

Archaeological Institute of America

EXTRACT FROM THE BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

1923-1924

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT
ATHENS

1923-1924

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 * PROF. F. O. NORTON, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.
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The Secretary of the Managing Committee (Secretary), *ex officio*

The Assistant Secretary of the Managing Committee, *ex officio*

The Treasurer of the Managing Committee, *ex officio*

The President of the Archaeological Institute, *ex officio*

Professor Crosby and Professor Wright, *until 1925*

Professor Buck and Professor Edwards, *until 1926*

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RESERVE UNIVERSITY

AMHERST COLLEGE

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BROWN UNIVERSITY

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LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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SMITH COLLEGE

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

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WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

WHITMAN COLLEGE

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

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1923-1924

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Assistant Director, CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, Ph.D.

Annual Professor, CARL DARLING BUCK, University of Chicago

Research Professor, JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN

Professor of Architecture, WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, Columbia University

Fellows:

PHILIP HALDANE DAVIS, A.B., Princeton University, 1921;

Fellow of the School

HAZEL DOROTHY HANSEN, A.B., Stanford University, 1920,

A.M., *ibid.*, 1921; *Fellow of the Institute*

1924-1925

Director, BERT HODGE HILL, L.H.D.

Assistant Director, CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, Ph.D.

Annual Professor, JAMES TURNER ALLEN, University of California

Annual Professor, Editor-in-Chief of the Corinth Publications, HAROLD

NORTH FOWLER, Western Reserve University

Research Professor, JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN

Professor of Architecture, WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, Columbia University

Fellows:

RICHARD STILLWELL, A.B., Princeton, 1921; M.F.A. *ibid.*,

1924; *Special Fellow in Architecture*

DOROTHY BURR, A.B., Bryn Mawr, 1923; European Fellow

and Shippen Foreign Scholar, Bryn Mawr, 1923-1924;

Fellow of the School

HELEN VIRGINIA BROE, A.B., Wellesley, 1918; M.A. *ibid.*,

1924; *Fellow of the Institute*

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

1923-1924

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the pleasure of submitting to you herewith the Annual Report for the year 1923-1924 of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens to the Trustees of the School, for printing with the Annual Reports of the Institute.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD CAPPS,

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS,
1923-1924

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

GENTLEMEN:

I beg to submit to you herewith my report upon the affairs of the School for the ten months ending June 30, 1924. The Trustees of the School having changed the fiscal year so as to begin on July 1 instead of, as formerly, on September 1, the administrative year has been made to conform. But a few matters will be touched upon which, while falling in the summer of 1924, must be regarded as a part of the work of the administrative year. In connection with the Treasurer's Report it should be noted that not all the full year's income had been received by June 30, 1924, whereas practically all the year's expenses had been paid. The normal full year's receipts will appear again in his report for the year 1924-1925.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Managing Committee, as expressed in a resolution passed at its annual meeting on May 10, 1924, that the former practice should be resumed of printing the Annual Report of the Director of the School together with that of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and in this report, for the first time since 1909-1910, will be found the Director's own account of the work of the year. We believe that the friends of the School will welcome the return to the earlier custom.

During the year under review, the Managing Committee suffered the loss of its most distinguished member, Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve. With his passing on January 9, 1924, at the age of ninety-

four, has gone from us the last survivor but one of the small group of scholars who in the spring of 1882 were constituted the Managing Committee of the newly established American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Already at that time not only in the first rank of American scholars, but also recognized as a master mind wherever the study of classical antiquity was carried on, he brought to the organization of the School, and manifested toward it until the end of his life, the keenest sympathy and interest. Although not an archaeologist, he was able, by his extraordinary understanding of ancient life and thought, to contribute both to his own pupils and to the great number of American students of the classics who were, in a wider sense, his pupils, an enthusiasm for research and a desire for thoroughness and accuracy in all their work, which proved both directly and indirectly a constant source of strength and growth to the School. Professor Gildersleeve served the School, not only as a member of this Committee, but also as a Trustee; he was on the original Board organized with James Russell Lowell as President, and at the time of his death was the only surviving member of that company of distinguished men.

The death of Prof. Frederick Owen Norton on March 1, 1924, deprives the Committee of a member from whose learning in the field of Patristic Greek and Early Church History we expected to derive great benefit in the promotion of these studies in the School. He had been a member of the Committee for only two years and had attended two meetings, the first as the representative of Drake University, the other as that of the Crozer Theological Seminary.

The list of the institutions which coöperate in the support of the School has again been strengthened. The University of Missouri, which was one of the first of the state universities to join the eastern institutions which established the School, has resumed an old relationship, which lasted from 1887 to 1890, and has now contributed to the Managing Committee Dean Walter Miller, who was a student at the School in 1885-1886 and has since revisited Greece many times. The Crozer Theological Seminary, to whose chair of Church History Prof. F. O. Norton was called from Drake University in 1923, through his influence allied itself with the School, taking the place of Drake University. Prof. Rollin H. Tanner has been elected to membership in the Managing Committee as a representative of the New York University, and Prof. C. W. E. Miller has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the representation of the Johns Hopkins University caused by the death of Professor Gildersleeve.

Prof. Katharine Edwards of Wellesley College and Prof. Carl Darling Buck of the University of Chicago have been elected to the Executive Committee for the two-year term ending in May, 1926.

The Directors of the Auxiliary Fund appointed for the three-year term ending in May, 1927, are Prof. George M. Bolling of the Ohio State University, Dean George Edwin Howes of Williams College, Prof. Clarence W. Mendell of Yale University, and Prof. Charles W. Peppler of Trinity College (No. Car.). Professor Mendell has consented to accept another term as Chairman of the Directors and Dean Howes as Treasurer, thus insuring the continuance of the admirable management of this Fund. During the year ending August 31, 1924, the principal of the Auxiliary Fund was increased by \$4,726.29, bringing the total of the Fund to \$36,524.17, and at the same time contributions were made through this organization to special endowment funds in the amount of \$748.00. The total amount collected and turned over to the Treasurer of the School for endowment was \$5,474.29.

In the Eighth Annual Report of the Auxiliary Fund Professor Mendell makes the following very practical suggestion, which ought by all means to be put into effect in the immediate future. The machinery of the Auxiliary Fund is well adapted to the work of securing and collecting relatively small subscriptions for special purposes and should be so used whenever a suitable occasion arises. Among the special funds undertaken in connection with the recently concluded endowment campaign, three were left incomplete when the main goal of the campaign was attained—the funds which are to perpetuate the memory of the three men whose services to the School stand out conspicuously in the record of forty years of growth and achievement. In quoting Professor Mendell's paragraph we would call attention to our obligation to finish the work so well begun, and pledge the coöperation to this end of the Managing Committee with Professor Mendell and his associates. He says:

"The members of this Fund will be particularly interested in the three special funds which the Trustees have authorized in memory of the three former Chairmen of the Managing Committee—John Williams White, Thomas Day Seymour, and James Rignall Wheeler. They are to be, ultimately, the sum of \$20,000 each, and the income from them when completed will sustain Fellowships to bear the names of these men, to whom the School owes so much. Of the desired total of \$60,000 over \$22,000 has been subscribed. The contributions of all members so desiring will be credited to these funds, and the Board of Directors hopes that those who are specially charged with the work of completing the White, Seymour, and Wheeler Funds will make use of the Auxiliary Fund in the manner suggested."

On behalf of the Publication Committee Professor Chase has reported the publication of one book, "Selected Bindings from the Gennadius Library," and the following Papers of the School during the year:

J. P. Harland: "The Peloponnesus in the Bronze Age." *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, XXXIV (1923), pp. 1-62.

- B. D. Merritt: "Inscriptional and Topographical Evidence for the Site of Spartolus and the Southern Boundary of Bottice." *American Journal of Archaeology*, XXVII (1923), pp. 334-339.
"Scione, Mende, Torone," *ibid.*, pp. 447-460.
H. S. Washington: "Excavations at Phlius in 1892," *ibid.*, pp. 438-446.

The volume "Selected Bindings" is an exquisite piece of book-making, done by the Chiswick Press of Messrs. Whittingham and Griggs of London, and issued in a limited edition of 300 numbered copies. It consists of 42 pages of letter-press and 39 Plates, of which 26 are in full color. The Introduction and the Descriptions of Plates are by Dr. Lucy Allen Paton, and Dr. James M. Paton is responsible for the general plan of the volume, the selection of the bindings to be reproduced, and the editorial supervision of the whole. The publication is given a commemorative character by a prefatory letter addressed to Dr. Gennadius by Judge William Caleb Loring, President of the Board of Trustees, and bearing the date March 29, 1924, the second anniversary of the deed of gift of the Gennadius Library. One paragraph of this letter may be fittingly quoted here:

"As we have looked forward to this happy consummation of our common hopes, which means the realization on your part of a purpose formed many years ago, and, on the part of the School, a good fortune such as we had never dared to hope for even in our dreams, the Trustees of the School and its Managing Committee have conceived the plan of the present volume, which we offer to you as a slight expression of our gratitude."

The volume was put on sale in England in April and in America about the first of June, and was most favorably received by both the press and the public. We are assured by collectors and booklovers that this book will certainly become a rarity and in the course of a few years will command a high price. The thanks of the Managing Committee are due to Dr. Paton and Miss Paton for having taken the project in hand and carried it through so successfully.

The Erechtheum book is steadily approaching completion, but with disappointing slowness. All the chapters were in type before the end of the year and most of the illustrations for the text were made. The final draft of the architectural drawings are promised by Mr. Stevens for the summer of 1924. Dr. Paton, as Editor of the publication, is expecting to go to Rome and to Athens for final conferences with Messrs. Stevens and Hill during the autumn, and thereafter the work should proceed more rapidly. Professor Dinsmoor was not able to complete his work on the Propylaea during the half-year period of his residence in Greece in 1923-1924, as he had confidently expected to do, but he sees no reason why the manuscript should not be ready for publication by the end of the summer of 1925.

Professor Bassett, for the Committee on Fellowships, reports that the successful candidates in the competitive examinations were Dorothy Burr, A.B., *summa cum laude*, Bryn Mawr, 1923, student at the School during the past year as incumbent of the Shippen Foreign Scholarship and the European Fellowship, both of Bryn Mawr, and Natalie M. Gifford, A.B., *magna cum laude*, Radcliffe, 1918, Ed. M., Harvard 1921, student of the School in 1922-23. Miss Gifford was obliged to decline the appointment, however, which was given to the candidate who stood third in the examinations, Helen Virginia Broe, A.B. Wellesley 1918, M.A. *ibid.* 1924, and instructor at Wellesley at the time of appointment. Miss Burr will hold the School Fellowship during 1924-25 and Miss Broe the Institute Fellowship.

The Annual Professor chosen for the year 1924-1925 is Prof. James Turney Allen of the University of California, succeeding Prof. Carl Darling Buck of the University of Chicago, on whose valuable services to the School in the year under review the Director makes fitting comment in his report. Professor Allen will concentrate his attention on the Greek Theatre, a subject which he has made peculiarly his own. Since the problems which he will attack in the presence of the structures themselves have already been clearly defined by his previous studies, we may reasonably look for fresh discoveries as the result of Professor Allen's investigations during the coming year, and his lectures to the students on the theatre and drama should prove exceedingly stimulating. Prof. Caroline M. Galt of Mount Holyoke College will go out as the Annual Professor for the year 1925-1926.

The Managing Committee made two important decisions relative to the staff and work of the School at its meeting in May, 1924. It authorized the Chairman to appoint a special committee to consider and report to the Executive Committee on the possibility of conducting a Summer Session at the School for the benefit of teachers of the Classics who might find it possible to spend a summer in Greece but could not remain a whole year. Dr. Powers, President of the Bureau of University Travel, who was present at the meeting, was of the opinion, based upon his wide experience, that many classical teachers of the country would welcome the opportunity of spending the summer in study in Greece under competent guidance, and generously offered the facilities of the Bureau, without expense to the School, if it should be decided to try the experiment. The special Committee, consisting of Dr. Powers, Dean Walter Miller and the Chairman, made its report and recommendations to the Executive Committee, and these recommendations were adopted. The most difficult elements in the problem—finding a competent Director of the Summer Session and conducting the Session without adding a burden to the budget—were happily

solved by an arrangement with the Bureau of University Travel, to which and to Dr. Powers grateful acknowledgment is herewith made. We have secured Dean Miller as the summer Director for the two Sessions of 1925 and 1926, have appointed him the second Annual Professor for the year 1925-1926, and have accepted the offer of the Bureau to manage in coöperation with the School all matters pertaining to business and travel. Dean Miller is thus delivered to us in Greece in July 1925 by the Bureau and similarly brought back to America at the end of the summer of 1926. The School furnishes all its available facilities to the members of the Summer Session while in Greece, and has the invaluable services of Dean Miller during one academic year. With so auspicious a beginning, the experiment can hardly fail, and the number of those who enjoy the privileges of the School will soon be more than doubled.

The second important action above referred to was embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously passed on the recommendation of the Publication Committee as one of a series of resolutions designed: (1) to secure the prompt publication of the results of the minor excavations which have been undertaken by the School in recent years or are in prospect in the near future, and especially (2) to discharge the School's heaviest and most embarrassing obligation of this nature in connection with the major excavations on the site of Old Corinth.

Passing over here the other resolutions, in which definite provisions, formally accepted by Mr. Hill, were made for the publication of the finished excavations at Zygouries and on Hymettus as well as for the contemplated excavations at Nemea, Phlius, the Argive Heraeum, and that portion of the Old Corinth site which would be undertaken by Dr. Shear (see below), the resolution numbered *e* is here quoted in full:

"That as regards the publication of the excavations conducted at Corinth by the School between the years 1896 and 1916 inclusive, the Committee hereby appoints as General Editor of such publications Prof. Harold North Fowler, who is to repair to Greece for the year 1924-1925, with the title of Annual Professor and General Editor of the Corinth Publications. His duties shall pertain only to the organization of the material, selection of his collaborators, and preparation for publication of the final scientific report of these excavations."

It was not assumed in these resolutions that the American excavations at Corinth are finished, that the portions of the ancient city which have up to this time been uncovered are in all respects ready for the final publication. But it seemed unwise to prolong the vague drifting of the last eighteen years, on the one hand, or on the other hand, to resume excavations on this site, until an experienced editor, after a thorough study of the situation on the ground, should advise us that the work of preparing the old excava-

tion for publication was well in hand and would not be obstructed by a resumption of digging. The plan now adopted does away with the "Bulletin," a preliminary scientific publication which was planned and energetically put in preparation by Dr. Heermance on his accession to the Directorate in 1904, and taken over by Director Hill in 1906. This was announced as practically ready for publication in 1906 and the plates were actually made, but the text was never forthcoming. In any event, too much time has elapsed for such a preliminary publication as was planned twenty years ago. In the meantime many of the buildings and public works in and about the ancient Agora have been completely cleared and are as ready for their final publication as they will ever be; and very little digging will be required to lay bare the entire foundations of structures which have been partly uncovered. The great masses of objects found in the excavations, which often lie in their original receptacles, uncleaned and unevaluated, should no longer remain in that condition, but should be cleaned, catalogued, and studied by the scholar who is to have charge of them in the final publication. During the coming year Professor Fowler will go over all this material and organize it, lay out the chapters of the final publication, determine what should be published now and what must be deferred until further excavations are made, make tentative arrangements with such collaborators as are needed, and, on his return, will present to the Publication Committee, of which he is a member, a complete and practicable program. His duties as General Editor of *Corinth* will continue, it is hoped, until the publication has seen the light of day.

In my last report I was able to state, regarding the building of the Gennadeion, that the actual work of construction was to begin on September 1, 1923, and that Messrs. Van Pelt and Thompson, the architects, expected, if no unforeseen circumstances should arise, to have the building finished, furnished and ready for use by the summer of 1925.

The work of construction was promptly begun and the monthly reports of Mr. Thompson showed very satisfactory progress at first. But when the foundations were laid and the masons required marble in quantity, a shortage of marble developed which has to some extent continued, the quarry finding it impossible to deliver the quantity called for in the contract. By June 30, 1924, after ten months of construction, Mr. Thompson estimated that he was from three to four weeks behind his schedule. Again, during the period following the establishment of the democracy, the labor unions became difficult to manage and our marble-cutters went on strike. Mr. Thompson promptly declared an open shop and imported a new lot of marble-cutters from Constantinople. As the summer approached, there arose the problem of water, the supply of Athens being wholly

inadequate for its abnormally large population. On the recommendation of Mr. Thompson the Building Committee authorized him to put down an artesian well, that the building operations might not be jeopardized by lack of water. By June 30 the well had been driven down 100 ft. and cased in with steel pipe, with already some indications that water would be found. These and other unfavorable conditions were encountered; but on the other hand the prevalent low prices at this period and the favorable rate of exchange more than counterbalanced the loss of time, and by buying his materials in large quantities and storing them on the job Mr. Thompson has to a large extent forestalled the rise in prices which is to be expected later on. On the whole, it can be said that the first and in many respects the critical period in this large and difficult undertaking has been successfully passed, thanks to the resourcefulness and determination of our supervising architect. It is hoped that the building may be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, in the spring of 1926, and the collections thrown open to the public.

In May, 1924, one hundred ninety-two zinc-lined cases containing the Gennadius collections were taken from storage in London and shipped to Athens, where they were duly received in good order and stored in the basement of the School building, where they will remain, in locked and sealed rooms, until the completion of the Gennadeion. Adequate insurance is carried. There remain in London, the care of Dr. Gennadius, a few rare volumes which were required during the preparation of the "Selected Bindings of the Gennadius Library," and the accessions which Dr. Gennadius, with the collector's zeal added to an unflinching devotion to the interests of the School, has purchased from time to time.

One of the conditions attached to the gift of the Gennadius Library was that it should be placed in charge of a Librarian specially qualified for the care of collections like those which have been entrusted to us; and the Committee also desired to find for the post a classical scholar whose interest lay in one at least of the large fields represented in the Gennadius collections. The position called for a bibliophile and scholar rather than for a professional library administrator, for one who could himself exploit the resources of the Library and assist other scholars in the researches which would come to center about the Gennadeion. Your Chairman began his search soon after the gift was consummated and sought the counsel of many men. Finally, on the authorization of the Committee, the appointment was made of Dr. Gilbert Campbell Scoggin. Dr. Scoggin was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1902, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University in 1906. After several years of teaching and of study abroad, he taught Greek at the University of Missouri until 1920, then

served on the American editorial staff of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," holding during and after this editorship a lectureship in Harvard University in the Department of Classics. During the coming year he will take charge of Professor Fowler's work in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University and assume the duties of his new position in Athens in July, 1925. Dr. Scoggin is himself a collector of rare books, and by his training and tastes is well qualified for the position which, in the expressive phrase used by Dr. Gennadius in his deed of gift, must be filled by a "bibliognost." Dr. Gennadius, it should be added, is acquainted with Dr. Scoggin and heartily approved of his appointment.

The School has been exceptionally fortunate during the year in having received an unusual number of gifts for special purposes, all of them responding to some recognized need. As a contribution to the "Selected Bindings of the Gennadius Library," then in course of publication, Mrs. Letitia Cornelius Garrison, an American lady residing in London and a friend and neighbor of Dr. Gennadius, sent £100. Dr. T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University not only contributed \$100 to the cost of the School's remarkable little excavation on Mt. Hymettus but also, after a thorough survey of promising sites for excavation in Greece, offered to give \$5,000 a year for two years under certain conditions, to be mentioned below. Mr. George D. Pratt of New York, whose visit to Greece in the spring of 1923 was the event of the year for the School, offered \$5,000 for the excavation of a classical site, preferably in Attica. Prof. W. T. Semple of the University of Cincinnati carried out an original idea with great success—that the friends of classical archaeology in Cincinnati should "adopt" a particular site in Greece and should finance an excavation of the School as a Cincinnati enterprise. The site selected by Director Hill was Nemea, and the first contribution of our Cincinnati friends was \$1,000, with the promise of more if more should be needed. Prof. Joseph Clark Hoppin, forced by illness to give up his long-cherished hope of himself completing the excavation of the Argive Heraeum, where he had won his first laurels as an archaeologist, offered the School £1,000 for a supplementary excavation on that site and an additional sum not to exceed \$5,000 for the adequate publication of the material which might be disclosed by the excavation. And, finally, Mr. J. P. Morgan, after a visit to Corinth with Mr. Hill, gave expression to his interest in the School and in its exploration of that site by giving \$5,000 a year for two years for excavation, expressing his personal preference for Corinth; and to this gift Mrs. Morgan added \$1,000 in her own name.

These unexpected gifts for excavations in Greece, coming after eight years of comparative inactivity in this branch of research (the School having undertaken only a few minor excavations on prehistoric sites since 1916, if we except the campaign at Colophon

under the Fogg Museum agreement with the School), presented a rich opportunity for profitable explorations, and the gifts were gratefully accepted. And preparations were promptly made for one or more campaigns in the spring and summer of 1924 and for a full season of digging in the spring and summer of 1925.

The site selected by Mr. Hill as most suitable for the "Cincinnati" excavation was Nemea, and for the excavation made possible by Mr. Pratt's gift the adjacent site of Phlius, which had remained untouched since Dr. Washington had made his small exploratory excavation there in 1892. The two places are so near each other that the two campaigns could be organized to advantage together. Mr. Blegen assumed the responsibility for the publication of the results of both excavations, the Managing Committee having adopted the principle that a recommendation as to publication must in future accompany each recommendation for the excavation of a site. In Mr. Hill's Report will be found an account of the results of the first season's work at Nemea and Phlius. One gains the impression that both sites give promise of further valuable results and should be exploited in at least one additional campaign.

Dr. Hoppin had very definite objects in view in proposing a supplementary excavation at the Argive Heraeum, and these he made known to Mr. Blegen, who gladly accepted the conduct of this excavation and the responsibility, in coöperation with Dr. Hoppin, for its publication. It is hoped that a place may be found for a short campaign here in the near future, if it can be managed without jeopardizing the success of the most serious undertaking now before the School—the resumption of work, on a large scale, at Corinth with the funds generously provided by Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Dr. Shear.

For Dr. Shear has made it a condition of his subscription that the site selected for the excavation contemplated by Mr. Morgan shall be Corinth. He believes, in the first place, that the School cannot honorably abandon this site until its possibilities have been examined further by means of several large-scale campaigns; and, in the second place, that no other classical site of equal importance and equal promise exists in Greece outside of Athens itself. He reached these conclusions after personally examining many possible sites; and his proposal was made after conferences with Mr. Hill in the spring of 1924 and with Mr. Hill's full approval. It was his understanding, if the Managing Committee should accept his offer, that the School would resume excavation in the region of the Agora with the funds made available by Mr. Morgan and, with his own gift, extend the area of excavation to the region of the Theatre, he himself taking charge, under Mr. Hill, of the latter area and assuming responsibility for its publication. In effect, this would mean two large campaigns conducted simultaneously for two successive years

at Corinth, at the end of which time our future policy with regard to Corinth could more readily be determined.

The Managing Committee recognized the force of these considerations and accepted Dr. Shear's generous offer, subject to one proviso to which Dr. Shear readily agreed. The Committee having already decided to send Professor Fowler to Greece as Editor of the Corinth Publications, we thought it advisable to wait for a report from him before committing the School to a general resumption of work on that site in the spring of 1925. If he finds, after surveying the situation from the editorial point of view, that new excavations can be undertaken there by that date without compromising his work of preparing for publication the earlier excavations, he will so report early in the autumn and arrangements will be made accordingly; otherwise, the decision will be left to Dr. Shear whether he shall undertake his part of the excavation in the Theatre area in the spring of 1925, or defer the beginning until the following year, when the double campaign would be possible. The Committee hopes that Professor Fowler will report favorably, and the Director will be notified to make the necessary arrangements in good season, in anticipation of large-scale operations at Corinth in the spring of 1925.

In my report for last year I had the pleasure of announcing that the special Endowment Committee had by May 20, 1923, successfully completed the task with which it had been charged of securing subscriptions of \$150,000.00 in order to meet the conditions which accompanied the subscriptions of \$100,000 each by the Carnegie Corporation and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. By the end of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1923, the Treasurer's Report shows that something over \$101,000 had at that time been received on subscriptions. On February 1, 1924, the Treasurer was able to certify to the Carnegie Corporation and to Mr. Rockefeller that the amount of \$153,680.01 was actually in hand, with pledges outstanding for \$10,793.98 in addition. Before the end of March the two subscriptions of \$100,000 each had been paid, together with the accrued interest, by the Carnegie Corporation and Mr. Rockefeller. The total addition to endowment resulting from this effort was \$365,473.99, assuming that the pledges still outstanding are all paid when due.

The amount which the Trustees and Managing Committee set out to raise in the campaign now successfully concluded was based upon careful estimates, made in 1921, of the needs of the School as it then was. But while the campaign was in progress came the extraordinary gifts of the Gennadius Library and the grounds and building for its future home in Athens, and with these splendid acquisitions were created new needs and new obligations. It was not practicable at the time of our acceptance of these gifts, in the spring of 1922,

to revise the estimates of 1921 and to appeal to the public for a larger endowment; and indeed the additional amount which would ultimately be required for the proper maintenance and administration of the Gennadeion could not be at all accurately forecast for several years. The Managing Committee has therefore decided, as a measure of prudence and in token of our purpose to fulfill to the extent of our ability our obligations in connection with that foundation, to reserve for the Gennadeion each year, beginning with July 1, 1924, \$10,000 of the amount placed at the Committee's disposal by the Trustees for the entire budget of the School. At the present time this sum represents nearly one-third of the sum which the Trustees assign to us.

It should therefore be the first concern of this Committee to provide at the earliest possible date new income in the amount of \$10,000 to replace the income which has thus been temporarily withdrawn from the regular work of the School. The Committee has recognized, by formal resolutions, that we must first bring the total of the John Williams White, Thomas Day Seymour, and James Rignall Wheeler Funds to \$20,000 each, so that they may be used for the maintenance of the Fellowships of the School. About \$40,000 additional will be required for this purpose. A special effort will be made in this direction during the coming year by the three committees which kindly undertook to establish these three memorials, and meanwhile the interest derived from the present principal will be credited to each fund.

A proposal has also been made which has met with the hearty endorsement of both Trustees and Managing Committee — that a special fund shall be raised for the promotion of Byzantine studies in connection with the School, in recognition of the unusual richness of the Gennadius Library in this field, and that this fund shall bear the name of Joannes Gennadius. It should be not less than \$100,000. A beginning will be made with this fund during the coming year. When these two objects have been achieved, there will remain about \$3,000 a year to be provided, one-half of which can reasonably be expected from the subscriptions of additional colleges and the other half from the normal growth of the Auxiliary Fund.

EDWARD CAPPS,

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

December 29, 1924.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

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

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of the School in Greece for the academic year 1923-1924.

There were eight students in residence during the year, seven being registered as regular members and one as an associate member.

The former are:

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

Philip Haldane Davis, A.B., Princeton University, 1921; A.M., *ibid.*, 1922; Fellow of the Archaeological Institute, 1922-1923; Fellow of the School.

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

Joseph Boyd Haley, B.A., Emory University, 1916; M.A., *ibid.*, 1917; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1918; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1921; holder of the Albert Markham Memorial Graduate Traveling Fellowship of the University of Wisconsin.

Hazel Dorothy Hansen, A.B., Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1920; A.M., *ibid.*, 1921; Regular Member of the School, 1922-1923; Fellow of the Archaeological Institute.

Franklin Plotinus Johnson, A.B., University of Missouri, 1914; A.M., *ibid.*, 1915; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1921; Fellow of the School, 1921-1923.

Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr., A.B., Princeton University, 1922; A.M., *ibid.*, 1923.

The associate member was:

Willis Dwight Nutting, B.A., University of Iowa, 1921; B.A., Oxford University, 1923; Rhodes Scholar of Oxford University, 1921-1924.

Mr. Davis and Miss Hansen, the holders of the two fellowships, had been in residence for the preceding year and Dr. Johnson had been a member the two previous years.

Dr. Johnson spent the summer of 1923 in Greece, traveling and completing his Catalogue of the Sculptures in the Museum at Corinth. This done, he used three months in journeys in Dalmatia, Italy, Spain, Algeria and Tunisia. Returning to Greece at the end of January he has continued his special studies in ancient sculpture, making a final revision of his monograph, to be published shortly, on Lysippus, and completing papers on Byzantine Statutes at Corinth, the Colossus of Barletta, Right and Left in Roman Art, and Julio-Claudian Portraits. The first of these papers he presented in summary at the Open Meeting of the School held on February 21. He has besides traveled extensively since his return and will in the three years of his stay in Greece have visited practically all known ancient sites of even moderate consequence in the country. Dr. Johnson assisted at the excavations of Phlius during the last week of June.

Miss Hansen, the Fellow of the Institute, remained in Athens the first part of the summer, and then, after a holiday in Switzerland, visited Constantinople. She has traveled extensively and has, besides, this year as last, been indefatigable in making one- or two-day excursions from Athens, no one of our School having in my time covered this region with equal thoroughness. Her principal work for the year has been studies in Thessalian topography and history, in connection with which she made four journeys of four to twelve days each to Thessaly, and has prepared two papers: one entitled "The Aleuadae—A Thessalian Noble Family," the other "The Ancient Sites between Triccala and Larissa in Thessaly." In the course of these journeys she reports visiting sixty-five of the mounds listed in Wace and Thompson, *Prehistoric Thessaly*, and noting seven not included in that list. Miss Hansen, as Fellow of the Institute, assisted in the care of the Library at the end of the year. She took part in the excavations at Phlius for a few days in July and is to assist Miss Goldman at Eutresis the coming autumn. For this purpose she has obtained special leave, for the first trimester of 1924-1925, from the Classical Department of Leland Stanford University, where she is to continue her graduate study.

Mr. Davis, the Fellow of the School, spent the summer of 1923 in France and England. In October and later he made several journeys in Arcadia, continuing his study begun last year of topographical problems in connection with the seventh book of Xenophon's *Hellenica*. This work will however remain unfinished, to be completed when Mr. Davis is able to spend further time in Greece at some future date. His principal studies during the year were in Attic inscriptions of the fifth and early fourth centuries B.C. Here he had the good fortune to locate definitely several of the fragments of two important decrees, the treaty with Perdiccas II of Macedonia, (*I.G. I*, 42, Suppl. p. 141) and the treaty with Mytilene, (*I.G. I*, 96, Suppl. p. 22). Concerning these he has prepared papers entitled:

"The Alliance of Athens with Perdiccas II of Macedonia in B.C. 423/2" and "The Athenian Cleruchy in Lesbos, B.C. 427." Mr. Davis was throughout the year Mr. Blegen's regular assistant in the routine work of the Library, and conducted four of the School's one-day trips in Attica. He assisted in the brief campaign of excavation on Hymettus and was a very efficient member of the staff at the excavations at Nemea in April and May, and again at those of Phlius in June and July, having lost one month by reason of illness. Mr. Davis returns to America in August, and is in 1924-1925 to be an Instructor in the Departments of Greek and Latin in Vassar College.

Mr. Duell was detained by his work at Harvard University during the autumn and reached Athens December 1, too late to participate in the long School trips. He has however taken all the shorter ones, besides making private excursions to Delphi and in the Argolid. Other sites of interest to architects will be visited the coming year, for which he has been reappointed to the Norton Fellowship. As his special task of the two seasons Mr. Duell has undertaken a re-study of the use of color in Ancient Greek Architecture. During the winter he made numerous studies in pencil and water-color of monuments in Athens, Corinth and Delphi. He acted as architect at the excavations of Nemea and of Phlius for the first month of the campaign, making the necessary surveys, and numerous plans and drawings of individual buildings and trenches.

Miss Burr, Dr. Haley, and Mr. Robinson have taken part in all the School trips and have attended all the regular courses offered by the School, as well as Mr. Woodward's lectures on Attic Epigraphy and Dr. Buschor's on white lekythoi and on archaic buildings of the Acropolis.

Until the third week of March Miss Burr devoted all the time possible to preparation for the Fellowship examinations. She traveled in Arcadia and Thessaly, and was a member of the excavation staff at Phlius during the month of June. The subject for her School paper is a piece of Archaic sculpture turned up by road-menders near Orchomenos in Arcadia.

Dr. Haley, whose interest is mainly in philology, is preparing a paper on pre-Hellenic place-names, with maps showing their distribution,—one for those having affinities with names in Asia Minor, another for those not so related.

Mr. Robinson has taken as his subject for special investigation the topography of Perachora, the promontory over against Corinth. He served as member of the excavation staff at Nemea from May 26 to the end and was the one member who took part in the excavations at Phlius throughout the whole campaign.

The Rev. Mr. Nutting, who came about December 1 and returned to Oxford at the beginning of May, is writing a thesis upon Greek

popular religion. He has taken the short School trips, visited St. Luke's and Delphi, Naxos, Syra, Tenos, and Athos (with Dr. Johnson), and made some use of the Library.

Dr. Alice Leslie Walker (now Mrs. G. A. Kosmopoulos) and Dr. Hetty Goldman, also, were again, as in previous years, closely associated with the School and resident in Greece through the year. Miss Walker continued to give her attention to the pottery found in the excavations at Corinth, some of which has been brought to the National Museum in Athens for her convenience, since she has been able to spend comparatively little time in Corinth itself this season. Her work the coming year will be done there, principally, where she has now purchased the house hitherto held on lease.

Miss Goldman reached Athens on August 28. During the good weather of the fall she carried on excavations at Halae and has spent much of the year preparing the results for publication. She gave very valuable service at the excavations at Phlius during the greater part of June. It is her intention to excavate at Eutresis in Boeotia the coming autumn, with Misses Hansen and Burr as assistants, under the arrangement which the School has with the Fogg Museum.

The School opened the first of October with a session in the Library at which, in the absence of the Director, the Assistant Director gave a brief outline of the program for the year and some general advice to the new students, and he and Professor Buck described in particular the courses they proposed offering during the winter months.

The months of October and November were devoted to the usual three long journeys,—to the north, in the Peloponnesus, and to Olympia, under the leadership of Mr. Blegen.

The northern trip was very successful and was favored by extraordinarily beautiful weather. Leaving Athens on October 6 the members returned on the 21st, having carried out the proposed itinerary without change. The sites visited included: Eleutherae, Plataea, Thebes, Gla, Mt. Ptoion, Thespiae, Leuctra, Thisbe, Halimartus, Coronea, Levadia, the Monastery of St. Luke, Orchomenos, Chaeronea, Opus, Thermopylae, Cytinion, Gravia, Amphissa, Delphi, Charadra, Lilaea, Tithorea, Rhitsona, Eretria, Chalcis, Aulis, Chalia, Skimitari and Tanagra. The members of the expedition gave general reports on the sites, and at Delphi on some special problems. Usually the Assistant Director gave at each site an introductory talk or a summary.

Upon the return to Athens subjects were immediately assigned and reading begun for the Peloponnesian trip. Constant use was made of the valuable bibliography prepared by the students of the School last year.

Because of political disturbances the southern trip was slightly delayed and began on October 31. The whole expedition lasted eighteen days, in the course of which the following sites and places

were visited: Dimitsana, Karytaena, Bassae, Megalopolis, Lycosura, Kyparissia, Pylos and Sphacteria, Kalamata, Messene, the Langada Pass, Sparta, Mistra, Amyclae, Vaphio, Tegea, Mantinea, Orchomenos, Ageorgitika, Myloi, Argos, Tiryns, Nauplia, the Hieron of Epidauros, Asine, the Argive Heraeum, Mycenae, Nemea and Phlius. The weather was unusually fine until the last day. The excursion to Pylos necessitated spending two uncomfortable nights at Kyparissia and New Pylos, but the eleven members of the expedition were more than repaid by the sail over the bay of Navarino during which Thucydides' story of the Spartan hoplites on Sphacteria was read.

The trip to Olympia occupied the six days from November 25 to 30, inclusive. Owing to the winter schedule of the railway it was impossible to go through direct to Olympia in one day, and the night was spent at Patras, both going and returning. The Assistant Director gave a brief general talk on Olympia followed by a more detailed discussion of the excavations and the objects in the Museum, each student reporting on a subject which had been assigned.

Five courses were given during the winter by Professor Buck, Mr. Blegen and myself. Mr. Buck lectured on "Greek Dialect Inscriptions" and on "The Modern Greek Language," Mr. Blegen on "Ancient Pottery" and on "The Topography of Athens outside the Acropolis," and I on "The Monuments of the Acropolis." This last course was carried through February, March and half of April, the others from the beginning of December to the beginning of April.

In place of my usual course in Attic Epigraphy the students had the advantage of lectures by Mr. Woodward, of the British School, upon the same subject. Apart from these courses, members of the School heard one lecture by Professor R. C. Flickinger on the Theatre, and three lectures by Professor Buschor of the German Institute—two on white Athenian lekythoi, and one on archaic pedimental sculptures of the Acropolis. At the end of the season Professor Buck gave a lecture of unusual interest upon the relation of Modern Greek to the Ancient, before members of our own and the British Schools.

At the one open meeting of the year, held on February 21, Professor Buck spoke on "The Linguistic Conditions of Ancient Greece," and Dr. Johnson on "Byzantine Sculptures at Corinth."

The frequent mention of Mr. Buck in the above paragraphs of this report will perhaps serve to indicate how large a part the Annual Professor had in the work of the School. The share of labor falling to the Assistant Director was even larger. Mr. Blegen served as Acting Director from October 1 until February 2, conducted the three major School trips in October and November, lectured twice a week through the winter, performed the duties of Bursar-Accountant, and managed the Library (having here valuable assistance

from Mr. Davis, Fellow of the School). During the three spring months he was actively engaged at excavations, most of the time as responsible manager. In consequence of all this he had very little time indeed for the prosecution of his own studies and the preparation for publication of the pottery found last spring on Hymettus and of the results of his second campaign of excavation at Zygouries. He has written the preliminary account of the work done this season at Nemea, and will do the same early in the coming year for the excavations of Phlius. It is hoped that time will remain for the necessary work in connection with Zygouries and Hymettus.

Professor Dinsmoor arrived on March 5 for his first half year—he makes it a full six months—of work under the arrangement entered into between the Managing Committee of the School and Columbia University. Except for some assistance to Professor Paton in connection with the Erechtheum book, Mr. Dinsmoor's time has this year been left wholly free for research, and he has made steady progress in the preparation of his book on the Propylaea, which should be ready for printing next year. Mr. Dinsmoor paid a very brief visit to Italy at the end of April as one of the delegates of Columbia University to the septicentennial of the University of Naples.

Professor Paton was in Athens from February to July for the final revision of the School's forthcoming work on the Erechtheum, of which first proofs were already in hand. This revision was the subject of numerous conferences between Mr. Paton and me during his stay here, in continuation of a series of conferences held in Rome by himself, Mr. Stevens and me, the latter part of January. Mr. Stevens was able to be here for a couple of days in March also.

We have had much pleasure in welcoming several members of the Managing Committee and other visitors to the School, including Professor and Mrs. Rhys Carpenter, Professor and Mrs. Van Hook, Professor and Miss Paton, Dr. and Mrs. Shear; from the American Academy at Rome Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Miss Stevens, Professor and Mrs. Lord and Miss Lord, Professor Rolfe, Professor and Mrs. Van Buren, and a number of the students of the Academy; Professor Hewitt, the Director of the School of American Archaeology, and Mrs. Hewitt; Professor and Mrs. Flickinger, Professor and Mrs. Frank Jewett Mather, Professor and Mrs. Paul Monroe, Dr. and Mrs. George E. Vincent and Miss Vincent, Miss E. Barber, the Misses Alice and Mary Lee, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Hamilton, Sir Arthur Shipley, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Aubrey Smith. Mr. Henry Morgenthau during his residence in Greece has shown himself a firm friend of the School.

During the course of the year the lot opposite the School, which was acquired by the British and American Schools in 1919, was

enclosed with a stone wall and a number of trees were planted within the enclosure.

The house at 18 Academy Street, which had been occupied by the Commission of the American Red Cross during the preceding year, was rented by the School as an Annex, since the crowded housing conditions in Athens made it desirable to provide for the members who could not live in the School. Though all available rooms were used, it still was impossible to furnish accommodations for all who wished them. The management of the Annex was under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, to whom the School is greatly indebted for their kindness in undertaking its supervision.

Work on the Gennadeion has progressed steadily under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson. The difficulties of working in Greece, the serious strike of workmen, the delays in obtaining materials in large quantities, have prevented the work from being carried on as rapidly as he had hoped, but in spite of all these handicaps the effectiveness of Mr. Thompson's organization and his indefatigable energy have achieved wonders. Mention should also be made of the cordial cooperation of the Greek authorities in minimizing the difficulties of importing material for the building.

Excavations or investigations involving some digging were made during the year by the School or in its name at Halae in Locris, at Kato Zakro in Eastern Crete, on Mount Hymettus, at Nemea, and at Phlius.

In September and October Miss Goldman carried on excavations on the acropolis of Halae, supplementary to those made by Miss Walker and herself in 1911 to 1913. The circuit wall was traced so far as it had not previously been seen, a late stoa was found at the eastern end of the acropolis, and the *plateia* at its western end was cleared. The discoveries here include a sixth century altar, terracottas and bronzes. Plans of the excavations have been drawn by Mr. P. de Jong for the report soon to be published by Miss Goldman.

During a few days of May trial excavations were made by Mr. R. B. Seager in the hope of finding the cemetery belonging to the Minoan settlement near Kato Zakro at the eastern end of Crete. Results were wholly negative, as had been those of the search made by Mr. Hogarth in 1901, when he investigated the district on behalf of the Cretan Exploration Fund.

In April Mr. Blegen continued the excavations made in 1923 near the summit of Mount Hymettus, and reports results as follows: "From April 10 to 12 a brief supplementary investigation was carried out in the hollow where last year a deposit of geometric pottery had been discovered. A large amount of additional material was removed and taken to the National Museum in Athens. Most of the pottery had been shattered, but two or three hundred intact or nearly whole vases were recovered. They lay in complete

confusion, an almost solid heap of pottery, though frequently many vases were stacked together in rouleaux. Apparently the whole mass, probably comprising the votive offerings from a shrine, had been deliberately buried here. The deposit was covered with a layer of soft black earth showing traces of fire and containing numerous small stones. Many of the vases were also damaged by fire. The shapes include chiefly small cups without handles, cups with one or two handles, with or without stem, jugs with oval body, high neck and trefoil lip, jugs with flat base, half oval body and trefoil lip, and craters. The material is at present being cleaned and mended at the Museum, but the quantity is so great that many months will be required for this work. Much assistance in the digging was given by Dr. T. L. Shear, Mr. P. H. Davis and Miss D. Burr. The expense of the undertaking was borne by Dr. Shear."

Since a preliminary account of the excavations at Phlius and Nemea, prepared by Mr. Blegen, will appear during the coming year in *ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY*, a brief summary prepared by him will suffice here.

Although history and literature have celebrated the Nemean Games, the vale of Nemea has been but little explored and only three of the original columns of the temple of Nemean Zeus remain in place to serve as the most striking landmark of the precinct. The floor and some of the platform blocks of the temple are still preserved, but most of the column drums and other architectural members lie scattered about the ruins. On the analogy of the other famous precincts where the great games were held, there must have been a gymnasium, lodgings for the athletes, a council house, and other public structures, and it was in the hope of finding some of these buildings and of determining the topography of the site that the School undertook excavations which were made possible through the generosity of friends of the School and of Greece in Cincinnati.

The staff in charge consisted of the Director, the Assistant Director, and Messrs. Davis, Duell and Robinson. Work extended from April 16 to June 3, the first month being handicapped by Easter holidays and scarcity of labor, but after the middle of May more favorable conditions prevailed.

Immediately behind the temple to the west, a small brook has cut a deep bed running northward in which at three points were observed the projecting ends of Greek walls built of squared blocks of poros laid in headers and stretchers. Examination showed that these belonged to a rectangular building thirty-six by twenty metres, running east and west with a heavy cross wall dividing the building into two parts. A Byzantine floor and cobbled pavement appeared below the level of the original Greek floor and the Byzantine walls were built in part of ancient Greek material from the temple. The

eastern part of the building is a hall about nineteen metres square, once covered by a roof, supported on four symmetrically spaced columns, the pier-like foundations of which are still preserved. The western portion, measuring approximately sixteen by twenty metres, is subdivided into two parts, the northern of which, about fourteen metres wide, probably originally had interior columns to support the roof. The stream passed directly through this room. From the south side of the room a flight of steep, narrow, roughly made steps, triply divided, led to a series of three compartments at a lower level paved with good waterproof plaster and separated by low barriers about one metre high. This is a simple Greek bath with the pool for plunge baths in the centre and small rooms at the side. The water stood about one metre high in the pool and was fed by a conduit, still preserved. In the lateral compartments are rows of four tubs cut from large blocks of poros hollowed underneath except at the ends where they formed supports. These tubs were fed by a small water channel with holes which could be closed by wooden plugs above each tub. No outlet was provided and all parts of the tub were coated with thick layers of waterproof plaster. This was probably a part of the gymnasium, and though small and simple belongs to the fourth century B.C.

A large mound about eighty metres south of the temple and immediately east of the gymnasium, was cleared away in part and revealed a small chapel of the sixteenth or seventeenth century and an earlier cemetery, below which were the substantial foundations of a large Christian church of the sixth to eighth centuries. Many of the larger blocks from the temple were used for its construction, while the screen at the end of the nave was made of slabs of Eleusinian stone and white limestone which had probably formed the base of a victor's monument representing a chariot group, as may be inferred from the cuttings on the top of the blue blocks. The south wall of the church rested on an ancient building, apparently of Hellenic construction, but its identification is still uncertain. An inscription built into a late wall at the eastern end of the southern aisle of the church contained eighteen lines, probably of an official decree, and includes the name of L. Mummius.

In a field of oats between the temple and the church a trial trench showed remains of a thick wall built of poros blocks, running approximately east and west, to the north of which a hard well-made pavement extends up to the temple. This wall is accordingly believed to be the precinct wall. It is differently oriented from the temple and its date cannot yet be determined. Above the pavement were a few late Roman coins and considerable pottery of the Hellenistic period, but beneath the pavement there were two fragments of terracotta figurines of primitive type, Corinthian and proto-Corinthian potsherds, and fragments of bronze, the most interesting

of the latter being the lower part of a small solidly cast figure on a rectangular base, represented in the typical archaic standing attitude with the left foot advanced. These were probably remains of votive offerings.

The early date of these objects as well as the fact that the games were already flourishing in the sixth century suggests that, as was the case on many classical sites, an earlier temple preceded the present one, which dates to the fourth century.

Immediately west of the village of Heraklion is a hill called Tsoungiza which village tradition reported to be full of antiquities. A brief investigation of less than a day's duration showed it to have been a prehistoric settlement with at least two layers of occupation, the upper Mycenaean and the lower, directly beneath it, early Helladic as evidenced by the potsherds and poorly built house walls.

Mr. Blegen's summary shows the wide chronological range of the discoveries, which include prehistoric Tsoungiza, traces of the temple precinct and its walls, the earlier structure beneath the temple, the Greek bathing establishment, the Christian basilica resting on an ancient building, the fragmentary official inscription and the scattered votive offerings suggesting a temple deposit.

The district to the east and southeast of the temple still remains to be explored. It is in this direction that the ceremonial way may be presumed to have extended.

The purpose of this year's campaign at Phlius, made possible by the generosity of Mr. George D. Pratt, having been to explore the site in order to ascertain the possibilities for more general excavation, numerous trial trenches have been made over as wide an area as possible.

Phlius is a large site comprising a high acropolis more than half a mile in length from east to west, with a lower town of considerable extent in the plain at its southern and western foot. Pausanias has enumerated a long list of buildings, which should be of assistance in determining Phliasian topography, but as yet none of these has been identified. Even the theatre has not been found, despite careful search and trenching on our part, and it may perhaps be buried under the vineyards on the edge of the hill.

Work began on June 2 with twenty men, a force which was gradually increased to one hundred and fifteen, organized into two groups, one for the lower town and one for the acropolis. Ground was first broken in a field at a point called "Perivoli," where a low plateau rises above a spring in the plain about 500 m. southwest of the acropolis, and where column drums and numerous ancient blocks gave reason to believe that a classical building lay buried. Four large trenches led to the surprising discovery that a Byzantine layer of about a metre in thickness, and containing walls built of ancient blocks, lay immediately above an undisturbed prehistoric

stratum containing masses of early Helladic pottery, mingled in its deeper layer with neolithic sherds. Thus a period of about 3,000 years intervening between the layers is unrepresented. This is the fourth neolithic site discovered in the Peloponnesus. The Byzantine walls contained fragments of two inscribed grave stelae of the fifth or fourth century B.C., one bearing the name ΣΩΣΙΚΛΕΟΣ.

The group of trenches made in a field approximately four hundred metres southeast of the first revealed abundant Byzantine remains in the top layer, beneath which was a great Roman edifice with substantially built brick walls, probably a rectangular colonnade surrounding a large open court which may have been the agora of Phlius. This area is thickly strewn with architectural members from Greek buildings, and many Byzantine tombs have been constructed from Greek wall blocks, three of which bore brief archaic inscriptions in the epichoric alphabet.

The mention of a sacrifice to Apollo in an inscription dating from about 150 B.C., which had been added on one of these blocks as a second inscription, is hardly sufficient to identify these remains as the Temple of Apollo mentioned by Pausanias, but the architectural fragments are too many to have been transported far and some ancient building must have stood nearby.

About two hundred and fifty metres farther north at a point called "Palati" was a well-built large and impressive structure, probably Hellenistic, consisting of a rectangular court surrounded by a colonnade, perhaps the agora.

North and northeast of the "Palati" hill, between it and the acropolis, trial trenches have shown that many buildings of the Greek period existed here, although none has yet been completely cleared and no identification has been possible.

On the acropolis the walls which projected above the soil have gradually been removed for building material by the people of the neighborhood, nevertheless some important finds have been made.

The church of the Rachiotissa (Our Lady of the Ridge) is constructed almost entirely of Greek material, with blocks of at least two periods (late sixth or early fifth and late fifth or early fourth century), used in the walls and pavement. Trenches dug in search of the ancient foundations revealed Frankish graves of the 13th century, an earlier Christian cemetery, and at a lower level square column bases, mosaic pavement, poros blocks and the end of a wall of two or three courses of squared blocks, but the later use of this area as a cemetery has made it an almost hopeless task to disentangle these remains.

A short distance below the church a huge cistern cut in the native rock and coated with waterproof plaster of excellent quality dating from the best Greek period was cleared. Amongst the débris

in it was a lion's head of terracotta, a fragment from the sima of an early building recalling a similar lion's head found at Phlius thirty-two years ago by Mr. Washington.

About two hundred metres east of the Rachiotissa and higher up on the ridge were found some poorly built walls and bases near which were some terracotta figurines, all of early type, and one or two exceedingly primitive, many potsherds chiefly of Corinthian and proto-Corinthian wares, and some pieces of worked bronze. These were doubtless votive offerings from a shrine of the eighth or seventh century B.C.

Still higher up on the central part of the acropolis a Doric capital, some battered column drums of poros and a few fragments of architectural members show that a Greek temple once stood there.

The eastern end of the acropolis has two levels, a central "terrace" and a lower one to the north and south. The central and northern terraces form a unit surrounded by a circuit wall of which remains have been found on the northern, eastern and southern sides. On the northern the acropolis wall formed the boundary and is constructed of good ashlar work of the fourth century with a round tower at the northeast corner. On the east the two terraces are bounded by a double wall built mostly of squared blocks, though smaller uncut stones are also used, while to the west and south the wall consisted chiefly of blocks of conglomerate and limestone in ashlar style. Reused blocks, including part of a badly-worn column base of poros, were also frequently employed.

In one of the trenches the circuit wall closely adjoins the northeast corner of the building, which appears to have been part of the same system and may perhaps be identified as a tower or gate.

Among the smaller finds discovered at levels from 0.50 m. to 1.25 m. below the bottom of the wall were coins of the fifth century, and at a still lower level a terracotta tablet with a winged Oriental goddess in relief which appears to belong as early as the sixth century. Investigations in one trench showed that the space between the inner and outer walls was filled with tile fragments at the bottom, above which sundried bricks of different colors had been closely laid.

The water supply was well provided for, as is indicated by the remains of cement paved cisterns, of water channels and of Corinthian tiles for roofing them.

On this part of the acropolis all objects that could be dated with certainty have been Greek.

B. H. HILL,
Director.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

TRIAL BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 1924

CREDIT

Permanent Fund.....	\$81,287.28
Carnegie Corporation Fund.....	25,000.00
New Endowment Fund.....	276,270.00
Women's Building Fund.....	181.74
Auxiliary Fund.....	37,047.88
John White Field Fund.....	3,042.13
John Hay Library Fund.....	1,000.00
Albert Harkness Fund of Brown University.....	9,664.00
Robert Jordan Fund for Excavations.....	2,273.45
Theodore Woolsey Heermance Memorial Fund.....	1,600.00
Harvard University Fund.....	5,600.30
University of California Fund.....	4,702.24
University of Cincinnati Fund.....	4,800.00
Adelbert College Fund.....	7,646.00
Red Cross Commissioners' Excavation Fund.....	2,435.15
Excavation Fund.....	5,250.00
Huybers Memorial Fund.....	714.53
Cyril G. Hopkins Memorial Fund.....	703.12
James R. Wheeler Fund.....	4,678.30
Excavations at Hymettus (appropriation).....	100.00
Excavations at Phlius—George D. Pratt Fund.....	1,000.00
Excavations—J. P. Morgan Fund.....	6,058.36
New York University Fund.....	1,000.00
Henry M. Baird Fund of New York University.....	5,250.00
John Williams White Fund.....	6,361.18
Thomas Day Seymour Fund.....	10,111.23
Publication and research (appropriation).....	6,475.81
Grounds and buildings.....	585.35
Income.....	8,662.19
Profit and Loss from sale of securities.....	1,746.92
	<u>\$521,247.25</u>

DEBIT

Property in Athens.....	\$ 1.00
Securities.....	514,922.83
Cash.....	6,323.42
	<u>\$521,247.25</u>

INCOME ACCOUNT—1922-1923

RECEIPTS

Income Balance on hand September 1, 1923.....	\$12,264.53
Income from colleges.....	6,805.15
Income from securities.....	16,028.52
From Carnegie Corporation.....	3,541.67
From John D. Rockefeller, Jr.....	3,750.00
	<u>\$42,389.87</u>

PAYMENTS

Appropriations charged directly to Income Account:

Salary of Director.....	\$3,500.00
Salary of Assistant Director.....	3,000.00
Traveling expenses Annual Professor 1923-24.....	500.00
Allowance to Professor of Architecture.....	2,500.00
School travel in Greece.....	250.00
School Fellowship.....	1,000.00
Travel of staff to America and in America.....	800.00
Grounds and building, running expenses.....	2,500.00
Library.....	500.00
Teachers' Annuity and Insurance Association.....	916.00
	<u>\$15,466.00</u>

Forward, Receipts.....	\$42,389.87
Forward, Payments.....	\$15,466.00

Publication and Research (appropriation).....	\$10,000.00
Managing Committee expenses.....	1,055.71
Expenses at Corinth.....	150.00
Other Payments and Charges:	
Expenses in connection with conditioning and packing books of the Gennadius Library.....	3,333.72
Salary of Accountant.....	725.00
Audit of books.....	450.00
Rent of Safe Deposit boxes.....	50.00
Sundry expenses.....	84.61
Amount credited to New York University Fund.....	1,000.00
Reduction of book value of securities.....	18.75
Interest allowed by Treasurer on following accounts:	
John White Field Fund.....	121.68
Robert Jordan Fund for Excavations.....	90.93
Red Cross Commissioners' Excavation Fund.....	97.40
Excavations—J. P. Morgan Fund.....	58.36
Excavation Fund—Sears gift.....	250.00
John Williams White Fund.....	240.44
Thomas Day Seymour Fund.....	350.80
James Rignall Wheeler Fund.....	184.28

Balance of Income on hand June 30, 1924.....	<u>33,727.68</u>
	<u>\$8,662.19</u>

PAYMENTS CHARGED AGAINST CREDIT BALANCES OF VARIOUS ACCOUNTS

Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute of America—stipend Hazel D. Hansen.....	<u>\$500.00</u>
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Publication and Research:

Harvard University Press—engraving for Erechtheum Book.....	\$1,058.99
James M. Paton—expenses in connection with Selected Bindings of the Gennadius Library.....	120.00
James M. Paton—for Erechtheum Book.....	300.00
B. H. Hill—for Erechtheum Book.....	100.00
Archaeological Institute of America—subscription to American Journal of Archaeology.....	250.00
Whittingham & Griggs—Selected Bindings.....	3,018.12
Art and Archaeology Press—subscriptions.....	160.00
Art and Archaeology Press—copies.....	80.00
Art and Archaeology Press—color plates.....	290.86
Princeton University Press.....	9.65
	<u>\$5,387.62</u>

Grounds and Buildings:

Export Steam Ship Co.—freight on pipe.....	\$9.70
John Simmons & Co.—iron pipe.....	68.80
	<u>\$78.50</u>

ALLEN CURTIS,
Treasurer.

E. & O. E.

We have audited the accounts of the Treasurer of the Trustees of the American school of Classical Studies at Athens, have satisfied ourselves that all income due from the various sources was received and that all expenditures were properly made, have verified the cash and securities, and we hereby certify that, in our opinion, the accompanying statements correctly set forth the financial condition of the School as at June 30, 1924, and the results of its operations for the ten months' period ended at that date.

SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.