This has been a full year for the School at Athens. You will have seen in detail the reports of the various committees entrusted with the supervision of the manifold activities of our organization and the reports of individual officers on the functioning of their various responsibilities. You have heard the minutes read for our departed fellow members.

No recapitulation of this material seems essential here. Rather, a description of the general development of the School's policy suggests a useful addition to the formal record of events now past or in the casting. It is to that summary that the bulk of this report will be devoted.

A careful analysis of the personnel and of the properties of the School reveals that it is in every way in sound condition. We shall need, over the next few years, a substantial increase in endowment; and I am happy to say that, despite certain serious difficulties imposed by the immediate needs for excavation money, our tireless Treasurer has been able to make a good beginning. Our funds are adequate for the moment to meet the School's normal activities, so commendably carried out under the Director and the Chairmen of the Committees on Publications and Fellowships. Were it not for a single commitment, we could view the uncertain future with more tranquil eyes than most educational institutions.

This exception is the continuation and completion of the excavation of the Athenian Agora.

In brief, this is the situation. The School has been excavating the ancient Agora of Athens for the last twenty years. During that time this project has attracted the enthusiastic interest of the Greek government and its people, and foreign visitors as well. It is the best known and most distinguished enterprise that the School has ever undertaken. It stands as a very important landmark in international relationships.

Before the war this excavation was financed by private gift. Since the war the School has carried it forward from its own surplus fund, now virtually exhausted. If we are to continue the work we shall have to find outside help. The alternative is to close down the area and plant, dismiss the staff, and stand before the Greeks and other Europeans as well as ourselves as conspicuous failures. This we must not do.

The plan envisaged will involve an expenditure of approximately \$116,000 this year and \$88,000 and \$103,000 in the two years following. By that time the actual digging will have ended, and during the following two years, at an annual cost of \$61,000 the inventory, repairs and final housekeeping details will be complete.

Toward this outlay of funds the School can normally contribute about twenty thousand dollars a year, leaving the remainder to be raised by gift. I am happy to report that as of this date generous friends have contributed \$52,500 of the money needed for this year's campaign, and I am confident that the remainder will be forthcoming.

Intimately connected with the problem of completing the excavation is that of a museum for the site. There seems no question but what the restoration of the Stoa of Attalos offers the best and, indeed, the only feasible solution. Here again the major concern is one of money. A thorough analysis of construction and of cost by Mr. Biris, a highly regarded Athenian engineer estimates \$1,170,000 as the sum required for reconstruction. We have toward this \$150,000 voted some years ago by the Rockefeller Foundation. We believe certain mechanical devices can lower the over-all cost. There is every indication that thanks to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees help is forthcoming toward furnishing a substantial part of the remaining money needed to effect this enterprise.

It is good to anticipate the forthcoming first manuscripts for the final publications of the Agora material. The increasing flow of these will coincide with the gradual decrease of the remaining Corinth manuscripts; and the School's available funds for publication should be adequate to take care of them.

Though continuous excavation activity is temporarily in abeyance at Corinth, the welcome addition to the Museum there has created a problem of reorganization of exhibits and study material. The matter was discussed at the December meeting. The Personnel Committee is studying the question of a curator to undertake this rearrangement and to coordinate the excavation records over a period of two or three years. It is hoped that they will make a recommendation during the coming year.

You have, during the past months, authorized the re-creation of the office of Secretary of the School to relieve the Director of a part of the administrative detail of the School, which has greatly mushroomed in recent years.

The developments of this past year could not have been accomplished without the vigorous aid of many groups and individuals. The Trustees have been generous with advice, with time, and with money. The Director has constantly studied, reported, and advised on all School activities, and has been most cooperative in that most difficult of all directions—economies. The Agora staff has devoted countless hours to clarifying and organizing the plan

for completing the excavation, and the Field Director has devoted the better part of half a year to reviewing the progress made in the last twenty years, in analyzing innumerable technical details, and in forwarding the program of finding the needed funds. The Editor of Publications deserves especial thanks for the manner in which she has undertaken an unfamiliar task, handled it in an exemplary manner, and discovered new economies in an increasingly expensive field. It is this devotion, evidenced by these and many others among your number on which the future of the School depends if it is to retain the prominence which it has so long enjoyed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. MORGAN,

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

May 12, 1951

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

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

I have the honor of presenting a report on the affairs of the School in Greece from April 18, 1950, to April 14, 1951.

It has been a year of stimulating and profitable activity. New and perplexing problems arise continually, but they are essentially those which the School was designed to solve: how best to serve the interests of American scholarship in Greece. The record of the past twelve months, which my colleagues and I attempt to set forth in the following pages will show, I think, that much has been accomplished and that the traditional strength and vitality of the institution are undiminished.

Let me begin with a brief mention of the summer's activities and then proceed to an account of the regular School year.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1950

In May of last year an informal trip to Asia Minor was organized for those interested. A party of sixteen, including three guest-members, went first to Samos and from there crossed by caique to Kuschadasi (Scalanova). In a hired bus we visited Miletos, Priene, Magnesia, Ephesos, Smyrna, Larisa and Pergamon. A day's excursion by train took us to Sardis. By sea we went to the Dardanelles, visited Troy, and proceeded to Istanbul, where the organized trip ended. Four of the group went up to Ankara and spent two days visiting Mr. Young's new excavations at Gordion. It was a strenuous but most enjoyable trip. Everywhere in Turkey we met a most cordial reception.

Of last year's regular members, Roger Edwards and Mrs. E. L. Smithson continued their work at the Agora till August. Miss Hazel Hansen devoted the summer to work in Skyros, returning to America in September. Professor Blegen was in Greece and Turkey from May to September, and Mrs. T. L. Shear was here for about the same period, pursuing her study of the coins from the Agora. Professor Broneer worked at Corinth from April to August, Professor and Mrs. Weinberg from June to September. Miss Lucy Shoe and Miss Mabel Lang were in Athens for a few weeks in August, working principally at the Agora. Professor Kenneth Setton spent two months with us, continuing his studies of Greece in the Middle Ages.

A session of the Summer School, with an enrollment of eleven students, was conducted by Professor Lord from June 28 to August 9, 1950 (Sixty-ninth Annual Report, pp. 74-75).

We were particularly glad to see Professor Morgan, who had recently assumed the Chairmanship of the Managing Committee. His visit early in August was all too short, but gave an opportunity for most useful conferences on the affairs of the School.

The following have been members of the regular session during the fall and winter:

SENIOR FELLOWS, 1950-51

Truesdell S. Brown, Fulbright Research Fellow (March-December 1950).
Margaret Crosby, Research Fellow of the School.
M. Alison Frantz, Research Fellow of the School.
Virginia R. Grace, Research Fellow of the School.
Richard H. Howland, Fulbright Research Fellow (July 1950-February 1951).
Oscar W. Reinmuth, Fulbright Research Fellow (from March 1951).
Lucy Talcott, Research Fellow of the School.
Peter Topping, Fulbright Research Fellow.
Marian Welker (Fulbright Research Fellow 1949-50).

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR FELLOW, 1950-51

Elizabeth Lyding
A. B. Miami University 1944; M. A. Bryn Mawr 1945; Ph. D. 1949.

MEMBERS, 1950-51

Roy K. V. Andrews
A. B. Harvard 1947. Charles Eliot Norton Fellow 1947-48; James Rignall Wheeler Fellow 1948-49; Fulbright Scholar 1949-50.
Susan Betty Blaicher, Fulbright Scholar
B. A. Beloit 1948; M. A. University of Cincinnati 1950.
Edwin Louis Brown, Fulbright Scholar
B. A. Haverford 1950.
Eva Vasiliki Catafygiotu, Fulbright Scholar (Associate Member of the School, enrolled also at the University of Athens)
B. A. Mary Washington College, University of Virginia, 1941; M. A. Radcliffe 1943.
Mrs. H. F. Cleland (Associate Member, November 1950-March 1951)
A. B. Smith 1915; M. A. Columbia 1916. Member of the School 1949-50.
Edwin Joseph Doyle, Fulbright Scholar
A. B. Boston University 1946; A. M. Harvard 1948.
Ruth Erika Fiesel, Fulbright Scholar
A. B. Bryn Mawr 1942.
Charles Fleischmann
B. A. Yale 1950.

Clairève Grandjouan
 A. B. Bryn Mawr 1950.
 James Clare Rubright, D. M. Robinson Fellow of the University of Mississippi
 A. B. Johns Hopkins 1948; M. A. University of Mississippi 1950.
 Daniel Spiegel, Fulbright Scholar
 B. A. University of Minnesota 1940; Ph. D. Cornell February 1951.
 Gerald James Sullivan, Fulbright Scholar
 A. B. Harvard 1943, A. M. 1949. Fulbright Scholar 1949-50.
 Emily Dickinson Townsend, Fulbright Scholar
 A. B. Bryn Mawr 1950.
 Jeanny Esther Vorys
 A. B. Bryn Mawr 1950.
 Speros Vryonis, Jr., Fulbright Scholar
 B. A. Southwestern at Memphis 1950.
 Samuel Frederic Will, Jr., Fulbright Scholar
 A. B. Indiana University 1949.
 Rebecca Cooper Wood, Ella Riegel Fellow of Bryn Mawr College
 A. B. Bryn Mawr 1945, M. A. 1950.

Mary Sue Hopkins, daughter of the Annual Professor, an undergraduate at Bryn Mawr College, has taken part in most of the regular activities of the School during the current year.

Recapitulation:

	Men	Women
Senior Fellows	4	5
Seymour Fellow	1
Regular Members	9	6
Associate Members	2
Total	13	14

Of these, nine men and four women held grants under the Fulbright Act.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

The regular session opened on Monday, October 2, 1950. While the senior fellows and advanced students in residence continued or resumed their several tasks, the new members entered immediately upon a program organized along traditional lines.

October and November were devoted to the School trips. Eugene Vanderpool led a party of eighteen to central Greece, visiting the principal sites in Euboea, Boeotia, and Phokis, proceeding as far north as Thermopylae, and

spending three days at Delphi. From there the route was extended westward through Naupaktos to Agrinion and Missolonghi, across the gulf by ferry to Rhion and Patras, and thence along the south shore of the gulf to the isthmus. Most of the Peloponnesos was covered during the second trip, of which I was in charge. The group, numbering twenty-one, devoted fifteen days to Corinthia, the Argolid, Arcadia, Laconia, and Messenia, including Pylos and Methone. In the latter part of November Mr. Vanderpool took the party to Olympia.

The two longer trips were made in the School's middle-aged station wagon, a hired taxi, and privately owned vehicles. We are grateful to Charles Fleischmann for putting his car at our disposal. The trip to Olympia was as usual by railway. For the record we may note that the cost of these trips averaged \$5.30 per person per day, all expenses included.

After Thanksgiving the first-year students took up the study of the topography and monuments of Athens. Most of this course was directed by E. Vanderpool, lectures being contributed also by B. H. Hill, G. P. Stevens, and J. L. Caskey. Mrs. Karouzos kindly gave a series of talks for us in the galleries of the National Museum. Mr. Hopkins read Herodotos in a regular course throughout the winter. Brief introductory seminars were conducted by J. L. Caskey in the preclassical period, E. Vanderpool in epigraphy, S. H. Weber in numismatics, and Miss Frantz in Byzantine history and art. One-day excursions were made to the principal outlying sites in Attica and nearby; Mr. Vanderpool conducted all but a few of these, in which John Travlos and I participated.

It is our standard practice—insofar as our rather informal practices can be standardized—to welcome at lectures all members of the School and any visiting students who may want to attend, but to restrict membership in the seminars (trips and excursions included) to persons qualified and willing to prepare and deliver their share of the reports. On the whole this system seems to work well. This year all the students have had opportunity both to be instructed and to instruct themselves. As always, the benefit derived has depended chiefly on the talent and application of each individual.

The organized program of studies was concluded on March 15. Each of the new members has learned at least the necessary minimum of spoken Greek and is prepared to travel and take up the investigation of some special topic. Most have already made numerous independent trips throughout Greece, including Corfu, Delos, and Crete, and some went during the Christmas recess to Italy, Egypt, Israel, Syria, and Turkey.

Several of the younger members have been given the privilege of working at the Agora during the spring and early summer. Miss Lyding is assisting Miss Grace by studying Latin amphora stamps. Miss Fiesel is investigating ceramic problems under the guidance of Miss Talcott. Miss Grandjouan has been cataloguing terracottas, and she and Miss Townsend

will supervise the digging of four wells and study the objects which they produce. Edwin Brown and Miss Wood are in charge of areas of excavation. Gerald Sullivan, a veteran of last summer's campaign, who spent the first part of this year on his study of early Attica, has now resumed work in the Agora. Further description of these several enterprises will be found in Professor Thompson's report.

James Rubright is in Corinth, where he has started to study and classify the ancient lamps found since Professor Broneer's catalogue was published.

Charles Fleischmann and Miss Vorys were given leave to be absent from Greece this spring, having been invited to join the staff of the excavations at Gordion, under the direction of Professor Rodney Young of the University Museum. The School is glad to contribute two more of its members to this important undertaking, in which we are already well represented.

Miss Blaicher, Edwin Doyle, Daniel Spiegel, and Speros Vryonis plan to devote the next months to archaeological and topographical explorations. Miss Catafygiotu and Frederic Will are working on literary and historical topics.

Kevin Andrews' study of the Venetian fortresses of the Morea, to which he has devoted nearly three years, is nearing completion. Fourteen chapters have been written and the remaining parts should be finished this spring.

The work of the veteran members of the Agora staff is outlined by Professor Thompson in the appropriate section of the report.

It has been a pleasure and a distinction to the School to number the senior Fulbright fellows in our company. Professor Truesdell S. Brown, completing ten months of work on the history and historians of the Hellenistic period, left Greece at the end of December to return to the University of California at Los Angeles. Professor Peter Topping, of Santa Barbara College of the University of California, arrived in October; he is pursuing studies of mediaeval and modern history, while also recording the collections of archives in Athens and the provinces. Professor Oscar W. Reinmuth, of the University of Texas, arrived on February 28, planning to spend about a year. He is engaged in a study of the ancient *ephebia* and has begun by making a detailed examination of the ephebic inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum and at the Agora.

THE FACULTY

The activities of the faculty become apparent in various parts of this report and in the separate reports submitted herewith. I would take occasion, however, to express gratitude to my colleagues for their unfailing cooperation and support.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Stevens make an invaluable contribution through their lectures to students and visitors, their store of knowledge, and their wise

counsel. This year much of Mr. Hill's time and thought are devoted to directing the Fulbright program in Greece, a task beset with difficulties and having a most important bearing on the welfare of the School. Mr. Stevens' careful attention to architectural problems, contemporary as well as archaeological, is of great practical value to us.

Professor Hopkins has been a wise leader and good companion to the students and a most welcome friend and colleague. We are grateful to him and Mrs. Hopkins and their son and daughter for the active part they take in the life of the School.

Professor Weber continues to perform his excellent services by maintaining the Gennadeion in admirable working order, making the books readily available to a host of serious students. His lectures and talks, and his wide circle of friendly associations in Athens, are of prime importance to the School.

It may be said without extravagance that Homer Thompson, who returns to us each year with the spring, brings with him the quickening and revitalizing influence that is appropriate to this best of seasons. The products of his own distinguished scholarship need no comment here, but I would emphasize the importance of his guidance to the younger students, his intellectual collaboration with his colleagues, his many contacts throughout the scholarly world, and his warm personal interest in the welfare of our whole institution.

For the smooth functioning of the School throughout the year we owe more to Eugene Vanderpool than would be proper to record; his native aversion from display is again illustrated by the report he submits herewith, and I will not embarrass him. Let me point out, however, that the major task of instructing the first-year students is his; that his extraordinary knowledge of ancient and modern Greece is generously available to all; that he guides the work of the Agora during Professor Thompson's absence; and that he has taken over the administrative responsibilities of the directorship for three months out of the past ten.

This service made it possible for my wife and me to enjoy a month's vacation in Europe last summer, the first we had had since coming to Greece in 1948. We also spent the months of December and January in America, a profitable and delightful trip but not restful. This gave us the invaluable opportunity of attending the meetings of the Managing Committee and Alumni Association of the School and those of the Archaeological Institute and the Philological Association at Toronto, visiting officers of the School and colleagues at Princeton and elsewhere, and renewing associations that are important to our tasks. For about five weeks in Cincinnati I devoted much of my time to work on the publication of *Troy*. Volume I of that publication appeared last August, Volume II is expected in a few months, and most of my leisure just now is given to my chapters of Volume III.

Apart from Trojan studies, I have continued off and on to work over material excavated at the Argive Heraeum in 1949, and have written for *Hesperia* a short article on some fragments of Neolithic pottery from a site near Thespieae. Most of my time, however, is taken up with administrative duties, many of which are interesting, some tiresome and dull, but all necessary. I shall welcome the assistance of Gerald Sullivan, who will take over some of these tasks as Secretary of the School from July first.

In closing this part of the report let me express gratitude to the several women who, officially and unofficially, intellectually, socially and in inconspicuous domestic business, do an untold service for our welfare; among them I would mention especially Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Blegen, and Mrs. Weber, as well as my wife whose manifold responsibilities touch upon every activity of the entire organization.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

In the increasing complexity which surrounds the life of the institution and its members we are fortunate to have so loyal and competent a staff. Each member has continued to play his part and to take on extra duties in an emergency. Without going into detail, let me express our appreciation of the services of Mr. E. Athanassiades, our able bookkeeper, cashier and paymaster, whose hours are burdened with employees' tax lists and social security regulations; of Mrs. A. Dervys, my secretary, whose typing, stenography, and knowledge of foreign languages are of untold value, and who capably performs many duties for me with intelligence and discretion; of Mrs. E. Sarantides, who manages Loring Hall economically without sacrificing comfort and good taste; and of George Sakkas, whose struggles with minor officialdom in post offices and customs houses would quickly exhaust a lesser man.

In connection with this last remark, I should like to notify our friends in America of two regulations that have recently come into force. By complying with formalities the School may import, without paying duty, many articles needed for its maintenance, but these items must be entered in our permanent inventory and may not be disposed of. The School may not and will not claim exemption for articles sent as gifts to private individuals. (Used clothing for our employees may be sent, marked for the School, through the Near East Foundation in New York; in that way customs formalities are simplified and the clothes are distributed by us in orderly fashion.) The second regulation requires that any package addressed to an individual must be delivered to that individual, and limits the goods that any one person may import in a given period of time. We have had to return packages of used clothing to the sender because the addressee had just left Greece, and have had incredible difficulties because several packages came addressed to me in one month. All these were intended for our Greek staff, but the postal

clerks look only at the name on the parcel. Friends of the School will relieve our staff of a great burden if they will keep these Greek regulations in mind.

When red tape threatens to choke us, or when any of a hundred other official problems arises—but especially in any sort of emergency—we are fortunate in being able to call upon the experience and skill of our legal and business adviser, Aristides Kyriakides. A very busy man, he yet finds time to resolve our difficulties, and we rely heavily on his knowledge, wisdom, and tact.

THE ATHENIAN AGORA

I take pleasure in forwarding Professor Homer Thompson's report on the activities of the past year. It is a record of worthy accomplishment, all the more remarkable because achieved without adequate funds for excavation. This period was recognized as an interval of transition, forced upon us by economic compulsion, and the Agora staff turned its attention to tasks that could profitably be undertaken in such an interval. Work on the Stoa of Attalos occupied much time and thought, and notable progress was made in studies of material from earlier campaigns and in completion of the records. Generous and timely contributions were made privately by members of the staff to defray the cost of many individual projects.

Thanks to the energetic and fruitful efforts of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, ample funds have been provided for the sixteenth season of excavation, which opened on April second. We all rejoice at this turn, and eagerly accept the added opportunity and responsibility. With the prospect of continued financial backing, we shall devote to the Agora every resource of the School that can profitably be used there.

In testimony I would call attention to the group of first-year students, mentioned above, who are now engaged in the work, some of them having given up other projects in order to take part; to the summoning of Evangelos Lekkas, our experienced foreman at Corinth, who willingly left his own household to help us expedite the work in Athens; and to the fact that we are turning over to the Agora all special gifts from private sources, including contributions of the lecture audiences, a sum of \$100 kindly sent by Dr. Charles Haines of New Rochelle, N. Y., and several smaller donations from friends and visitors. I mean not to imply that these particular acts entail hardship; they are examples rather of our immediate response to the opportunity that is offered. We are prepared to make sacrifices also if the occasion demands them.

To all members of the Managing Committee let me address my urgent plea for support of this program, which was laid out by Professor Morgan last summer and has my unqualified approval. The completion of the great task at the Agora is our foremost obligation, it offers us the richest awards, and from a practical point of view it is undoubtedly in the best interest of the whole School.

To my mind, it may also be linked to an international question of wider importance. We know well that many Europeans, who cannot but respect the industrial and military strength of the United States, have asked whether machines and bombs are all they may expect from American leadership. Part of the answer may be supplied by our philanthropic, educational, and scholarly enterprises abroad. Steady unruffled progress toward the completion of a great archaeological undertaking, toward its publication and the provision of a museum for its collections—surely these offer an intelligible example of one sort of American aspiration.

CORINTH

Excavations and studies carried on during the summer of 1950 have been mentioned in the opening paragraphs, above, and more detailed reports have been submitted by Professor Broneer. Twenty-two members of the School spent three days in Corinth in October; others have gone there from time to time throughout the winter. This spring Mr. Rubright is working on the terra-cotta lamps. Paul Daphnis continues as cook and caretaker at the house, while George Kachros maintains the museum. Some pottery from the parartema has been brought up, sorted, and remended. Chance discoveries in the vicinity during the past year include a small Mycenaean chamber tomb not far west of the chapel of Hagios Gerasimos, near the shore of the gulf, and a few graves of the sixth century B. C. near the army camp in New Corinth.

We are grateful to Miss Charlotte Rider for the gift of a sum of money for equipment for Oakley House.

The new wing of the museum was completed in September, 1950. A photograph published with last year's Annual Report shows this addition in its attractive surroundings, a permanent reminder of the benefaction of Mrs. William H. Moore. Trees and shrubs have now been planted in the courtyard and around the walls. All the pottery and fragmentary marbles have been removed from the east storeroom of the original building, which is to become an exhibition gallery, and have been set out in the east and south basements of the new wing.

Visitors to the site have been numerous throughout the year. The fourth edition of the guidebook, prepared by Professor Broneer in 1947, has sold briskly and a new printing is under way.

King Paul and Queen Frederika paid an informal and unheralded visit to Corinth on February 14. My wife and I had the pleasure of spending several hours with them, showing them the excavations and the museum and sharing a picnic in the garden of Oakley House.

SAMOTHRACE

The fifth campaign of excavation was carried on at Samothrace in June and July, 1950, by the Archaeological Research Fund of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, acting under the auspices of the American School. Professor Karl Lehmann, Director of the excavations, has circulated a bulletin on the highly satisfactory results of the season's work. With Mrs. Lehmann and a staff of assistants, he intends to resume work about June 15 this year. Plans of the expedition include several more seasons of digging and the completion of an admirable local museum.

PUBLIC LECTURES

Series of lectures on ancient monuments, principally in Athens, have been given by the School annually since 1947-48 at the request of members of the ECA Mission and other Americans in Greece. Always well received, they have apparently become a permanent institution. This season's series, which is sponsored by Mrs. J. Carney Howell and the Fine Arts Department of the American Women's Organization of Greece, began on the Acropolis on February 17. Seven lectures have so far been given in various regions of Athens, two by Mr. Vanderpool, one by Mr. Hopkins, and four by J. L. Caskey. The next two sessions will be in the Agora, with Mr. Thompson holding forth. To date no slackening of interest has been evident; as last year, audiences have numbered as many as 150, and on one occasion even a steady rainfall failed to discourage the crowd. Needless to say, this enthusiasm is most gratifying to us all, and the School takes pleasure in acknowledging the voluntary contributions that the audiences have made in practical token of their appreciation. At the end of last spring's series a total of \$428.58 was donated, and this year we have already received a gift of \$200 from the American Women's Organization. These sums are being used for excavation and the care of monuments.

Two regular open meetings at the School are planned for May, at which papers will be presented by J. L. Caskey, Homer Thompson, Clark Hopkins, and Kevin Andrews.

RELATIONS IN GREECE

The associations of the School with our Greek hosts, colleagues, and friends continue to be a source of pleasure and satisfaction. We have been honored by the interest of Their Majesties the King and Queen. Officers of the Government have repeatedly lent their assistance, and I would take this occasion to express our cordial thanks to the successive Ministers of Education, Messrs. G. Athanassiades-Novas, N. Bakopoulos, G. Papandreou, and the Under-Secretary of State for Education, Mr. G. Modis; to the Ministers of Finance, Messrs. G. Kartalis, S. Kostopoulos, and G. Mavros; to Professor A. K. Orlandos, Director of the Archaeological Service, Mr. G. Panzaris, Chief of the Technical Service, and Mr. K. Kyriakopoulos, Chief of

the Section; to Professor G. Oikonomos; to the Director of the National Museum and Mrs. Karouzos; to the Ephors J. Papadimitriou, N. Kotzias, J. Miliades, J. Threpsiades, N. Kontoleon, and N. Platon; and to Mr. D. Papaevstratiou, Chief of the official Greek Tourist Organization.

Relations with the other foreign schools also remain friendly and cooperative. Our closest contacts are with the Director of the British School and Mrs. Cook, the Assistant Director, Mr. Sinclair Hood, and their students and visitors; we consult each other's libraries, share the tennis court, and frequent the several excavations of the two schools. The same sort of cordial relationship exists with our French colleagues. It was with genuine regret that we said good-bye to the retiring Director and Mme Demangel last fall, but we have been happy to welcome M. and Mme Georges Daux who succeed them. M. Daux has given his full support to the collaborative study and publication of amphora stamps from Thasos, Delos and Athens which is being carried on by Mme Bon and Miss Grace. For much help we are indebted also to M. H. Gallet de Santerre, Secretary General of the French School. Dr. Åke Åkeström, Director of the Swedish Institute, and Dr. Doro Levi, Director of the Italian School, are frequent visitors in our library when they are in Athens. Dr. Emil Kunze is spending this winter in Greece, working on material from the German excavations in Samos, Olympia, and Tiryns, and has expressed the hope that the library of the German Institute may become available again in the not too distant future.

It is a pleasure to record the School's friendly relations with the American diplomatic, military, and economic missions and the numerous private agencies. Facilities and support of the embassy have been given to us by the successive American Ambassadors, Mr. Henry F. Grady and Mr. John E. Peurifoy, by our good friend the American Minister, Mr. Harold Minor, and his successor Mr. Charles Yost, and by other officers including Mr. John Correll, Mr. David M. Maynard, Miss Patricia Byrns, Executive Officer of the United States Educational Foundation, and her successor Mrs. E. G. Seifert, Mr. Maurice Rice, and Mr. William Weld. Mr. Paul R. Porter and Mr. Roger Lapham, successive Chiefs of the ECA Mission, Mr. Paul A. Jenkins, Deputy Chief, and Mr. Trevor L. Christie, Chief of the Tourist Division, have shown their interest in the School, as have our friends and associates in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, Mr. Laird Archer, its President, Dr. Homer Davis of Athens College, Miss Helen Nichol of Pierce College, and many others. Among the foreign diplomatic representatives, we see much of the Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. Magann, as well as the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Turkey, and China.

LIBRARIES

Submitted herewith are separate reports by Professor Shirley H. Weber, Librarian of the Gennadeion, and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Caskey, Acting Librarian of the School.

Let me underscore Professor Weber's comments on the valuable service performed by the Gennadius Library for European scholars and for Greeks especially. The collections, and the building that houses them, bring honor to the School and to the United States. Actually and potentially they are, furthermore, an important scholarly asset for Americans. This year three of our members especially, Kevin Andrews, Peter Topping, and Miss Alison Frantz, are making extensive use of the library's resources. It is my hope that all members of the Managing Committee will remember the Gennadeion not as a costly jewel but as an integral part of the School, and that they will encourage young students of mediaeval and modern Greece to apply for Fulbright grants and other scholarships. I personally should favor the awarding of School Fellowships to such candidates if in competition they proved superior to the Classicists in any year.

To the Alumni Association, whose gift made possible the installation of proper lighting in the School Library, I would again express the hearty thanks of us all.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Our most serious technical problem is one of long standing in Athens, a shortage of water. Rainfall has been light this winter and the level in the reservoir at Marathan is exceedingly low. In the last few weeks the ration in the city generally has been cut to three hours' supply in every seventy-two. This has made it necessary to install a storage tank in the Webers' house (the house of the Annual Professor was equipped last year), supplementary tanks in Loring Hall, and a separate storage system in the "West House." Mr. and Mrs. Coddington, the present tenants, have contributed generously to the cost of the last.

An earlier tenant had an accident as a result of the intermittent flow of water. The house was left unattended, a tub overflowed, floors, ceilings, and walls were damaged. Pressing the remarkable argument that it would have been possible for a person or persons unnamed to enter the house and turn on the water in his absence, our tenant refused to pay for the damage. He was asked to vacate the premises, and we made the repairs ourselves.

Still on the subject of water, I have to report that the gardens below the Main Building lie unplanted and that the grounds are dry and brown by mid-summer. The Gennadeion gardens maintain a fine display of flowers, however, thanks to Mr. Blegen's victory over the well and pump two years ago.

In most respects the plant is in good condition, granted the minor repairs, adjustment and refurnishing that are constantly needed. To assist in making these, and to allow holidays for one part of the staff, we intend to follow a practice begun last year, closing Loring Hall for about three weeks at the end of August and beginning of September.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THE BUDGET

Costs in Greece, as elsewhere in the world, are rising sharply and show few signs of reaching a plateau or a decline. The ECA Mission's general cost-of-living index (based on the unit of 1938, with adjustment for wildcat inflation during the war) shows the following figures: July 1949 (when the School increased wages and salaries of Greek employees by about 30%), 256; September 1949 (when the drachma was devalued), 254; July 1950, 281; August, 281; September (when the School increased wages by about 20%), 287; October, 290; November, 292; December, 297; January 1951, 298; February, 308; March, 321. Prices of food are seasonally high just now and may be expected to drop slightly during the summer months. Clothing, however, continues to grow more expensive every month at an appalling rate: The ECA index for March 1949 was 303, for March 1950 it was 391, for March 1951, 511.

In the face of inflation like this our first thought must be for the welfare of our employees. It seems not unlikely that we may have to raise wages, and perhaps salaries, again during the coming year. Changes in Greek laws governing payment of employees are somewhat unpredictable, and these also may affect our financial policy.

In spite of the mounting costs we have managed so far this season to keep most expenditures within the limits of the budget, and, barring some unforeseen emergency, I believe that we will close the present fiscal year with figures in black. The mildness of the winter has reduced our consumption of fuel. Economies have been practised wherever possible. It was necessary to raise the price of meals in Loring Hall by about 15% in March, 1951, but at \$1.75 a day they are still much cheaper than the equivalent at any restaurant in Athens.

In communications to the Chairman I have made specific recommendations covering items in the budget for 1951-52. They include the merging of the allotment of \$1000 for Repairs with the general allotment for Upkeep, and increasing the allotment for Corinth to \$3500. I have also noted that Professor Hopkins, as a Fulbright Research Fellow, has been able and willing to pay substantial rent for the Annual Professor's house: a source of income on which we cannot count regularly in the future.

VISITORS

Among the many visitors during the past twelve months not a few have found lodging at the School and at Oakley House in Corinth. We take pleasure in providing this service when space is available, and especially for members of our sister institutions abroad and for students of the supporting colleges in America.

Last summer we welcomed the successive Chairmen Professor Lord and Professor Morgan, and Professor and Mrs. Carpenter. In the presence of

Messrs. Hill, Stevens, Blegen, and Broneer, there was a remarkable concentration of former Directors in Athens at one time. Other associates of the School who stopped here include Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich with Mr. and Mrs. McKittrick and Mr. and Mrs. Devens, the Honorable Lincoln MacVeagh, Professor C. G. Boulter, Miss Lucy Shoe and Miss Mabel Lang, Professor Rodney Young and members of his staff from Gordion, Professor and Mrs. Lehmann and the Samothracians, the Director and Mrs. Laurance Roberts and numerous fellows from the American Academy in Rome.

Others who have stayed or visited include Professor and Mrs. A. J. B. Wace, Miss Emily Haspels, Professor A. D. Trendall, Professor E. R. Dodds, Professor H. Bloesch, Mrs. P. N. Ure, Professor Andre Weil, Miss Berta Segall, Dr. Emmett Bennett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Wolf, Professor and Mrs. Kenneth Clark, Professor and Mrs. Carson Ryan, the Rev. R. T. O'Callaghan, Professor and Mrs. Paul MacKendrick, Mr. William E. Hessler, Professor and Mrs. Henry M. Gass, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamlin Hunt, Mr. Edward F. D'Arms, Mr. and Mrs. Piet de Jong, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Easton, Professor H. T. Kuist and Dr. D. G. McKee, the Rev. Francis Sullivan, Professor Caspar Kraemer, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Barnum, Mrs. P. W. Knapp, Miss Elizabeth Hewins, and Mr. Robert T. Crowell.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. CASKEY,
Director.

14 April 1951

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE GENNADEION

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

The present report covers the year between April 1, 1950 and April 1, 1951.

During the year the number of readers in the library has increased almost a hundred per cent over the previous year. The number of books consulted has been 15,281, as nearly as can be estimated in a reference library where often the same books are used from day to day and are not counted over each time.

This popularity has resulted in overcrowding our facilities. The chairs are all full most of the time; the small folding chairs sent over from America before the war and intended for lectures are constantly used to supplement the others. The readers are mostly Greeks, as might be supposed, but many are of other nationalities—Swedish, British, Russian, German. The visitors, of whom there are a great many, are mainly British and American. The library has become known to visitors as one of the show spots of Athens.

It must be confessed that the reason underlying the popularity of the library as a place for study is its quiet and comfort on the one hand, and on the other hand, because the other libraries in Athens do not provide enough reading rooms. The National University has no reading room that can be used by students except by a few under special conditions. The University library was merged by royal decree with the National Library in 1866. Books sent as gifts to the University now go either to the National Library or to the special collections of the various departments of the University, which are generally closed to students. There is a reading room across the street from the Library that holds about two hundred, which is usually packed to capacity. Readers using this room must bring their own books. Except for the library of the United States Information Service (USIS) which supplies only books in English, there is no public library with an adequate reading room in Athens.

This week I have brought the matter of this unfortunate state of affairs to the attention of the authorities of the National Library, and next week I am to have a conference with an officer in the Department of Education. I have already been of much service to them in the distribution of books from America so I hope that good will result from our talks. It is a matter that vitally concerns the Gennadeion: our small staff is overtaxed to keep the

books clean and in order and protected from theft and damage. It must be said that the Greek students are an orderly lot of young people and patient about crowding and discomfort. We should, however, not overlook the fact that if the Gennadeion loses its present beauty, quiet and dignity and the safe-keeping of the books, the reasons for the donations of books that have come to us recently will also be lost. The librarian is ever mindful of this fact.

During the year, 523 titles of books were accessioned. Of these 75 were from the library of the late Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, on Turkish subjects, purchased the previous year from his estate during the librarian's visit to the United States. More of these will be accessioned next year. We have been helped in cataloguing the Turkish titles by His Excellency, the Turkish Ambassador, who spent considerable time with us. It has been possible to dispose of the duplicates in the Wright collection here by exchange. There were seven new current periodicals added during the year. Gifts numbered 85, to which should be added the following important donation. Not yet accessioned but already reported to the Chairman of the Managing Committee is a gift of 615 books by Mr. Argyris Hatzargyris of Athens, editions of the Greek Classics, books on philology and grammar and modern Greek literature. They were accepted on condition that the duplicates could be disposed of. Since the practice of the Gennadeion has been not to increase the sections on the Greek Classics by purchase, many of the Teubner editions in the gift will be needed in filling gaps and making the library more useful. The policy of not purchasing recent editions, while based on the worthy idea of economy, since they can be found across the street in the libraries of the American and British Schools, still is not entirely practical in its working out. Who would read an Aldine or an Elzevir if a good Oxford or Teubner text were available? Hence the Hatzargyris gift is especially welcome since it has supplied needed material.

The manuscript for the catalogue of the collection of books of travel in Greece, the Near East and neighboring regions during the nineteenth century is finished and in the hands of the Publications Committee. The index for it is completed and is being put into typewritten form for the printer. The manuscript for the catalogue of travelers preceding 1800 is under revision and will be completed, it is hoped, this year. These two catalogues will form part of the series of Gennadeion Monographs and because of the comprehensiveness of the collection of travelers in the library, should provide a useful topographical index for research students.

There have been groups of visitors on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, when the library is closed, to whom the librarian has given special talks. Among these were a group of nurses from the near-by nurses' training school, students from the Marasleion Academy, from Athens College, the ladies of the American Women's Organization of Greece, the Hellenic-American Women's Club, a group of students from the University of Istanbul, Admiral Bolger, USN, with a number of American naval officers, besides the members

of the American and other foreign schools. Among the individual visitors to the Gennadeion have been the following: Mary, Duchess of Devonshire; Professor H. J. W. Tillyard, University College, Cardiff; Winthrop W. and Mrs. Aldrich, J. H. and Mrs. McKittrick of Boston; Dr. Christian Callmer, University Library, Stockholm; Professor Kenneth M. Setton, University of Pennsylvania; Edward Francis D'Arms of the Rockefeller Foundation; Professor Kenneth J. Conant, Harvard University; Professor and Mme. Antoine Bon, Montpellier University; John Grier Hibben Scoon, of the State Department; Ellery Sedgwick and Mrs. Sedgwick of Boston; Louis G. and Mrs. Bissell of New York; Thomas W. and Mrs. Russell of Hartford; Aymar and Mrs. Embury of New York; H. R. Trevor-Roper of Christ Church, Oxford; Mrs. Louise Dupont Crowninshield and Mrs. Edith Lawrence Sullivan of Boston, the latter a niece of Caleb Loring, former President of the Board of Trustees of the School.

Thus at the beginning of its second quarter century (the building was dedicated April 23-24, 1926), the Gennadeion can look back on a period of slow but substantial growth and achievement. The first librarian had the difficult task of getting the card catalogue into useable shape quickly and with inadequate assistance; the second librarian set out to make the library known to the public, a policy which has been continued by his successor. Since the date of the gift the number of volumes has almost doubled without disturbing the appearance of the original collection. The bindings have been kept up to conform to the original gift.

The fabric of the building has stood up well with the years. Except for a dinginess in the Pompeian red facade which has not been renewed since 1938 and which still shows some bullet holes from the revolution of December, 1944, there is little to mark the passage of time on the outside of the building. The interior is also in good shape. The leather books get a periodical oiling. Only one major repair has been necessary in the building during the twenty-five years—the replacing of the pipes in the heating system in 1939 and again in 1946.

As to further expansion of the library, there is still considerable room on the landings of the stairs and in the upper rooms, providing new steel bookcases can be supplied. I have already asked for a grant for these from the Chairman of the Managing Committee. There is still much wall space for movable bookshelves.

The Gennadeion has become a very live part of the American School, in which it may well take pride. It is a real token of American aid to Greece.

Respectfully submitted,

SHIRLEY H. WEBER,

Librarian of the Gennadeion.

REPORT OF THE ACTING LIBRARIAN

To the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

As Acting Librarian of the School I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1950-51:

The School Library has been increased during the year by 330 volumes. Among these are several for which we have been searching for some time, notably Fröhner's *Collection van Branteghem* and West's *Römische Porträt-Plastik* II. Some important Spanish publications have also been added by purchase and exchange. A number of pamphlets have been acquired, but are being held in the Librarian's office pending the arrival of pamphlet binders, which have been under discussion for some time. These will make it possible to catalogue and shelve the pamphlets at less expense than regular binding and with greater safety for the pamphlets than they find in the drawers.

Included among the accessions this year are generous gifts of books and pamphlets from the following persons and organizations: Y. P. Alivizatos, M. Andronikos, A. R. Bellinger, J. L. Caskey, Charles Delvoye, J. H. Kent, N. M. Kontoleon, D. I. Lazarides, Doro Levi, M. F. McGregor, B. D. Meritt, A. K. Orlandos, J. F. Pringle, Miss G. M. A. Richter, K. M. Setton, G. P. Stevens, P. W. Topping, T. S. Tzannetatos, D. E. Tzortzoglos, H. T. Wade-Gery, William Wallace, Otto Walker, Nikolaos Yalouris; the American Numismatic Society, the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Society of Athens, the Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, the Gennadius Library, The Princeton University Press. Additional books have been presented to the Library from the estate of Arthur Parsons.

In October a thorough housecleaning was carried out in the Library. When the books were dusted they were reshelfed in the same pattern and general sequence as before, but occupying the extra shelves that were added last year. It is now for a short time possible to add new books without reshelfing whole sections to make room for them.

Up to the present time only partial inventories of the books have been made, but they have shown only two or three volumes missing.

We now have 56 exchanges for *Hesperia*. This represents four additions, one of them a reinstatement, over last year. The Swedish Institute is about to be added to the list, with the commencement of its own series of publications.

Copies of *Athenian Tribute Lists* III have been presented to the foreign

Schools and to the Greek libraries and archaeological institutions. Also a few copies have been added to our stock of books for sale here. We expect within a short time to have for distribution copies of Paton's *Chapters on Mediaeval and Renaissance Visitors to Greek Lands*.

The stock of duplicate volumes which has been accumulated in the Librarian's office for many reasons and from many sources has been finally disposed of to members of the School and other interested persons. In part of the space formerly occupied by these books filing cases have been built, thus making the office tidier and more useful.

The use of the Library on dull days and in the evenings has been greatly facilitated by the installation of large fluorescent lights above all the tables, after a test had been made in the darkest alcove. This installation is the gift of the Alumni Association, a gift for which all those now at the School are most grateful, and which will be deeply appreciated by many future generations of members.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH G. CASKEY,
Acting Librarian.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY

To the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

I have the honor to submit the following report on my activities during the past year.

In April and May of 1950 I worked in the Athenian Agora, supervising the excavation of the area behind the Stoa of Attalos. In June I went to the United States for a short visit. On my return at the beginning of July I was chiefly occupied with School business as the Director was away on holiday. In August and September I was able to pursue my own studies, and I wrote two short articles, one entitled "A Black-figured Kylix from the Athenian Agora" which is to be published in *Hesperia* XX, No. 2, the other "The Ostracism of the Elder Alkibiades" which is to appear in *Hesperia* shortly. At the end of September my Fulbright appointment, which I had held for two years, expired.

With the start of the School year in October, my work was chiefly with the new students. I conducted the trip to central and western Greece in October and the trip to Olympia in November. During the winter months I conducted many of the trips to sites near Athens, held many of the sessions in the course on the Topography and Monuments of Athens which met two afternoons a week, and gave several lectures in Athenian museums. In addition I looked after School affairs in general during December and January while the Director was in the United States.

At present writing I have just resumed excavation in the Athenian Agora, working in the area in front of the Stoa of Attalos.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE VANDERPOOL,
Professor of Archaeology.

April 6, 1951

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY *

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

I have the honor to present my report for the academic year 1950-51, and more especially for the period April — August, 1950, during which I was engaged in excavation and research at Corinth.

I arrived at Piraeus on Easter Day, April 9, 1950, by the M/S "La-guardia" of the American Export Line, and returned by the same vessel, leaving Athens on August 20. The intervening months were spent almost entirely at Corinth, interrupted only by two brief trips, one to Olympia and the other to Rhodes.

At Corinth I devoted my time to the final clearing of part of the western half of the South Stoa, which in earlier campaigns had been excavated down to the Late Roman level. The area under investigation comprised shops and storerooms XX-XXX together with the stoa proper in front of these shops and a strip approximately 7 m. wide, to the north of the building. The total area cleared measures ca. 50 x 35 m. At the close of the excavation detailed ground plans of this area were made by the architects Elias Skroubelos and George V. Peschke. Assistance in the field work was rendered by Robert Carter, Ryerson Fellow from Chicago for 1949-50, and for a shorter time another student from the University of Chicago, Chrysoula Kardaras, helped with the inventories.

The immediate purpose of the excavation was to lay bare the remaining section of the building preparatory to the making of the architectural plans. Valuable information about the Stoa and its successors was obtained and new light was cast on the use of the area prior to the construction of the South Stoa in the second half of the fourth century B. C. Most important in this connection are the contents of several pre-Stoa wells and one deposit of pottery from the sixth century B. C. Among the more notable objects discovered are a Corinthian amphora decorated with a lion and the forepart of a horse with a rider, an Attic cup of the Siana type, and one unique example of a terra cotta pedestal in the form of a Doric column surmounted by a tetrapod designed to support a lebes, probably of bronze.

In the Stoa itself further evidence was obtained for the disposition of the interior compartments and for a series of individual latrines in the rear of each unit of shop and storeroom. The Roman buildings which, after the

* On leave of absence, while holding appointment as Professor of Archaeology at the University of Chicago.

destruction of the shops, occupied the area of the Stoa were studied and new evidence for their construction and use was produced.

While the excavations were in progress and the architects were busy with the plans, I devoted as much time as I could to the further study of the building in its many incarnations from the fourth century B. C. to its destruction in early Byzantine times. Some progress was made on the restoration of the fourth century building, but the architect, E. Skroubelos, engaged to work on the plans could devote only a small part of his time to Corinth, and much of the architectural work was left unfinished. Still to be done are specifically: the restoration of the Stoa in its two pre-Roman periods; the study and restoration of ten Roman buildings constructed above the Stoa; and the study and rendering of a complicated network of water channels, drains and reservoirs underneath the floor level of the building. The additional amount of time required to accomplish this work will depend very largely on the ability and experience of the architect available to complete the drawings.

The results of the excavation of 1950 will appear in a report to be published in *Hesperia* for July-September 1951. In *Hesperia*, XIX, 4, 1950, I published an article on "Terra Cotta Altars from Corinth" which ties up with an earlier article that appeared in the same journal for 1947.

During my stay in Corinth I enjoyed the association and cooperation of other members of the staff, especially Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kent and Mr. and Mrs. Saul S. Weinberg. I had the privilege of consulting with the architects of the School, Gorham P. Stevens and John Travlos and with B. H. Hill who spent several days in Corinth during the summer.

While at Corinth I lectured to several groups of visitors, to members of the ECA, and the American Embassy, to students from Athens College and from the Arsakeion School for Girls; and both in Athens and Corinth I lectured to the members of the Summer School.

It is a pleasure to record the cooperation and hospitality of the Director and Mrs. John L. Caskey who did all in their power to facilitate the work and to render my stay in Greece fruitful and agreeable.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR BRONEER,

Professor of Archaeology.

REPORT OF THE FIELD DIRECTOR OF THE AGORA EXCAVATIONS

To the Director

American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the Agora Excavations for the period April 15, 1950 to April 10, 1951, comprising the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth season.

STAFF AND STUDIES

The veteran core of the staff has remained unchanged during the year: Eugene Vanderpool as deputy field director, Mr. John Travlos as architect, Miss Lucy Talcott in charge of museum and records, Miss Alison Frantz responsible for photography and Byzantine studies, Miss Margaret Crosby engaged both in field work and research. Miss Virginia Grace has continued her study of ancient wine jars and has worked out an agreement with the French School for the pooling of resources from the Agora, the Pnyx, Delos and Thasos which promises great economy and effectiveness in publication.

Through the spring and summer of 1950 Mr. Roger Edwards worked diligently on his comprehensive study of the Hellenistic pottery, leaving in the autumn to assume his new duties in the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Evelyn B. Harrison, having completed her preliminary study of the Roman portrait sculpture before her departure from Athens in the autumn of 1950, is now preparing her monograph for publication at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Mrs. Evelyn B. Smithson, who had made a good beginning on the study of Protogeometric well groups in 1949-50, is spending the academic year 1950-51 at Bryn Mawr and hopes to complete her study at Princeton in 1951-52.

Professor Richard Howland, a former member of the Agora staff and now chairman of the Fine Arts Department in the Johns Hopkins University, spent the months from July 1950 to February 1951 in the Agora preparing for publication his study of the lamps of the Greek period. He hopes to complete this study in the summer of 1951.

Profiles for selected examples from the large collection of lamps have been prepared by Miss Marian Welker. She has also completed the series of drawings, both profiles and restored water-colors, needed for Mr. Edwards' publication, and has continued to assist us, in a voluntary capacity, on other problems requiring a combination of archaeological knowledge and artistic skill.

During the summer of 1950 Miss Lucy T. Shoe worked over the mouldings that have accumulated since the appearance of *Profiles of Greek Mouldings* (1936); she devoted particular attention to the fragmentary remains of the Stoa Poikile with a view to their publication. Mrs. T. L. Shear likewise visited Athens in the summer of 1950 and pursued her study of the Agora coins.

Professor B. D. Meritt continues his systematic study of Agora inscriptions in Princeton. Mrs. Dorothy Burr Thompson has completed the MS for the first of a series of intensive studies of the terracotta figurines of the Hellenistic period.

Mr. Sophokles Lekkas as Chief Foreman has continued to give vigorous and efficient direction to the field-work and to the maintenance of the plant.

Mr. A. Kyriakides and Mr. E. Athanassiades have again given us all the benefit of their skill and experience in the handling of our business affairs. By your own lively personal interest and your never-failing support of the Agora project you yourself have been a tower of strength to the Agora staff.

The Agora has again derived great benefit from the services of Fulbright scholars. During the session 1949-50 Fulbright research appointments were held by the Misses Crosby, Grace, Talcott and Welker and by Messrs. Vanderpool and Edwards. Mr. Howland was enabled to resume his study with the aid of a similar grant. Pre-doctoral Fulbright scholarships made it possible for Miss Benjamin, Miss Harrison and Mrs. Smithson to continue their studies in the session 1949-50. For the session 1950-51 the Misses Crosby, Frantz and Talcott hold Agora research fellowships from the School. Miss Grace has been assisted by generous contributions from two anonymous well-wishers of her project.

In addition to the articles on various aspects of the Agora, published in *Hesperia*, it may be noted that during this year Agora plans and other material have been appearing in a wide variety of publications, both specialized works outside our main field, school text books, and popular magazines, as for instances in *Speculum* XXV (1950); in C. A. Robinson's *Ancient History*, in *How Did They Live: Greece* (London, Gawthorn, Ltd., 1951); and in the *Scientific American* for August, 1950, and in the *Illustrated London News*, November 11, 1950. It is good to know that the results of this enterprise of the School are thus seeping into the consciousness of the general public.

BENEFACTIONS

The holders of Fulbright research grants have given generously toward the financing of the technical operations connected with their studies: the mending and restoration of antiquities, photography, drafting and secretarial assistance.

We are again indebted to Mr. John Crosby for a generous donation

which this year made possible the field work that led to the uncovering of the Altar of Ares. The Agora share of the annual donation from the members of the American Mission who have attended the lectures given by the staff of the School was applied in 1950 to the conservation of the Odeion. A gift received from Dr. Charles Haines of New Rochelle will be applied to some specific project in the current season of excavation.

The excavation of 1951 has been made possible by the energetic action of the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the generous interest of members of the Board of Trustees. With their support field work has been resumed on a substantial scale greatly to the encouragement of all those connected with the undertaking. If this renewed surge forward can be maintained, the major goal of the enterprise can be achieved within three years, viz. the complete exploration of the market square proper.

FIELD WORK

A report on the field work of 1950 has already appeared in *Hesperia* (vol. XX, pp. 45-60), so that the results need be only briefly reviewed here.

In the area north of the Odeion a maze of Byzantine house foundations, after being studied and recorded, were removed, leaving exposed the surface of the square of classical times and an additional length of the Panathenaic Way. Here too came to light the foundations of the Altar of Ares which falls on the east to west axis of the temple of Ares and on the north to south axis of the Odeion, thus providing one more link in the evidence for the close association of those two buildings. Among the sculpture recovered from the area may be noted a bearded male head and a draped female torso both of about one half life size and both broken from a high relief of the Periclean period; this relief invites association with the Altar of Ares, perhaps as a parapet. The exploration of this area extended from April to June, 1950 and was supervised by Mr. Gerald Sullivan and Miss Margaret Crosby.

Our knowledge of the topography of the square was further enriched in the summer of 1950 by the elucidation of the scheme of a small but richly decorated Ionic colonnade, the Northeast Stoa, which closed the eastern part of the north side of the Agora; its date is apparently early Roman. This discovery makes possible the more precise restoration of the northern limits of the square and of the course of the important thoroughfare which skirted its northern edge.

On April 2, 1951 field work was resumed for the beginning of the sixteenth season of excavation. At the time of writing work is in progress in three sections: the area between the Stoa of Attalos and the Panathenaic Way under the direction of Mr. Eugene Vanderpool assisted by Mr. Edwin Brown, a Fulbright scholar of 1950-51; the area between the Odeion and the Athens-Peiraeus Railway under the supervision of Mr. Gerald Sullivan, and the area between the Temple of Ares and the great marble altar to the

south with Miss Rebecca Wood, Riegel Fellow from Bryn Mawr, in charge. In all three sections the program is to remove late walls and accumulations down to the level of classical antiquity and subsequently to test the lower levels by means of trenching.

A fourth section of excavation will shortly be opened at the east end of the south market between the Middle and the South Stoa.

The clearance of the area between the Stoa of Attalos and the Panathenaic Way has already brought to light near the middle of the north edge of the square a stepped monument base of poros with weather traces on its top for a plinth, doubtless of marble, *ca.* 0.82 m. square. The workmanship is of the fifth century B. C., and the position of the monument suggests that it was of considerable importance.

The Byzantine foundations in the north central area have yielded numerous ancient inscriptions both in 1950 and 1951. Among those found in 1950 may be noted the lower part of a prytany decree (Inv. I 6295), the upper part of which (Inv. I 2145) came to light in 1936. The document, a prytany decree dated by the archon Dionysios to 135/4 B. C., proves to be one of the most complete and interesting of its type. From the current season's yield may be noted the lower part of a large stele on which is recorded a series of entries having to do with the priests of cults on Delos, among them Serapis and Artemis; the date of the surviving part is given by the archon Andreas of 152/1 B. C. (?).

STOA OF ATTALOS—AGORA MUSEUM PROJECT

It will be recalled that the work on this project is being carried out by the School on behalf of the Greek Government and that it has been financed to date largely with counterpart drachmai accruing to the Greek Government through the working of ECA and the Marshall Plan. The equivalent of \$38,000 has been received and expended on this account between April, 1949 and September, 1950.

The preparatory work on the Stoa has now been completed. The area of the building has been disencumbered of vast numbers of extraneous marbles. The long narrow space behind the building has been cleared and protected by a retaining wall.

Much new evidence has been gathered for the history and scheme of a series of three large market buildings that preceded the Stoa on this site. The archaeological survey of the building has been completed and with the help of the new material recovered in the course of the excavation answers have been found for all the major questions regarding its original design. As instances of our increased knowledge of the building it may be noted that the existence of a fountain house at the south end of the terrace has been established and of a public latrine behind the Stoa, while the position of the main entrance has been fixed near the south end of the terrace.

Among the many by-products of the work on the Stoa may be noted a series of ancient wells uncovered beneath and behind the building. The clearing of the wells has produced a number of interesting groups of pottery dating from the Geometric into the early Roman period. Outstanding among the individual finds of 1950 is a black-figured kylix (Siana cup) of ca. 570 B. C. Four additional wells in the Stoa area are being cleared at the time of writing under the supervision of Miss Emily Townsend, a Fulbright Scholar of the year, and Miss Claireve Grandjouan, a graduate of Bryn Mawr and a member of the School.

In the summer and autumn of 1950 a technical survey of the Stoa was carried out by a Greek civil engineer, Mr. George Biris, largely on the basis of drawings prepared by Mr. John Travlos. Mr. Biris has submitted a set of working drawings for the actual restoration together with a detailed estimate of the cost. As of October, 1950 it was estimated that the reconstruction of the ancient building, not including the installation of the museum, would cost approximately \$1,200,000. This is a large sum but the project would appear worthy of support on an heroic scale since it would provide a singularly appropriate museum, a most instructive restoration of a great ancient building and a telling demonstration of American concern for Greece both past and present.

RECORDS AND MUSEUM

In May, 1950, Miss Barbara Philippaki joined the indoor staff as Museum Assistant. Thanks to her expert help it has been possible during the year both to improve the physical condition and accessibility for study of many classes of objects and also to increase and better the assistance and service constantly required by students in Athens and by scholars using Agora material in other parts of the world.

Progress towards definite publication in various fields has shown the need of some expansion of our regular records system in the form of comprehensive check-lists of various types of pottery and other subjects, such as have long been useful for inscriptions. These lists, in connection with which all the objects have been reshelfed and cleaned, have been completed for the Hellenistic pottery and for the red-figured vases and are now under way for the thousands of vases in the Roman collection and for the series of plain household wares of all periods.

In the mending room, the restoring of the Hellenistic vases selected for publication by Mr. Edwards was completed, and a beginning has been made on the lamps to be published by Mr. Howland. During the autumn and winter considerable time was devoted to the putting together of some of the larger inscribed marbles. Several large Roman well groups dug in earlier seasons have also been sorted and mended under Miss Crosby's supervision.

Miss Crosby has also, as a preliminary to her study of lead tokens, re-

arranged the collection of these pieces by types, adding thereby greatly to its interest. In the work which she began last year, analyzing and preparing for permanent storage the large amount of context pottery left unfinished by the death of A. W. Parsons, she has made substantial progress, so that the record of work in and near the Library of Pantainos is being regained and the material made accessible.

As usual we have been much indebted during the autumn and winter to volunteer helpers, both members of the American School and others. In particular we may mention Mrs. Henry MacLean, who assisted Mr. Howland in the routine work connected with his study; Mr. Edwin L. Brown, who cross-referenced our index to Beazley's *Paralipomena* for the purpose of making an index by collections; Miss Tullia Ronne, a Swedish member of the British School, who worked with Miss Crosby on the Roman wells; and Miss Claireve Grandjouan who has undertaken to make a systematic type-index of the terracottas.

Miss Grace's work on wine-jars has also received valuable assistance from new members of the School, in particular from James C. Rubright of the University of Mississippi and from Miss Elizabeth Lyding of Sweet Briar College, this year's Seymour Fellow. Miss Lyding is to prepare for publication the series of jars and fragments which carry Latin stamps.

Our photographic work is more nearly up to date than at any time since the war, and improved facilities in the dark-room give a prospect of increased output.

Necessary repairs and painting have been carried out in the museum and in other parts of the Excavation House which suffered from comparative neglect during the War and which must obviously serve for many years to come even though the Stoa of Attalos—Agora Museum project goes forward as planned. A motor-driven pump installed in one of the many ancient wells behind the Excavation House now supplies most of the water required, especially in the photographic laboratory, and reduces both the monthly water bill and the amount of water drawn from the sadly overstrained city main.

Yours respectfully,

HOMER A. THOMPSON,

Field Director of the Agora Excavations.

April 10, 1951.

THE EXCAVATION OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA: 1931—1951

PROGRESS OF WORK

It is now twenty years since the American School of Classical Studies began its exploration of the Agora or market place of ancient Athens,—a timely moment to review the past and to consider the future of the enterprise.

In 1931, the visitor looking down on the area from one of the neighboring hills saw little but a closely built district of shabby 19th century houses, the principal slum area in the middle of a modern city of a half million inhabitants. Looking more closely he might have distinguished the partially excavated foundations of several ancient buildings in what was believed to be the site of the Agora. Along the west side were two structures of which neither the scheme nor name was known. A curious ruin that rose in the middle of the area, the "Porch of the Giants," still wore an air of mediaeval mystery. In only one case, the Stoa of Attalos on the east side, had enough been exposed to reveal the original form of the building or to permit of its certain identification. As to the general design of the ancient square, its extent, its history, its place in the over-all scheme of the city, despite an infinite amount of scholarly speculation virtually complete ignorance prevailed.

The visitor of 1951 may make his way at will through the ancient square, tracing the outlines of the civic, commercial, and sacred buildings that closed its four sides. With the help of the drawings and models in the local museum he may visualize the buildings as they were in antiquity while by reading the published reports he may trace the history of the Agora from its inception as a public square in the 6th century B.C. down to its sack by the barbarians in the 3rd century of our era. He may thus enjoy a more detailed and better documented picture of the civic, commercial, and intellectual center of an ancient city state than has hitherto been available for any of the major cities of Greece. And, since this is Athens, he finds himself among the very buildings where Sokrates and Zeno taught, where Themistokles and Perikles debated, and for which Polygnotos and Pheidias produced some of their greatest masterpieces of painting and of sculpture. Here, in the most literal sense of the term, is the birthplace of a large part of all that is basic to western philosophical and political thought and to European art.

This transformation has cost much in effort and in money. The first and one of the most costly parts of the program was the acquisition of the 365 separate parcels of land that constituted the excavation zone. All these modern

houses have now been razed with the exception of a half dozen which were retained to serve as workrooms, storerooms and temporary museum.

A formidable depth of accumulation had gathered above the ancient levels. The deposit consisted in part of the debris that resulted from the recurrent destruction of buildings on the site, in greater part of the water-borne silt from the adjacent hill slopes. The accumulation attained a maximum depth of 40 feet and an average depth of approximately 10 feet over the total area of 25 acres. Since the deposit was sprinkled with ancient remains throughout its depth, all had to be handled with pick and shovel under close supervision. Most of the earth, approximately 300,000 tons, was removed from the site, in the early seasons by horse cart, later by motor truck, and dumped outside the city. As much as practicable of the earth has been retained for levelling low areas and to assist in the eventual landscaping of the region.

A score of ancient buildings have been cleared sufficiently so that their plans can be recovered (see plan on p. 85) and, in most cases, their identification established. Apart from their importance in the over-all design of the square, several of the individual buildings have proven to be of capital interest for the student of ancient architecture. Such, for example, is the Tholos, the most famous yet also the most austere of the round buildings of classical Greece; the Stoa or Colonnade of Zeus which set the pattern for a whole series of porticoes with a projecting temple-like facade at either end; and the Odeion which proves to be a startling combination of concert hall and exterior balcony, of Greek and Roman elements of design.

The excavations have also revealed the ancient streets that led out from the four corners of the square and they have shown how conveniently the Agora was related to the other elements of the city plan: the major sanctuaries on the Acropolis, the political assembly place on the Pnyx, the city gates that gave access to the harbor and to the farmland.

To the west and south of the Agora proper where excavation has been possible there have appeared abundant traces of the private houses, the small-scale industrial establishments and the artist's workshops that bordered closely on the public square. Here for the first time it has been possible to recover the plans of Athenian dwellings and to compare them both with the private houses of other Greek cities and with the contemporary public buildings of Athens.

Deeper exploration in the environs of the square has yielded evidence of habitation long antedating the beginning of public life: a group of shallow wells packed with household refuse from a hamlet of the Neolithic Period (*ca.* 3000 B.C.), a pair of richly furnished chamber tombs which may be recognized as the burial places of the royal family that lived on the Acropolis in the 14th century B.C., and burial plots of citizen families of the 8th to the 6th centuries B.C. well provided with the weapons, jewelry, and vases of their time. The most recent excavations (1951) have revealed beneath the square

proper a large cemetery that was in continuous use from the 15th century into the 10th; the abundant finds will provide much new evidence for the development of art styles in this critical period which includes the transition from bronze to iron, and they extend our documentation for the bronze age in Athens by a full century.

From a site that had been occupied almost continuously since antiquity and that had been repeatedly sacked, little was expected in the way of works of art. Yet the yield has been gratifying. The sculpture collection includes among its 1400 items the elements of a gable group from the Temple of Hephaistos (the so-called Theseum) close in date and in quality to the Parthenon, some fifty marble portraits of Roman times, and a terracotta figurine of a kneeling boy of the archaic period which has recently been referred to by an English scholar as the finest of its kind. An embarrassing wealth of vases, over 20,000 in number, found for the most part in large groups in graves, wells, and cisterns, provides a well-documented and virtually unbroken series which has greatly enriched and made much more precise our knowledge of the whole development of Athenian ceramics.

More than 6000 inscribed marbles from the excavation have yielded new and first-hand evidence on the laws of Athens both civil and religious, on her financial administration, her relations with foreign states, and the honors which she paid to distinguished visitors or well-deserving citizens. These same documents have tightened up the chronology of Greek history at scores of points. Some 1200 ostraka, the potsherd ballots which gave their name to ostracism, bring vividly before us the names of Aristides, Themistokles, Kimon, Perikles, and the other great ones of the 5th century while at the same time they illuminate this curious and very characteristic Athenian safeguard against dictatorship. The mechanics of Athenian legal procedure are illustrated by the bronze ballots with which the jurors cast their secret votes, the jurors' identification cards likewise of bronze, and the water clocks by which they curbed their forensic eloquence. Some 100,000 coins have cleared up many problems in the history of Athenian coinage and in Athens' commercial relations with other states.

If a period of 20 years, or more correctly 15 in view of the virtual gap caused by World War II, seems long for the execution of such a project, it may be noted that the exploration of ancient Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies has been in progress since 1896, that the sanctuaries of Delos and of Delphi have occupied the French School since 1877 and 1893 respectively, while Olympia, begun by the German Archaeological Institute in 1875 and worked on intermittently until 1941, still requires much further labor. Archaeological exploration is notoriously unpredictable in respect both of results and of effort. In the case of the Agora the principal unknown factors which baffled calculation were the enormous depth of accumulation, the unexpectedly ruinous condition of the buildings and the extraordinary

richness of the lower levels in evidence for the earliest, otherwise undocumented history of Athens. Financing, moreover, has been made difficult by the fact that the American dollar now goes only one-third as far in Greece as it did before World War II.

THE COMPLETION OF THE EXCAVATION

In the early years of the undertaking an effort was made to open up a large area as rapidly as possible so as to fix the position of the principal buildings and thus to permit of the more intelligent and economical direction of the deeper exploration. Already in the mid 30's, however, a beginning was made on the systematic exploration of the deeper levels, and this has since continued *pari passu* with the removal of the upper strata in the remainder of the area. The object of this deep digging has been to secure the evidence for the history of the buildings of the classical period and to examine enough of the lower levels to assure a representative cross section of the evidence for the earliest habitation; a certain proportion of the deeper deposit has been left for the counter checks which future generations will wish to make.

Such definitive exploration has now been completed along most of the west side of the square proper, over its western and southwestern borders, in its northeast quadrant and along its east side and over the sites of two large buildings in its middle, viz., the Temple of Ares and the Odeion. This represents more than one-half, say 60%, of the total area, though there is reason to believe that it has entailed a much higher proportion of the total expenditure of time and effort.

Over three-quarters of the remaining area, about 30% of the whole, has been cleared down to the level of late antiquity. Here it will be necessary to remove from one to five more feet of the deposit that separates the late antique from the classical ground level, and to strip away the remaining mediaeval house foundations before proceeding to the examination of the deepest levels.

In the remaining 10% of the whole area excavation has not been started because the ground is overlaid by the houses that are serving as workrooms, storerooms, and temporary museum or is used as roadways.

In distinguishing among the various parts of the total area that remain to be completed, a lower priority may be assigned to the fringes of the main square, especially to the slopes of the Acropolis and Areopagus. In the same category may be placed the acquisition of several small parcels of property outside the eastern edge of the square, the excavation of which would expose more completely the ancient streets leading out of the square and would regularize the limits of the excavation, thus assuring more economical maintenance. A small block of property should also be bought or leased to the

north of the northern limit of the excavated zone to permit the northern edge of the ancient square to be fixed with greater precision. These operations, however, could be carried out in easy stages after the completion of the main area; they are within the normal financial capability of the School and would for many years to come provide valuable first-hand experience in field archaeology to members of the School.

By all odds the part most urgently in need of completion is the market square proper. It is estimated that the field work necessary to complete the exploration of this area might be included in two more substantial campaigns beyond which some small-scale supplementary digging might be required in the course of the actual study of the buildings and in testing the deepest levels.

After the completion of excavation in the main area at least two years will be required to make the major part of the material ready for publication. It will be necessary to maintain for at least the same period the technical and museum staff as well as the photographic and artistic services.

CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPING

The ancient buildings of the Agora have come to light in a more ruinous condition than those of any other major site in Greece. This has resulted from the repeated devastation by invaders and still more from the fact that the Athenians themselves since the 3rd century of our era have quarried from the old structures building material for new fortifications, houses, and churches. In most cases the modern excavator finds in place only the lowest foundations of the buildings and he must recover the scheme of the super-structure from a few scattered blocks.

The little that now remains of ancient buildings in such condition is likely to go to pieces unless measures of conservation are taken. It is necessary to reinforce the masonry of the foundations, to provide new support for undermined floors, to point cracks in wall plaster, etc. In addition to rendering the ancient remains safe for the future, judicious conservation will frequently make a ruinous building more readily intelligible to the visitor. Such measures have already been taken on several of the major buildings: the Tholos, the Odeion, the Temple of Ares, and the great marble altar to the east of the Metroon, the exploration and study of which had been completed; the same must be done for all the structures of the area both large and small.

In two or three cases enough of the original material remains to justify restoration above floor level. This is true of the enclosure for the statues of the Eponymous Heroes, the Middle Stoa, the Library of Pantainos. Such work should be carried out wherever possible both to elucidate the scheme of the individual building and to enliven the site as a whole. The Stoa of Attalos, the restoration of which to serve as an Agora museum has been proposed, is a special case to be considered below.

The law covering the Agora Excavation specifies that the area after the completion of exploration should be appropriately landscaped. This matter is of very great importance, especially in the handling of an ancient site such as the Agora that can be overlooked from three adjacent hilltops and that is also very conspicuous to travellers by air. With the help of judicious planting the great square can be made to stand out distinct both from the excavated fringes to west and south and from the modern city to north and east. The adjacent hillsides should be planted fairly thickly while in the square proper a more sparse planting can be used to clarify the positions and the outlines of the ancient buildings. It should also be possible by skillful planting to emphasize the line of the Panathenaic Way which, in antiquity, passed diagonally through the square and thence led up to the Acropolis, joining the two great foci of public life. Fortunately there is an ample water supply, for the water table is high and some of the numerous ancient wells that have been cleared could be turned to good account for this purpose.

No start has yet been made on landscaping because only recently have the main lines of the ancient square and its environs been established with enough certainty to justify a comprehensive survey, and sufficiently large areas put into final shape to permit planting. Two competent firms of landscape engineers have expressed an interest in this challenging problem and preliminary negotiations are in progress.

A very great opportunity for service to Greece presents itself here not merely in the beautification of a large and prominent area in the heart of the capital but also in setting a pattern for the handling of archaeological sites throughout the country, a matter to which little attention has hitherto been given.

THE AGORA MUSEUM

Inasmuch as the finds from the excavation, in accordance with Greek law, must remain in Greece and since none of the existing museums in Athens is capable of housing the enormous quantity of material from the Agora, it has been the intention from the beginning to erect a museum on the site. This will have the great advantage of keeping the highly characteristic material together as a unit in immediate conjunction with the place where it was found and used.

As to the museum building, it was originally proposed to erect a modern structure on a plot of land just outside the market square, at the west end of the Areopagus. This site was acquired before World War II with some financial help from the Greek Government and from the City of Athens. As the exploration of the area proceeded, however, it became apparent that a building of adequate size could not be placed in that area without appearing obtrusive among the ancient structures and the natural terrain and, still more

serious, without doing violence to the numerous ancient remains which came to light throughout the chosen site.

Among several alternative solutions it has been decided that the most acceptable is the reconstruction of one of the ancient buildings of the Agora to house the finds from the excavation. The choice has fallen on the Stoa of Attalos, the great market hall which closed the east side of the square from the time of its erection about 150 B.C. until its destruction by the barbarians in A.D. 267. In addition to providing adequate space for storage, display, and workrooms, the reconstruction will make intelligible to scholars and laymen alike a splendid example of one of the most used types of ancient civic architecture, something that has been done nowhere else. It will also define the limits of the market square whether viewed from the site itself or from the Acropolis and will inevitably invite attention to the Agora.

Field work on the site was commenced in April, 1949. The necessary exploration and archaeological study have now been completed. A technical survey and a full set of working drawings have been prepared by Mr. George Biris, a Greek Civil Engineer who has had much experience in the construction of large buildings in modern Athens and who also has a lively interest in the city's past. The first lot of limestone (poros from Peiraeus), to be used in the retaining wall of the Stoa terrace, was delivered on the site in October, 1951. Two new marble capitals and one column base have been carved to serve as models when the reconstruction begins on a large scale.

The clearing and exploration of the site of the Stoa, as also the material thus far purchased, have been paid for out of grants received from the Economic Cooperation Administration through the Greek Ministry of Education; the School has paid the engineer's fees. A substantial allocation made by the Rockefeller Foundation toward the cost of an Agora Museum before World War II is available for the Stoa project, but the beginning of construction has been deferred until a larger proportion of the total sum required is in hand or in sight.

PUBLICATION

The results of the excavation have been made available to the scholarly world in the form of articles and monographs in *Hesperia*, the journal which the American School founded largely for this purpose. A brief, comprehensive report has given a conspectus of the results of each season's work. For more detailed study the material has been divided by categories (architecture, sculpture, vases, inscriptions, coins, etc.) which are dealt with by members of the staff according to their special interests and with the occasional assistance of outstanding scholars not on the regular staff. This material has been published in articles in *Hesperia* which have dealt with single important monuments or with significant groups of objects, in all cases with complete presentation of evidence and argumentation, the aim being to make the results of the excavation promptly available and to elicit helpful criticism

from other scholars. Up to the end of September, 1951, 133 studies of this sort had appeared; they vary in length from a few pages to monographs of one or two hundred pages. A steady stream of such studies is now being maintained.

A wider public has been reached through a policy of making freely available descriptions and illustrations of the results of the excavation to the authors of textbooks, encyclopaedias and general historical works throughout the world. An illustrated 4-page folder gives a thumb-nail sketch of the Agora and a 64-page illustrated guide book is now almost ready for the press. The color film, *Triumph over Time*, produced by the American School in 1947 to illustrate the technique and the results of archaeological exploration, was based in large part on the Agora Excavations; it has been circulated widely among schools, universities and clubs in this country. Public lectures on the progress of the work have been given regularly by the field director in Greece, the United States, and Canada, and on occasion by request in England, Sweden, and Denmark.

The most effective way of appreciating the results of the work is naturally by personal visit. Visits to the Agora have now become a regular event in the curricula of many Greek schools and of the two universities of Greece. A lively interest in the work has been shown by the members of the various American Missions to aid Greece and lectures on the Agora have been included in the series now given each year by the staff of the School to the Mission group. The site has always been of particular interest to American tourists passing through Athens, whose numbers by the summer of 1951 had again become considerable.

The final scientific publication is planned as a series of volumes similar to *Hesperia* in format, devoted each to a separate category of material as follows:

- Topography, Architecture, and History
- Inscriptions on Marble
- Ostraka
- Coins
- Sculpture in Marble
- Terracotta Figurines
- Architectural Terracottas
- Vases (4 volumes)
- Stamped Amphora Handles (3 volumes)
- Terracotta Lamps (2 volumes)
- Miscellaneous Small Objects
- Byzantine and Turkish Remains

Since reference can be made in these books to the detailed presentation of evidence in the *Hesperia* articles, the definitive studies should be succinct

as well as comprehensive. The writing of two of these volumes, viz., *Lamps of the Greek Period and Hellenistic Pottery*, is already well advanced.

CONCLUSION

The urgency of completing the Agora Excavations is dictated by several considerations. The ancient buildings now partially exposed will suffer from the elements until they have been properly conserved, something which cannot be done until the exploration has been finished. Moreover, the finds as now housed in old and flimsy buildings are constantly subject to the danger of fire, nor would any move be practicable until a permanent museum is ready to receive them. On the scholarly side, the history of the civic centre cannot be written with assurance until much more of the evidence has been gathered and many other departments of the definitive publication must be similarly delayed.

The area in its present condition is an intolerable eyesore in the heart of Athens whereas when put in shape and bordered by the reconstructed Stoa it will become a great attraction to the city both as a park and as an archaeological area that will vie in interest with the Forum of Rome. As such, it will increase substantially and permanently the touristic resources on which Greece must henceforth depend in large measure for her economic stability.

The worthy completion of the project, which is regarded as a striking evidence of American concern for Greece both past and present and which is completely free of political and military implications, would come as a wholesome tonic to the relations between the two countries. At this very moment, when the interpretation of the foreign policy of the United States is surrounded by doubt and confusion, the immediate advance of the undertaking would appear as a stabilizing act of faith in the eyes of Europe.

HOMER A. THOMPSON

Field Director of the Agora Excavations

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL PROFESSOR OF GREEK LITERATURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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

I take great pleasure in presenting to you my report as Annual Professor to the School for the academic year 1950-51.

The School opened officially on the first of October, and the Fall until Thanksgiving was largely taken up with the three trips: to Central Greece, the Peloponnese, and Olympia. I am glad to report that the country is completely peaceful, the main roads have been repaired and travel since the war has been immeasurably improved by the construction of Bailey bridges on the highways and the use of D. D. T. in the towns. On the Northern trip we visited the west Greek towns of Agrinion and Naupaktos as well as the more accessible sites, then crossed the Gulf of Corinth on an ex-Landing Craft boat, and returned via Patras and Corinth. The wrecks of the old bridges in the gorges, the ruined villages of west-central Greece, and the lists of the dead on war memorials (often longer for the Civil War than for the Italo-German attack) told the story of the terrible years between 1940 and 1949. It is only since the summer of 1949 that serious reconstruction has been possible in many of the mountainous regions of Greece. It is astounding, however, how little rancour and bitterness remains. As far as the farmers and the little villages are concerned, the life is much as it was when we were here in 1927-8. The people are most friendly, and one feels perfectly safe on and off the main roads. There are many more buses, most of them fairly new, to facilitate individual travel. Reconstruction will take a long time but a tremendous change has taken place from the desperate internal situation of two years ago. Incidentally American aid has accomplished miracles not only in restoring traffic by repairing roads and railroads (the through service to Belgrade is about to be completed) but also in reclaiming waste land, introducing modern methods of agriculture, supporting housing programs, and developing natural resources (water power, mines, fishing etc.).

We were fortunate in having superb weather on both the Northern and Southern trips. It was a clear, fairly cool fall for Greece, and we had only a very occasional shower until we reached Andritsena, where we were caught by a heavy rain, almost a downpour, which lasted all of one day. The next day was clear, however, and though we did have to return to Athens by Megalopolis and Tripolis rather than by a longer more difficult road through Arcadia, we missed none of the archaeological sites. Archaeologically speak-

ing, the only difficulty is the museums, for some of these in the villages are not open, and some have much of their material still unavailable. The museums at Delphi and Corinth are in good shape, the National Museum at Athens has a half dozen rooms open and superbly arranged; but the great proportion of their treasures is in storerooms and vaults. The Acropolis museum is not yet officially open.

The unusually fine weather of the fall, weather which has continued in Attica almost all winter, has aggravated the shortage of water in Athens. The Marathon reservoir is only half full and most of Athens has to be content now with three hours of running water every other day.

On the other hand, of course, with the sunshine and mildness (there has been no snow, and only once or twice traces of freezing) the School has been able to carry out its program of the study of sites in Athens, and its weekly visit to neighboring districts almost without interruption.

There are seventeen students at the School this year, including the holder of the School fellowship, Miss Elizabeth Lyding, and nine junior Fulbright fellows. It is a good group of students, and I think that by and large they are getting both a great deal of valuable training and a great deal of pleasure from their year here. As usual the interests are widely separate, and unfortunately the training in Greek very uneven. There seems to be a drift toward the Byzantine period in archaeology, though the prehistoric period is also popular. The study and review of Classical Greece occupies naturally the great proportion of the school study, but the students seem hesitant to engage in intensive study of ground so extensively worked. I have been reading Herodotus with half a dozen students, the middle group, but this omits both the more advanced who have already had seminars in Herodotus and the beginners in Greek.

The ideal student is of course the one who has had a good grounding in ancient Greek, and preferably also in French and German. A year of graduate work, especially training in a seminar where individual work is stressed, is most useful. If a student can come over with a fairly good idea of what he would like to investigate further, either a period, a place or a special topic, it is a great advantage. Perhaps he will change his mind here, and certainly he should spend only a minor portion of the fall and winter on his own work, but a certain focus will give additional interest to the trips and greater enthusiasm for special work in the spring.

Representatives of the Fulbright fellowships were visiting in Athens recently and seemed very much interested in how much progress the students were making in Modern Greek. Perhaps this is due to the fact that in western Europe, a good command of the languages is required. I am convinced that a greater interest in modern Greece and a knowledge better than that usually obtained would be of considerable advantage to our students. For such an understanding a good basic knowledge of Modern Greek is a tremendous help

but how a course or classes might be arranged in the School is quite a problem.

My work has been on the early invasions of Greece and Italy, the Dorian and Minyan in Greece; the Villanovan and Gallic in Italy particularly from the point of view of the types of invasion. We are planning to fly to Italy for a couple of weeks the middle of March for a review of some of the materials in Italian museums. The subject is a fascinating one and I feel that the year in Greece is helping me tremendously.

I feel very grateful indeed to the members of the Managing Committee for this opportunity to be at the School as Annual Professor. Without this year I should not have been able to take up so ambitious a project, and without the travel in Greece and the study of the museums and sites, my work would have been almost insuperably hampered. I was fortunate to be chosen as a Senior Fulbright Research Fellow in addition to holding the Annual Professorship and so all financial difficulties were eliminated. Prices here are high, but quite comparable to American prices except for imports such as clothing, toilet articles and manufactured goods, which are very heavily taxed. We have been most comfortable in the Annual Professor's house and except for the very minor inconveniences caused by the water shortage are having a most delightful and profitable year.

The Fulbright fellowships are correcting one condition which has been a matter of concern to me. Before the war I should say that ninety per cent and more of the students came from the eastern states, chiefly Boston-Harvard, New York, Princeton and Philadelphia-Bryn Mawr. I am far from having any objection to this representation but I should like to see also representation more frequently and more extensively from the Middle West, the Far West and the South. This year we have students from Tennessee, Ohio, and Missouri besides the eastern States. As Senior Fulbright fellows there are Professors Topping and Brown (first half of the year) from California, and Professor Reinmuth (second half of the year) from Texas. The School needs the support of more Universities in the West, and the West needs more direct contact with Greece and the tremendous opportunities offered by the School. We may sit back comfortably for the moment since the Fulbright fellowships favor regional representation, but I think it would be well to consider what we might do to stimulate wider interest in the future.

The School at present offers quite exceptional direction to the students. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Stevens have conducted visits of the students to the Acropolis with that rare knowledge which understands how to combine a general survey of the building and subject with the intimate grasp of detail which only they command. The members of the Agora staff here during the winter have given most generously the benefit of their knowledge and experience to all those who cared to study the methods and organization of the work or to contribute to the study of objects. Mr. Vanderpool has a

knowledge of Greek geography both ancient and modern rarely excelled, a thorough knowledge of Modern Greece and for epigraphy an enthusiasm which he communicates to his students. He is a first-class scholar and an exceptional teacher. I think Mr. Caskey should be proud both of his School and his students, and none could work harder than he does to keep the standards of the School high and make the work of the students profitable. Relations with the schools of other nationalities are most cordial. So smoothly does the work of the School go that one forgets the amount of work and detail which goes into its operation.

Mr. Caskey was away for two months in the winter to attend the Archaeological meetings in America and to obtain a little well-deserved vacation, if working on reports of Troy may be given such a name. In the interim Mr. Vanderpool was in charge of the School and carried the work forward most ably and efficiently. Personally I feel the School is extremely fortunate in having such competent direction and so much in the knowledge and experience of the teachers to offer the students.

I am sure that other reports will cover the activities of the Gennadeion, the Agora and Corinth. I was delighted to see the first fluorescent light installed in one of the alcoves of the library. The lighting has been a real problem, and fluorescent lights will transform the study facilities. Mrs. Caskey has been doing a splendid job in keeping both books and catalogue up to date; I am afraid even she will have difficulty in finding shelf space for new books. Somehow the library will have to be enlarged.

I should mention the lectures given by the School on the Acropolis and elsewhere in Athens for the members of the American Mission. These have proved to be a great success and are most popular. But my report has already gone beyond expected limits. There is much to commend, little to condemn. Granted peace in the world, I think the School should look very confidently into the future.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARK HOPKINS,
Professor of Greek Literature and
Archaeology.

REPORT OF THE HONORARY ARCHITECT OF THE SCHOOL

The Honorary Architect begs to present, through the Director of the School, a report of his activities for the year 1950-1951.

LECTURES AND TALKS UPON THE MONUMENTS OF THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS

Lectures as follows: Five times to members of the American School; three times to members of the Summer School of the American School; four times to members of the French School of Archaeology at Athens.

Talks as follows: One to three architects of the American Academy in Rome; one to Senator Harry P. Cain of Washington State; one to the members of the Women's International Congress held in Athens in April, 1951.

ARTICLES, ETC.

Three articles by the Honorary Architect were published in *Hesperia*, Vol. XIX. 3, as follows: "Some Remarks upon the Interior of the Hephaisteion"; "Grilles of the Hephaisteion"; "A Tile Standard in the Agora of Ancient Athens." The Honorary Architect wrote an article about his model of the Acropolis of Athens for "Popular Mechanics." In an abridged form the article, with two illustrations, appeared in the July, 1950, number of that magazine.

The two following articles by the Honorary Architect have not yet appeared in their respective publications:

- 1) "The Poros Tripods of the Acropolis of Athens" written last year for David M. Robinson's *Festschrift*.
- 2) "An Athenian Triobol" written this year for *Archaeology*. This rare and beautiful coin, dated ca. 500 B.C., is to be illustrated with photographic enlargements by Miss Alison Frantz, a member of the School's Agora staff.

Homer A. Thompson, Professor in Charge of the Agora Excavations, is working in collaboration with the Honorary Architect upon the publication for *Hesperia* of "A Lintel Decorated with a Painted Lioness found in the Ancient Agora of Athens." This painted lintel, which is of marble, dates from the fifth century B. C. There is in Athens no better example of painting on marble, and, therefore, the collaborators believe that the lintel should be published in color. Fortunately good colored reproductions can still be made in Athens at reasonable prices. The necessary funds have been found in

Athens for the publication, and it is hoped to proceed with the work provided suitable paper can be brought from Italy. The Honorary Architect has already made eleven illustrations in black and white for the article.

"The Setting of the Periclean Parthenon" published in *Hesperia*, Supplement III, by the Honorary Architect was reviewed in "Gnomon," 1949, Heft 7/8—a nine-page article by W. Kraiker.

The Honorary Architect revised the architectural portions of the Acropolis of Athens for a new edition of the *Guide Bleu* for Greece, now in the press, and his restored plan of the Acropolis is to appear in the book.

The drawing by the Honorary Architect entitled "The Periclean Entrance Court of the Acropolis: Perspective View" (cf. The frontispiece, *Hesperia*, Vol. V, No. 4) was reproduced in an English educational book which appeared in the spring of 1951.

The model of the Acropolis of Athens, a plan of the Acropolis, and a drawing representing the first good view in antiquity of the Parthenon, all three by the Honorary Architect, were published in a short up-to-date guide-book of the Acropolis, designed for visitors with little time at their disposal.

Photographs in color were taken of the model of the Acropolis for reproduction in the *Geographic Magazine*.

Mr. Pierre Devambez, Conservateur au Musée du Louvre, was given a photograph of the model of the Acropolis for a publication he is bringing out.

SMALL MUSEUM AT THE SCHOOL

This museum was referred to in last year's report. It is a satisfaction to write that the museum was ready on October 1st, 1950, when the School began its academic year. The model of the Lion of Amphiopolis has been removed from its hiding place in a storeroom at the Agora Excavations and is now exhibited in a suitable glass case. The layout of the museum and the cases were designed by the Honorary Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION AT THE ZAPPEION

The American School of Classical Studies, along with other archaeological Schools in Athens, was asked to take part in an architectural exhibition at the Zappeion. The drawings and models sent by the American School, covering Athens and Corinth chiefly, were arranged by Mr. Travlos, Architect of the School, and by the Honorary Architect. There were four models exhibited, and many of Mr. Travlos' fine drawings were on the walls; the Honorary Architect sent twelve of his drawings. The exhibition was opened by T. M. the King and Queen of Greece on December 12, 1950; the rooms were closed on February 14th, 1951. The exhibition as a whole was a large affair, and many thousands of people visited it.

CORINTH

The new addition to the museum took the Honorary Architect a number of times to Corinth. A change from a half-timber half-concrete building to an all-concrete building was successfully carried out. And now even new trees and plants have been arranged around the addition. Archaeological material of various kinds is already stored in some of the new basement rooms. Old Corinth is prepared for intensive excavating; and our scholars are ready. Money alone is lacking.

Professor Broneer's work at Old Corinth also intrigued the Honorary Architect. The Honorary Architect has especially in mind a terracotta tripod of unusual design, which Professor Broneer had unearthed. The Honorary Architect made a tentative restoration of this tripod.

The Honorary Architect's two restorations of the Fountain of Peirene at Corinth were sold in postcard form in the Museum of Corinth throughout the year. The proceeds were turned over to the American School.

MISCELLANEOUS

A request was received from an Englishman for a copy of the plaster model of the Acropolis of Athens, but the expenses of reproduction discouraged the would-be purchaser.

The model of the Acropolis has inspired the making of a model of the Parthenon in wood as far away as California. The model is five feet long. The Honorary Architect was appealed to for information about certain difficult architectural details of the temple.

There is a United States Educational Foundation in Greece (Fulbright) which undertakes the exchange of scholars and artists between the United States and Greece. A Fulbright Fellow in Sculpture from America was turned over to the Honorary Architect for advice—work, travel, living quarters, and study. The Honorary Architect is also assisting in the selection of Greek scholars of all kinds, who wish to go to the United States on Fulbright fellowships.

Officials of the American School have noted with alarm the decay of the wooden beams of a pergola in the garden of the Main Building of the American School in Athens. The Director of the School asked the Honorary Architect to take the matter in hand. The wooden beams have been replaced by re-enforced concrete beams, which should last hundreds of years. Professor Homer A. Thompson was a contributor to the cost of the new beams.

* * *

The Honorary Architect ventures to end his report with two pleas concerning the future layout of the excavated area of the ancient Agora of Athens, namely, that:

- 1) The stone bridge, now spanning the railroad to Piraeus in the middle of the north side of the Agora, be utilized for the principal entrance into the future grounds;
- 2) The best American Landscape Architect be employed to design the archaeological park into which, it is hoped, the present unsightly area, in the heart of Athens, is to be changed.

Respectfully submitted,

GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS,
Honorary Architect of the School.

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:*

This report concerns the activities of the Committee on Publications for the year beginning July 1, 1950. The members of the Committee were Messrs. Chase, Cherniss, Deferarri, Meritt, Morgan (*ex officio*) and Miss Shoe (Chairman and Editor of Publications). Mrs. Robert France acted as Publications Secretary from September 1 to December 1, when Mrs. Richard Haven became Secretary. The work of the Committee continues to be carried on at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, where, as in the past, generous assistance has been given by the Institute.

The Chairman spent part of July and most of August at the School in Athens and in Corinth, talking over Publication plans, needs, and problems with the Director of the School, the Director and staff of the Agora Excavation and the Director of the Corinth Excavation, and working on the Stoa Poikile in the Agora.

Following previous procedure the budget in the report presented at the May meeting last year was brought up to date as of June 30, 1950 and published in the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the School. The budget in this report will also be corrected for June 30, 1951 before presented for publication.

HESPERIA

The four fascicules of *Hesperia* published during the current year include:

Volume XIX, Number 3

- Gorham P. Stevens: Some Remarks upon the Interior of the Hephaisteion.
- Gorham P. Stevens: Grilles of the Hephaisteion.
- Gorham P. Stevens: A Tile Standard in the Agora of Ancient Athens.
- Margaret Crosby: The Leases of the Laureion Mines.

Volume XIX, Number 4

- Homer A. Thompson: Excavations in the Athenian Agora: 1949.
- Lucy T. Shoe: Greek Mouldings of Kos and Rhodes.
- Oscar Broneer: Terracotta Altars from Corinth.
- George A. Stamires and Eugene Vanderpool: Kallixenos the Alkmeonid.
- Markellos Th. Mitsos and Eugene Vanderpool: Inscription from Attica, Addendum.

Volume XX, Number 1

Karl Lehmann: Samothrace: Fourth Preliminary Report.
James H. Oliver: New Evidence of the Attic Panhellenion.
Rhys Carpenter: A Contribution to the Vergil-Menander Controversy.
Homer A. Thompson: Excavations in the Athenian Agora: 1950.

Volume XX, Number 2

Eugene Vanderpool: A Black-Figured Kylix from the Athenian Agora.
James A. Notopoulos: Epigraphical Notes.
Rodney S. Young: Sepulturae Intra Urbem.

The Committee is in possession of the following articles scheduled for publication in future fascicules of *Hesperia*:

- (1) Rodney S. Young: An Industrial District in Ancient Athens.
- (2) Oscar Broneer: Investigations at Corinth, 1950.
- (3) John H. Kent: The Victory Monument of Timoleon at Corinth.
- (4) James H. Oliver: On the Athenian Decrees for Ulpius Eubiotus.
- (5) Campbell Bonner: Amulets Chiefly in the British Museum.
- (6) Margaret Thompson: A Ptolemaic Bronze Hoard from Corinth.
- (7) Eugene Vanderpool: The Ostracism of the Elder Alkibiades.
- (8) Carl W. Blegen: Two Athenian Grave Groups of ca. 900 B. C.
- (9) John L. Caskey: Neolithic Sherds from Thespiiai.

Two other articles dealing with material from the Agora excavations will be submitted in the next few months: the first of Dorothy Burr Thompson's series of articles on Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracotta Figurines, and an article by Gorham P. Stevens on The Lintel of the Lioness. A report by Director Caskey and Professor Amandry on their work at the Argive Heraion in 1949 is also nearing completion.

With another decade of publication of *Hesperia* nearly completed, since the first ten years included in the Index issued in 1946, the problem of providing an Index for this second ten years becomes acute. There seems no need to emphasize the necessity of issuing Index volumes at regular intervals. The value an Index adds to our periodical is clear; that it should appear at reasonable intervals is obviously an advantage both to users and compilers. The making of an Index, however, requires both considerable time and no small acquaintance with the material. If the Editor were to undertake the work, with the present volume of work in the office, the publication would unquestionably have to be postponed a long time.

A beginning has been made on the Greek index and Professor Meritt has most generously offered to undertake to complete the Epigraphical Index, the compiling of which requires an extensive specialized knowledge. The Committee is most grateful to him. The general Index remains. After considerable thought and consultation, the Committee wishes to recommend to

the Managing Committee that a sum of \$1000 be appropriated to be paid to a scholar conversant with the fields covered by *Hesperia*, to make a general Index in the summer of 1951. The last two numbers of Volume XX, which would not have appeared, could then be added by the Editor's office and there would be a good probability of having the Index ready for the press in 1952.

A further report of the contents of *Hesperia* should be made. The Managing Committee voted on May 14, 1949, "That the pages of *Hesperia* be confined to present or past members of the School, and that any request for an exception be referred to the Executive Committee." The Publications Committee, at its meeting in December 1950, discussed the problem further and voted to define the scope of *Hesperia* as "the publication of the work of the School and of members of the School, and, when space permits, of the Alumni of the School writing on non-School material." The interpretation of "the work of the School" includes articles by Americans who have not been members of the School, or by non-Americans who have been assigned the official publication of any of the School's excavation material. It is generally understood that priority will be given to annual reports of the School's excavations, in the interests of having them appear promptly.

That *Hesperia* is, in fact, serving as the publication medium of the School's excavations, in particular of the Agora, cannot be overemphasized. It should indeed be borne in mind, in considering the budget, that in *Hesperia* much of the final publication of the material from the Athenian Agora is appearing, and it will continue to pour into the office of the Committee on Publications in ever increasing volume as the study of the finds of the past years now goes forward in greater quantity each year. *Hesperia* is a vital part of the definitive publication of the excavation of the Agora.

PUBLICATIONS FUND

The third volume in the series of Gennadeion Monographs, James M. Paton's *Chapters on Mediaeval and Renaissance Visitors to Greek Lands*, has been published. The printing was long and fraught with numerous difficulties which are reflected in the cost which amounted to more than the budgeted estimate made some years ago before recent rises in costs of labor and paper.

Two volumes of the *Corinth* series have been in press this year and should appear within the next few months. Carl Roebuck's Volume XIV on *The Asklepieion and Lerna* is in final stage of printing by the Furst Company, and the plates have been manufactured by the Meriden Gravure Company. This volume will have appeared and been paid for by June 30. Robert Scranton's Volume I, part iii, dealing with *Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple*, is in page proof, printed by Augustin in Germany, whom we decided to try with this volume; the plates are ready to print, having been given to Meriden over a year ago. This volume should be ready in the summer, and it is hoped can be paid for out of this year's appropriation.

Several manuscripts are in the Committee's hands and are being made ready to be sent to the printer when the appropriation can be made for them.

John Fine's study of the mortgage horos stones from the Agora has led to a significant work on the general subject of mortgage, real security and land tenure in Athens, a valuable addition to our knowledge of Athenian private law. It is proposed to publish this study as a supplement to *Hesperia*. A most generous and welcome contribution to the publication has been received from the Princeton University Research Fund. The Committee, then, asks for half the cost of this volume to be budgeted.

Of the Corinth series three volumes are ready: Richard Stillwell, Volume II, *The Theatre*, Gladys Davidson, Volume XII, *Minor Objects*, and Agnes Stillwell, Volume XV, part ii, *The Potters' Quarter, The Figurines*. Shirley Weber's manuscript for a volume of the Gennadeion Monographs, IV, *Voyages and Travels in the Near East made during the XIX Century*, is also in our hands. Gratifying as it is to have these studies completed and presented to the Committee, we now find ourselves in the embarrassing position of being unable to print them all at once. Editing is going forward on them but it will not be possible financially to have them all in press this next year even if it were editorially.

The matter of printing costs has been investigated by the Committee and estimates have been received from several printers. To print our books in this country seems to have become increasingly out of the question. Unfortunately our excellent printer of *Hesperia*, who has served us so well now for many years, has too many demands on him to undertake all our books also. There are few printers in this country interested even in quoting on books of the type of our publications, especially since the edition is so small. Fewer still can or will consider manuscripts with Greek type or with catalogue form. The few who can and would do the work must charge prices we cannot afford to pay. Several European printers have, therefore, at the request of the Executive Committee, been consulted. The terms and conditions of arrangements for transportation, duty, etc. seemed so good in one case that the Committee has undertaken to make trial of this firm, J. J. Augustin of Glückstadt, Germany. They are now printing *Corinth*, I, iii, so satisfactorily and their estimates on the manuscripts we have in hand are so far below other prices that we shall probably have other work done by them.

The question now is, how many books in hand can we undertake to budget for the coming year. *Corinth*, XII, *Minor Objects*, covering as it does a wide range of material, has expanded to enormous proportions. Its cost would exhaust the sum available for books for the year. After considerable discussion, the Committee concluded that it would be better, since there are so many manuscripts either ready or almost ready, to print some of the smaller volumes next year and start on Volume XII, arranging to pay only part of the cost in 1951-1952 and the remainder in 1952-1953 along with other smaller volumes. It would therefore recommend appropriations for

Corinth, II, *Corinth*, XV, ii and part of *Corinth*, XII plus reappropriations for *Corinth*, I, iii and Gennadeion Monographs IV.

Other volumes in the Corinth series are nearing completion: Saul Weinberg's study of the basilicas, William Dinsmoor's West Shops, Hazel Palmer's North Cemetery, John Kent's Inscriptions, and Edward Capps' Sculpture. The first of the Agora series of books, Richard Howland's first volume of lamps, is expected in the fall.

THE BUDGET

Financial Statement

July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951

	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Deficit
<i>Hesperia</i> XIX, 3, 4, XX, 1, 2 and overhead	\$ 8,097.10	\$ 8,711.58		\$ 614.48
<i>Hesperia</i> , Supplement IX (contribution)	1,000.00		1,000.00	
<i>Publications Fund</i>				
<i>Corinth</i> , XIV, Roebuck	2,666.56	3,885.17		1,218.61
<i>Corinth</i> , I, iii, Scranton	3,250.00	527.08	2,722.92	
<i>Corinth</i> , XII, Davidson	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Gennadeion Monograph III	3,500.00	4,533.96		1,033.96
	<u>\$23,513.66</u>	<u>\$17,657.79</u>	<u>\$ 8,722.92</u>	<u>\$2,867.05</u>
			17,657.79	
			<u>\$26,380.71</u>	
			2,867.05	
			<u>\$23,513.66</u>	
SALES			Receipts	Deposits
From <i>Hesperia</i>			\$2,892.69	
From Books			4,935.78	
Total amount of checks sent to treasurer				\$7,828.47
<i>Revenue Account</i>				
Charges to Managing Committee			360.00	
Charges to School Library			800.82	
Charges to Gennadeion Library			72.88	
Charges to Campaign Fund			165.84	
Total Revenue value Free and Exchange Lists				1,399.54
			<u>\$9,228.01</u>	<u>\$9,228.01</u>

BUDGET FOR 1951-52

	Total	New appro- piation	reappro- piation	Receipts
<i>Hesperia</i> XX, 3, 4; XXI, 1, 2 and overhead	\$ 8,060.25	\$ 8,000		\$ 60.25
Index (Preparation)	1,000.00	1,000		
Supplement IX, Fine, <i>Horoi</i>	2,000.00	1,000		1,000.00
<i>Publication Fund</i>				
<i>Corinth</i> I, iii, Scranton	2,722.92		\$2,722.92	
II, Stillwell, R.	4,000.00	4,000		
XII, Davidson	2,000.00		2,000.00	
XV, ii, Stillwell, A.	5,000.00	5,000		
Gennadeion IV, Weber	2,750.00		2,750.00	
	\$27,533.17	\$19,000	\$7,472.92	\$ 1,060.25
				7,472.92
				19,000.00
				\$27,533.17

In the course of reviewing the entire financial situation, the Committee considered two points concerning authors. Since in some cases it is the high cost of corrections that brings the total cost of both books and articles up materially, it was voted by the Committee that the cost of all corrections amounting to more than 10% of the printing cost without them should hereafter be charged to the authors. The one-third discount previously given authors in the sale of books also seemed too high for our financial position and has by vote of the Committee been reduced to 15%.

The final point of concern financially is of course the subscription price of *Hesperia*. Members of the committee have been seriously concerned with this problem. After considerable discussion, at the formal meeting of the Committee in December, it was decided not to recommend a change to the Managing Committee at its Christmas meeting but to continue to watch the situation closely. The Committee would not wish to recommend an increase if it would mean a severe loss of individual subscribers. To gain a small sum or perhaps not to gain at all financially (by loss of subscriptions) and to lose distribution would defeat the purpose of the School and its journal. On the other hand, rising production costs have widened the breach between cost and income (always wide in the case of *Hesperia*) to such an extent that some members of the Committee feel the School can no longer afford so great a loss. Our colleague journals both literary and archaeological, both in this country and abroad, are all priced much higher comparatively. Part of

the difficulty could be alleviated by a larger subscription list, but numerous efforts to enlarge it beyond the present 336 have met with scant success. A larger list of regular subscribers would help materially, also, with another problem, namely the size of the edition. The spotty buying of individual numbers makes heavy inroads in the stock in some cases, light in others, very unpredictable, but leading frequently to the unfortunate result of our being totally without some numbers when we try to supply full sets. The Publications Committee wishes to enlist the support of the Managing Committee in the problem of the subscription price of *Hesperia* and hopes to receive some counsel on the floor of the Managing Committee meeting.

The Committee is happy to report, after so much on the debit side, that there is something on the credit side. Sales have not only kept up but have increased this year, both of the new volumes and of the back stock. Following is the record of sales by volumes as of April 14, 1951:

Blegen, C. W. <i>Korakou</i>	1
Blegen, C. W. <i>Zygouries</i>	1
Broneer, O. <i>Lion of Amphipolis</i>	0
Carpenter, R. <i>The Sculpture of the Nike Temple Parapet</i>	5
Dinsmoor, W. <i>Archons of Athens</i>	6
Lord, L. E. <i>History of the American School</i>	29
Meritt, B. D. <i>Athenian Calendar in the Fifth Century</i>	4
Meritt, B. D. <i>Athenian Tribute Lists</i> , Volume I.....	23
Volume II	42
Volume III	149
Meritt, B. D. <i>Documents on Athenian Tribute</i>	7
Paton, L. A. <i>Selected Bindings</i>	0
Pritchett, W. K. & Meritt, B. D. <i>Chronology of Hellenistic Athens</i>	5
Pritchett, W. K. & Neugebauer, O. <i>Calendars of Athens</i>	24
Scranton, R. L. <i>Greek Walls</i>	23
Seager, R. L. <i>Mochlos</i>	0
Shoe, L. T. <i>Profiles of Greek Mouldings</i>	5
Stevens, G. P. <i>Erechtheum</i>	1
Stevens, G. P. <i>Periclean Entrance Court of Acropolis</i>	3

Corinth: Results of Excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Volume I, i.....	Introduction, H. N. Fowler, R. Stillwell....	1
" I, ii.....	Architecture, R. Stillwell, R. L. Scranton...	4
	Plates	1
" III, i.....	Acrocorinth, R. Stillwell, Blegen, Broneer..	19
" III, ii.....	Defenses of Acrocorinth, R. Carpenter.....	22
" IV, i.....	Decorated Architectural Terracottas, Hill...	2
" IV, ii.....	Terracotta Lamps, Broneer.....	3
" V.....	The Roman Villa, T. L. Shear.....	2

Volume VI.....	Coins, K. M. Edwards.....	2
“ VII, i.....	Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery, S. S. Weinberg	26
“ VIII, i.....	Greek Inscriptions, B. D. Meritt.....	2
“ VIII, ii.....	Latin Inscriptions, A. B. West.....	2
“ IX.....	Sculpture, F. P. Johnson.....	2
“ X.....	The Odeum, O. Broneer.....	2
“ XI.....	The Byzantine Pottery, C. H. Morgan II...	7
“ XV, i.....	The Potters' Quarter, A. N. Stillwell.....	17
Ancient Corinth: Guide to the Excavations, 4th edition.....		11
<i>Gennadeion Monographs</i>		
I: <i>The Venetians in Athens</i> , ed. J. M. Paton.....		6
II: <i>Schliemann's First Visit to America</i> , ed. S. H. Weber.....		5
III: <i>Chapters on Mediaeval & Renaissance Visitors to Greek Lands</i> , J. M. Paton		20
Sets of <i>Hesperia</i> (as complete as possible).....		4
<i>Hesperia</i> Index		8
<i>Supplements to Hesperia</i>		
Supplement I: Prytaneis, S. Dow.....		2
II: Late Geometric Graves, R. S. Young.....		4
III: Setting of Periclean Pantheon, G. P. Stevens.....		9
IV: Tholos of Athens, H. A. Thompson.....		6
V: Observations on the Hephaisteion, W. B. Dinsmoor		6
VI: The Sacred Gerusia, J. H. Oliver.....		5
VII: Small Objects from the Pnyx, G. Davidson & D. B. Thompson		4
VIII: Commemorative Studies in honor of T. L. Shear..		8

By far the best-seller of the School's publications, however, is the *Guide to Corinth*. These sales are made, of course, chiefly in Corinth and Athens where the Fourth Edition was exhausted by last fall. Reprinting in Athens is being supervised there by the staff of the School to whom the Publications Committee expresses its gratitude for taking on this responsibility. Sales of this volume are not credited to the Publications Committee account nor is the cost budgeted to the Committee.

The office of the Publications Committee has this year taken over all the "publications" of the School in the widest sense of that term, and has been responsible for editing, production, and distribution. In addition to *Hesperia* and the books, a set of post cards and a folder with plans of the Agora have been published, designed primarily for sale in the Agora. The post cards have been distributed to members of the Managing Committee and are also on sale at the Princeton Office. The office handles the rental of the

film TRIUMPH OVER TIME. It was necessary to have a new print made this spring when the veterans of many showings finally became unusable. The enthusiastic reception of the new print by those who have rented it fully justifies the expenditure and should increase the demand for it. The call is not as heavy as in the early years (\$180 income for this year), but the high appreciation expressed by all who use it is gratifying and convinces us of the service to Greek studies in the United States which this production of the School renders.

The sets of slides illustrating the School's excavations which the Alumni Association has given to be lent to contributing institutions are being arranged and will be distributed by this office. The set of 3¼" x 4" slides of the Agora is ready now and one of the same size of Corinth as well as a 2" x 2" color set of the Agora and Corinth combined will be ready by the fall. Contributing institutions may borrow these sets upon payment of transportation costs only.

The new Chairman has, as a member of the Managing Committee, long been conscious of the financial needs of the Publications Committee and has at times pondered the possibility of effecting savings in the office staff of the Committee. Since members of the Managing Committee will recall that the retiring Chairman last year spoke out of his long experience strongly in support of the need for a full time Editor of Publications and a full time Publications Secretary, it may be fitting for the new Chairman to close this report with a comment on this matter based upon the experience of this year. She can unhesitatingly confirm that with the present bulk of manuscripts to be edited and printed and the present volume of sales of publications and distribution of material, the work of the Committee, that of publishing the results of the School's excavations, could not be carried on without the present two full time positions.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY T. SHOE,
Chairman of the Committee on
Publications.

June 30, 1951

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AUXILIARY FUND

Total Members 1949-50.....	154
Members Paid to June 30, 1951.....	112
Life Members	6
Deceased	3
Withdrawn	1
Payment still to be received of which about 15 not expected	32
	<hr/>
	154
Increased Subscription	1
Designated for Special Funds:	
Heermance	\$ 5.00
Seymour	25.00
Total contributions to June 30, 1951.....	\$1,015.00

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY T. SHOE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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

As secretary of the Alumni Association of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, I have the honor to submit the report of activities of the Association for the year May 13, 1950 to May 12, 1951.

The annual meetings of the Council and the Association were held in Toronto, Ontario on December 28, 1950. Another meeting of the Council was held in New York on May 11, 1951.

The ballot for the annual election was sent to members in December, 1950, and a News-Letter in April, 1951.

At the election held at the annual meeting of the Association in Toronto on December 28, 1950 James H. Oliver and Alfred C. Schlesinger were elected to serve as Council members for a term of five years, 1951-1955, and Lucy T. Shoe was elected to serve as Secretary-Treasurer for five years, 1951-1955.

The Association voted to create a life membership in the Association at the fee of twenty-five dollars. To date, six members of the Association have availed themselves of this opportunity to become Life Members.

Since it had not been possible to make the gift of colored slides to the Contributing Institutions of the School voted by the Association in December, 1949, the Association voted to substitute for the original plan three sets of slides to be lent to Contributing Institutions free of charge except for transportation costs. The three sets are to include two black and white 3¼ by 4 inch sets, one each of the Agora and of Corinth, and one 2 by 2 inch colored set, combining Agora and Corinth material. One set is ready now and the others will be in the fall.

The final decision on the gift for 1950 was left by the Association to the Council who were to decide on the basis of funds available after the sets of slides were provided and after information was received from Athens regarding the feasibility of several suggestions made. At the Council meeting on May 11, 1951, it was voted to provide the Library of the School with fluorescent lighting as the gift of the Association.

The Association continues to recognize the urgent need of used clothing for the employees of the School. Since the arrangement for sending such clothing through the Near East Foundation is now the only satisfactory

one, the Association has discontinued its payment for shipment of clothing provided by its members. Numerous individual members of the Association continue to send packages to the School through the Near East Foundation and the Association undertakes to keep before its members the ever-increasing need.

As in all the years since its organization, the Association stands ready and eager to be of any possible service to the School and reminds the members of the Managing Committee that it welcomes requests and suggestions from them.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY T. SHOE,
Secretary.

June 30, 1951.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS AND FELLOWSHIPS

To the Members of the Managing Committee:

Last year the Managing Committee voted that in 1951 the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships should continue the method of selection used in 1950, which is described in some detail in the report of Mr. Clark Hopkins in the Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the School, p. 71. The selection was therefore based on academic records, written work submitted by the students, and letters of recommendation, three for each student from teachers well acquainted with his work, and one letter regarding character and personality from a writer who was not necessarily acquainted in detail with the student's academic record.

Notices of the fellowships were distributed in November, 1950. There were many inquiries about the fellowships and by February 15, 1951, applications had been received from twelve candidates, of whom three were Canadians and nine United States citizens. These candidates represent a wide range of interests and on the whole it is an excellent group, actually more varied and interesting than is the case when we have only students who have especially prepared for the examinations.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee in Toronto in December, 1950, the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships was empowered to award one fellowship and a second only if there was a second especially outstanding candidate. Of the twelve candidates four were placed on the approved list of Fulbright fellows and their names were therefore removed from our list. On the basis of the material available for the remaining eight candidates the Committee voted unanimously to award first place to

Mr. Douglas David Feaver

B. A., University of Toronto, 1948

M. A., University of Toronto, 1949

Ph. D., expected, The Johns Hopkins University, 1951

Since the Thomas Day Seymour fund is at present the largest of the fellowship funds it was decided to award Mr. Feaver the Seymour Fellowship with a stipend of \$2,000. Mr. Feaver was notified of the award during the first week in April and he has accepted.

With the elimination of the Fulbright applicants, all of whom are excellent, from our list and the award of the Seymour fellowship to Mr. Feaver, the Committee felt that the outstanding candidates had been provided for and decided against the award of a second fellowship for 1951-52. In case,

however, that Mr. Feaver should find it impossible to accept his award an alternate for the Seymour fellowship was nominated:

Miss Nancy Loyd Ashby
A. B., Wells College, 1949
M. A., Bryn Mawr College, 1950
Graduate study, Bryn Mawr College, 1950-51

The Committee feels that the method of selection used now for two years has proved satisfactory and recommends the continuation of this method for another year. The Fulbright program takes care of a large proportion of the best candidates so that the School will undoubtedly not award all of its fellowships for a few years. And the fact that the four members of the Committee quite independently reached the same decision on the choice for first place indicates that the method is working satisfactorily.

Mr. Caskey reports from Athens the provision of a special fellowship for one year for a second year student from an anonymous donor. This fellowship with a stipend of \$1500 has been assigned by Mr. Caskey with the approval of the Committee to Miss Rebecca Wood who is now a first year student at the School on a Riegel Fellowship from Bryn Mawr College.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE SMITH,
*Chairman of the Committee on
Admissions and Fellowships.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLACEMENTS

The Committee has had little success this year in placing members of the School. Only five have filled out the blanks and these have been recommended for positions but without appointment, so far as I now know. There seem to be very few vacancies, despite many men such as Leslie Johnston of the University of Illinois and Welles of Yale going into the army, though several of the bigger universities talk about high-salaried appointments if candidates of real ability can be found.

Many colleges and universities, however, such as Illinois College, Rollins College, Haverford, Vanderbilt University, St. Louis University, are cutting down their classical staff, or even, as Illinois College, closing the department—for the emergency. Several members of the school have fellowships or assistantships for next year, but many are not yet definitely located. Several former students of the School who have been successful, but not on tenure, are not being continued in their present positions and need help.

Please inform the Committee of vacancies and have those needing positions fill out the blanks with a photograph, a cursus honorum, and three recommendations. Such blanks can be obtained from Director Caskey at Athens, or David M. Robinson, University of Mississippi.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID M. ROBINSON,
Chairman

April 15, 1951.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION

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

I beg to submit the following report in accordance with instructions received from the Executive Committee in connection with the Summer Session of the School.

The experience obtained from the Summer Session of 1951 seems to point to the following suggestions:

- A. The continuation and holding of such a session is an advantage.
 1. To the School:
 - a. It can prove the means of developing a most valuable corps of friends, of spreading information as to the work of the School, and an instrument of good will.
 - b. It may provide an additional income.
 - c. It offers the means of increasing the School's reputation as a center engendering friendship for Greece and the Greek people. It thus may help the relations of the School with the officials and people of Greece. In explanation I may state that a good many of my Greek friends and acquaintances both in the scholarly and in the political world expressed their interest in and gratification for the existence of such a session which brings to Greece so many scholars.
 2. To American Scholarship:
 - a. It offers a unique opportunity to the serious scholar, especially to teachers of the Classics and History of High School and College level, who otherwise would be unable to see Greece and learn about Greece under the proper auspices and in the short time available.
 - b. I believe that the time available, six weeks, if properly used can prove adequate for a general survey of Greece. And this should be the general aim of the Session.
- B. To obtain these benefits, however, certain definite steps have to be taken.
 1. The sponsorship of the Summer Session by the School and the Bureau can be continued advantageously for both sides, provided that responsibilities are clearly established. The Bureau should be responsible only for the financial end; the School should be responsible for the proper carrying out of the program of the Session and for the welfare of the members while in Greece;

this arrangement should be understood clearly by the applying scholars. In relation to the above the Bureau should organize its office in a way that will take care, with greater efficiency, of the securing of transoceanic passage and proper accommodations. Last summer a good many complaints were registered in regard to this. If such service will prove costly or difficult then candidate-students should be asked to secure their own passage and our responsibility should begin with their arrival at the School.

2. The number of students to be admitted to the Session should be governed by the housing facilities of the School. This year it became necessary, fortunately only in a few instances, to place two members in a room. Had this been the general practice it would have engendered no complaints. But as the majority had private rooms the necessity that imposed doubling was regrettable. Director Caskey believes that 15 will be the maximum number to be accommodated by the School without embarrassment caused by the necessity of refusal to scholars entitled to the facilities of the School; and I fully agree with him. That number of members, 15, will also make the securing of hotel accommodations outside Athens more reasonable and the work more effective. It may further enable us to have greater choice in selection of applicants and thus help us raise standards; it may also make membership more desirable to an increasing number of serious scholars. What I feel should be avoided at all cost is the impression that the Summer Session of the School is a glorified Cook's tour open to all those who can afford to pay the \$490 fee. The event, however, that some meriting scholar might apply after the full number of registration had been reached should perhaps be taken into consideration. In such cases perhaps the applicant should be accepted but with the clear understanding, and even a written acceptance of the stipulation, that all responsibility will rest with him to find rooms in a Greek home or pension in Athens. Of course the School would cooperate in securing such accommodations.

3. The members of the Session should be accepted only by the director of the Session, who must be instructed to scrutinize properly their qualifications defined by the circulars. In that way the director would know in advance the type of scholars he will have to direct and to work with. I strongly believe that in admitting scholars to the Session distinct preference should be given to teachers of the Classics. Under no circumstance should such teachers be refused; even if the number of 15 had been reached an effort should be made to include in the Session any and all teachers who apply before the middle of May. I also believe that the director of the Session should be granted authority to accept a few people not qualified but who exhibit proper interest, are in a position to help spread good will for the School and who could be expected to prove good friends and patrons of the School.

4. Perhaps the promise of granting six units of credit for the work of the session should be dropped. The session is so short and strenuous and the background of the members is apt to be so varied that it seems impos-

sible to find time for the sustained study necessary for the earning of so many units of credit.

5. The Session should be directed properly and with the basic conception that it is part of the School work and not a glorified Cook's tour. Because of the very limited number of available lecturers, etc. for the work, the role of the director is of the utmost importance. Hence the selection of the director of the Session should be made with care and deliberation by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee and of the Bureau. The name of the director of the Session should be recorded among those of the personnel of the School in its publications.

6. A summer session in Greece can never be successful without the cooperation of the School and its Director. As in the past the session should be under the general supervision of the Director of the School who should be kept informed and be consulted in all matters and at all times. This should be done without adding more duties and responsibilities to his already overloaded office. The experience of the last summer has proved how essential is the cooperation of the Director of the School. The success of last summer's work in large measure became possible because of the unobtrusive but wholehearted support and advice of the Director and Mrs. Caskey. To both that Session is deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. MYLONAS,
Director of the Summer Session.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1951

Cash	Assets	
Merchants National Bank of Boston....	\$ 87,391.71	
In Greece	18,965.81	\$ 106,357.52
Investments of Special Fund, at book value		
U. S. Treasury bills 8/30/51 (market value \$234,362.89)		234,050.60
Accounts receivable		1,060.00
Advances (Agora Museum)		14,526.60
		<u>\$ 355,994.72</u>
Endowment Fund Assets		
General and Special Endowment Fund Assets		
Investments, at market (book value \$1,353,516.76)	\$1,600,632.99	
Uninvested Principal Cash	27,943.76	\$1,628,576.75
Loeb Fund Assets		
Investments, at market (book value \$504,284.60)	\$ 625,133.69	
Uninvested Principal Cash	3,594.22	628,727.91
Property at Athens		<u>1.00</u>
		<u>\$2,613,300.38</u>
	Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ 25,194.20	
Social Security Taxes	151.05	
Federal Income Taxes Withheld	161.70	
Unexpended Appropriations and Gifts.....	256,274.35	
Unexpended Income for Special Purposes...	1,742.13	
Unexpended Income	62,122.85	
Reserve Fund	10,348.44	
		<u>\$ 355,994.72</u>

Endowment Funds

General Endowment Funds	\$ 843,042.54	
Special Endowment Funds	459,267.54	\$1,302,310.08
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Loeb Fund	500,000.00	
Profit on Endowment Fund Investments..	454,995.58	
		<hr/>
		\$2,613,300.38
		<hr/>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

For the year ended June 30, 1951

Income

Income from Colleges.....		\$ 12,177.50
Income from Investments		
Bonds	\$15,054.84	
Stocks	70,596.76	
School Investments	4,750.00	90,401.60
		<hr/>
Rental of School Buildings.....		4,486.66
Rent from Members of School and		
Fellows		11,727.61
Tuition from Fulbright Fellows (10) ..		4,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$123,293.37

Expense

Managing Committee Expenses.....	\$91,378.64
Interest Allowed by Treasurer on Funds	
William J. Battle Fund for Uni-	
versity of Texas.....	\$ 107.62
Capps Fellowship Fund.....	1,239.03
John White Field Fund.....	353.93
Joannes Gennadius Fund.....	294.54
Basil L. Gildersleeve Fund.....	16.73
Adelbert Stone Hay Memorial	
Library Fund	131.46
Walter Miller Library Fund.....	107.65
Mrs. William H. Moore Fund....	400.00
Charles Eliot Norton Fund.....	32.21
Richard B. Seager Fund.....	1,938.12

Robert Louis Stroock Fund.....	123.95		
Mitchell-Carroll Fund for George			
Washington University	61.75		
James Rignall Wheeler Fund....	1,451.38		
John Williams White Fund.....	1,378.76	\$ 7,637.13	\$ 99,015.77
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Excess of income over expenses for		
year ended June 30, 1951.....		\$ 24,277.60
Unexpended Income, June 30, 1950...		37,845.25
		<hr/>

Unexpended Income, June 30, 1951...		\$ 62,122.85
		<hr/>

MANAGING COMMITTEE EXPENSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 1951

Salaries and Fellowships

Director	\$ 6,000.00
Librarian of the Gennadeion..	5,000.00
School Librarian	1,000.00
Assistant in the Gennadeion..	2,400.00
Professor of Archaeology ...	4,000.00
Editor of Publications	4,000.00
Secretary, Publications	1,650.00
Business Manager	3,500.00
Annual Professor	2,000.00
Bookkeeper	2,500.00
Director's Secretary	1,800.00
Agora Fellowships (3)	7,500.00

\$ 41,350.00

Plant and Maintenance

Repairs and Improvements ..	\$ 1,047.97	
Plant Upkeep	21,584.01	
Plant Contingent	734.88	
School Library	1,650.88 ⁽¹⁾	
Gennadeion Library	2,175.55	
Gennadeion Contingent	743.15	
Secretarial Expense and Audit	417.39	
Fire Insurance	1,252.50	\$ 29,606.33
		<hr/>

¹ Includes income from sale of books, \$130.78.

Activities and Excavations

Agora Excavations	\$17,177.01 ⁽²⁾	
Draftsman	3,500.00	
Corinth Excavations	3,877.48	
Publication Fund	7,452.46 ⁽³⁾	
Corinth Museum	344.44	\$ 32,351.39

Expenses in the U. S. A.

Managing Committee Ex-		
penses	5,136.36	
Annuity Premiums	1,737.23	
Treasurer's Expenses	4,271.22	
Summer Session	333.50 ⁽⁴⁾	
Social Security Taxes	151.08	\$ 11,629.39

Total Expenses \$114,937.11

Deduct Income from Special Funds

For Excavation, Publication, and Salary Expenses

Income from Loeb Fund	\$21,275.91	
Income from Richard B. Seager Fund	1,938.12	\$23,214.03

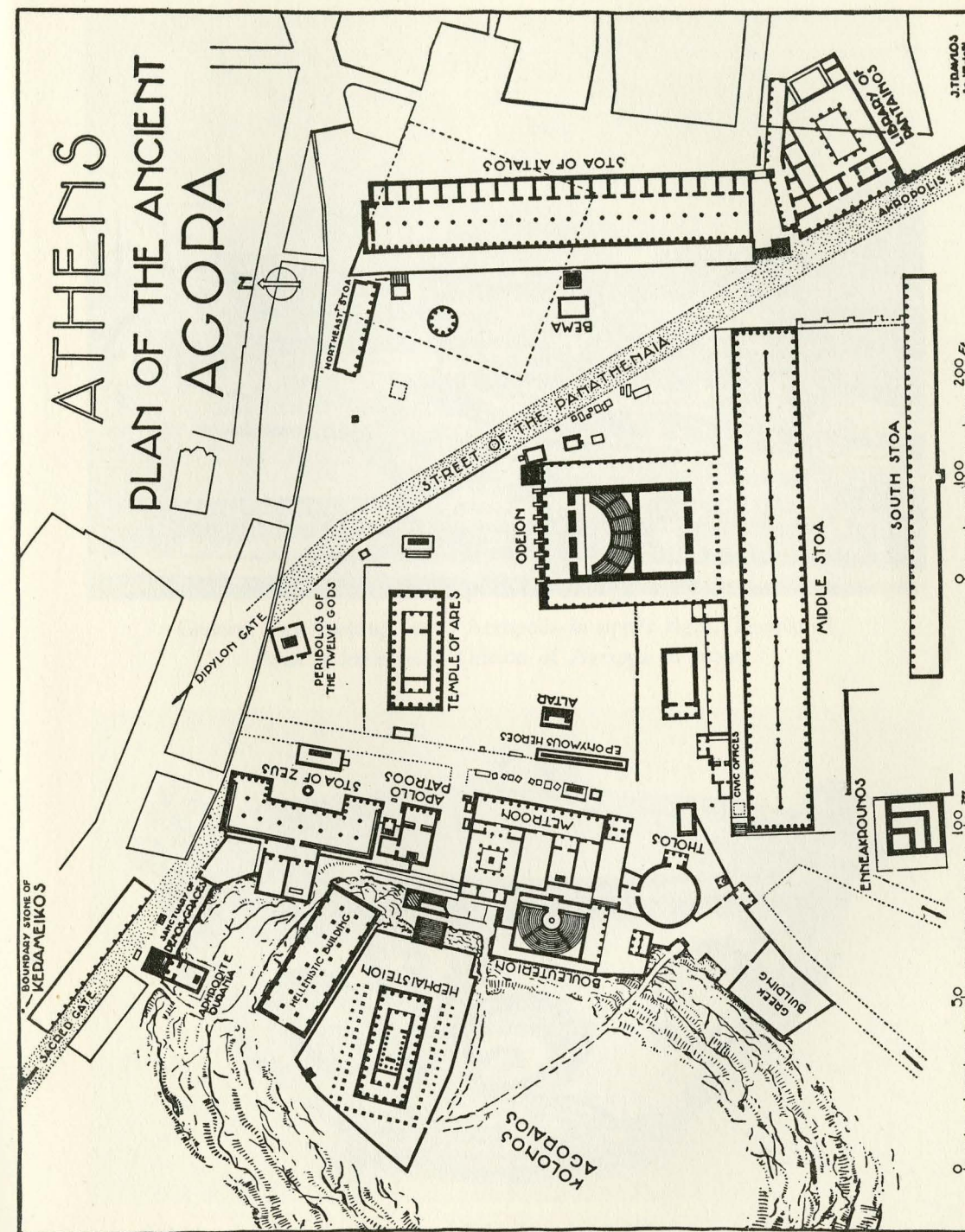
For Corinth Museum Expense

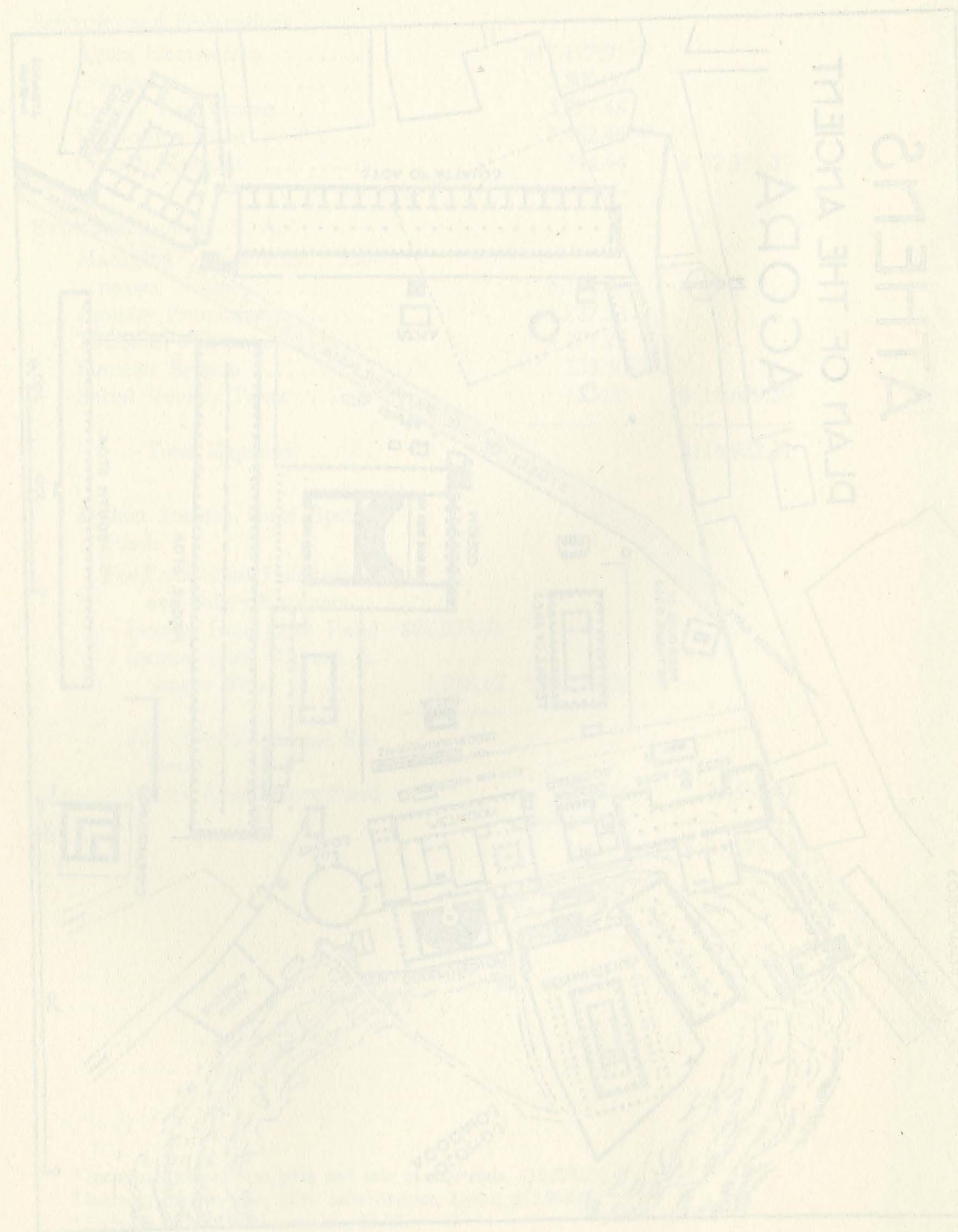
Income from Moore Fund	344.44	23,558.47
		\$ 91,378.64

² Includes income from gifts and sale of materials, \$16,675.29.

³ Includes income from gifts, subscriptions, books, \$13,995.48.

⁴ Includes income from students, \$3,570.





General view looking east: Acropolis in upper right, Temple of Ares in lower left, Odeion of Agrippa in center.



Lily bowl from a girl's grave of the Mycenaean Period, about 1400 B.C.