

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS



SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

1942 - 1943

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS

FOUNDED 1881

Incorporated under the Laws of Massachusetts, 1886



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To the material usually found in the Annual Report there are this year two additions:

The Necrology containing the minutes on the deaths of three members of the Managing Committee and the Staff read at the Annual Meeting last May. It has seemed appropriate that these should have a permanent place in the published records of the School.

It has also seemed desirable for historical purposes to have in the Annual Reports which are issued during the War some record of our ever increasing debt to Greece. I have accordingly included an address by President Bell, delivered on Greek Independence Day. It seems to voice better than anything I have seen elsewhere the admiration we all feel for the heroic Greek people. It was printed in the *Oberlin Alumni Magazine* for November, 1943.

Louis E. Lord
Chairman of the Managing Committee

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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS,

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HENRY B. PIERCE, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that said J. R. Lowell, T. D. Woolsey, C. E. Norton, W. M. 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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1942-1943

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Lincoln MacVeagh	State Department, Washington, D. C.
William T. Semple	315 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
T. Leslie Shear	12 Battle Road, Princeton, New Jersey
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A. Winsor Weld, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	24 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Louis E. Lord, <i>ex officio</i>	272 Oak Street, Oberlin, Ohio

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Thomas W. Lamont, <i>Vice-President</i>	Miss Ethel Daly, <i>Assistant Treasurer</i>

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William T. Aldrich	Louis E. Lord

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Edwin S. Webster, <i>Chairman</i>	Thomas W. Lamont
William T. Aldrich	A. Winsor Weld

MANAGING COMMITTEE 1942-1943

Members	Addresses
Louis E. Lord, <i>Chairman</i>	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
La Rue Van Hook, <i>Secretary</i>	Columbia University, New York, New York
Walter R. Agard	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
James T. Allen	University of California, Berkeley, California
Allan P. Ball	Lakeville, Connecticut
William N. Bates	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Paul V. C. Baur	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Miss Dorothy M. Bell	Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Massachusetts
Clarence P. Bill	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Albert Billheimer	New York University, New York, New York
Campbell Bonner	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Carl D. Buck	University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Millar Burrows	409 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut (Representing, <i>ex officio</i> , Schools of Oriental Research)
Edward Capps	Princeton University and Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey
Edward Capps, Jr.	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
Rhys Carpenter	Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
George H. Chase	Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Harold Cherniss	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Benjamin C. Clough	Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
Kenneth J. Conant	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Miss Cornelia C. Coulter	Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts (Representing, <i>ex officio</i> , The American Academy in Rome)
H. Lamar Crosby	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
*Sidney N. Deane	Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts
Roy J. Deferrari	Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
William B. Dinsmoor	Columbia University, New York, New York (Representing, <i>ex officio</i> , The Archaeological Institute of America)
Miss Katherine M. Edwards	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
George W. Elderkin	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
William Emerson	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Morton S. Enslin	Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania
Theodore Erck	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York
John H. Finley, Jr.	Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Harold N. Fowler	2205 California Street, Washington, D. C.
Alexander D. Fraser	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
Charles B. Gulick	Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Miss Hazel D. Hansen	Stanford University, Stanford University, California

*Died May 4, 1943

MANAGING COMMITTEE, 1942-1943 (Continued)

Austin M. Harmon	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
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Ernest L. Highbarger	Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
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Allan C. Johnson	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
Horace L. Jones	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
*Clinton W. Keyes	Columbia University, New York, New York
Winfred G. Leutner	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Ivan M. Linforth	University of California, Berkeley, California
Miss Barbara P. McCarthy	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
Benjamin D. Meritt	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey
Charles H. Morgan, II	Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts
William A. Oldfather	University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
James H. Oliver, Jr.	Columbia University, New York, New York
Arthur W. Parsons	1360 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California (<i>ex officio</i> as Director of the School)
James M. Paton	Hotel Victoria, Boston, Massachusetts
Charles W. Peppler	Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
Clyde Pharr	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
Lester M. Prindle	University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont
Charles A. Robinson, Jr.	Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
David M. Robinson	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Alfred C. Schlesinger	Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
John A. Scott	Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
William T. Semple	University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
T. Leslie Shear	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
Lucius R. Shero	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
Miss Lucy T. Shoe	Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts
Miss Gertrude Smith	University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Jerome Sperling	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
John B. Stearns	Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
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Oliver S. Tonks	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York
Frederick O. Waage	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Robert H. Webb	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
A. Winsor Weld	24 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts (<i>ex officio</i> as Treasurer of the School)
C. Bradford Welles	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Miss Pearl C. Wilson	Hunter College, New York, New York
John G. Winter	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Clarence H. Young	Columbia University, New York, New York
Rodney S. Young	Bernardsville, New Jersey (Representing the Alumni Association)

*Died August 5, 1943

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL 1942-1943

Director ----- Arthur W. Parsons
 Director of Excavation of the Athenian Agora ----- T. Leslie Shear
 Librarian of the Gennadeion and Professor of
 Classics ----- Shirley H. Weber
 Professor of Archaeology ----- Oscar Broneer
 Honorary Architect of the School ----- Gorham Phillips Stevens
 Instructor in Greek Epigraphy ----- W. Kendrick Pritchett
 (On leave of absence with the Armed Forces)
 Managing Editor of Publications ----- Paul Clement
 Associate Editor of the *American Journal of*
Archaeology ----- George H. Chase
 *Consultant ----- Anastasios Adossides
 Architect for School Excavations ----- John Travlos
 Assistant in the Gennadeion ----- Miss Eurydice Demetracopoulou

FELLOW OF THE SCHOOL, 1942-1943

†Miss Louise Atherton Dickey ----- Fellow of The Archaeological
 Institute of America

AGORA FELLOWS

†Miss Margaret Thompson ----- ‡Eugene Vanderpool

FELLOWSHIPS DEFERRED BECAUSE OF THE WAR

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

*Died at Athens, October 9, 1942.

†Resigned to take up war work

‡Interned in a German concentration camp.

COMMITTEES OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE 1942-1943

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

<i>Members ex officio</i>	<i>Elected Members</i>
Louis E. Lord, <i>Chairman</i>	Edward Capps (1940-43)
La Rue Van Hook, <i>Secretary</i>	Miss Mary H. Swindler (1940-43)
William B. Dinsmoor, <i>President of</i> <i>The Archaeological Institute of</i> <i>America</i>	George H. Chase (1941-44)
A. Winsor Weld, <i>Treasurer of the</i> <i>School</i>	Miss Gertrude Smith (1941-44)
	†James H. Oliver, Jr. (1942-1945)
	Clarence H. Young (1942-45)

COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

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Clark Hopkins	

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE AGORA EXCAVATION AND THE AGORA MUSEUM

<i>For the Trustees</i>	<i>For the Managing Committee</i>
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Arthur V. Davis	Charles H. Morgan, II
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Miss Lucy T. Shoe, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	C. S. Hartman
Louis E. Lord, <i>ex officio</i>	Miss Dorothy K. Hill
Alfred Bellinger	Richard Stillwell
Oscar Broneer	
*Died May 4, 1943	
†With the Armed Forces	

INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING IN THE SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOL
1942-1943

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

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

Delivered by President Dorothy M. Bell of Bradford Junior College before the Greek-American citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 28, 1943. Reprinted from the Oberlin College *Alumni Magazine* for November, 1943.

Sons and Daughters of Hellas:

The appreciation which I feel in being invited to join with you in commemorating the independence of modern Greece is greater than I can express. In these few moments which are mine, I am proud to pay what tribute I can in grateful acknowledgment to your homeland from which I have received so much and of which it may well be true that I have seen considerably more than many of you.

The loveliness of Greece, its blue skies and bluer, island-studded sea, its upheaved, jagged mountains with their red earth sides dappled with outcropping marble and barbed, low-lying scrub, its grey-green carpets of myriad olive groves, its little towns of white-walled homes etching the shore or lying hot and dustblown in the plains; Athens violet-crowned in the shortlived dusk of the setting sun, the breathless beauty of the Parthenon in the full moon's light, or of the sea's horizon, illumined by the brilliance of a still unrisen moon, the silent eloquence of hallowed ruins bringing awe to the soul and inspiration to the heart, the generous hospitality of its friendly people—this is Greece, the Greece of yesterday, of today too, and of the future.

We are gathered here to mark the anniversary of that day in 1821 when modern Greece served notice on her Turkish overlords that henceforth she would be free. The bitter sufferings of the years which followed made more precious still the greatness of that moment in 1829 when freedom was achieved at last and Greece saw the last Turk soldier withdrawn from her soil. Yet, great as is that historic moment to your fathers and to you, I would suggest that in the long expanse of your nation's history there are two others greater in their significance not only to the world at large but to Greece herself. For the first of these, I must take you far back along the corridors of time, back beyond the Crusades and the re-awakening of western Europe, past the days of the great Byzantine empire, beyond the days of Christ and the opening of the Christian era, past the rise of Rome and the building of her great state, back to the opening decades of the Fifth Century B. C.

There in the earth of Marathon, in the pass of Thermopylae, in the waters of Salamis and the fields of Plataea is written forever more one of the decisive struggles of mankind. There the mightiest military force of its time, the tool of an empire which had not known defeat, brought by despots who held that all men were but slaves beneath their sway, was beaten down and crushed. Not by mightier weapons, not by outnumbering hordes, not by a greater tyrant still were the Great Kings of Persia stopped.

The victors were mere handfuls of men, farmers and seafarers, not even professional warriors, men of a little nation still in the greenness of its youth. But they were free-born men, men who loved their little states because *they* were the states, men with but one thought on their lips and in their hearts—Better death than slavery. They fought for Greece, but in saving themselves they saved the western world. But for them all Europe would have been made Persian, and the concepts of democracy and the dignity of man would have vanished in their infancy.

It was only after the Persian Wars that the culture of Greece, which is the heritage of our western world, came to fruition. When Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea were fought the Greek mind was just stirring. The semi-legendary lawgivers in their various cities had lived, but the summation of their efforts had not been achieved. Homer had lived and sung, and Orpheus, but the great names of literature had not arisen. Men were governing themselves in their little city states, but the full stature of democracy had not been reached and the great discourses on government and the inherent rights of free-born men were still unwritten. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and all those who followed were yet unborn.

To us today this same democracy with its thesis of the sanctity and the rights of the individual citizen is our most precious possession, for the preservation of which we are sending forth our youth by the millions. It is what carried Britain through when she stood alone, ill-armed, in the most fateful hour of her destiny, it is what buoyed the hopes and stimulates the spirits of countless millions in the occupied countries writhing under the heel of a new and far more ruthless and bankrupt barbaric tyranny.

When Athens lay in ruins after the Persian menace had been swept away whole generations of her citizenry threw themselves into the task. No talent was too great, no material too costly, no cause more important. A far nobler Athens rose, built of the sweat of their brows, the toil of their hands, the love in their hearts. From the common purpose of the participants and the intensity of their efforts a whole city of artists was born, so that even their common utensils, their humble funeral stelae which were the work of ordinary craftsmen too unimportant to sign their creations, are to us today venerated objects of art carefully preserved in the world's museums. All over the land this was so though in less degree.

But I need not enumerate to you the debt which all the world owes to Greece. The culture, the accomplishments, the thought of its golden age, and of the centuries that followed are one of the greatest single forces in all the history of mankind. To efface its marks from our world these twenty-five centuries later would be to remove much of the brain and soul from the mind of man. For the gift of Greece was not to her age alone, but rather to all men and to all times. Of what other nation can this be said half so well?

I think of Hippocrates creating the science of medicine and the creed of its practitioners, setting it forth in an oath still sworn by all physicians today.

I think of Roman Horace writing in an ode that captive Greece has taken her conqueror captive, of Cicero writing to his son when that young man set out to Athens, the Harvard of the Roman world, that all culture and all civilized thought came from the land in which he was about to take his residence.

I remember the manuscripts of Greek writings lying mouldy and forgotten in the monasteries and abbeys of southern Europe until their discovery by the Crusaders helped to launch the Renaissance of men's minds and recreate their world in the Quattrocento and the centuries that followed.

I think of Byron dying at Missolonghi because he knew no greater cause than to help the sons of ancient Greece regain their lost liberties; of Rupert Brooke lying in that wild and lonely, yet utterly peaceful glade of Scyros which he himself had chosen.

I remember that in rare cases in this world the name of a people has won for itself a wider, universal meaning. There is Hun from the savage tribe led by Attila, "the scourge of Europe" in the Fifth Century of our era. And there is Nazi whose terrible significance for all ages to come there is no need for me to depict. And there is *Hellene*, carried throughout the Mediterranean world by Alexander and through our own by the power of the thought and the achievements of its greatest age. Hun and Nazi signify the brutal aspects of the low moments of mankind, Hellene alone rises beyond a national character. After Alexander any man was a Hellene who in his spirit and his thought was at one with the spirit and the thought of ancient Greece. And this is so still.

I spoke of two great moments in your agelong history which transcend in import the event of 1821 which we celebrate today. Between the first and second lie better than twenty-five hundred years. Not to many nations goes the privilege thus to serve mankind over so long a span of time. I refer to the Greece of this very decade. As, alone and unafraid she defied the Great King, so, in our time has modern Greece dared to oppose the engulfing and unbeaten Nazi. Not lesser courage, but greater machines of war have laid her for the time beneath the Hitlerian yoke. But of the modern Greeks it shall be said that deliberately and of their own free will they—and I quote—"elected to suffer virtual extinction rather than surrender one jot or one tittle of their rights as free citizens at the demand of barbaric oppressors."

Of them it shall be remembered that when little nations everywhere were bowing their naked heads to the onrushing storm, they alone dared rise up in the Nazi's path, and of them it shall be recorded in the records of mankind that they were the first to upset his carefully plotted timetable.

Like their ancestors so long ago they fought for themselves, but in so doing they served the entire world. For the deeds they did, the fearless courage they displayed have inspired the world, and fed anew the eternal hope of humankind.

Grieve not for the dead. Rather recall the words of Lawrence Binyon, the English poet—

"They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not wither them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them."

I turn to Pericles for a final salutation and an epitaph:

"The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them; for they received again each one for himself a praise which grows not old, and the noblest of all sepulchres—I speak not of that in which their remains are laid, but of that in which their glory survives, and is proclaimed always and on every occasion in word and deed. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions in their own country, but in foreign lands there dwells also an unwritten memorial of them, graven not on stone but in the hearts of men. Make them your examples, and esteeming courage to be freedom and freedom to be happiness, do not weigh too nicely the perils of war."

It is not always given to men and to nations to rewrite the verdicts which time has passed upon them. A century ago such an undisputed verdict was pronounced upon the once great nations of Greece and Rome—"The glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome." In these past three years your people of whom you are so justly proud have rewritten that verdict:

The glory that *is* Greece, the grandeur that was Rome.

NECROLOGY

ANASTASIOS ADOSSIDES

Business Manager of the Agora Excavation, 1931-1940

Consultant of the American School of Classical Studies, 1940-1942

For the School, and for all friends of the School, the tragedy of occupied Greece has this year been made doubly tragic by the news of the death, on October 9, 1942, of Anastasios Adossides.

At the time of his death, Adossides had been associated with the School for nearly fifteen years, as Business Manager of the Agora Excavation until 1939, since then as Consultant for the School itself. But he came to the School only after a long and distinguished career as a public servant of Greece.

Adossides was born nearly seventy years ago in Constantinople of an old and aristocratic Greek family. His formal education was begun in the Greek schools of Constantinople and completed in Paris. Each contributed its particular share to his development—it was a development which would have been the natural one for him, one cannot doubt, even without formal education—as on the one hand, a Greek, deeply conscious of the heritage of his country and his race, and, on the other, a true man of the world, in the best sense of that phrase. There followed a period of years in journalism, as a correspondent first in Turkey (whence he was forced to escape in disguise), later in Greece and the Balkans. This was a period when his interest in and his understanding of the issues of Near Eastern politics increased and deepened, and when his views about the part Greece might and should play in those politics, and about the rightness of the Greek cause, hardened into convictions.

When, early in this century, he met Eleutherios Venizelos, his background had prepared him for that meeting and for its results. In Venizelos he found not only a lifelong friend but a leader with whom he saw eye to eye on most aspects of the problems of Greece and her future, and with whom he could work for the cause. It was not long before he left journalism to ally himself with Venizelos and actively to enter politics. Himself free of personal ambition, he was content to serve as a lieutenant; but his practical politician's understanding of human nature (he lacked, however, the politician's cynicism), and his statesman's grasp of issues combined to make him one of the most trusted of Venizelos' advisors.

In 1917 he was a member of Venizelos' provisional government in Salonica; and during the last year of the war and after, he served as Governor of Macedonia, filling brilliantly an extraordinarily difficult and delicate position. His remarkable talents in both administration and diplomacy were recognized with decorations by both the British and the French Governments. It is characteristic of Adossides that in later years some of his closest friends did not know, at least from his own lips, of these honors which had been his. Subsequently he held the prefecture of

the Cyclades and Samos, where he had his first experience of the refugee problem. This experience led directly to his membership in the Refugee Settlement Commission, which supervised, under the auspices of the League of Nations, the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey. As Secretary of this Commission, his was a large share of the appallingly difficult task of providing homes and work for more than a million people, deposited, with the briefest of warnings, upon a small, poor and war-torn country, with itself a population of scarcely over five millions.

It was while he was serving on the Commission that Adossides formed his first friendships with Americans, deep and lasting friendships on both sides. It was these friendships, particularly that with Edward Capps, which led later to his association with the American School of Classical Studies.

At the inception of the Agora Excavation, Adossides was prevailed upon to accept the onerous position of Business Manager, a position the chief duties of which were to see to the maintaining of harmonious relations with the Greek Government and to conduct the often delicate and never very congenial negotiations for the acquisition of property condemned for the purpose of excavation by the government. No better choice could have been made. It is never easy and never pleasant to dispossess people from their homes, however just the reason for it. Adossides with his tact, his humor, his warm sympathy, his profound and patient humanity, accomplished the task with a minimum of friction and unpleasantness; he succeeded in keeping, in almost all cases, the confidence and even the friendship of those dispossessed, who were yet persuaded to sell the property at a price fair to the School. It is often not easy to deal with government officials; his work at the Agora meant for Adossides an incessant series of negotiations with, at one time or another, almost every ministry under several successive governments, involving an almost countless number of officials. All those with whom he dealt knew what his political sympathies had been, knew him as a former leader of a party which was voted out of power soon after the Agora Excavation had begun; many of them had been, in fact, among his active political opponents in the past. In a land where political feeling runs high and bitter, this might have been a serious handicap; it is an earnest of Adossides' caliber that almost without exception his relations with Greek officialdom were happy and successful. His prestige came not from his infinite tact and his shrewd diplomacy only, but from the fact that his most bitter enemy knew that he could trust Adossides, recognized and respected the personal integrity that was the very foundation of Adossides' character.

His work at the Agora was completed just before the war. The Managing Committee, reluctant to lose his services, created for him the position of "Consultant" of the School. It was a most happy decision. Only those, perhaps, whose privilege it was to work with him during those last grim years of war and occupation can truly appreciate how well he served the School. It had been thought that as "Consultant" he would give but a part of his time to the work of the School (and his salary was fixed accordingly). But the time was a critical one; and Adossides' own nature, his loy-

alty, his conscientiousness, his energy—the driving energy which for years had conquered his chronic ill-health—would not let him give less than full time to his work. He would not, despite the protests of his colleagues, spare himself; and during that difficult period no decision affecting the welfare of the School was made without his advice and approval. His wisdom, born of long experience, and his extraordinarily quick and clear grasp of men and of situations solved many of the awkward problems which then faced the School, and on more than one occasion saved the School from serious embarrassment.

Those who served with him, too, in the disbursing of funds transmitted by the American School Committee for Aid to Greece know to how large a degree Adossides was responsible for the success of the Committee's representatives in Greece. Intensely, almost passionately, anxious to be of use when the country was attacked, he had been too long out of public life and was, he felt, too old to serve in any active capacity. The work of the Committee offered the means of practical expression of his loyalty, not to the School only, but to Greece; it gave him the opportunity to serve again, and in her moment of severest trial, the country which he had already served so long and well; to serve, moreover, in the way that most appealed to his profound humanitarianism—by direct aid to suffering and needy fellow-beings. Adossides threw himself into the work, almost literally, body and soul; his energy and his judgment were indispensable to his co-workers; but above all, his own dedication to the cause, was the source from which they drew inspiration.

With the occupation of Greece by the Axis forces, the opportunity, though not the need, for relief passed. But there was no respite for Adossides. When most of the staff left for America the whole responsibility for the welfare of the School and its personnel was his. That it was a heavy responsibility, and that he so regarded it, his letters written during the first tragic winter of occupation, show; but they show, too, to the very end, his full acceptance of that responsibility with all its implications: from the smallest detail of administration to the grave questions of relations with the occupation authorities or the setting up of a scheme for feeding the School personnel, nothing was neglected, nothing escaped the vigorous mind, the extraordinarily conscientious devotion to duty.

But the strain proved finally too great. The body, long frail, now undernourished as well, could no longer meet the demands made upon it by the spirit; the great heart at length stopped. With Adossides' death, Greece has lost a great and loyal citizen, the School an able and devoted servant, his friends a true friend.

If this note has scarcely touched on Adossides' personal qualities, his charm, his humor, his great capacity for friendship, his wide interests, or on his personal life, it is because nothing need be added, and nothing should be added, here to the beautiful tribute, written by Adossides' friends, which has appeared recently in *The Philhellene*.*

Arthur W. Parsons

**The Philhellene*, Bulletin of the American Friends of Greece, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. Vol. II, Nos. 3-4, pp. 3-5.

SIDNEY NORTON DEANE
1878-1943

Member of the Managing Committee, 1932-1943

Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, 1937-1943

It is with profound regret and sorrow, that, on the eve of the Annual Meeting, the members of the Managing Committee learned of the unexpected death, on May 4, 1943, of our fellow member, Professor Sidney Norton Deane, Professor of Greek at Smith College.

Professor Deane, a student of the School in 1904-05, was elected to the Managing Committee in 1932. He was a member of the Committee on Publications in 1936-37, and had served as Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships from 1936 to the present time.

The exacting duties of this office he performed with characteristic modesty and complete success. He will be sorely missed.

LaRue Van Hook

May 8, 1943

ROY CASTON FLICKINGER
1876-1942

Member of the Managing Committee, 1926-1942

Roy Caston Flickinger died at Iowa City, July 6, 1942. He was born December 17, 1876.

Professor Flickinger was a graduate of Northwestern University (1899) and received his M.A. from that University in 1901, and his doctor of philosophy degree from The University of Chicago in 1904. The following year he was a student at the University of Berlin. He began his connection with Northwestern University as a teacher in 1905 and remained there as instructor, associate professor, professor, secretary of the faculty, and dean of the College of Liberal Arts (1919-1923) until 1925. He then accepted a call to be head of the Department of Classical Languages at the State University of Iowa, a position which he held until his death.

Professor Flickinger was very active in classical organizations as president of the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute, member of the executive committee of the American Philological Association, and secretary and treasurer of that Association, 1932-1935. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Classical League and was one of the most distinguished and devoted members of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. He was the editor of its *Classical Journal*, 1928-1933, and president of the Association in 1932. He was active in the classical honor fraternity, Eta Sigma Phi, and was a senator of Phi Beta Kappa at the time of his death.

He was the author of numerous technical philological articles. On the pedagogical side he published a series of *Latin Songs for Latin Clubs* (1924) and *Carmina Latina* (1919; 4th edition, 1929). His greatest service to scholarship was his volume, *The Greek Theater and Its Drama*, which first appeared in 1918; the fourth edition was published in 1936. This book has deservedly become the recognized authority on this subject.

Flickinger was one of the best-known classical teachers in the country. He was a man of indomitable energy and systematic endeavor. His work, however heavy it was, never overwhelmed him. He always pushed his work. I remember his asking me one January to approve a menu of the dinner to be served to the Archaeological Institute and the Philological Association the following December. He was associated with me in the conduct of the Summer Session of the School in Athens in 1933, an association which I greatly enjoyed.

By his own enthusiastic teaching he made the State University of Iowa a center of classical study. His doctors are teaching with success in many positions in the Middle West. They are a proud tribute to his energy and ability. He organized and almost single-handedly maintained the Iowa Society of the Archaeological Institute. His loss here as in other fields is well-nigh irreparable.

Louis E. Lord

University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois
May 8, 1943

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

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

During the year the School has suffered a loss in the death of Roy C. Flickinger, who since 1926 has represented the State University of Iowa on the Managing Committee. Professor Flickinger died July 6, 1942. A minute has been prepared on his services. It is, however, appropriate to notice here that it was through his influence alone that for more than fifteen years the State University of Iowa contributed annually to the support of the School. Mr. Flickinger was one of the most distinguished American classicists. There are few books so widely used by classical scholars as his *The Greek Theater and Its Drama*.

Four days ago, May 4, Sidney N. Deane died. He had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1932 and Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships since the death of Professor Bassett, in 1936. In this capacity Professor Deane rendered skillful and devoted service to the School. His loss will be greatly felt. Mr. Van Hook has prepared for our records a note expressing our grief and our appreciation.

On October 9, 1942, Mr. Anastasios Adossides died at the Evangelismos Hospital in Athens. Director Parsons has prepared a minute expressing our appreciation of his services to the School. It is eminently fitting, however, that the Chairman of the Managing Committee should express again in his report the deep sense of obligation under which the School finds itself to that remarkable man. I am taking the liberty of quoting for the record at this point a portion of the letter written by his son, Andrea, concerning his father's death and some of the tragic suffering that was inflicted upon his family.

"Mother says that what finally broke his health was on the one hand the lack of food and on the other the loss of his car and the lack of communication, which forced him often and in any kind of weather to do the journey to Athens on foot. 'I often used to go to meet him half-way and would find him sitting on a wall, incapable of moving one more step. You know father. Although I begged him not to, he would, whatever the cost, go to his work and look after everything and everybody and especially the personnel of the school that he wanted to save from famine. Then all our friends on leaving had entrusted him with their affairs.' Mother goes on to say that for her '*c'est un effondrement et tout semble chanceler autour de moi et la vie semble avoir perdu son sens*.' Here I must explain you another sad story. In December, 1941, Bessy and George tried to escape with a party from Greece, but their boat got engine trouble and had to put to port in Kythnos. With them were three British soldiers, and that put the lid on it. They were taken to Syra and the forty were locked in an underground cell 4 m. x 4 m., while Bessy was shut up in the W. C. next door. They did not have a single blanket, and were given drinking water only once every three

days. For three months they did not get one drop of fats. During the bitter months the prisoners, devoured by lice, used to huddle against each other. In the morning they found one or two, and sometimes five or six, especially the oldest, dead. In January, Bessy was taken seriously ill. She developed pneumonia and then pleurisy. She was taken to hospital and George was told that there was no hope and that he would not see her. However, she recovered and after being taken to Rhodes in chains they were all brought back to Samos, where Bessy was released on the island on parole. Mother hired a motor boat and after a long journey of three days she met Bessy for twenty minutes just before she was taken to Rhodes. Bessy had been put on trial and one of the judges told mother that she had behaved with great courage and had never lost her head.

"When father fell so very ill, mother made a special request to the authorities. She asked that they should let Bessy see her father before he died. The order was given but she was too late. 'And God knows how much her father wished to see her.'"

My acquaintance with Mr. Adossides was by correspondence rather than by personal contact. I met him only four or five times. He gave me the impression of a very able man who was devoting to a relatively small undertaking talents which might have been and which had been used in the administration of great affairs. A parable familiar to us all speaks of a man who was told that because he had been faithful over few things he was to be made master of many. That is the ordinary reward of competency. It has always seemed to me a much harder thing for a man who had been master of many things to devote himself with equal sincerity to few and humble affairs. This Mr. Adossides did. The Governor of Macedonia gave to the affairs of the American School at Athens the same devoted service which he had given to the management of a kingdom, and the conscientiousness with which he did this small task was in large degree responsible for the exhaustion which caused his death. Of Mr. Anastasios Adossides it can be said in no mere sentimental phrase that he was a martyr to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Before Director Parsons left Athens, an agreement had been drawn up in accordance with which Mr. Adossides was to be in charge of the School. In case of his death it was provided in the agreement that his place should be taken by Mr. Kiriakides. That arrangement was confirmed by the Executive Committee, and notice to that effect was cabled by the State Department to the Swiss Legation in Athens.

Mr. Gorham P. Stevens and his wife and Mr. Eugene Vanderpool and his family remained in Athens when the rest of the personnel of the School returned to America. To the best of my knowledge Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are still living in the School building, but Mr. Vanderpool was deported last Fall to Laufen, Germany. News received by Mr. Vanderpool's father in letters dated as late as February 2, 1943, indicates that Eugene is suffering no hardships and has time and some facilities for study. On April 23 a report was published that Mrs. Vanderpool and, presumably, their four children were interned at Piraeus. This statement has been confirmed. She was apparently not deported to Germany as was previously reported.

I regret to say that I cannot add anything to the news from Athens which the members of the Managing Committee are receiving from the Greek War Relief and other sources of information.

After several conferences with members of the State Department at Washington regarding our buildings in Athens, the following cable was sent on August 4 to the Swiss Legation at Athens:

"PLEASE COMMUNICATE TO THE SWISS GOVERNMENT FOR GUIDANCE OF THE SWISS LEGATION AT ATHENS IN PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LEGATION PROPERTY:

"*One.* Cost of necessary repairs to any buildings included in Legation property on Speusippou Street as described in the note of Chargé d'Affaires Reed to the Italian Plenipotentiary in Greece on July 7, 1941, are a proper charge against funds for representation of American interests.

"*Two.* Salaries of guards necessary to protect this property and cost of their necessary equipment are likewise proper charges against such funds. Since the guards protect the Legation property and adjoining British Government property, it is assumed that an equitable division of such expenditures will be made between the American and British Governments and that Swiss Legation Athens will so report the two Governments.

"*Three.* Swiss Legation Athens should reimburse Adossides for any expenditures authorized under paragraph two that he may have advanced since December 11, 1941.

"*Four.* Although Adossides' authority over the buildings occupied by the Legation ceased, Professor Lord requests him to offer to the Swiss representative the same helpful cooperation that Berry reports was extended to him.

"*Five.* This Government should not be charged for any expenses incurred by Adossides as administrator of the American School of Classical Studies, such expenses and salaries being his responsibility.

"*Six.* The payment of all expenses and salaries in connection with American School properties at the Agora and Corinth likewise are Adossides' responsibility.

"*Seven.* The Treasury has refused to permit the transfer of funds to meet expenditures mentioned in paragraphs five and six."

A word of explanation about the cable may be added. Through the efforts of our Athens Legation staff all the property on Speusippou Street had been declared the American Legation. This included the Gennadeion Library and the two attached houses, Loring Hall and the School Building. At one time the German occupational staff attempted to break down this arrangement and quarter soldiers in the School because Mr. Adossides had allowed the West House of Loring Hall to be occupied by a group of Red Cross nurses. The German contention was that only part of Loring Hall was Legation property. Fortunately Mr. Berry, a member of the United States Legation staff, secured a re-affirmation of the ruling that all the property located on Speusippou Street was Legation property. In view of this fact, that property is now in charge of

the Swiss Government, which represents the American interests, and is under their protection. Loring Hall and the Gennadeion are sealed; the two houses attached to the Gennadeion are occupied by members of the Swiss Legation. This insures to the School the very best possible protection in the circumstances.

Since these buildings are now in effect occupied by the United States Government and entrusted to the Swiss Government for the duration of the war, the United States Government will pay for the care, upkeep, and repairs of this property beginning December 11, 1941. In view of this fact all rental charges have been waived. This arrangement was confirmed by the Board of Trustees at the meeting of October 5. As a member of the State Department said to me, "It is the best arrangement as regards finances and protection that any American institution in occupied territory has."

The Agora excavation does not come under the terms of the above agreement. It is being protected by Sophocles, the foreman, who lives in the Agora, and by guards whose wages we are paying. According to our last reports no serious damage has been done. One of the workmen discharged before the Agora excavation was closed had become an Agora thief. His body was found in the bottom of one of the wells recently. One of the young women typists has died of starvation.

At Corinth, Mr. B. H. Hill has succeeded in getting the seals removed from Oakley House and is living there, continuing his studies on Priene. The Annex to Oakley House is sealed.

The Trustees of the School have been anxious to assist in the rehabilitation of Greece in any way possible and have voted to offer to the Department of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, of which Mr. Lehman is Chairman, the use of our buildings for their staff in connection with Greek rehabilitation until the buildings are needed for School purposes. It is felt, of course, that we must open the School at the earliest possible date, both for the sake of the School and because the School is in a position to offer employment to the many Greek workmen who will need work.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees last Fall the following minute was adopted:

"The term of the Agora Commission having expired, it was voted that the Managing Committee be directed to designate a sub-committee to act upon matters of the Agora Excavation and Museum."

The reason for this action was that the funds given for the excavation of the Agora have been exhausted. The excavation will necessarily be completed from the income which the School derives from its excavation funds—the Loeb and Seager Funds. The action of the Trustees is important in re-affirming the practice that the expenditure of the School funds allocated to the Managing Committee by the Trustees is directed by that Committee. The administration of the funds for the completion of the Agora excavation will, of course, be in the hands of the Director of the Agora excavation. The Agora budget and the Agora appointments hereafter will be approved by the Managing Committee.

The following institutions have ceased to cooperate in the support of the School: Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Toronto, Rochester, Goucher and Iowa. Token payments are being made by Trinity, Haverford, Dartmouth and Hamilton. Of these colleges, only Dartmouth withdrew its support during the last year. It may be hoped that, unless the war lasts too long, the other cooperating institutions will continue their support of the School. The Executive Committee has voted to retain in the list of contributing colleges, although without representation on the Managing Committee, those institutions that make token payments.

Since the program of the School at Athens has been brought entirely to a standstill as far as cooperation from America is concerned, the activities of the Publications Committee assume an unusual importance. The work of this Committee has been hampered during the last year by the withdrawal of so many of our personnel into war work. It has, however, gone forward under the able directorship of the Chairman, Professor Meritt, assisted by Mr. Paul Clement, our Managing Editor. The beautiful volume on Byzantine pottery by Mr. Charles H. Morgan II is one of the visible signs of what this Committee has accomplished. Since Professor Cherniss has disappeared into war work, I have, at Professor Meritt's request, asked Professor Roy Deferrari to take his place during his enforced absence. The sincere thanks of the Managing Committee are due to the members of the Publications Committee.

During the present year the School had three fellows: Mr. Eugene Vanderpool, Agora Fellow, who was withdrawn from his work to a concentration camp in Germany; Miss Margaret Thompson, Agora Fellow, who resigned in December to enter war work; and Miss Louise Dickey, who was entering her second year as a Fellow, working in the Metropolitan Museum, and was "drafted" into war work during the Fall.

Three fellows are under appointment and will be eligible for residence in Athens when the school is re-opened:

Miss Mary Campbell, Fellow of the Archaeological Institute, appointed for 1939-1940;

Herbert Lloyd Cain, Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, appointed for 1940-1941;

Miss Mabel L. Lang, Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, appointed for 1942-1943.

The Managing Committee and the Board of Trustees had both approved by large majorities the giving of fellowships on a restricted scale for study in this country during the war. Upon investigation, however, the use of the funds of the School for this purpose was held to be illegal in case objection to such use was made by members of the Board of Trustees. Such objection was made, and the giving of fellowships for study in this country has therefore been discontinued.

Last year it was noted that the annual reports for the years 1928-1939 had not been published. Four of these reports were issued last year, and the other seven during the year 1942-1943. The annual reports of the School from its beginning are now available in printed form.

The history of the School during its first twenty years was written by Professor Thomas Day Seymour. Professor Shear had undertaken to write the history of the School during the last forty years, and it was hoped that that enterprise might have been completed this year. As a supplement to that history the Chairman prepared a Directory of Trustees, Managing Committee, Faculty and Students, 1882-1942. This has been issued as a pamphlet and sent to the members of the Committee. It is hoped that it may be found useful. The members of the Committee are asked to report the inevitable mistakes to the Chairman so that they may be rectified before final publication.

I am appointing as Directors of the Auxiliary Fund to serve until May, 1946, Mr. Edward Capps, Mr. Clyde Pharr, Mr. Clarence Young and Mrs. Lyman B. Spitzer, Jr. The contributions to this Fund have fallen off since the beginning of the war. This was to be expected, and the decrease has as yet been no greater than during the last war, when the total fell to \$1,392.32 (1919). The contributions for 1942 amounted to two hundred dollars more than for 1941. It is earnestly to be hoped that this fund may be vigorously supported. The individual contributions are small, but the aggregate is impressive. The Chairman wishes that a larger number of the Managing Committee were enrolled among the contributors.

In closing the report of this dreary year, I should like to mention one bright occasion—the dinner given by institutions interested in work in Greece and the Near East to George II, King of the Hellenes, on June 22, 1942, in New York City. The two speakers on the occasion were Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick and Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Lamont's graceful remarks will be found in the Sixty-first Annual Report of the School.

Respectfully submitted,
Louis E. Lord
Chairman

May 8, 1943

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL

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

I have the honor to submit my report as Director of the School for the year 1942-1943.

The Committee has received, through the report of the Chairman, such news as has reached us from Athens during the last year; sad news for the School, nearly all of it: the loss of Anastasios Adossides, tragically dead of disease aggravated by hunger; the internment of the Agora Fellow, Eugene Vanderpool, in Germany; and of his wife and their children in Athens. This report, therefore, is confined largely to the Director's own activities.

Since receiving the Ph.D. degree from the Johns Hopkins University in June, 1942, I have lived in Berkeley, where, last August, I was appointed research associate in Classical Archaeology (without salary) at the University of California. A paper on the bronze figure of the Trojan Horse by the sculptor Strongylion is in preparation for the California Publications in Classical Archaeology; and the study of the fountain Klepsydra and the Court of the Pythion at Athens will appear in an early number of *Hesperia*. I have served as a block warden in the Berkeley Warden Service, and as a member of the general council of the Berkeley War Chest; and have devoted a considerable part of my time, as a volunteer, to the work of the Greek War Relief Association. I expect shortly to enter Government Service for the duration of the war.

When the last report of the Director was submitted, a year ago, the future of the School in Athens was uncertain and at best very remote; the time seemed little suited to discussion of it. Today the situation has wholly changed. The armies of the United Nations are on the offensive; the liberation of Greece and of other occupied countries is no longer merely a possibility; it is something on which, no matter how long delayed, we may count, and to which we may look forward with confidence. The future is assured, the time is here when that future may reasonably be thought about. In very nearly every field of human activity planning for the post-war period is beginning; and the School should be no exception. I should like, therefore, to suggest to the Committee some lines along which, it seems to me, the School's thinking about its future might profitably run. No specific recommendations are made: what follows is not proposals to be acted upon, but some considerations of general policy to be discussed.

The war in which we are now engaged is peculiarly a Hellenists' war, for the civilization which we are fighting to preserve is, basically, a Hellenic civilization. All that we cherish most in that civilization, all that our enemies would destroy, had its origin, ultimately, in Greece, in Athens: in the agora, in the stoas, under the plane

trees by the Ilissus. On us, therefore, who call ourselves Hellenists, who, as teachers and students of Hellenism, more than all others participate directly in the great tradition, there rests a special obligation to contribute to the prosecution of the war. And when the war is won, and our civilization faces a still severer test, the obligation will be yet heavier upon us, as Hellenists, not only to maintain the great tradition but to show that it is worth maintaining.

In the discharge of that obligation the School will have a peculiarly important role. For the School at Athens is, if not the only, certainly the primary link between American Hellenism and the land of Greece itself. In the fulfillment of that role the School must perform two functions, sharply distinct, though closely related. First is research; as a school of archaeological research it must make its contribution, piece by painstaking piece, to the ever-growing mosaic which is Hellenic culture. Second—and I do not mean second in importance—is the function which the School's founders had in mind when they called their creation a school of classical studies—not a school of archaeology: that is the introduction of teachers and future teachers of classics to the land of Greece, their indoctrination, if I may fall back upon current jargon, in its physical aspects, its antiquities, in the spirit and the language of its people.

In the performance of the first of these functions the School has been, particularly in recent years, outstandingly successful. Its field archaeologists, its epigraphists—at the Agora, on the north slope of the Acropolis, at Corinth—have developed new techniques for forcing each fragment of stone, each bit of broken pottery, the very earth itself, to yield a maximum of information, and new standards of accuracy in the interpretation of the facts thus gathered. As an institution of archaeological research, engaged in the task of building up, of restoring, the skeleton, so to speak, the bony structure and the body which with the mind and the spirit make up the indivisible whole of Ancient Greece—as such an institution, the School today has no peer; its prestige among its fellows is unquestioned. I need not dwell on this, the Committee knows it well. But in this connection I should like, if I may be permitted, to recall to the Committee that the exacting standards and the high quality of work which have brought this prestige to the School are to a very large extent the result of the efforts of two members of the staff: the director of the Agora Excavation and the Professor of Archaeology.

We cannot today be certain what means will be available, when the School can once more resume its work, for the prosecution and completion of its excavations. In a sense, it does not matter whether those means are large or small; for only one thing is of real importance: if the School is to continue brilliantly to perform its research function, if it is to fulfill brilliantly, or even adequately, its role in carrying on the great tradition, its work in the future must be done, whether on a large scale or a small, without sacrifice of quality. I need not urge upon the Managing Committee that it recognize and accept the obligation which is placed upon it, to do its part toward seeing that those high standards are maintained.

If there can be no doubt that the School has been successful in one of its functions, in the case of the other this is, unhappily, by no means so true. There is abundant evidence that the School's efforts at "indoctrination" have resulted, all too often, in failure, or at least in partial failure. It is not easy to make sure why this should happen, or what the remedy is; for the whole problem is a little elusive, intangible, not like potsherds or strata, easy to pin down and define. To begin with, there is the difficulty of deciding what this "indoctrination" is to be, just what it is that the School wants to do for those of its students who are primarily philologists. I do not recall having seen, at least within recent years, any attempt to state this function of the School, to put it into words; perhaps it is worthwhile to try to do it, although my statement is admittedly couched in the most general terms, over-simplified and probably incomplete. The School's aim might, it seems to me, be phrased somewhat in this fashion: to make the stay in Greece of him who comes as a member of the School an experience richer and more rewarding than his who comes independently; by making *its* special knowledge accessible to him in such a way that he can relate it to *his* special knowledge, and that his understanding of the particular aspect of Greek civilization in which he is most interested may be deepened by an understanding of those other aspects of Greek civilization which can be studied only, or best, in Greece itself.

This is surely not too ambitious a program, to send a Hellenist back from the School richer than if he had come to Greece on his own. And it is a little puzzling that the School should have been so often only partially successful in carrying it out. Some of the reasons are, of course, clear. The major part of the responsibility rests, necessarily, with the faculty in Athens. The resident staff sometimes forget that not every student of the School is an archaeologist or wants to become one, that *their* special knowledge must be so transmitted and so interpreted that the student can relate it to *his*. The annual and visiting professors do not always remember that they have an obligation towards the students; they forget, occasionally, that they are in Athens, and their lectures are those that they would have given in the classroom at home. Some of the responsibility rests with the Managing Committee, when it sends to the School students who are as yet too immature or too lacking in initiative to take advantage of the informality and the freedom which are so desirable a part of the School.

There are other less obvious causes for the School's failures in its second great function; there are more, probably, which cannot be found, and when found remedied. But it needs thinking about; and the period which must intervene before the School can once more resume its work offers the time, so hard to find when the School is in session, for just such thinking. May I hope that the members of the Managing Committee, as well as those members of the staff of the School who are now in America, will give serious consideration to this problem. If the School is to fulfill its obligation to the classical world and if it is to play the part that it can and must in carrying

on the great tradition, it cannot fail in one major function though it succeed brilliantly in the other. To do so is to betray not only itself and its students but the whole cause of Hellenism.

Respectfully submitted,
Arthur W. Parsons
Director

Berkeley, California
May 1, 1943

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE GENNADEION

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

Since the writing of my last report, dated May 1, 1942, my affairs in this country have changed little. I still hold the post of Curator of Special Collections in the Princeton University Library, which also involves the editorship of the *Princeton University Library Chronicle*. Though the salary for this is small, the position originally having been intended as a part-time one, to be combined with another (teaching) position, it has proved most valuable experience and I am sure that the Gennadeion will profit by it later.

I have accumulated a fair lot of books and pamphlets for the Gennadeion while here that I shall take over with me.

Besides the Library position, I have been engaged in various other activities of a non-remunerative nature financially, but I trust of some help to the Greeks.

I have served for the past year as Director of Greek War Relief for the State of New Jersey, a position which entails an occasional visit to a city that is organizing a war chest or drive for Greek relief. My activities in this line will soon diminish, as the Government agencies and the United War Relief Agency for the State are taking over.

I have been translating Greek language newspapers for the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, at first all those published in this country, now only one New York paper, since the work has been divided up as others have been found to share it.

I am now on the staff of the Army Student Training Program here at Princeton, sharing the course with Messrs. Shear, Meritt, Clement, Elderkin, and Broneer, with two lectures and one preceptorial a week divided among us. So far there has been no remuneration for this course, but when there is, I shall report it to the Executive Committee in regular order.

The edition of Theophrastus' *De Lapidibus* on which Professor Caley and I have long been at work has been accepted by the Publications Committee, and will appear as No. 3 of the Gennadeion Monographs. At present it is in the hands of Professor Capps, who wishes to read the manuscript before it goes to the printers.

In February I paid a visit to Washington and visited several offices in the Government with regard to obtaining a position that would connect me with the affairs of the Near East. I was offered and accepted a position with the State Department, but it is still hanging fire, waiting for Congressional approval. I shall, of course, report it to the Executive Committee whenever the position is confirmed. I should like to be in Washington to be near at hand whenever opportunity offers to go to

the Near East. I feel that although it may be many years before archaeology can be resumed in Greece, the need for the Library will come as soon as the people are fed, and perhaps I can be useful in both projects.

Respectfully submitted,
Shirley H. Weber
Librarian of the Gennadeion

Princeton, New Jersey
May 3, 1943

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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

During the academic year 1942-1943 my activities have been divided between Baltimore and Princeton.

As visiting Lecturer in Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, I have offered two courses in the Graduate School, a Seminary course in Euripides and a pro-Seminary in Herodotus. I was fortunate in being able to arrange the classes on consecutive days, Tuesday and Wednesday, so as to be able to spend the rest of the week at Princeton.

In connection with the preparation for my lectures on those two authors I have continued my research on the cults and monuments of Athens. As a result of this study I have finished an article on the "Tent of Xerxes and the Greek Theater," which will appear in the University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology. It is an attempt to find a solution to the vexed problem of the origin of *skene*. My thesis is that the royal tent, turned over to Mardonios before the King's flight to the Hellespont, was captured by the Greeks at Plataea, and that this tent gave the form and the name *skene* to the Greek scene-building.

The paper was originally prepared to be presented at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at New York, and after the meeting was canceled it was expanded and corrected for publication.

A great deal of my time this year has been spent with volunteer work for various government agencies in Washington. The nature of these activities is such as cannot be included in a report of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

Oscar Broneer

Professor of Archaeology

Princeton, New Jersey
April 30, 1943

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:*

On behalf of the Publications Committee I beg to submit the following report of activities since the annual meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1942. The year has been one in which there were unforeseen difficulties and many interruptions to the planned work of the Committee, and yet some of the scheduled projects have been brought safely to completion.

The membership of the Committee on Publications for the greater part of the year has consisted of Professors Capps, Chase, Cherniss and Meritt (Chairman). In November of 1942 Professor Cherniss entered the United States Army. It became apparent that it would be impossible for him to take a very active part in the work of the Committee, although he continued for a time to give valuable assistance to it. Professor Roy J. Deferrari was appointed, therefore, early in 1943 to take the place of Professor Cherniss on the Committee.

The work of the Committee has been conducted as usual in the offices made available by the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Miss Margot Cutter has continued to take care of the business connected with *Hesperia* and *Hesperia* Supplements and in general to handle all correspondence and to keep all the files which cover the general affairs of the Committee. Mr. Paul Clement has continued to serve as Managing Editor of all publications. The Committee again expresses its gratitude to the Institute for Advanced Study for generously providing adequate quarters and for contributing not only the services of Miss Cutter but also the sum of \$500 toward the salary of Mr. Clement.

One of the items of unfinished business during the past year has been the preparation of the Index to the first ten volumes of *Hesperia*, and to its first six supplements. Work on the general index of subjects was begun in the summer of 1941 by Mr. Rodney Young and Miss Alison Frantz with a grant of \$1,000 to pay for the cost of preparation. Before the year had passed Mr. Young was compelled to relinquish his part in the undertaking because of service with the Government. He and Miss Frantz were successful in reducing the index almost in its entirety to alphabetized cards, but in the Summer of 1942 Miss Frantz also entered Government service, and it was found impossible to systematize the index further without making new arrangements. In the meantime the Chairman, with the assistance of Mr. W. Kendrick Pritchett, the recently appointed Instructor in Epigraphy at the School, and Mr. Anthony Raubitschek, a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, had proceeded with the preparation of the Index of Greek names and inscriptions. Mr. Pritchett entered the army in the Spring of 1942, and at about the same time Mr.

Meritt found that he was able to give progressively less attention to the making of the index. The Greek part of it was carried on largely by Mr. Raubitschek, and it is a pleasure to record that it had been reduced to index cards by the Summer of 1942. But here again work was interrupted by Mr. Raubitschek's transfer to Yale University and could not be resumed during Mr. Meritt's temporary absence from Princeton.

The index is now progressing slowly with both Mr. Broneer and Mr. Clement helping with the general index and with Mr. Meritt giving some time to the epigraphical index. In spite of the long delay there is reason to expect that the completion of Morgan's book on the Byzantine pottery of Corinth, and of Weinberg's book on the geometric and orientalizing pottery, will release some time which the Managing Editor may be able to devote to the organization of the index during the coming year. One cannot predict that there will not, in all probability, be other unexpected interruptions, but the Committee plans to push work on the completion of the index as rapidly as possible.

Because of the war it has been found necessary to abandon for the time being the work outlined a year ago for the cooperative project of publishing a prosopography entitled "Athenian Citizens," which was envisaged as a revised and enlarged edition of the *Prosopographia Attica* of Johannes Kirchner. Many of the participants in the project have entered Government service or gone into the armed forces since the original plans were made. The following publications have appeared during the fiscal year 1942-1943:

HESPERIA

Four regular numbers of *Hesperia* have been published: Volume XI, nos. 3 and 4, and Volume XII, nos. 1 and 2. Volume XI, no. 3 and Volume XII, no. 1, contained reports on the excavations of the Athenian Agora, being the twenty-second and twenty-third reports to be issued. Their contents were as follows:

Volume XI, no. 3

- Margaret Thompson: Coins for the Eleusinia
- W. Kendrick Pritchett: Greek Inscriptions
- Oscar Broneer: The Thesmophorion in Athens
- Benjamin D. Meritt: Greek Inscriptions
- A. E. Raubitschek: Notes on Attic Prosopography
- William Bell Dinsmoor: Note on a Circular Monument in the Corinthian Agora

Volume XII, no. 1

- Edward Capps: Greek Inscriptions, a New Fragment of the List of Victors at the City Dionysia
- Anthony E. Raubitschek: Greek Inscriptions
- J. D. Beazley: ΠΡΑΞΙΚΛΕΗΣ ΣΦΟΡΤΟΥ; Councillor of Erechtheis in 367-6 B. C.

The two School numbers of *Hesperia* contained the following articles:
Volume XI, no. 4

- Edward Capps: Misanthropoi or Philanthropoi
- Eugene Vanderpool: An Archaic Inscribed Stele from Marathon
- H. R. Immerwahr: Five Dedicatory Inscriptions from the North Wall of the Acropolis
- Nathan Dane II: A Black-Figured Lekythos at Oberlin
- Gorham P. Stevens: The Sills of the Grilles of the Pronaos and Opisthodomus of the Parthenon
- Hetty Goldman and Frances Jones: Terracottas from the Necropolis of Halae

Volume XII, no. 2

- Dorothy Kent Hill: Ancient Metal Reliefs
 - Karl Lehmann-Hartleben: Cyriacus of Ancona, Aristotle, and Teiresias in Samothrace
 - Gorham P. Stevens: The Curve of the North Stylobate of the Parthenon
 - Sterling Dow and Albert H. Travis: Demetrios of Phaleron and His Lawgiving
 - Joseph M. Shelley: The Christian Basilica Near the Cenchrean Gate at Corinth
- For subsequent numbers of *Hesperia* the Committee has on hand the following articles, although no precise dates for publication have as yet been fixed for them:
- Virginia Grace: A Study of Thasian Stamped Amphoras
 - Leicester Holland: Colophon
 - Doro Levi: Aion
 - Robert Scranton: The Temples of Commodus at Corinth
The City Walls on the Pnyx in Athens
 - Dorothy Burr Thompson: The Golden Nikai Reconsidered
 - Homer Thompson: Stoa and City Walls on the Pnyx
 - Frieda Schaubert Upson and Sterling Dow: The Foot of Sarapis

Supplement VII of *Hesperia* is now in proof and will in all probability be issued during the coming year. It deals with small objects from the Pnyx and will contain chapters by Gladys Davidson Weinberg and Dorothy Burr Thompson.

It will be noticed that during the past year there have been several articles by people not directly connected with the organization of the School. According to the policy approved by the Managing Committee at its last meeting, it will be the practice of the Publications Committee to continue to accept such articles from time to time, but it is the plan of the Committee, nevertheless, to consider the journal *Hesperia* primarily as a medium of publication for members of the School and its alumni. Under present circumstances it is necessary to look more and more to the alumni of the School for material to be used in future numbers.

PUBLICATIONS ON THE REVOLVING FUND

Corinth, Volume XI, "The Byzantine Pottery," by Charles H. Morgan II was published on March 20, 1943. The completion of this work brings to an end a project with which the Committee has been occupied for several years and to which its several members have given considerable time and thought.

Corinth, Volume VII, part 1, "The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery," by Saul S. Weinberg, is in press as this report is being written.*

Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Weinberg are now in the armed forces, and it is gratifying that their books could be brought to completion while they were still able to give final supervision to them.

*The volume was published on May 25, 1943.

CORINTH VOLUMES IN PREPARATION

Corinth, Volume XII, "Miscellaneous Finds," by Gladys Davidson Weinberg, has been delayed by Mrs. Weinberg's temporary absence from academic life, first with the Greek War Relief Association in New York, and now with a Government agency in Washington. The material for her manuscript and the manuscript itself so far as it has been prepared are being held by the Publications Committee pending the time when Mrs. Weinberg will be able to resume the study and bring it to completion.

Corinth, Volume VII, part 2, "The Potters' Quarter," by Agnes Newhall Stillwell, is still in course of preparation. Mr. Stillwell, as the Committee knows, is on leave from Princeton University and actively engaged in Government work. The necessary change of plans caused by the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell from Princeton has made it impossible for work on "The Potters' Quarter" to go forward as rapidly as had been anticipated. Once again the inevitable dislocation caused by war activity has brought delay to the publications program.

The projected volume on the North Cemetery by Mr. Stephen B. Luce is being studied further by Mr. Luce with a view possibly to making its publication available in *Hesperia*.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Hesperia

	Budgeted	Expended	Balance
Volumes XI, $\frac{3}{4}$; XII, $\frac{1}{2}$ and overhead	\$ 5,000.00	\$3,778.12	\$1,221.88
Index of Volume	4,000.00		4,000.00
Supplement VII			
(Small Objects from the Pnyx)	2,000.00		2,000.00
TOTALS	\$11,000.00	\$3,778.12	\$7,221.88

Revolving Publications Fund

	Budgeted	Expended	Balance
<i>Corinth</i> XI (Morgan, "Byzantine Pottery" including \$50 for cash expense)	\$ 3,910.00	\$3,488.99	\$ 421.01
<i>Corinth</i> XII (Miscellaneous Finds)	5,000.00		5,000.00
TOTALS	\$ 8,910.00	\$3,488.99	\$5,421.01

The budgeted amount for the Morgan volume was \$3,910.00, rather than \$4,221.61 as suggested in the last report as an appropriate amount for the completion of the work. Even so, it will be observed that a saving of \$421.01 has been effected in the final publication. It is not as yet possible to give a final report on the cost of Weinberg's volume, for which funds were provided last year.

Total receipts from the sale of *Hesperia* and its supplements from April 1, 1942, to April 1, 1943, amounted to \$1,703.95. Receipts from the sale of books as reported by the Harvard University Press on July 1, 1942, amounted to \$961.01. Inasmuch as the Harvard Press made no report of sales on April 1, 1942, this figure represents a 15-month period. No report came in during the year from Otto Harrassowitz in Leipzig.

BUDGET FOR 1943-1944

For the coming year the Publications Committee requests a re-appropriation of \$5,000 for *Corinth*, Volume XII. For *Hesperia* Supplement VII, the Committee requests a re-appropriation of \$2,000. For the index volume to *Hesperia* I-X and *Hesperia Supplements* I-VI the Committee requests a re-appropriation of \$4,000, and for the journal *Hesperia* itself, together with overhead, the Committee requests an appropriation of new money in the amount of \$5,000. It will be observed here that there is no request made as yet for Mrs. Stillwell's volume on the Potters' Quarter and no request is made for an appropriation to continue work on the index volume, the \$4,000 listed above being the estimate of cost of publication only. It is the plan of the Publications Committee to carry on preparation of the volume in the manner outlined in the earlier paragraphs of this report.

The war effort has also made itself felt in the work of the Committee because of the necessity for it to turn in as scrap all half-tones and line-engravings for which future use is not assured. General Conservation Order M-99 of the War Production Board gives a detailed set of regulations to govern the conversion of such material to war purposes. Members of the Managing Committee will remember that several years ago a large consignment of plates was imported from Germany representing the stock of illustrations for books and numbers of *Hesperia* that had been printed by Adolf Holzhausens Nachfolger in Vienna. Inasmuch as not all these plates will be used again, the Committee may console itself for the financial loss attendant upon the use of this material as scrap metal with the thought that some of it will be sent back to Germany in another form. The process of sorting out the plates to be used from those that are not to be used is very tedious and to date has been about half accomplished. The members of the Publications Committee have agreed on a general policy of selection, and the Managing Committee may be assured that the regulations of the War Production Board are being complied with in full just as rapidly as our facilities for sorting the material permit.

The Publications Committee cannot close its report on the work of the past year without making some general estimate of prospects for the future. The amount of publication in years just ahead will probably not be so great as in the two or three years immediately past. On the other hand, there are certain fixed obligations which the Committee hopes will always be met. The first of these is *Hesperia*, which by general consent is now standardized as a volume of some four hundred pages. The contributors to *Hesperia* will more and more in the next few years be distracted from their academic obligations. It has already come about that much of the preliminary arrangement of articles and even much verification of references has fallen to the lot of the Managing Editor, since the authors themselves are in service and far removed from any chance to consult a proper library. It has become increasingly evident also, during the past year, that the only way in which the Publications Committee will succeed in bringing to completion the index volume of *Hesperia* will be

to do the necessary work within its own organization. This means that the greater part of the preparation again will fall to the lot of the Managing Editor. The Publications Committee is of the opinion that in the years ahead the Managing Editor will continue to have the duties of a full-time position in furthering the publications of the School, taking over where necessary many duties which might normally be expected to fall upon the authors rather than upon the editor. The Committee ventures to make no prediction about the amount of work that will be possible when the time comes once more to re-open the School in Athens, or how it will be related to past and present plans for School publication. There will be difficulties which one cannot now foresee, and it is quite possible that there will be changes in personnel which may alter any established program. But the Committee feels nevertheless that the work of publication will remain one of the first obligations of the School and from its present experience it feels convinced that this obligation can be met only by the continuing attention which a permanent Managing Editor can best give to its problems. In concluding this report the Committee wishes to emphasize the indispensable nature of his duties to the scholarly work of the School.

Benjamin D. Meritt
Chairman

Princeton, New Jersey
May 8, 1943

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

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

The Committee on Fellowships has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Sidney N. Deane, our Chairman.

In accordance with the policy of the Managing Committee not to award fellowships for study in this country, no Fellowship Examinations were offered this year and no fellowships were awarded.

We recommend that Miss Lang, at the close of the war, be allowed to assume her fellowship in Greece, with a stipend of \$1,300.00.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. Robinson, Jr.

Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island
May 10, 1943

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLACEMENTS

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

Professor Tanner resigned as Chairman of the Committee on Placements in March, 1942, but is continuing as a member of the Committee. Professor Harper, of Williams College, was appointed to succeed him, but because of pressure of other duties found it necessary to relinquish the post. The present Chairman was appointed in July, 1942.

Some correspondence has been carried on with presidents of colleges regarding vacancies, but there has been comparatively little that our Committee could do in recent months because of the lack of available candidates who might be recommended for positions. This lack is due to the fact that a considerable number of former members of the School are engaged in special war-time activities of various sorts. It is obvious that when these activities come to an end the Committee will be faced with the problem of seeking positions for not a few persons, and its most important present responsibility would seem to be to make plans in advance regarding the procedure to be followed at that time. A start has been made by drawing up and adopting a questionnaire for applicants to fill out which will provide the detailed information that the Committee needs to have in its files.

The Alumni Association has generously cooperated with our Committee by giving space in its News Letter to requests for information concerning vacancies and for names of persons available for positions.

L. R. Shero
Chairman

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
April 20, 1943

AUXILIARY FUND REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Members of the Fund, per Annual Report, December 1942	239
Members contributing to date	130
Members lost	18
Deceased	10
Withdrawn	8
Members suspending, or not making contributions	17
Suspending	11
In Greece	3
Life Members	3
Members not heard from	74
Probably will contribute	42
Probably will not contribute	32
New Member since Annual Report (former member resuming contributions) ..	1
Members added between Annual Meeting and Annual Report	7
Contributions received by Treasurer to date	\$1,202.89
Contributions sent direct to Treasurer of School	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,302.89

Respectfully submitted,
Alfred C. Schlesinger
Treasurer

May 8, 1943

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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

As Secretary of the Alumni Association of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, I have the honor to submit the report of the activities of the Association for the year May 9, 1942, to May 8, 1943.

One News Letter has been sent out to members (in September, 1942) in which it was possible, thanks to Mr. Lord's generous cooperation, to give some idea of conditions in Greece and at the School according to information which had come through in the late Spring.

Early in the Fall when requests had come from the Government not to hold large meetings at Christmas time in order to help the travel situation for those in the armed services, the Council considered the matter of the annual meeting of the Association and decided it was our duty not to call a meeting at that time in conjunction with either the Archaeological Institute of America or the American Philological Association. It was felt, however, that the Council should meet to make nominations for the annual elections and to formulate policy for the Association in regard to meetings and other activities for the duration of the war. Plans were made to hold this meeting in New York on December 29. When, at almost the last moment, pressure became still stronger not to hold meetings and it became clear that several members would not be able to attend, the meeting was cancelled.

The officers of the Council were then faced with a difficult decision: which would be better for the Association, to conduct nominations and discuss policy involving amendments by mail, or to assume the responsibility of holding the *status quo* of the organization until a Council meeting could be held with less difficulty at the time of this meeting? The latter counsel prevailed, and a meeting of the Council was held last night, May 7, 1943.

Meanwhile, the only real difficulty arising from the decision was that the Association would not be represented on the Managing Committee at this meeting, since no new representative to serve for 1943 and 1944 had been nominated, and the representative for 1942 and 1943 had left the country. Rather than assume the nomination themselves without consulting the Association (for which time did not then allow) the officers chose to request the retiring representative, who had been duly nominated by the Association and elected by the Managing Committee, to serve for this meeting as a special emergency measure.

At the meeting of the Council on May 7, 1943, the Council voted to ask Miss Lucy Talcott to fill out Mr. Rodney Young's term as representative of the Association on the Managing Committee. It was also voted by the Council to nominate to the

Managing Committee as representative of the Alumni Association for 1943 and 1944, Professor Alfred R. Bellinger. The Council undertook to make this nomination without the action of the Association in order not to have the regular sequence of representatives lapse. The successor to Mr. Rodney Young will be duly nominated by the Association as a whole by mail.

Since it may continue to be necessary to omit annual meetings of the Association, the Council voted to recommend to the Association certain amendments which will legalize the procedure and provide for the conduct of essential business by mail or by the Council.

It was voted that the Council recommend to the Managing Committee the consideration of the following suggestion: that the Chairman of the Managing Committee appoint a Nominating Committee to nominate members of the Executive Committee.

The Council heard with regret the report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of further withdrawals of supporting institutions. There was discussion of what assistance the Alumni Association might give. It was the sense of the Council that the alumni be urged to do all they can to prevent any further withdrawals and to bring back those institutions which have had to cease contribution as soon as possible after the war.

The Council wishes to remind the Managing Committee again that it stands ready and eager to undertake any activity which the Committee may wish to suggest to it for the assistance of the School.

Respectfully submitted,
Lucy T. Shoe
Secretary

May 8, 1943

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

BALANCE SHEET as at June 30, 1943 ASSETS

Cash		
Merchants National Bank of Boston -----	\$ 54,823.78	
American Express Company, Inc. -----	8,299.00	
In Greece -----	7,213.07	70,335.85
U. S. Treasury Bonds 2½s, 1962/67, at book value (market value \$50,437.50) -----	50,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2½s, 1964/69, at book value (market value \$70,284.38) -----	70,000.00	120,000.00
Accounts Receivable -----		1,214.08
Advances against 1943-1944 Budget -----		1,850.00
		<hr/> 193,399.93
School Endowment Fund Assets		
Investments, at market, (book value \$1,131,507.68) -----	1,097,732.00	
Uninvested Principal Cash -----	95,336.73	
Property at Athens -----	1.00	1,193,069.73
Loeb Fund Assets		
Investment, at market, (book value \$496,104.35) -----	504,773.76	
Uninvested Principal Cash -----	6,886.43	511,660.19
		<hr/> \$ 1,898,129.85
		LIABILITIES
Accounts Payable -----	\$ 18,533.90	
Victory Tax Withheld -----	96.05	
Unexpended Appropriation and Gifts -----	11,280.02	
Unexpended Income for Special Purposes -----	76,085.59	
Unexpended Income -----	80,404.37	
Special Reserve Fund -----	7,000.00	
		<hr/> 193,399.93
School Endowment Funds		
General Endowment Funds -----	843,042.54	
Special Endowment Funds -----	296,466.18	1,139,508.72
Loeb Fund -----		500,000.00
Profit -----		65,221.20
		<hr/> \$ 1,898,129.85

GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS
as at June 30, 1943

		Balance June 30, 1943
Auxiliary Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	\$ 58,444.02	
Add Gifts	1,500.00	
	59,944.02	
Deduct Transfers to Other Funds	1,500.00	58,444.02
Carnegie Corporation Fund	(No change)	25,000.00
Endowment Fund, International		
Education Board	(No change)	333,333.33
Endowment Funds	(No change)	426,265.19
Total		\$ 843,042.54

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS
As at June 30, 1943

		Balance June 30, 1943
Henry M. Baird Fund of New York University	(No change)	\$ 6,250.00
University of California Fund		
Balance June 30, 1942	4,950.00	
Add Collection by Professor Lord	50.00	5,000.00
Capps Fellowship Fund	(No change)	30,000.00
M. Caroline Carter Fund of Hunter College	(No change)	5,000.00
University of Cincinnati Fund	(No change)	5,000.00
John White Field Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	6,465.28	
Add Interest at 4%	258.61	6,723.89
John H. Finley Fund of the College of the City of New York	(No change)	5,155.00
Joannes Gennadius Fund for Byzantine Studies		
Balance, June 30, 1942	5,353.22	
Add Interest at 4%	214.13	5,567.35
J. Harriet Goodell Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	5,359.38	
Add Received under Bequest	2,661.00	8,020.38
Albert Harkness Fund of Brown University	(No change)	9,664.09
Harvard University Endowment Fund	(No change)	5,600.30
John Hay Library Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	1,504.43	
Add Interest at 4%	60.18	1,564.61

Theodore W. Heermance Memorial Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	2,705.51	
Add Interest at 4%	108.22	2,813.73
Cyril G. Hopkins Memorial Fund	(No change)	703.12
John Huybers Memorial Fund	(No change)	714.53
James Hampton Kirkland Fund (Vanderbilt University)	(No change)	5,100.00
Mrs. William H. Moore Fund	(No change)	10,000.00
Oakley House	(No change)	4,534.50
Oberlin Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942		
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	239.00	239.00
Radcliffe College Endowment Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	5,180.92	
Add Transfer from Auxiliary Fund	70.00	5,250.92
Horatio M. Reynolds Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	17,137.76	
Add Transfers from Auxiliary Fund	1,191.00	
Interest at 4%	685.51	19,014.27
Richard B. Seager Fund	(No change)	45,742.24
Thomas Day Seymour Fund		
Balance June 30, 1942	32,209.63	
Add Interest at 4%	1,288.38	33,498.01
Robert Louis Stroock Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	2,246.73	
Add Interest at 4%	89.87	2,336.60
Western Reserve University	(No change)	7,646.00
James Rignall Wheeler Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	32,230.03	
Add Interest at 4%	1,289.20	33,519.23
John Williams White Fund		
Balance, June 30, 1942	30,705.20	
Add interest at 4%	1,228.21	
Less Allowance to Fellow	125.00	1,103.21
		31,808.41
Total		\$ 296,466.18
Loeb Fund	(No change)	\$ 500,000.00

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year ended June 30, 1943

INCOME

Income from Colleges -----	\$	6,683.01	
Transfer of Agora Excavation Cash -----		951.86	
Income from Investments			
Special U. S. Treasury Bonds -----		1,684.10	
Bonds -----		16,043.62	
Stocks -----		35,997.88	
J. Harriet Goodell Trust -----		326.61	54,052.21
Transfer from Revolving Publication Fund -----			7,642.49
	\$		69,329.57

EXPENSES

Managing Committee Expenses -----	28,551.87	
Interest Allowed by Treasurer on Funds		
Corinth Museum, New Wing -----	228.95	
John White Field Fund -----	258.61	
Joannes Gennadius Fund -----	214.13	
John Hay Library Fund -----	60.18	
Theodore W. Heermance Memorial Fund -----	108.22	
Mrs. William H. Moore Fund -----	400.00	
Horatio M. Reynolds Fund -----	685.51	
Richard B. Seager Fund -----	1,829.69	
Thomas Day Seymour Fund -----	1,288.38	
Robert Louis Stroock Fund -----	89.87	
James R. Wheeler Fund -----	1,289.20	
John Williams White Fund -----	1,228.21	
	7,680.95	
Insurance -----	734.35	
Sundry Expense -----	29.70	
		36,996.87
Excess of Income over Expenses for Year Ended June 30, 1943		32,332.70
Unexpended Income, June 30, 1942		48,071.67
Unexpended Income, June 30, 1943	\$	80,404.37

MANAGING COMMITTEE EXPENSES

For the Year ended June 30, 1943

	Budget	Actual
Salaries and Fellowships		
Director -----	\$ 5,000.00	5,000.00
Honorary Architect -----	1,000.00	1,000.00
Associate Professor of Archaeology -----	3,000.00	3,000.00
Director of the Gennadeion -----	4,000.00	4,000.00
Excavations—Agora -----	5,000.00	1,100.00
Excavations—Corinth -----	300.00	
Administrator -----	600.00	
Managing Editor, Publication -----	1,800.00	1,800.00
	20,700.00	15,900.00
Plant and Maintenance		
Gennadeion Contingent -----	500.00	
School Library -----	500.00	104.92
Secretarial Expense and Audit -----	300.00	
	1,300.00	104.92
Activities and Excavations		
Hesperia -----	9,000.00	2,456.85*
Revolving Publication Fund -----	12,000.00	12,000.00†
Corinth Museum -----	400.00	
	21,400.00	14,456.85
Expenses in U. S. A.		
Managing Committee Expenses -----	2,500.00	3,205.50
Annuity Premiums -----	1,150.00	1,139.45
Employees' Insurance -----	300.00	
Treasurer's Expense -----	3,500.00	2,973.58
	7,450.00	7,318.53
Total Expenses -----	50,850.00	\$ 37,780.30
Charged to General Endowment Income \$28,551.87		
Charged to Loeb Fund Income -----	8,305.59	
Charged to Seager Fund Income -----	922.84	\$ 37,780.30

*Includes income from subscriptions, \$1,746.60

†Represents appropriation carried forward

Note—No report of expenses or income received from Athens for year ended June 30, 1943.