

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT THE DEDICATION
OF THE STOA OF ATTALOS AS THE MUSEUM OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1956, AT 9:50 A. M.

R. S. V. P. (ACCEPTANCES ONLY)
54 SOUIDIAS STREET
OR TELEPHONE 72-208

APPROACH FROM THESEION SQUARE
OR FROM ST. PHILIP'S SQUARE

PLEASE SHOW THIS CARD AT THE ENTRANCE

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS

INVITES YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN A TRIP TO CORINTH
ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1956, AND AT A LUNCHEON IN THE
TOURIST PAVILION GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION
IN HONOR OF THE GUESTS OF THE SCHOOL

BUSES WILL LEAVE
HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE,
ENTRANCE ON CONSTITUTION SQUARE,
AT 9:30 A. M.

R. S. V. P. (ACCEPTANCES ONLY)
SCHOOL INFORMATION DESK,
HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE,
BEFORE 3 P.M. SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 1

PLEASE PRESENT THIS CARD AT THE BUS AND AT THE TOURIST PAVILION

1881



1956

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

REQUESTS THE PLEASURE OF THE PARTICIPATION OF

Mr. and Mrs. Ward M. Canaday

IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY - FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF ITS FOUNDING, ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1956, AT 5:30 O'CLOCK
AT THE GENNADIUS LIBRARY AND AT A RECEPTION IN LORING HALL
AFTER THE CEREMONIES.

R. S. V. P. (ACCEPTANCES ONLY)

54 SOUIDIAS STREET
OR TELEPHONE 72-208

INFORMAL DRESS

PLEASE PRESENT THIS
CARD AT THE GATE

1881



1956

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

REQUESTS THE PLEASURE OF THE COMPANY OF

Mr. and Mrs. Ward M. Canaday

AT DINNER ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1956,
IN THE GARDENS OF THE SCHOOL, 54 SOUIDIAS STREET,
AT NINE O'CLOCK.

INFORMAL DRESS
R. S. V. P.

PLEASE PRESENT THIS
CARD AT THE ENTRANCE
TO THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

Mr. & Mrs. Ward M. Canaday:

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ATHENIAN PARTICIPATION
IN THE LANDSCAPING OF THE ANCIENT AGORA

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR COMPANY

FOR COCKTAILS

AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB (CASTELLA)

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1956 AT 7 P.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1956

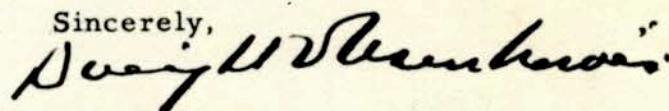
Dear Ward:

Ambassador Cannon in Athens has forwarded to me an invitation from the American School of Classical Studies to send a representative to ceremonies in Athens commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the School and dedicating the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos as the Museum of the Athenian Agora. The ceremonies are to take place from the first through the third of September of this year.

I have been most favorably impressed by reports of the activities of this School and of the very definite contribution which it has made, both to increasing general knowledge of Greek civilization and to further strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and Greece. I am, therefore, glad to accept this invitation and I would be happy if you would agree to serve as my personal representative at the ceremonies.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Ward M. Canaday
4455 Brookside Road
Ottawa Hills
Toledo, Ohio

July 25, 1956

Dear Mr. President:

In acknowledging on behalf of the Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies your gracious acceptance of their invitation to send a representative to ceremonies in Athens commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the School and dedicating the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos as the Museum of the Athenian Agora, I am sure you appreciate how happy we all are at your acceptance of this invitation and how grateful we are for your kind comments on the work of the School.

Your designation of me to act as your representative at this event rather overwhelms me as I had no thought of your conferring this honor on me when I discussed the program with you.

I shall do my very best to see that your stimulating interest in the School and your deep interest in the relations between Greece and this country are expressed to the best of my ability. I shall be most happy to convey your warm greetings to those in attendance at the ceremonies.

Very sincerely yours,

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1956

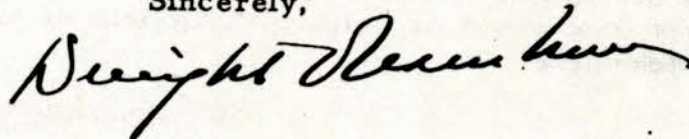
Dear Ward:

I am delighted that you will represent me at the dedication of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Enclosed with this letter is a message I would appreciate your reading to the officials and guests of the School at the proper time.

I hope your journey has been pleasant and will continue so.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dwight D. Eisenhower", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Ward M. Canaday
Grande Bretagne Hotel
Athens, Greece

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1956

FOR THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES:

On this occasion I wish to convey my warmest greetings and the greetings of the American people to King Paul and Queen Frederika, and to the people of Greece.

Today's ceremonies commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies and the dedication of the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos as the Museum of the Athenian Agora.

The work of the American School has helped the people of America to understand their debt to the Athenian past. Through this School, Americans are recognizing the ever-significant values of the civilization of Pericles and Socrates.

The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos is symbolic of democracy, our most precious political heritage from ancient Greece. Here in the Agora the free citizens of old came together to discuss all sorts of ideas and current problems. That glorious custom was the key to the strength of ancient Athens. That custom is still one of the foundations of all free countries today. Freedom can only thrive in a society where citizens freely engage in discussion of many ideas, weighing one idea against another and coming up with the best one, without fear and without restraint.

The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos is a living memorial to the voice of freedom speaking from the past to the present in the common tradition of Greece and America.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

original
As delivered
Sept 3, 1956
Stoa of Attalos

A D D R E S S

of Ward M. Canaday

Personal Representative

of the President of the United States

Today we are privileged to honor the Greek people

President of the Board of Trustees
who in a rich century of their history created a building

of the American School of Classical Studies
whose unique beauty now is born again. Its foundations

have been touched by 2000 years of a dramatic human story.

Athens, Greece, September 3, 1956

Here we may look upon the origins of the art of

thinking, upon the priceless inheritance of freedom,

at the Dedication of the Stoa of Attalos
upon the emergence of man the individual, upon the opened

as the Museum of the Athenian Agora
gates of imagination, and upon the glorification of beauty.

No spot on earth has poured forth such riches on the

* * *

human race so lavishly, so continuously, for so long.

To you of Greek birth this record is an immortal

heritage. All civilized nations have been enriched by your

cultural gifts.

Here in the very real living shadows of great men

whose thought and action have blazed the paths of the

world's destiny, we now meet with those men of Greece who

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of the President of the United States
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF MARY M. CANNADY
V D D E E E E

Sept 3, 1956
Ston 4 attache

2.

with skilful craftsmanship and devoted zeal have recreated

Today we are privileged to honor the Greek people
who in a rich century of their history created a building
whose unique beauty now is born again. Its foundations
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No spot on earth has poured forth such riches on the
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cultural gifts.

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whose thought and action have blazed the paths of the
world's destiny, we now meet with those men of Greece who

"some remnant of our Spartan dead," the only

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with skilful craftsmanship and devoted zeal have recreated
this majestic building as it was built by their forefathers.
It is fitting that this hall of beauty preserve for the
gratitude of coming generations those precious objects
which in this place have outlived the centuries, to proclaim
again the glory of Greece.

You will be delighted to see that so many witnesses
have survived to tell you their story. Of these I might
mention here:

five bronze discs used as ballots for guilt or

acquittal, found in place within the foundations

of the ancient law courts of Demosthenes' day,

at a level below this recreated building;

a gold coin bearing the head of Alexander the Great,

as bright and new as the day it came from the

Macedonian mint;

and from the bottom of a well, as Byron has said

"some remnant of our Spartan dead," the only

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Electricity of course generates those electric effects
it is interesting that this part of peace has been for the
this majestic building as it was built by great architects
with skillful craftsmanship and devoted care have been

existing shield of Sparta.

To those of you from Greece, from America, and from
all the world who have contributed financially with love
and liberality, and to that devoted group of brilliant

scholars who have conducted the Agora excavations and so
faithfully planned this reconstruction, we all express

thanks, and we confidently predict the gratitude of the
future.

May I add on behalf of the trustees and officers of the
American School a special word of appreciation for the
understanding, tolerance, patience and endless cooperation
of the great scholars of Greece, the government of Greece,
and the kindly encouragement of Their gracious Majesties
King Paul and Queen Frederika.

I know I share with all of you the fervent hope that
this spot increasingly may become a shrine of friendship
and inspiration for the peace-seeking peoples of the world.

To emphasize this hope, I am privileged and honored

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as his appointed representative to bring to you a personal message written at the White House in Washington by the President of the United States. It reads as follows:

For the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary
of the American School of Classical Studies

On this occasion I wish to convey my warmest greetings and the greetings of the American people to King Paul and Queen Frederika, and to the people of Greece.

Today's ceremonies commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies and the dedication of the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos and the Museum of the Athenian Agora.

The work of the American School has helped the people of America to understand their debt to the Athenian past. Through this School, Americans are recognizing the ever-significant values of the civilization of Pericles and Socrates.

The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos is

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and the blessings of the American people to King Paul
on this occasion I wish to convey my warmest greetings
of the American School of Classical Studies
for the President-Elect of the United States.
President of the United States. It reads as follows:
message written at the White House in Washington by the

symbolic of democracy, our most precious political
heritage from ancient Greece. Here in the Agora
the free citizens of old came together to discuss
all sorts of ideas and current problems. That
glorious custom was the key to the strength of
ancient Athens. That custom is still one of the
foundations of all free countries today. Freedom
can thrive only in a society where citizens freely
engage in discussion of many ideas, weighing one idea
against another and coming up with the best one,
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The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos is a
living memorial to the voice of freedom speaking
from the past to the present in the common tradition
of Greece and America.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

1881



1956

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ ΚΛΑΣΣΙΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ
ΕΟΡΤΑΣΜΟΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑΠΕΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΟΣ

ΕΓΚΑΙΝΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΤΗΛΩΘΕΙΣΗΣ ΣΤΟΑΣ
ΤΟΥ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ
ΩΣ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

DEDICATION OF THE STOA OF ATTALOS
AS THE MUSEUM
OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA

ATHENS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1956

Δευτέρα, 3 Σεπτεμβρίου

ΕΓΚΑΙΝΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΤΗΛΩΘΕΙΣΗΣ ΣΤΟΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ
ΩΣ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ Α. Α. Μ. Μ. ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ

10 π. μ. Δέσεις υπό τοῦ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΤΑΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΚΑΙ ΠΑΣΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ.

Ὁμιληταί: Ὁ Διευθυντής τῶν Ἀνασκαφῶν τῆς Ἀρχαίας
Ἀγορᾶς καθηγητής κ. HOMER A. THOMPSON.

Ὁ Δήμαρχος Ἀθηναίων κ. ΠΑΥΣ. Σ. ΚΑΤΣΩΤΑΣ.
Μήνυμα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ κ. ΑΝΑΣΤ. ΟΡΛΑΝΔΟΥ,
Διευθυντοῦ Ἀναστηλώσεως τοῦ Ὑπουργείου
Ἐθνικῆς Παιδείας.

Ὁ Ἐπιτετραμμένος τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν
τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κ. RAY L. THURSTON.

Ὁ εἰδικὸς ἐκπρόσωπος τοῦ Προέδρου τῶν Ἡνω-
μένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ Πρόεδρος
τῆς Διαχειριστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς Σχολῆς
κ. WARD M. CANADAY.

Ἐγκαινίαις τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἀγορᾶς Ἀθηνῶν
ὑπὸ τῶν Α. Α. Μ. Μ. τοῦ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ καὶ τῆς ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ.

Μετὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν αἰθουσῶν τοῦ Μουσείου καὶ τῶν
κινοστοιχιῶν τῆς Στοᾶς θὰ ἐπακολουθήσῃ δεξίωσις.

Ἐναρκτήριος Ὁμιλία τοῦ κ. Ὁμήρου Τόμψον, διευθυντοῦ τῶν
ἀνασκαφῶν τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀγορᾶς Ἀθηνῶν, κατὰ τὰ ἐγκαίνια τῆς
ἀναστηλωθείσης στοᾶς Ἀττάλου ὡς Μουσείου τῆς ἀγορᾶς.
τὴν 3ην Σεπτεμβρίου 1956

Συναθροισθήκαμε ὅλοι, σήμερα τὸ πρωὶ γιὰ τὴν τελευταία φάση τοῦ
ἐορτασμοῦ τῆς 75ετηρίδος τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Σχολῆς Κλασσικῶν Σπουδῶν.
Τὰ τελευταῖα εἴκοσι πέντε χρόνια, ἡ Σχολὴ ἦταν μὲ δραστηριότητα ἀπασχο-
λημένη στὴν ἔρευνα αὐτῆς τῆς περιοχῆς, τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἀγορᾶς τῶν Ἀθη-
νῶν. Τὸ κύριον ἔργον τῆς ἀνασκαφῆς τῆς περιοχῆς, ποὺ παραχωρήθηκε
ἀπὸ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸ Κράτος, ὅπως εἶχε καθορισθῇ ἀρχικὰ, ἔχει τώρα συμπλη-
ρωθῇ, σὲ τρόπο ποὺ μποροῦμε νὰ ποῦμε ὅτι ἐτελείωσε μιὰ περίοδος
ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἱστορίας.

Μὰ στὴν ἱστορία τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐρεῦνης, ὅπως καὶ στὴν ἱστορία
σὲ ἄλλους τομεῖς, εἶναι μᾶλλον σπάνιον νὰ μπορῇ κανεὶς νὰ καθορίσῃ ἀκρι-
βῶς τὴν ἀρχὴ μιᾶς περιόδου καὶ τὸ τέλος τῆς.

Ὅταν ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Σχολὴ ἀρχισε τὴν ἔρευνα τῆς Ἀγορᾶς, εἶχε
ὑπ' ὄψιν τῆς ὅτι συνέχιζε τὸ ἔργο αὐτῶν ποὺ εἶχαν προηγηθῇ, καὶ συγκε-
κριμένα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας καὶ τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἀρ-
χαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου.

Καὶ σήμερα καθὼς κ' ἐμεῖς, μὲ τὴν σειρά μας, καταθέτουμε τὴ
σκαπάνη καὶ τὸ φτυάρι, ἔχουμε ἀπόλυτη ἐπίγνωση ὅτι πολλὰ ἀκόμα εἶναι
ἐκεῖνα ποὺ ἀπομένουν νὰ γίνουν. Εἶναι προφανὲς ὅτι ἡ βόρεια πλευρὰ τῆς
πλατείας τῆς ἀγορᾶς, περιλαμβανομένης καὶ τῆς Ποικίλης Στοᾶς, ποὺ εἶναι
ἀπὸ τὰ πρὸ ἀξιόλογα κτίρια τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων, βρίσκεται ἔξω ἀπὸ τὴν
περιοχὴ ποὺ ἀρχικὰ εἶχε παραχωρηθῇ, καὶ πρέπει νὰ ἐρευνηθῇ κάτω ἀπὸ
διάφορα σύγχρονα σπῆτια, ποὺ βρίσκονται στὴν βόρεια πλευρὰ τοῦ σιδηρο-
δρόμου Ἀθηνῶν Πειραιῶς.

Ἡ ἐκκαθάριση τῆς περιοχῆς ἀνάμεσα ἀπὸ τὰ κτίρια, ποὺ βρισκόμαστε
σήμερα καὶ τὸ μεγάλο κτίριον τῆς Ρωμαϊκῆς ἐποχῆς πρὸς τὰ ἀνατολικά,
δηλαδὴ τῆς ἀγορᾶς τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ Αὐγούστου καὶ τῆς Βιβλιοθήκης
τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ, εἶναι λιγώτερο ἐπείγουσα. Κάποιος, κάποια μέρα, θὰ πρέ-
πει νὰ βοῇ τὰ οἰκονομικὰ καὶ τὰ ἐπιστημονικὰ μέσα γιὰ νὰ προβῇ στὶς ὁρ-
γανικὰς αὐτὰς ἐπεκτάσεις τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ σχεδίου. Τὸ τελειωτικὸ ἀποτέλεσμα θὰ
εἶναι κάτι τὸ ἀληθινὰ θαυμαστό, γιὰτὶ τότε καὶ μόνον τότε, θὰ εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ
ἔχῃ κανεὶς μιὰ πλήρη εἰκόνα τοῦ ἀρχαίου αὐτοῦ κέντρου τῆς δημοσίας ζωῆς
τοῦ πολίτου σ' ὅλην τοὺν ἔκτασιν ἀπὸ τὸ ταπεινὸν τοῦ ξεκίνημα, στοὺς

πρόποδες τοῦ ἀγοραίου Κολωνοῦ, τὸν καιρὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος τοῦ Νομοθέτου, ἕως τὴν ἐποχὴ πού ἐξαπλώθηκε τὸ περισσότερο, τοπογραφικὰ κατὰ τὴν περίοδο τῶν Ἀντωνίνων πρὸς τὸ ἀνατολικὸ μέρος.

Ἀλλὰ καὶ μέσα στὸ μικρὸ διάστημα τῆς δράσεώς της, ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Σχολὴ μπορεῖ νὰ ἀξιώσῃ ὅτι συνέβαλε σὲ ἀρκετὰ μεγάλο βαθμὸ στὸν πλουτισμὸ τῶν γνώσεών μας γιὰ τὴν Ἀγορά. Συμπληρώνοντας καὶ ἐπεκτείνοντας τὸ ἔργο ἐκείνων, πού εἶχαν προηγηθῇ, καθώρισε πιὸ σταθερὰ τὰ γενικώτερα πλαίσια τῆς τοπογραφίας καὶ τῆς ἱστορίας τῆς Ἀγορᾶς. Κι' ἐκεῖ ἀκόμα, πού ἀναγκάστηκε ν' ἀφήσῃ μερικὰ κενὰ στὴν ὅλην εἰκόνα, καθώρισε τοῦλάχιστον τὰ ὅριά τους. Τὰ ἀρχαῖα μνημεῖα πού ἤλθαν εἰς φῶς καὶ ἀριθμητικῶς καὶ διὰ τὴν ποικιλία τους, εἶναι σημαντικά: Δημόσια κτίρια, δικαστήρια, ναοί, κιονοστοιχίες, κρήνες, τὸ Νομισματοκοπεῖον, μία δημοσία βιβλιοθήκη, ἕνα Ὁδεῖον. Τὰ οἰκοδομικὰ αὐτὰ ὑπολείμματα συμπληρώνονται ἀπὸ πλουσίαν συλλογὴ ἀντικειμένων, πού ἀναφέρονται στὴν δημοσίαν ζωὴ: ἐπιγραφές, ὄστρακα, σκεύη ἀπὸ τὰ δικαστήρια, στοιχεῖα γιὰ τὸν ἔλεγχον τῶν ἐμπορικῶν συναλλαγῶν, γλυπτὰ μνημεῖα. Τὸ ἀρχαιολογικὸν ὕλικόν, πού εὐρέθηκε τὰ τελευταῖα χρόνια, μαζί μὲ τὰ ἀφθονα γνωστὰ γραπτὰ μνημεῖα, δίδει μιὰ ζωντανὴ εἰκόνα γιὰ τὴν πραγματικὴ λειτουργία τοῦ δημοσίου βίου σ' αὐτὴ τὴν πιὸ διακεκριμένη ἀπὸ τὶς ἀρχαῖες πολιτεῖες. Καὶ ἔτσι γίνεται ἀκόμα πιὸ σαφές ὅτι ἡ συγκέντρωσις ἀπὸ τόσες ἐκδηλώσεις δημοσίου βίου σ' ἕνα τόσο μικρὸ μέρος, εἶναι στενὰ συνυφασμένη μὲ τὴν τόση ζωτικότητα τῆς Ἀθηναϊκῆς κοινωνίας.

Ὁ ἰδιωτικὸς βίος, πού τόσο πολὺ ἐπηρέαζε καὶ τὸν δημοσίον βίον, ἐφωτίστηκε καθαρώτερα μὲ τὴν ἀνακάλυψιν τῶν οἰκημάτων, τῶν τάφων, τῶν ἐργαστηρίων τῆς ἀγγειοπλαστικῆς, κοροπλαστικῆς, χαλκουργίας καὶ γλυπτικῆς.

Ὅλα τὰ εὐρήματα τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν σὲ λίγον καιρὸ θὰ ἔχουν συγκεντρωθῇ σ' αὐτὸ τὸ κτίριον. Μιὰ μικρὴ ἀλλὰ ἀντιπροσωπευτικὴ ἐπιλογὴ ἔχει ἤδη ἐκτεθῇ, σ' αὐτὸν τὸν ὄροφον, γιὰ τὸ κοινόν.

Πολὺ πλουσιώτερον ὕλικόν θὰ τεθῇ σύντομα εἰς τὴν διάθεσιν τῶν ἐπιστημόνων στίς ἀποθήκες τοῦ ὑπογείου καὶ στὸν δεῦτερον ὄροφον. Στὰ ἀρχεῖα τοῦ Μουσείου ὑπάρχουν πλήρη φωτογραφικὰ καὶ γραπτὰ στοιχεῖα τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν καὶ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον εὐρημάτων. Ὅλα αὐτὰ τὰ στοιχεῖα εἶναι ἤδη, κι' εἶμαι βέβαιος ὅτι θὰ ἐξακολουθήσουν πάντοτε νὰ εἶναι στὴν διάθεσιν τῶν ἐπιστημόνων ὅλου τοῦ κόσμου. Κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπο θὰ συνεισφέρουν στὴν ἀδιάκοπην μελέτην, πού ἀποτελεῖ τὸν προορισμὸ ἐνὸς μεγάλου ἀρχαιολογικοῦ χώρου, ὅπως ἐνὸς μεγάλου ἀρχαίου συγγραφέως: ἔτσι οἱ μέλουσες γενεές θὰ μποροῦν νὰ συνεχίσουν νὰ ἀντλοῦν καθαρὸ νερὸ ἀπὸ πηλὰ φρέατα.

Ἡ ἀναστήλωσις τῆς Στοᾶς, ὅπως ὅλοι γνωρίζετε, ἐσχεδιάσθηκε ἀρχικὰ γιὰ νὰ ἀντιμετωπισθῇ στὴν πράξιν ἡ ἀνάγκη ἐνὸς μουσείου. Ἐγινε ὅμως ὁλοκρῆς σαφέστερον ὅτι θὰ ἐξυπηρετοῦσε καὶ ἄλλους σκοπούς. Ὅπως ἡ ἀναμαρμάρωσις τοῦ Παναθηναϊκοῦ Σταδίου τὸ 1896, ἡ ἐπανοικοδόμησις

αὐτὴ θὰ ἐπισύρῃ τὴν προσοχὴ τῶν νεωτέρων σ' ἕναν ἄλλον χαρακτηριστικὸν τύπον τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀρχιτεκτονικῆς. Θὰ στέκεται ἐδῶ σὰν ἄξιος ἀντιπρόσωπος μιᾶς ὁλόκληρης Σχολῆς ἀρχιτεκτονικῆς, τῆς δημοσίας ἀρχιτεκτονικῆς τῶν Ἑλληνιστικῶν χρόνων, ὅπως ἀκριβῶς ὁ ἀρχαιότερος γείτων του, ὁ ναὸς τοῦ Ἡφαίστου, ἀποτελεῖ ἕνα θαυμάσιον εἶγμα τῆς θρησκευτικῆς ἀρχιτεκτονικῆς τῆς κλασσικῆς περιόδου καὶ ὅπως καὶ ὁ μικρότερός του γείτων πρὸς νότον.—ἡ ἐκκλησίαι τῶν Ἀγίων Ἀποστόλων—ἐμφανίζει τὸ καλλίτερον δυνατόν εἶγμα Βυζαντινῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Ἡ ἀρχαία λιθοδομὴ τῆς Στοᾶς πού εἶχε διασωθῇ, εἶχεν ὑποστῇ σοβαρὰς φθορὰς ἀπὸ τὸν χρόνον καὶ τὴν φωτιά. Ἐν τούτοις, μὲ μεγάλους κόπους ἔγιναν προσπάθειες νὰ διατηρηθοῦν στὴν θέσιν των ὅσον τὸ δυνατόν περισσότερα στοιχεῖα τοῦ παλαιοῦ οἰκοδομήματος μὲ τὸ νὰ λαμβάνωνται ὅμως πάντως ὑπ' ὄψιν τὰ στατικὰ δεδομένα καὶ ἀξιώσεις γιὰ ἕνα κτίριον, τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν προορίζεται ἀπλῶς νὰ εἶναι ἕνα ἀρχαιολογικὸ μνημεῖον, ἀλλὰ ἕνα δημοσίον κτίριον πού νὰ χρησιμοποιῆται συνεχῶς. Ἀντιπροσωπευτικὰ ἀρχαῖα τεμάχια ἔχουν ἐνσωματωθῇ στὴν πρόσοψιν, πρὸς τὸ νότιον ἄκρον τοῦ κτιρίου, δίδοντας σὸν ἐπισκέπτῃ, καθὼς θὰ πλησιάζῃ, ἀπτὲς ἐνδείξεις τῶν στοιχείων, ἐπάνω στὰ ὁποῖα ἐβασίσθηκε ἡ ἀναστήλωσις.

Τὸ ὑπόλοιπον μῆκος τῆς προσόψεως ἐκρατήθηκε σὲ μιὰ καθαρὴ οἰκοδομικὴ ἐμφάνισιν, εἰς τρόπον ὥστε νὰ μπορῇ ὁ καθένας νὰ ἀντιληφθῇ ὁπτικά, ὅσον τὸ δυνατόν τελειότερα, τὴν ἀρχικὴν ὁμορφίαν τῆς γραμμῆς της.

Τὰ θρυμματισμένα ἀτυχῶς, ὑπολείμματα τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἐπιστηλίου, πού φέρει τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀττάλου, ἐτοποθετήθηκαν ἐπάνω σ' ἕνα βάθρον, ἐμπρὸς εἰς τὸ κτίριον, ἀκριβῶς κάτω ἀπὸ τὴν ἀρχικὴν τους θέσιν. Ἀνεξαρτήτως ἀπὸ κάθε ἀρχαιολογικὴ ἀντιλήψιν, εἶμαι πεπεισμένος ὅτι καὶ ἐσεῖς, καὶ πολλὰς ἐπερχόμενες γενεές θὰ χαροῦν αὐτὸ τὸ κτίριον, «γι' αὐτὸ πού εἶναι»: Γιὰ τὴν ὁμορφίαν τῶν ὕλικῶν, τὴν ἁρμονίαν τῶν ἀναλογιῶν του, τὴν ἐπιβλητικὴν ἀπλοχωρίαν καὶ τὴν φρεσκάδα τῶν κιονοστοιχιῶν του.

Ὁ Βασιλεὺς Ἀττάλος τῆς Περγάμου, ὅπως θὰ ἐνθυμεῖσθε, ἐσπούδασε, ὅταν ἦταν πρίγκηψ, στίς σχολὰς τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ πρὸ παντὸς κοντὰ στὸν φιλόσοφον Κερνεάδην, ἕναν ἄνθρωπον πού ὁ Ρωμαῖος Κάτων εἶχε χαρακτηρίσει σὰν ἕναν ἐπικίνδυνον χαρακτηῖρα, πού ἦταν ἱκανὸς νὰ μεταστρέφῃ τίς σκέψεις τῶν νέων ἀπὸ τὴν πράξιν στὰ λόγια.

Κι' ὅμως ἀπὸ εὐγνωμοσύνην τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Κερνεάδην, πού ἐδίδασκε τὴν σοφίαν τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, παρωτρύνθηκε ὁ Ἀττάλος στὴν ἀξιόλογον αὐτὴν πράξιν.

Μὲ ἀνάλογο πνεῦμα εὐγνωμοσύνης διὰ τὴν κληρονομίαν μας ἀπὸ τὰς ἀρχαίας Ἀθήνας, καὶ ἐμεῖς, πού ἐρχόμαστε ἀπὸ χώρα ἀκόμα πιὸ μακρυνὴ ἀπὸ τὴν Πέργαμον, ἀναλάβαμε νὰ ξαναφέρουμε στὴν ζωὴ τὸ μνημεῖον τοῦ Βασιλέως Ἀττάλου.

Ὁ Ἀττάλος, μαζί μὲ ἕναν ἄλλον πρίγκηπα, τὸν συμμαθητὴ του Ἀριάρθον τῆς Καππαδοκίας, ἀνήγειρε ἕνα ἀκόμα πιὸ ἐγκάρδιον μνημεῖον, εἰς ἐνδειξιν τῆς ἐκμίσσεως πού εἶχε γιὰ τὸν παλῆόν του διδάσκαλον. Τὸ ἀγαλ-

μα αὐτὸ ἔχει ἀπὸ καιρὸ ἔξαφανισθῇ. Μὰ τὰ λόγια τῆς ἀφιερώσεως, ποὺ ἀν-
θεξαν περισσότερο ἀπὸ τὸν χαλκὸ, μποροῦν ἀκόμα νὰ διαβαστοῦν στὸ μαρ-
μάρينو βάθρο τοῦ ἀγάλματος, ποὺ βρέθηκε μέσα στὰ εἱρεῖπια τοῦ κτιρίου,
καὶ τώρα εἶναι τοποθετημένο ἐπάνω σ' αὐτὸ τὸ ὑπόβαθρο, ἐδῶ κοντά.

* *

Καθὼς οἱ διάφορες φάσεις τοῦ ὅλου ἔργου πλησιάζουν πρὸς τὸ τέ-
λος των, ὅλοι ἡμεῖς ποῦ ἔχουμε συνδεθῇ μὲ τὸ ἔργο αὐτό, ἔχουμε συγχρόνως
συνείδηση τῶν μεγάλων καὶ πολλαπλῶν ὑποχρεώσεών μας.

Ἐξ ὀνόματος τοῦ προσωπικοῦ τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν τῆς Ἀγορᾶς, ἐπιθυ-
μῶ πρωτίστως νὰ ἐκφράσω τὴν εὐγνώμονα ἐκτίμησή μας πρὸς τὰ διοικητικὰ
σώματα καὶ τὰ ἀνώτερα στελέχη τῆς Σχολῆς, τὰ παλαιότερα καὶ τὰ σημερι-
νά, ποὺ ἔδωκαν μὲ ὅλη τους τὴν καρδιά τὴν ὑποστήριξή τους στὸν τομέα
αὐτὸ τῆς δράσεως τῆς Σχολῆς.

Ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ τονίσω πόσον βαθειὰ ἐξετιμήσαμε τὴν πρόσκληση τοῦ
Ἑλληνικοῦ Κράτους νὰ συμμετάσχουμε εἰς τὴν ἔρευνα τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ αὐτοῦ
χώρου καὶ τὴν συνδρομή, τὴν ὁποίαν, μὲ κάθε τρόπο, μᾶς παρεῖχαν, τόσα
χρόνια, τὰ διάφορα Ὑπουργεῖα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως γιὰ τὴν ἐκτέ-
λεση τοῦ ἔργου μας.

Θέλω δὲ ἰδιαίτερος νὰ ἀναφέρω τὶς Διευθύνσεις Ἀρχαιοτήτων καὶ
Ἀναστήλωσεων τοῦ Ὑπουργείου τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Παιδείας, ποὺ προσέφεραν
κατὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεση τοῦ ἔργου μας τὴν τόσο πολύτιμη συνδρομή τους.

Καὶ δὲν μπορῶ νὰ παραλείψω νὰ μνημονεύσω τὸν Δῆμον τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων ὁ ὁποῖος ἐδέχθηκε τόσον πρόθυμα νὰ γίνουν σχετικαὶ προσαρμογαὶ
εἰς τὸ σχέδιον τῆς πόλεως εἰς τὸ μέρος αὐτό.

Γιὰ τὰ οἰκονομικὰ μέσα ποὺ ἐχρησιάσθηκαν γιὰ τὴ διενέργεια τῶν
ἀνασκαφῶν, τὴν διαμόρφωση τοῦ ἄλσους καὶ τὴν ἀναστήλωση, αἰσθανόμε-
θα βαθειὰ εὐγνωμοσύνη πρὸς πλῆθος φίλων στὴν Ἀμερικὴ καὶ στὴν Ἑλλά-
δα. Πρὸς ἄτομα, πανεπιστήμια, ἱδρύματα καὶ ἐταιρεῖας. Καὶ τώρα καθὼς
βρισκόμαστε περὶ τὴν τελικὴ συμπλήρωση αὐτοῦ τοῦ κτιρίου, αἰσθάνομαι
ὑποχρεωμένος νὰ ἐκφράσω εὐγνώμονα ἐκτίμηση πρὸς ἐκείνους ποὺ ἔκαναν
δυνατὴ αὐτὴν τὴν ἀναστήλωση; πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχιτέκτονας καὶ τοὺς μηχανικοὺς,
Ἕλληνας καὶ Ἀμερικανούς, πρὸς τοὺς προμηθευτὰς ἐκ τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ καὶ
τοῦ ἐξωτερικοῦ, ἀπὸ τοὺς ὁποῖους μερικοὶ ἐχορήγησαν ὕλικά εἰς τὸ κόστος
καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας τεχνίτας, οἱ ὁποῖοι, μὲ τὴν ἐμπρακτὴ ἐκδήλωση τῆς
προγονικῆς δεξιότητάς ἐμφανίζουν ἕνα ζωντανὸ ἀνθρώπινο δεσμὸ τοῦ παρελ-
θόντος μὲ τὸ παρὸν.

Τὰ ὀνόματα ἐκείνων ποὺ συνέπραξαν διὰ τὴν ἀναστήλωση τῆς Στοᾶς
καὶ τὴν διαμόρφωση τοῦ ἄλσους πρόκειται νὰ χαραχθοῦν σὲ μαρμάρινες πλά-
κες, ποὺ θὰ τοποθετηθοῦν κατὰ τὸ ἀρχαῖον πρότυπον μέσα στὸ κτίριο,

Προσφώνησις τοῦ κ. Οὐώρντ Μ. Κανανταίη εἰδικοῦ ἐκπροσώπου τοῦ
Προέδρου τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ
Προέδρου τῆς Διαχειριστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς
Σχολῆς Κλασσικῶν Σπουδῶν, ἐπ' εὐκαιρίᾳ τῆς 75τηρίδος αὐ-
τῆς καὶ τῶν ἐγκαινίων τῆς ἀναστηλωθείσης Στοᾶς Ἀττάλου
ὡς Μουσείου τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἀγορᾶς Ἀθηνῶν.
τὴν 3ην Σεπτεμβρίου 1956.

Προσφωνήσις τοῦ κ. Οὔωρντ Μ. Κανανταίη εἰδικοῦ ἐκπροσώπου τοῦ
Προέδρου τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ
Προέδρου τῆς Διαχειριστικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς
Σχολῆς Κλασσικῶν Σπουδῶν, ἐπ' εὐκαιρίᾳ τῆς 75τηριδος αὐ-
τῆς καὶ τῶν ἐγκαινίων τῆς ἀναστηλωθείσης Στοᾶς Ἀττάλου
ὡς Μουσείου τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἀγορᾶς Ἀθηνῶν.
τὴν 3ην Σεπτεμβρίου 1956.

Εἴμεθα εὐτυχεῖς καὶ ὑπερήφανοι γιατί μᾶς παρέχεται σήμερα
ἡ εὐκαιρία νὰ τιμήσουμε τὸν Ἑλληνικὸ Λαόν, πού μέσα στίς λαμπερές
ἐκατονταετηρίδες τῆς ἱστορίας του, ἐδημιούργησε καὶ ἓνα οἰκοδομη-
μα, τοῦ ὁποῖου ἡ ξέχωρη ὠμορφιά ξαναγεννιέται πάλιν.

Ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὰ θεμέλιά του πέρασαν 2000 χρόνια δραματικῆς
ἱστορίας τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ.

Ἀπ' ἐδῶ πού εἴμαστε μπορούμε ν' ἀτενίσουμε, τὴν γένεση τοῦ
λόγου, τὴν ἀνεκτίμητη κληρονομία τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τὴν ἀνύψωση τοῦ
ἀπλοῦ ἀνθρώπου σάν ἄτομο. Ἀπ' ἐδῶ μπορούμε ν' ἀτενίσουμε τίς
ἀνοικτές πύλες τῆς δημιουργικῆς φαντασίας, ἀπ' ἐδῶ ἐπάνω βλέπουμε
τὴν ἀποδέωση τοῦ ὠραίου.

Ἀπὸ κανένα σημεῖο τῆς γῆς δὲν ἐξεχύθηκαν τόσο πλουσι-
οπάροχα, τόσα ἀδιάκοπα, τέτοιες πνευματικὲς προσφορές ἐπάνω στὸ
ἀνθρώπινο γένος.

Γιὰ σᾶς τοὺς Ἕλληνες ἐκ γενετῆς τὸ ἐπίτευγμα αὐτὸ ἀποτε-
λεῖ μιὰν ἀθάνατη κληρονομία. Ὅλα τὰ πολιτισμένα ἔθνη ἐπλουτί-
στηκαν ἀπὸ τὰ πνευματικὰ σας δῶρα.

Ἐδῶ μέσα ὅπου ζοῦν ἀκόμη οἱ σκιές τῶν μεγάλων ἀνδρῶν,
πού ἡ σκέψις τους καὶ τὰ ἔργα τους ἐφώτισαν τὸν δρόμο τῆς ἀνθρω-
πότητος, βρίσκóμαστε σήμερα μαζί μὲ τοὺς Ἕλληνες ἐκείνους, οἱ
ὁποῖοι μὲ τὴν ἀφοσίωση καὶ τὸν ζήλόν τους καὶ μὲ τὴν δεξιότητά τους
ξαναδημιούργησαν τὸ μεγαλόπρεπο αὐτὸ κτίριο, ὅπως εἶχε
κτισθῇ ἀπὸ τοὺς προγόνους των.

Καὶ εἶναι ἀλήθεια σωστὸ, αὐτὸ τὸ ὠραῖο μνημεῖο νὰ ποραφυλά-
ξῃ γιὰ τίς ἐπερχόμενες γενιές - γεμᾶτες εὐγνωμοσύνη - τὰ πολύτιμα
ἀντικείμενα, τὰ ὁποῖα σ' αὐτὸν τὸν χώρο, ἔχουν ἐπιζήσει μέσα στοὺς
αἰῶνες γιὰ νὰ διακηρύξουνε, γιὰ μιὰ ἀκόμη φορά, τὴν δόξα τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Θά χαρῆτε ἀληθινὰ πού τόσα ἀντικείμενα βρίσκονται ἐδῶ γιὰ νὰ,
σᾶς διηγηθοῦν τὴν ἱστορία τους.

Ἀπὸ αὐτὰ ἅς μοῦ ἐπιτραπῇ νὰ ἀναφέρω:

Πέντε μικροὺς χάλκινους δίσκους πού ἐχρησιμοποιοῦντο
σάν ψῆφοι γιὰ ἀδῶση ἢ καταδίκη, καὶ πού εὐρέθηκαν μέ-
σα στὰ θεμέλια τῶν δικαστηρίων τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Δημοσθέν-
η, κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ ἀναστηλωμένο αὐτὸ κτίριο.

Ἐνα χρυσὸ νόμισμα μὲ τὴν κεφαλὴ τοῦ Μεγάλου Ἀλεξάν-
δρου ἄριστα διατηρημένο καὶ λαμπερὸ ὅπως θὰ ἦταν
καὶ τὴν ἡμέρα πού βγήκε ἀπὸ τὸ νομισματοκοπεῖον τῆς
Μακεδονίας.

Κι' ἀπὸ τὸν πυθμένα ἐνός φρέατος, ὅπως ἔχει πῆ ὁ Βύρων,
"κάτι πού ἀπόμεινε ἀπὸ τὴν πεθαμένη σπάρτη", ἡ μοναδική
σπαρτιατικὴ ἀσπίδα, πού εἶναι σήμερα γνωστὴ.

Πρὸς ὅλους ἐκείνους πού ἀπ' τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τὴν Ἀμερικὴ καὶ
ὅλον τὸν κόσμον, ἐνίσχυσαν οἰκονομικά τὸ ἔργο, μὲ ἀγάπη καὶ γενναί-

ότητα, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀφωσιωμένην αὐτὴν ομάδα ἐκλεκτῶν ἐπιστημό-
νων, πού διενήργησαν τίς ἀνασκαφές τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἀγορᾶς καὶ πού
τόσο πιστὰ ἐξεπόνησαν τὰ σχέδια τῆς ἀναστηλώσεως, ἐκφράζουμε
σήμερα ὅλοι τίς δικές μας εὐχαριστίες, καὶ γιὰ τίς γενεές πού θὰ μᾶς
ἀκολουθήσουν, μὲ πεποίθησι, προλέγουμε τῆς εὐγνωμοσύνης τους.

Ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ τονίσω ἰδιαίτερα ἐξ ὀνόματος τῶν διαχειριστῶν
καὶ τῶν ἀνωτέρων στελεχῶν τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Σχολῆς τὸ πόσον ἔ-
χει ἐκτιμηθῇ ἡ κατανόησις, ἡ καλὴ διάθεσις, ἡ ὑπομονὴ καὶ ἡ ἀδιάπτω-
τὴ συνεργασία τῶν μεγάλων ἐπιστημόνων τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῆς Ἑλ-
ληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως. Καὶ θέλω νὰ ἐξάρω τὴν στοργικὴ καὶ ὑψηλὴ
συμπάρoσταση τῶν Α.Α.Μ.Μ τοῦ Βασιλέως Παύλου καὶ τῆς Βασιλίσσης
Φρειδερίκης.

Γνωρίζω ὅτι ἔχουμε ὅλοι τὴν ἴδια θερμὴ ἐλπίδα αὐτὸς ὁ χώ-
ρος νὰ γίνῃ μιὰ μέρα ὁ θωμὸς καὶ ἡ ἱερὰ πηγὴ ἐμνεύσεως καὶ φιλίας
ὅλων τῶν λαῶν τοῦ κόσμου πού ἀναζητοῦν τὴν εἰρήνην.

Αὐτὴν τὴν ἐλπίδα ἐνισχύει τὸ εἰδικὸ μήνυμα πού ἔλαβα τὴν τιμητικὴ
ἐξουσιοδότηση νὰ φέρω στὸν σημερινὸ ἑορτασμό, γραμμένο στὸν
Λευκὸν Οἶκο, στὴν Οὐσιγκτῶνα ἀπὸ τὸν Πρόεδρο τῶν Ἠνωμένων
Πολιτειῶν.

Τὸ μήνυμα αὐτὸ εἶναι τὸ ἀκόλουθο:

» Ἐπιλαμβάνομαι τῆς εὐκαιρίας νὰ διαβιβάσω τοὺς θερμότερους
» χαιρετισμούς τόσο ἐμοῦ προσωπικῶς, ὅσον καὶ τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ
» Λαοῦ, πρὸς τὸν Βασιλέα Παῦλον καὶ τὴν Βασίλισσαν Φρειδερίκην
» καὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν Λαόν. Μὲ τὰς τελετὰς τῶν ἡμερῶν αὐτῶν ἐορ-
» τάζεται ἡ 75ετηρίς τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Σχολῆς Κλασσικῶν Σπουδῶν
» καὶ τὰ ἐγκαίνια τῆς ἀναστηλώσεως τῆς Στοᾶς τοῦ Ἀττάλου καὶ
» τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἀγορᾶς Ἀθηνῶν. Τὸ ἔργον τῆς Ἀμε-
» ρικανικῆς Σχολῆς Κλασσικῶν Σπουδῶν, ἐβοήθησε τὸν λαόν τῆς Ἀ-
» μερικῆς νὰ συναισθανθῇ τὸ χρέος τοῦ ἐναντι τῶν Ἀρχαίων Ἀθη-
» νῶν. Διὰ μέσου τῆς Σχολῆς αὐτῆς, οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ ἀναγνωρίζουν
» τὰς αἰωνίας ἀξίας τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ τοῦ Περικλέους καὶ τοῦ Σωκράτους.

» Ἡ ἀναστήλωσις τῆς Στοᾶς τοῦ Ἀττάλου εἰς τὸν χώρον τοῦ-
» τον ἀποτελεῖ σύμβολον τῆς Δημοκρατίας, τῆς πολυτιμωτέρας πολιτι-
» κῆς κληρονομίας ἐκ τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἑλλάδος. Ἐδῶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ οἱ
» ἐλεύθεροι πολῖται, ἄλλοτε, συνήρχοντο διὰ νὰ ἀνταλλάξουν ἰδέ-
» ας πάσης φύσεως καὶ νὰ συζητήσουν τὰ τρέχοντα προβλήματα. Τὸ με-
» γαλειῶδες τοῦτο ἔδιμον ὑπῆρξε ἡ κλεις τῆς δυνάμεως τῶν Ἀρχαίων
» Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ ἀποτελῇ ἓνα ἀπὸ τὰ θεμέλια τῶν
» ἐλευθέρων χωρῶν. Ἡ ἐλευθερία δὲν ἔμπορεῖ νὰ εὐδοκιμήσῃ εἰμὴ
» ἐν τῷ μέσῳ κοινωνίας, τῆς ὁποίας οἱ πολῖται, ἐλευθέρως συζητοῦν
» καὶ ἀνταλλάσσουν ἰδέας, σταθμίζοντες ἐκάστην ἀναμεταξύ των
» καὶ προκρίνοντες τὴν ἀρίστην, ἄνευ φόβου ἢ περιορισμοῦ τινός.
» Ἡ ἀναστήλωσις τῆς Στοᾶς τοῦ Ἀττάλου ἀποτελεῖ ζωντανὸν μνη-
» μεῖον καὶ ἀφιέρωμα εἰς τὴν φωνὴν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ἡ ὁποία ἐρ-
» χεται ἀπὸ τὸ μακρινὸν παρελθὸν πρὸς τὴν σήμερον, ἀνάμεσα εἰς
» τὰ κοινὰ ἰδεώδη τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.»

Ντουάιτ Αἰζενχάουερ

Monday, September 3

DEDICATION OF THE STOA OF ATTALOS AS THE MUSEUM
OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA IN THE PRESENCE
OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE HELLENES

10.00 a.m. Prayer by His Beatitude THE ARCHBISHOP OF
ATHENS AND ALL GREECE.

Speakers : HOMER A. THOMPSON, *Field Director of
the Agora Excavations*

PAUSANIAS S. KATSOTAS, *Mayor of Athens*
Message from ANASTASIOS ORLANDOS, *Di-
rector of the Department of Reconstruction*

RAY L. THURSTON, *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the United States of America*

WARD M. CANADAY, *Personal Represen-
tative of the President of the United States
of America and President of the Board of
Trustees of the School*

Opening of the Museum of the Athenian Agora by
Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN.

Visits to the museum gallery and the colonnades will
be followed by a reception.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

1881



1956

THE CELEBRATION
OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
AND
THE DEDICATION OF THE STOA OF ATTALOS
AS THE MUSEUM
OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA

PROGRAM

ATHENS, SEPTEMBER 1-3, 1956

T R U S T E E S

Ward M. Canaday, *President*

William T. Aldrich	Louis E. Lord
Philip R. Allen	John J. McCloy, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
John Nicholas Brown	Lincoln MacVeagh
Arthur V. Davis	William T. Semple
Harry A. Hill	Spyros P. Skouras
Charles H. Morgan, <i>ex officio</i>	

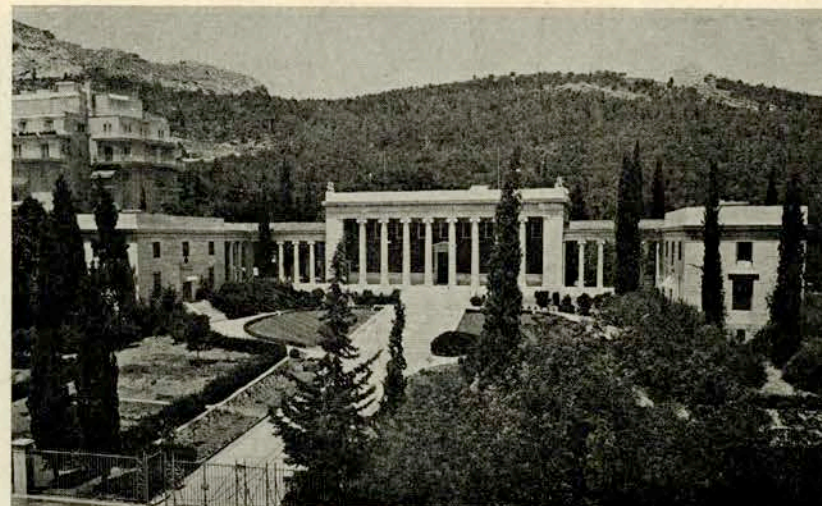
C O O P E R A T I N G I N S T I T U T I O N S

*representatives from which constitute the Managing Committee
of the American School of Classical Studies*

Amherst College	Indiana University	University of California at
Boston College	Institute for Advanced	Los Angeles
Boston University	Study	University of Chicago
Bowdoin College	Johns Hopkins University	University of Cincinnati
Bradford Junior College	Loyola University of Chi-	University of Illinois
Brown University	cago	University of Kansas
Bryn Mawr College	Massachusetts Institute of	University of Michigan
Bureau of University Travel	Technology	University of Minnesota
Catholic University of Ame-	Mount Holyoke College	University of Mississippi
rica	New York University	University of Missouri
Claremont College	Northwestern University	University of Notre Dame
College of the City of New	Oberlin College	University of Pennsylvania
York	Pembroke College	University of Pittsburgh
College of the Holy Cross	Pomona College	University of the South
Columbia University	Princeton University	University of Texas
Cornell University	Radcliffe College	University of Toronto
Dartmouth College	Scripps College	University of Vermont
Duke University	Smith College	University of Virginia
Emory University	Southern Methodist Uni-	University of Wisconsin
Fordham University	versity	Vanderbilt University
Georgetown University	Southwestern at Memphis	Vassar College
George Washington Uni-	Stanford University	Wabash College
versity	State University of Iowa	Washington University
Hamilton College	Swarthmore College	Wellesley College
Harvard University	Trinity College	Wesleyan University
Haverford College	Tufts College	Western Reserve University
Hunter College	University of California	Williams College
		Yale University

M A N A G I N G C O M M I T T E E

Charles H. Morgan, <i>Chairman</i>	C. A. Robinson, Jr., <i>Secretary</i>
George E. Mylonas, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	C. Arthur Lynch, <i>Asst. Secretary</i>



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

5.30 p.m. Celebration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the School, in the garden of the Gennadius Library.

Speakers : JOHN L. CASKEY, *Director*

PETROS LEVANTIS, *Minister of Education*
SPYRIDON MARINATOS, *Director of the
Department of Antiquities*

CARL W. BLEGEN, presenting a message
from the Archaeological Institute of
America

CHRISTOS KAROUZOS, presenting a message
from the Archaeological Society of
Athens

CHARLES H. MORGAN, *Chairman of the
Managing Committee*

After the addresses, a reception will be held in Loring Hall.

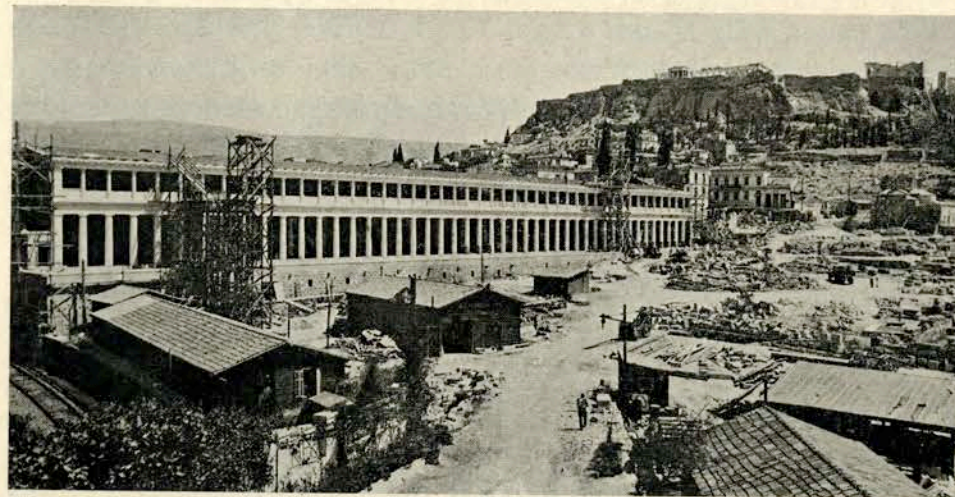
9.00 p.m. At the Odeum of Herodes Atticus. Performance of Euripides' *Medea* by the National Theater, through the courtesy of the Ministry of Education, in honor of the guests from abroad.



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

Trip to Corinth, for guests from abroad.

- 9.30 a.m. Departure for Corinth by bus.
 - 11.30 a.m. Arrival at Corinth. General introduction to the site.
 - 12.30 p.m. Luncheon in the Tourist Pavilion, given by the National Tourist Organization.
 - 2.00 p.m. Visits to the site and the museum.
 - 4.00 p.m. Refreshments in the garden of Oakley House.
 - 5.00 p.m. Departure for Athens.
 - 7.00 p.m. Arrival at Athens.
-
- 9.00 p.m. Dinner in the garden of the American School for Trustees, members of the Managing Committee, representatives of the Cooperating Institutions, and former members of the School.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

- 10.00 a.m. Dedication of the Stoa of Attalos as the Museum of the Athenian Agora in the presence of Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN OF THE HELLENES.

Prayer by His Beatitude THE ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS AND ALL GREECE.

Speakers : HOMER A. THOMPSON, *Field Director of the Agora Excavations*

PAUSANIAS S. KATSOTAS, *Mayor of Athens*
 Message from ANASTASIOS ORLANDOS, *Director of the Department of Reconstruction*

RAY L. THURSTON, *Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the United States of America*

WARD M. CANADAY, *Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America and President of the Board of Trustees of the School*

Opening of the Museum of the Athenian Agora by Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN.

Visits to the museum gallery and the colonnades will be followed by a reception.

THE SCHOOL

Seventy-five years ago the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded by a small group of scholars and businessmen, under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America. The founder of the Institute, Charles Eliot Norton, who first conceived the idea of the School, clearly stated the purpose of this new creation as a place "where young scholars might carry on the study of Greek thought and life to the best advantage, and where those who were proposing to become teachers of Greek might gain such acquaintance with the land and such knowledge of its ancient monuments as should give a quality to their teaching unattainable without this experience". A further purpose was to conduct exploration and excavation in classical lands. The passing of seventy-five years has modified but little the aims of the School. Perhaps the only difference which one of the founders might notice is that today "Greek thought and life" are interpreted more broadly: the pottery of the Neolithic period and the effects of the Fourth Crusade are fields of study as valid as fifth century Athens.

If the principal objective has remained essentially the same, almost everything else has changed, and the history of the past seventy-five years is best told by comparing the School as it was in its first years with that of 1956.

When William Watson Goodwin came to Athens in 1882 as Director of the first session (for some years the office was filled by annual appointments), he was responsible to a Managing Committee of twelve persons; he had a budget of three thousand dollars largely contributed by ten American Colleges and Universities which pledged, or indicated that they would make, an annual

contribution. His quarters were the rented second floor of a house opposite Hadrian's Arch and the library consisted of books which Goodwin had been able to buy for one thousand dollars. The students numbered eight, among whom were Harold North Fowler and Paul Shorey. In Goodwin's words, "each student was left to choose his own subject of study and to follow it independently". Had the studies of those first students been in any way directed, Goodwin himself would have had to do all the supervising, as he was the only member of the staff. His immediate successors as Director, however, would not have found that task excessively difficult since there were only three students in the two years 1883-1885.

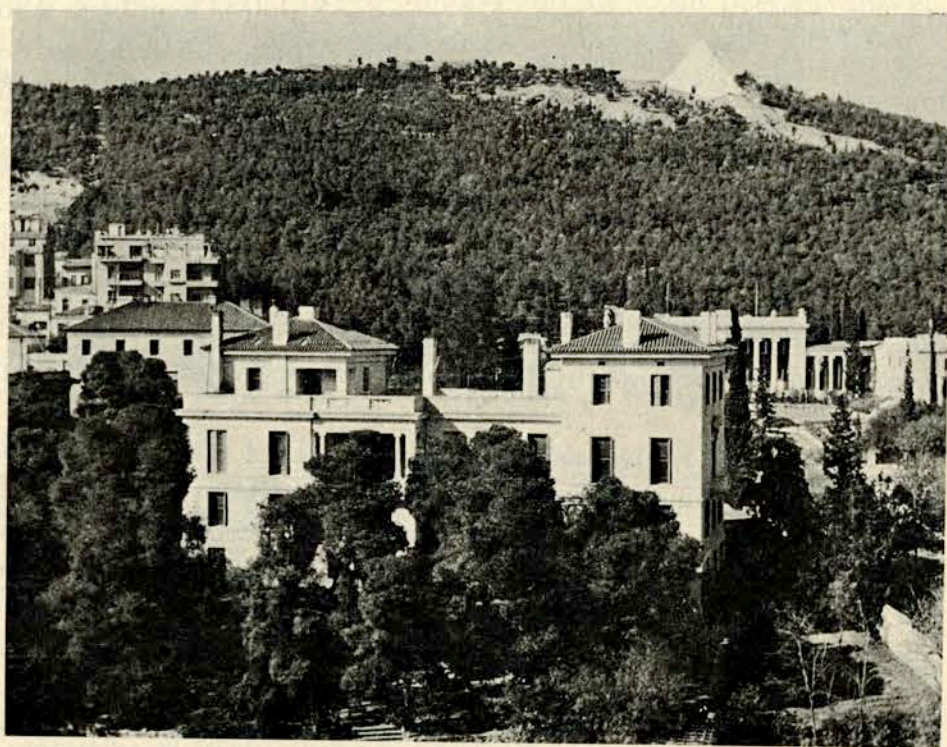
Today the policies of the School are established by a Managing Committee composed of over one hundred members, who represent the 74 educational institutions which subscribe to its support. The School's activities in Greece are directed by a staff appointed by the Managing Committee. The annual budget, including much of the cost of excavation and publication, now exceeds \$ 100,000, an amount made up in part from the contributions of the Cooperating Institutions and in part from income derived from endowment funds which total over two million dollars. These funds are held by a Board of Trustees which was established in 1886 when the School first acquired property in Athens.

Instead of a rented second floor, the School is now housed in three buildings on Souidias Street on the southern slopes of Mt. Lykabettos. The main building, erected in 1887-1888 and enlarged in 1913-1915, stands in grounds which were presented to the School by the Greek Government and which in 1884 were considered "remote from the centre" of the city and "exposed to winds". This building contains the Director's apartment, the business offices, rooms for members, and a private library of over 18,000 volumes.

In addition, the School possesses a library open to the public,

the Gennadeion, which now contains 50,000 books, manuscripts and pamphlets on all aspects of Greek life but with special emphasis on the periods of the Byzantine Empire and the Turkish occupation of Greece. The initial gift of about 24,000 volumes, amassed by Dr. Joannes Gennadius, was presented by him to the School in 1922 in memory of his distinguished father. The building in which it is kept and the two adjoining houses were designed by W. Stuart Thompson, a former member of the School; the necessary money was supplied by the Carnegie Corporation; and the completed library with its striking façade of Ionic columns was dedicated on April 23-24, 1926.

The third building, William Caleb Loring Hall, named after



The Main Building of the School.

the President of the Board of Trustees at the time of its construction in 1928-1929, is the School residence. It provides accommodation for twenty-two persons and dining facilities for many more. Most of the funds needed to build Loring Hall were given by the International Educational Board.

The annual enrollment of first-year members, all of whom are graduates of American or Canadian colleges and universities, averages about twelve. Two are usually Fellows of the School and, since 1949, several each year have held grants under the Fulbright Act. There are always a few who stay for a second or third year. In addition, a varying number of senior scholars reside at the School, normally for a limited period of time, working either on material from the School's excavations or on other research projects.

The work of the first-year members is divided into three parts. In October and November organized trips are made to the most important sites in Central and Northwestern Greece and in the Peloponnesos. Both the officers in charge and the members give oral reports at the various places and museums visited. The winter term, December to March, is devoted to the Monuments and Topography of Athens, the principal sites in Attica and nearby, and a series of seminars offered by the staff and visiting scholars. In the spring the members are free to pursue their own research projects, about which they usually write papers, and to make independent excursions. Some of them have an opportunity of assisting in School excavations. In order to direct the work of the members and to administer the School's affairs in Greece, the Director is no longer single-handed, like Goodwin, but is assisted by a Professor of Archaeology, an Annual Professor and a Visiting Professor, both of whom are sent each year to Athens by the Managing Committee, a Legal Adviser, a Secretary of the School, and a clerical staff.

In seventy-five years the School has made many contributions to Hellenic scholarship in the fields of literature, history and archaeology. 1882 saw the publication of Goodwin's article on

the battle of Salamis, an article which is still the starting point for any discussion of this subject. Today, the School's publications under the editorship of Miss Lucy T. Shoe include its own Journal, *Hesperia*, now in its twenty-fifth year, 21 volumes on the buildings and antiquities of Ancient Corinth, two in the series reporting the discoveries made in the Athenian Agora, four special studies and two catalogues of material in the Gennadius Library, and 24 books on such varied subjects as the prehistoric settlement of Korakou near Corinth, Byzantine mosaics in Greece, and the Tribute Lists of the Athenian Empire.

Norton's hope that the School might be a centre where "Greek thought and life" were studied has indeed become a reality.

THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE SCHOOL

The School had not been long in existence before it undertook its first excavation, plunging immediately into the hotly debated question of the form of the Greek theater. In 1886, the School cleared the theater at Thorikos in Attica. In the following year it excavated another theater, at Sikyon, and in 1888 still another in the Attic deme of Ikaria, thought to be the home of tragedy.

Plataia next claimed the attention of the School and a general investigation of the city and its walls was made during the years

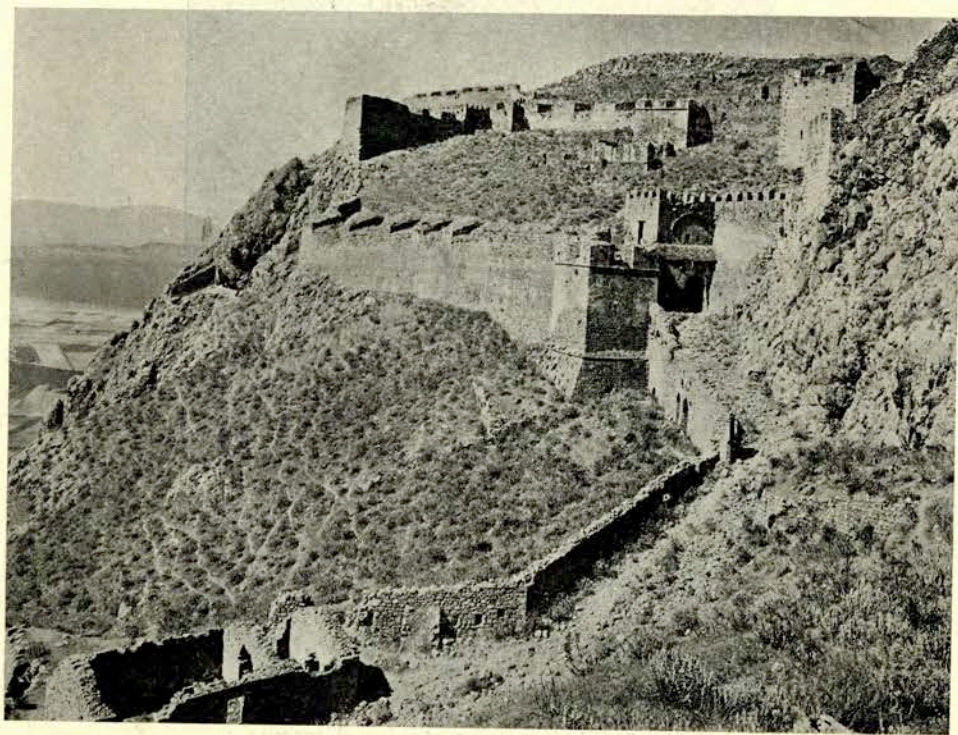
1889-1891. However, the School's first interest, the theater, was not yet satisfied; in 1891, work was begun in Eretria. The major results of four short campaigns (1891-1892, 1894-1895) were the uncovering of a very interesting Greek theater and a gymnasium.

In 1892, the School, in association with the Archaeological Institute of America, began the excavation of the Argive Heraeum. This was the School's first really large undertaking and it lasted four full seasons. The area of the sanctuary was cleared; the plans of the temples, porticoes and other buildings were established, and many fine bronzes and pieces of marble were recovered.



Marble Head from the Argive Heraeum :
Last Quarter of the Fifth Century B.C.

In the ten years from 1886 the School had dug at thirteen sites. Although the results were by no means meagre, no site had been thoroughly examined. March 23, 1896, is, therefore, a most important date in the history of the School. On that occasion excavations started in Ancient Corinth. This time the objective was almost unlimited, the uncovering of one of the most famous cities of Greece. Such an undertaking was obviously a project that would take many years, not merely a few campaigns. After sixty years — and digging still continues — nearly all the Agora has been exposed with its administrative, commercial and public buildings, its fountain houses and temples. In addition, a theater and an odeum have been examined; also, a sanctuary of Asklepios, a potter's quarter, a tile factory, a Roman villa and several cemeteries. Acrocorinth has been explored and



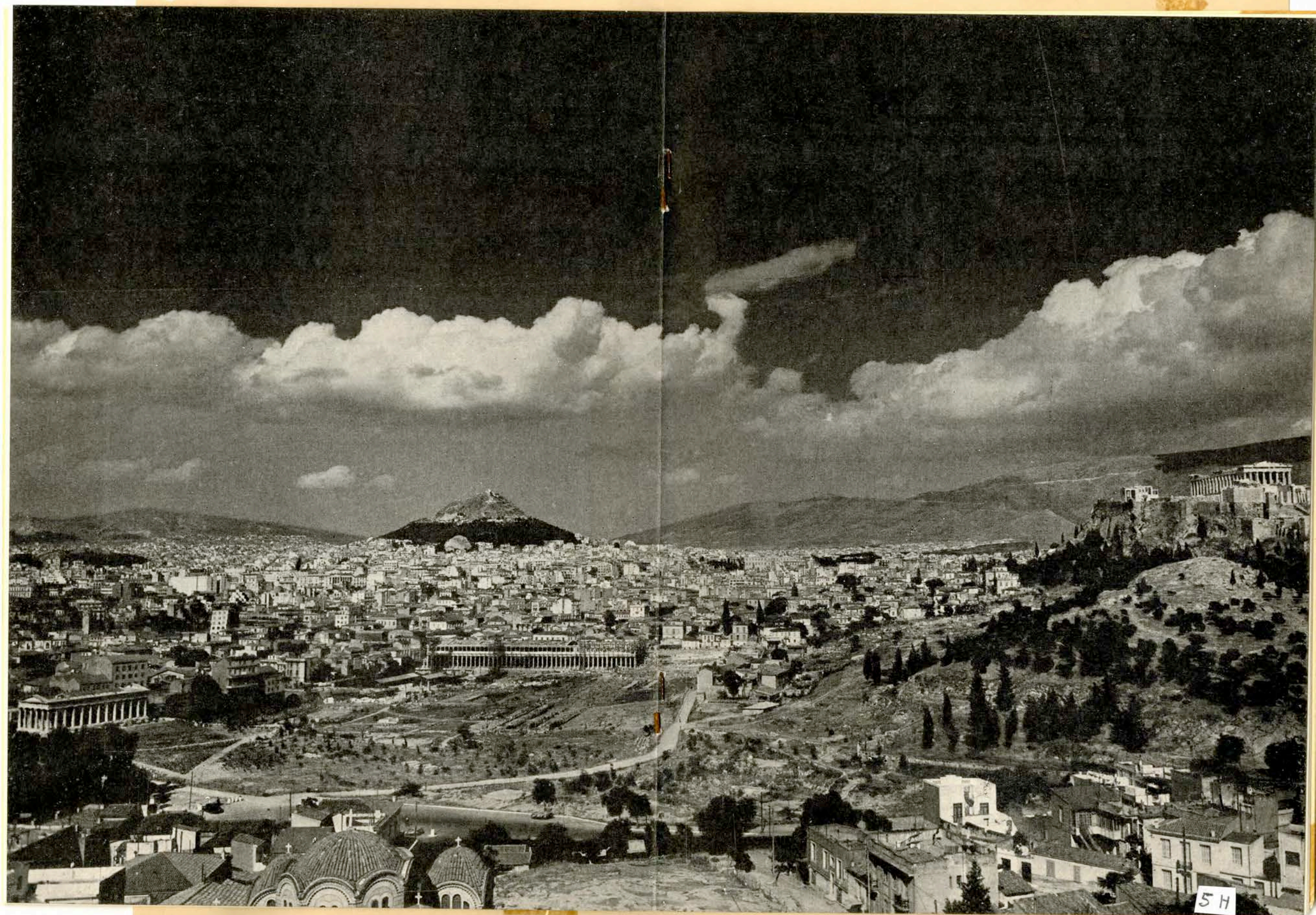
Mediaeval Fortifications on Acrocorinth.

the lines of the city's defences established. Even so, much still remains to be unearthed.

Despite the demands of Corinth, the School was able to pursue other studies. In 1900 and 1901, Oiniadai was examined — another theater — and, in 1901, the cave of Pan and the Nymphs at Vari in Attica. Until this time, little attention had been paid by the School to the monuments of Athens. Although one member in 1883 had investigated the Pnyx, no excavation was carried out in Athens until 1900 when some work was done in the Propylaia. This modest study was soon followed by a more extensive one, which started in 1903, a complete examination of the Erechtheion. Various members collaborated in this endeavor and G. P. Stevens made the drawings. The result, some years later, was the definitive publication of this famous temple. Since then, the study of Athenian monuments has never



The Erechtheion on the Athenian Acropolis.



ceased to attract the attention of members of the School; for instance, in 1910 B. H. Hill and W. B. Dinsmoor made small excavations on and around the Acropolis. The results of their studies, both then and continuously to the present, have greatly increased our knowledge of the monuments and buildings of ancient Athens.

One field of Greek archaeology which the School had so far left untouched was the pre-classical. This gap was filled by a series of excavations under the leadership of C. W. Blegen in the Corinthia and Argolid, at Korakou (1915-1916), Zygouries (1921-1922) and at Prosymna, the pre-classical settlement at the Argive Heraeum (1925, 1927-1928). These undertakings laid the first sure basis for the relative chronology of the Early and Middle Helladic periods in Southern Greece, and for the first time yielded remains of the Neolithic period in the Argolid.

During the same period the School excavated at Nemea (1924-1926) in association with the University of Cincinnati, and at Eutresis (1924-1927) and Colophon (1922, 1928) with the Fogg Museum.

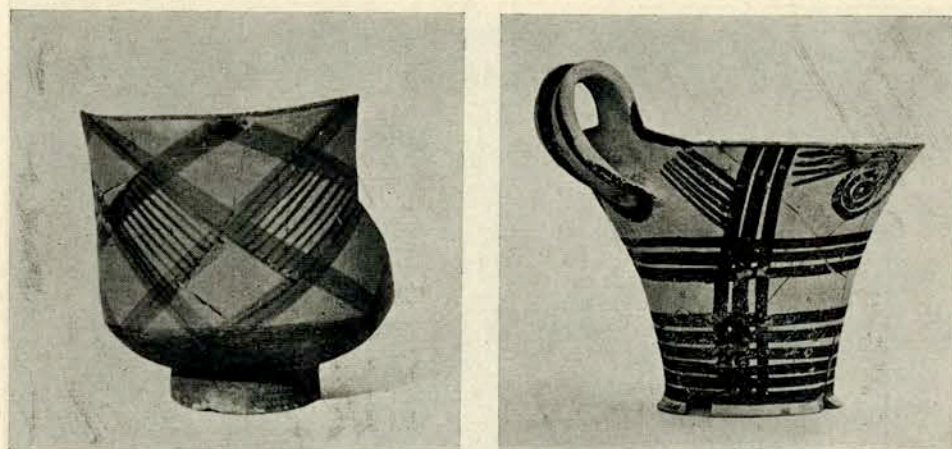
Like 1896, 1931 was a key year. Two projects were initiated: the exploration of the North Slope of the Acropolis under the direction of O. Broneer, and the excavation of the Athenian Agora. The latter undertaking was first led by T. L. Shear and after his death by H. A. Thompson, who summarizes the results below. For eight seasons work was conducted on the North Slope (1931-1934, 1936-1939). Although many fine objects were found, like the krater by Exekias and the head of Herakles made of poros, the most interesting discovery was the Mycenaean stairway which led through a cleft in the rock to a well and which, when in use, could only be entered from the Acropolis.

Since the Second World War the School has undertaken only one new excavation, that of Lerna in the Argolid (1952 -). The results to date have been impressive, including the discovery of the largest Early Helladic building so far excavated in Greece,



Krater by Exekias from the North Slope of the Athenian Acropolis :
Middle of the Sixth Century B.C.

and an unbroken sequence of habitations from the early Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, each with associated pottery and other objects.



Pottery from Lerna : left, Neolithic Bowl, about 3000 B.C.; right, Middle Helladic Cup, Seventeenth Century B.C.

Such is the catalogue of the major excavations for which the School has been directly responsible. Other excavations conducted by American institutions under the auspices of the School include, to name the most important, the island of Mochlos, Halai, Olynthos, Samothrace and Isthmia. In addition, individual members have collaborated with the Greek Archaeological Service in several excavations, for example on the Pnyx in Athens and at Pylos.

During the past seventy-five years, the School has taken part in excavations at forty different places, on the mainland of Greece, the islands of the Aegean, and the coast of Asia Minor. Almost all periods of Greece's long history have been investigated, from Neolithic settlements to Frankish and Venetian fortifications.

THE EXCAVATION OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA

The visitor of 1956 who stands in the balcony of the Stoa of Attalos and overlooks the Athenian Agora with a detailed plan in his hands will find it hard to visualize the appearance of the region as it was a quarter of a century ago. At that time the area of approximately 25 acres was occupied by some 350 decrepit houses in which lived upwards of 5000 people. Despite the evidence of the ancient authors and the knowledge gained through sporadic excavations carried out by the Greek Archaeological Society and the German Archaeological Institute, the limits of the ancient market place were still ill-defined. Kolonos Agoraios was believed to mark the western extremity of the square and the Stoa of Attalos its eastern, but the position of the north side was highly conjectural and that of the south side was quite unknown. Soundings previously made indicated a formidable depth of accumulation, especially in the northern parts, and there was little to encourage the belief that the ancient public buildings were well preserved.

In view of such an unpromising state of affairs the initiation of the project for the complete exploration of the site must be attributed to a happy conjunction of personalities and circumstances. The Greek Government, faced by a sharp increase in property values after 1922, took decisive action. Not having the resources to undertake what had long been regarded as both the privilege and the responsibility of the Greek people, the Greek Government with great liberality invited the participation of the American School of Classical Studies. The officers of the School, particularly Mr. B. H. Hill as Director and Professor Edward Capps as Chairman of the Managing Committee, rose to the challenge of this unique opportunity. And the assurance of financial support on a large scale, without which the undertaking

could not have been contemplated, was provided by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The necessary legislation was completed on April 9, 1930. The acquisition of property began soon thereafter and enough houses had been demolished to permit the start of excavation on May 25, 1931.

During the following ten years (1931-1940) field work went steadily forward in annual campaigns normally of four or five months' duration under the oversight of Professor T. Leslie Shear as Field Director († 1945). Before the outbreak of World War II the limits of the market place had been firmly fixed on the west, east, and south sides. The public buildings on the west side had been thoroughly explored and over most of the remaining area exploration had been carried down to the level of late antiquity.

In 1946, after a five-year break caused by the War, systematic field work was resumed, the primary objective being to complete exploration within the market square proper. This has now been accomplished insofar as the limits of the original concession will permit. It has become abundantly clear, however, that means must be found to extend the excavations northward to permit the clearance of the north side of the square which was bordered by the Painted Stoa, named for its wall paintings and familiar as the birth-place of Stoic Philosophy.

In addition to the buildings of classical antiquity, one outstanding monument of the Byzantine period stands within the area of the ancient Agora, viz. the 11th century Church of the Holy Apostles. Thorough exploration beneath and around the building revealed its original plan which proved to be both unique and attractive though much distorted by late adjustments. In the years 1954-1956 the Church has been restored to its original form with the aid of contributions from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation of New York City.

The Greek law covering the Agora Excavation specified that



The Church of the Holy Apostles during Restoration.

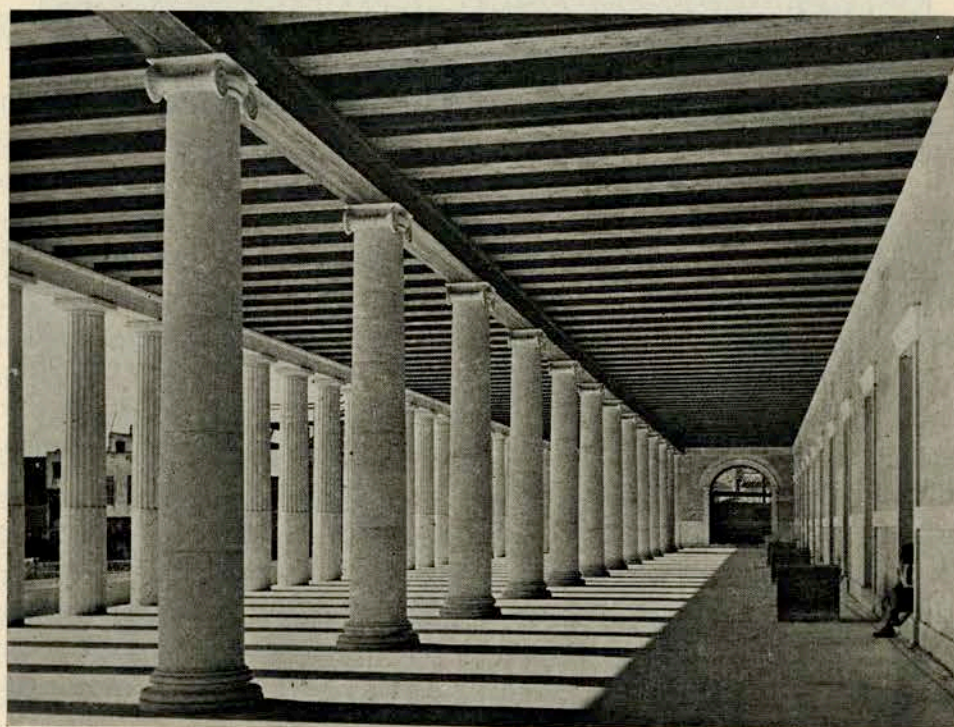
on the completion of exploration the area should be turned into a park. The landscaping program was begun in the winter of 1954-1955 under the direction of Mr. Ralph E. Griswold, and it is hoped that the program may be completed in the winter of 1956-1957. Much assistance has been received in this part of the undertaking from many individuals and organizations in the United States and likewise in Greece where the effort has been effectively coordinated by a committee of Athenian citizens.

The objectives of the landscaping program are two-fold : to restore a significant element in the ancient scene by planting such trees and shrubs as are known to have grown in the Agora in antiquity, and to make the Agora a place of beauty in the heart of the modern city.

In accordance with Greek law all objects found in the course

of the excavation remain in Greece. It has seemed well that this material should be kept together and displayed within sight of the place where it was found and used. Prolonged study having shown the impracticability of constructing a modern museum building of adequate size within the excavated area, the decision was taken in 1949 to restore one of the ancient structures for use as a museum. The choice fell on the Stoa of Attalos, the great colonnaded hall erected in the second century B.C. by Attalos II, King of Pergamon, along the east side of the Agora.

The financing of the reconstruction was made possible by the generous response of many contributors, among them Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Rockefeller Foundation, and Trustees



The Stoa of Attalos during Reconstruction : the Interior of the Lower Colonnade.

of the American School of Classical Studies. The preliminary clearance of the site was carried out with funds made available by the Economic Cooperation Administration under the Marshall Plan and designated for this work by the Greek Ministry of Education. Actual reconstruction began in the summer of 1953 and the building is now, in September of 1956, structurally complete.

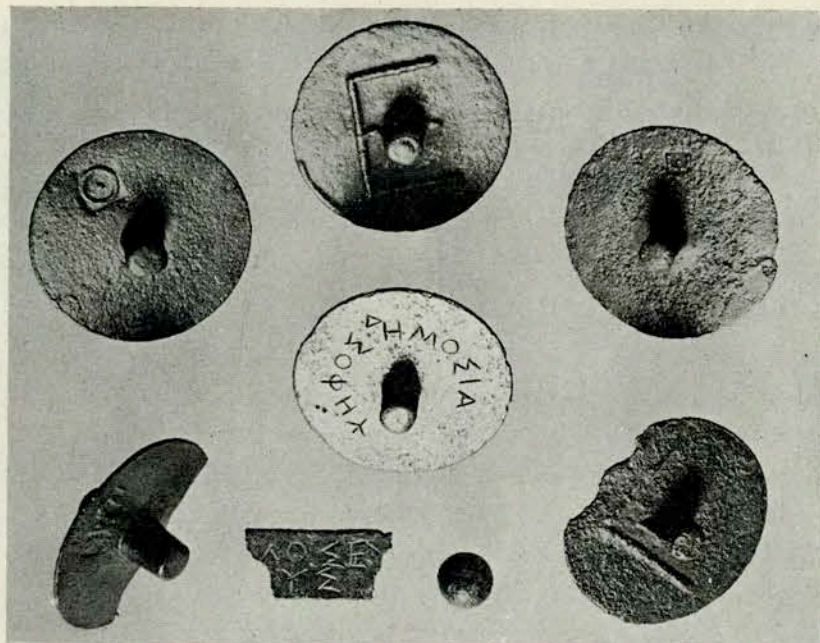
The reconstruction of the Stoa, as of other ancient monuments in Greece, has been carried out under the general oversight of the Department of Restoration in the Ministry of Education, directed by Professor Anastasios Orlandos. The responsibility for recovering the original design of the building and for adhering to it in the reconstruction has fallen on John Travlos, Architect of the School's Excavations. The reconstruction has been supervised by the firm of W. Stuart Thompson and Phelps Barnum of New York City, represented on the spot by Manuel A. Tavarez. George Biris of Athens has served as Consulting Engineer. The materials have been drawn as far as possible from the original sources : the marble from Mt. Pentelikon, the limestone from Piraeus, and the clay for the roof tiles from clay beds in the outskirts of Athens.

In addition to providing a suitable museum for the Agora, the Stoa as rebuilt will make intelligible to visitors the nature of the most characteristic type of ancient civic architecture, and one which has hitherto been little known except to the specialist. It is also hoped that the reconstruction will encourage a more adequate visualization of the beauty, dignity and practicality of the facilities for community life in the ancient city state.

Within the Stoa will be housed the finds from the excavation comprising some 65,000 catalogued objects apart from 100,000 coins and great masses of documentary pottery. A small but characteristic selection of this material has been put on public display on the ground floor of the Stoa ; the remainder will be

readily accessible to scholars in the store-rooms and studies of basement and upper floor.

Among the finds on view in the Stoa are a few masterpieces of ancient sculpture which have survived the lime kiln and the melting pot. Inscriptions on marble, ostraka, bronze voting ballots and a water clock from the lawcourts, elaborate machines for selecting civic officials by lot, sets of weights and measures, these and many more such objects afford realistic glimpses into the actual conduct of public life, and effectively supplement the written words of the ancient authors. The private life that went on around the square is likewise illustrated by ample series of vases, weapons, jewelry and household furnishings.



Bronze Equipment Found in the Ruins of an Ancient Law-court :
Six Ballots, a Juryman's Name Plate and a Bronze Ball from an Allotment Machine :
Fourth Century B.C.



Terracotta Boots from a Woman's Grave of about 900 B.C.

The excavations, the Stoa, the material remains of public and private life will, it is hoped, enrich the visitor's conception of the community centre of ancient Athens, that small place to which the modern world owes much.

5M



STAFF OF THE SCHOOL IN GREECE
1956-1957

Director : John L. Caskey
 Director Emeritus : Bert H. Hill
 Honorary Architect : Gorham P. Stevens
 Professors of Archaeology : Eugene Vanderpool (in residence),
 Carl W. Blegen, Oscar Broneer
 Annual Professor : Hazel D. Hansen
 Visiting Professor : Rhys Carpenter
 Librarian of the School : Elizabeth G. Caskey
 Librarian of the Gennadeion : Peter Topping
 Assistant Librarian of the Gennadeion : Eurydice Demetracopoulou
 Field Director of the Agora Excavations : Homer A. Thompson
 Architect of School Excavations : John Travlos
 Secretary of the School : C. William J. Eliot
 Legal Adviser : Aristides Kyriakides
 Director of the Summer Session (1956) : William B. Dinsmoor

Honors awarded on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American School and the dedication of the Stoa of Attalos, September 1-3, 1956.

Decorations presented by H.M. the King (in the order of precedence):

Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Phoenix

✓ Ward Canaday
Charles Morgan

OCT 8 1956

Commander, Royal Order of George

Aristides Kyriakides

Commander, Royal Order of the Phoenix

John Caskey
Bert Hodge Hill
W. Stuart Thompson
Homer Thompson

Commander, Royal Order of Eupoeia

Mariam Canaday

Gold Cross of the Royal Order of George

Gorham Stevens
Eugene Vanderpool

Gold Cross of the Royal Order of the Phoenix

John Travlos

Gold Cross of the Royal Order of Eupoeia

Elizabeth Caskey
Dorothy Thompson
Lucy Talcott
Alison Frantz
Margaret Crosby

Decorations to be sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Greek Embassy to recipients in the United States:

John D. Rockefeller Jr.
Ralph Griswold
Louis Lord
Dean Rusk
Arthur Davis
William Semple

Honorary Citizenship of Athens, presented by the Mayor (in the order named):

John Caskey
John Rockefeller
✓Ward Canaday
Homer Thompson
Stuart Thompson
Charles Morgan

Citations for meritorious service to the City, presented by the Mayor:

Anastasios Orlandos
John Travlos
George Biris

Honorary Membership in the Archaeological Society of Athens (There are four grades: ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ, Honorary Vice President; ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ, Honorary Councillor; ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ, Honorary Fellow; ΑΝΤΕΠΙΣΤΕΛΛΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ, Corresponding Fellow. The grades of the following appointments were not publicly announced):

John D. Rockefeller Jr.
✓Ward M. Canaday
Carl W. Blegen
Oscar Broneer
John L. Caskey
William Bell Dinsmoor
Bert Hodge Hill
Benjamin Dean Meritt
Charles H. Morgan
Gorham P. Stevens
Homer A. Thompson
W. Stuart Thompson
Eugene Vanderpool

Medal of the Society of Old Athenians:

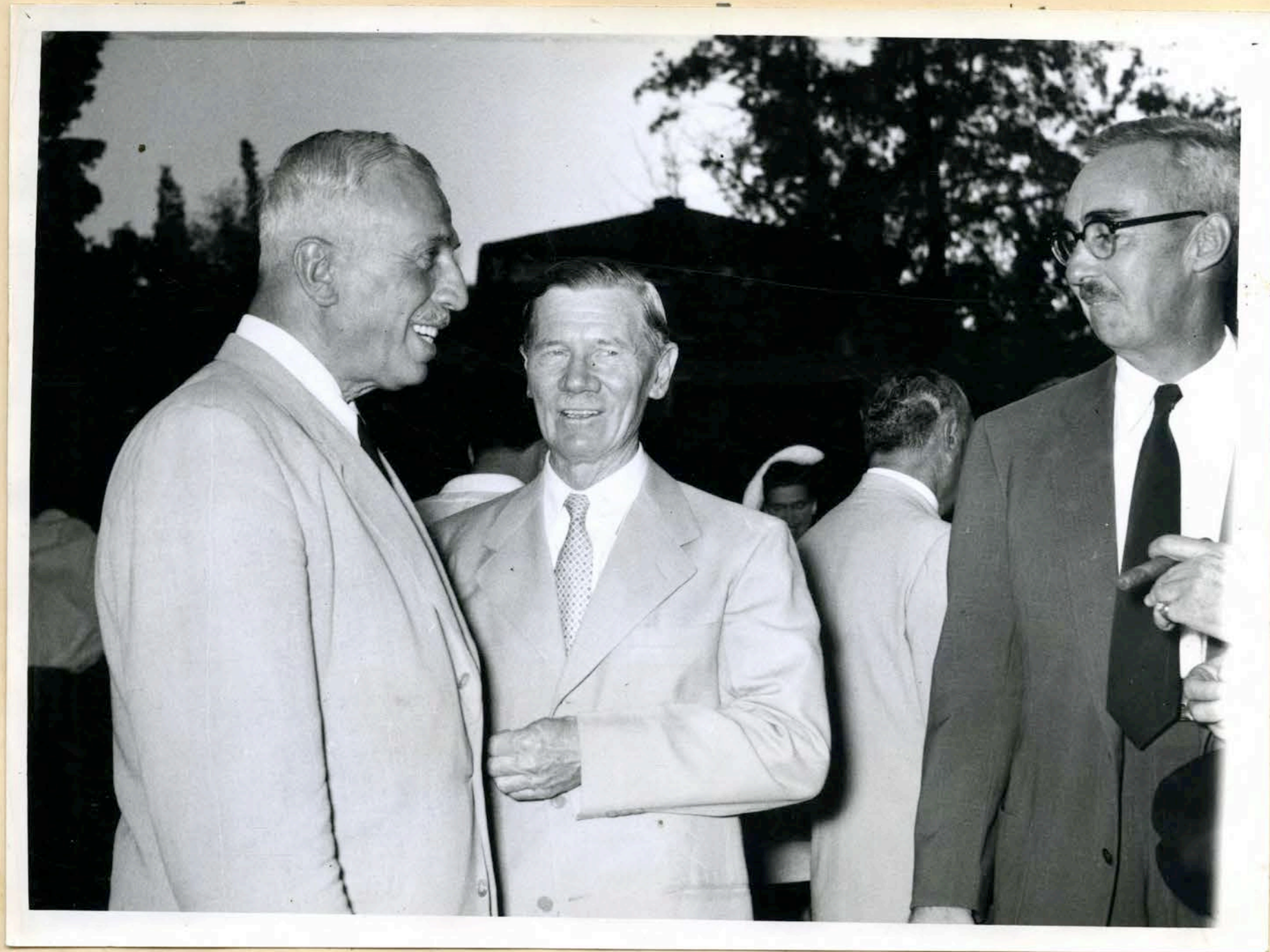
✓Ward M. Canaday
Homer A. Thompson

Resolutions honoring the American School were presented by the following bodies in Greece:

Archaeological Society of Athens
University of Athens
Pergamene Community of Mytilene
Polemon Society



Gennadius Library Garden - Harry Hill, Ward M. Canaday,
Lincoln MacVeagh, Charles Morgan, Jack Caskey



Sept. 1, 1956 - Gennadius Library, - 75th Anniversary of the
American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece
Mayor of Athens, Hon. Pausanias S. Katatsos
Carl Blegen
Jack Caskey



Christos Karouzos, Director of National Archeological Museum, Athens, Greece and Ward M. Canaday, congratulating Mr. Karouzos on his splendid speech in which he named many members of the School including WMC as members of the Athens Archeological Society - Sept. 1, 1956 (75th Anniversary of American School of Classical Studies)



Sept. 1, 1956 - Carl Blegen, in the Gennadius Library Yard -
75th Anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies,
Athens, Greece



Sept. 1, 1956 - Gennadius Library Yard - 75th Anniversary of the
American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece



Sept. 1, 1956 - Gennadius Library - 75th Anniversary of the
American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece



View of restored Stoa of Attalos, as the New Museum of
the Agora, Athens, Greece



Sept. 1, 1956 - Showing the restored Stoa of Attalos and the
Acropolis and the Parthenon to the South (Photo by Alison Frantz)



Sept. 1, 1956 - Showing the restored Stoa of Attalos with the remains of the signature blocks crediting the building to Attalos originally, set down in front. (Photo by Alison Frantz)



Sept. 3, 1956 - Hall of second floor of Stoa of Attalos
(Photo by Alison Frantz)



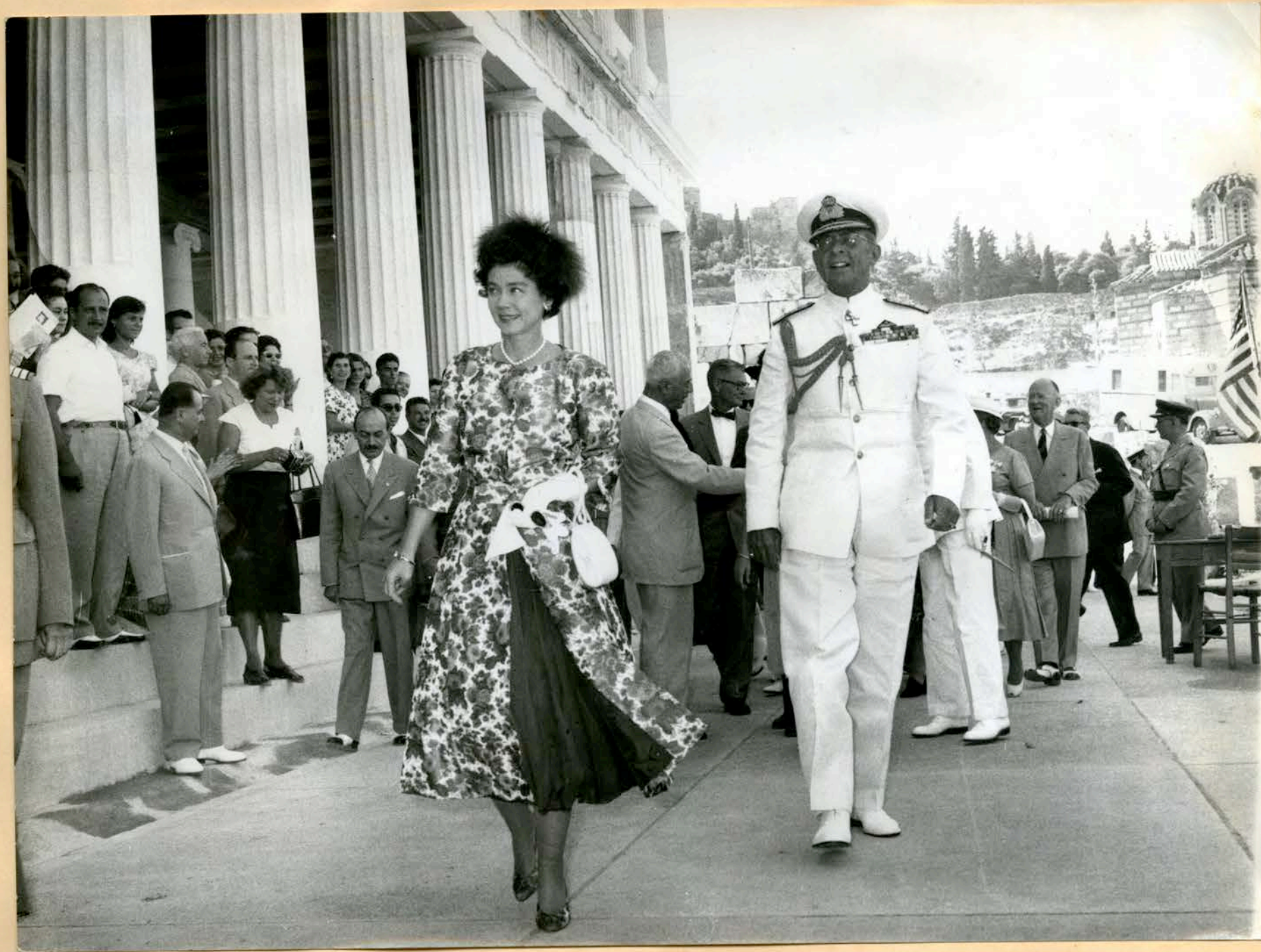
Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Part of the crowd that attended the ceremony.



King Paul and Queen Frederika arriving at Stoa Dedication Ceremony - Sept. 3, 1956



Sept. 3, 1956 - Beginning of Stoa Dedication Ceremony - after arrival of
King Paul and Queen Frederika



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
Queen Frederika, Mayor Katsotas of Athens, Charles Morgan, King Paul, *WM Canaday*



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
Queen Frederika, King Paul, Princess Sophia, Prince Constantine, Homer Thompson
Leaving Stoa after ceremonies



Sept. 3, 1956 - Demetrios Skouzes, President of Society of Ancient Athenians
Conferring Gold Medal on Ward M. Canaday and Bronze Medal on Homer Thompson



Sept. 3, 1956 - Opening address by John Caskey at Dedication of Stoa



Sept. 3, 1956 - Mme. Karamanlis, Ward M. Canaday, Prime Minister Constantin Karamanlis, Princess Sophia, Mme. Carolou, King Paul, Queen Frederika, Crown Prince Constantine, Mrs. Ray Thurston, Stuart and Mrs. Thompson, Mariam Canaday



Sept. 3, 1956 - Homer Thompson speaking at Dedication of Stoa of Attalos



Sept. 3, 1956 - Charge d'Affaires of the United States Ray Thurston introducing personal representative of President Eisenhower, Ward M. Canaday.



Sept. 3, 1956 - Ward M. Canaday, Special Representative of President Eisenhower, delivering address.



Ward M. Canaday delivering final talk of dedication of Stoa of Attalos including President Eisenhower's message, September 3, 1956. In the picture are (facing): Jack Caskey (behind the mike), Pausanias S. Katsotas, Mayor of Athens, Gorham P. Stevens, Demetrios Skouzes (Ancient Athenians), Homer Thompson, Stuart Thompson, Mrs. Stuart Thompson, Mrs. Ray Thurston. To the right: Mrs. Ward Canaday, Prince Constantine, Queen Frederika, King Paul, Princess Sofia.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Mrs. Ward Canaday (with hands under chin), Prince Constantine, Queen
Frederika, King Paul, Princess Sofia.



Pausanias S. Katsotas, Mayor of Athens, conferring Athenian Citizenship on Ward Canaday, Homer Thompson and other participants in Stoa dedication. To the left of the picture are Queen Frederika, King Paul and Ward Canaday.



Ward M. Canaday delivering final talk including message of President Eisenhower, U.S.A. September 3, 1956. Stoa of Attalos dedication. At left of picture: Queen Frederika, King Paul, Princess Sofia.



Sept. 3, 1956 - Dedication of Stoa of Attalos
(left to right) Mrs. Stuart Thompson, Mrs. Ray Thurston
Mrs. Ward Canaday, Prince Constantine, Queen Frederika
King Paul, Princess Sophia, Ward M. Canaday



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
King Paul and Mariam Canaday - Pointing to the only existing shield of
Sparta found in a well.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956.
In front of the Shield of Sparta in the newly opened Museum:
Ward Canaday's hand, Mariam Canaday, King Paul.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, September 3, 1956
King Paul and Mariam Canaday inspecting Shield of Sparta.



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
Madame Carolou, Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis, Homer Thompson,
Mariam Canaday, King Paul



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
Ward M. Canaday, Queen Frederika



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
Ward Canaday, Queen Frederika, Mariam Canaday, King Paul



Sept. 3, 1956 - Agora Museum Dedication, Stoa of Attalos
Prince Constantine, Ward M. Canaday, Queen Frederika
Inspecting newly opened Museum



Sept. 3, 1956 - Inspecting the Stoa Museum - Ward M. Canaday and Queen Frederika



Sept. 3, 1956 - Queen Frederika and Ward M. Canaday inspecting the newly opened
Stoa of Attalos Museum



Sept. 3, 1956 - Departure of Their Majesties from the Stoa after Dedication
Queen Frederika, King Paul, Princess Sophia, Prince Constantine, Homer Thompson,
Jack Caskey, Charles Morgan, Col. Stathatos (Master of Ceremonies for the King)



Sept. 3, 1956 - Guests returning from the Stoa (Museum) after ceremonies to the steps leading to the excavation headquarters.



Sept. 3, 1956 - Charles Morgan, Jack Caskey, Ward M. Canaday, Homer Thompson



Sept. 3, 1956 - Mrs. Manuel Tavaréz, Greek Minister of Education Petros Levantis, Ward M. Canaday, David Robinson, University of Michigan, Manuel Tavaréz, and Mrs. Petros Levantis



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Ward M. Canaday, Mrs. Constantine Karamanlis, Prime Minister
Constantine Karamanlis, Jack Caskey.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Ward M. Canaday receiving gold medal of the Ancient
Athenians from President Demetrios Skouzes.



Sept. 3, 1956 - Ward M. Canaday receiving Gold Medal from Demetrios Skouzes,
President of the Society of Old Athenians.



Sept. 3, 1956 - Ward M. Canaday thanking Demetrios Skouzes, President of the Society of Old Athenians after presentation of Gold Medal.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Ward M. Canaday and wife of Canadian Ambassador to Greece



Karasthenos

Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Ward M. Canaday, oldest marble cutter, Mrs. Thurston, Ray
Thurston, A. Kyriakides, Jack Caskey.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
(In black) Daughter of Demetrios Skouzes, Ward M. Canaday,
Mr. and Mrs. Print Hudson. Mr. Hudson is Agriculture
Attache, American Embassy, Athens.




Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Mrs. Kriton Delavaris and Ward Canaday. Mrs. Delavaris is
the wife of the tile manufacturer at Piraeus who made the
tiles for roof of the Stoa.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, Athens, September 3, 1956
Petros Levantis, Minister of Education, Mrs. Levantis,
and Ward M. Canaday.



Dedication of Stoa of Attalos, September 3, 1956
Ward Canaday being congratulated by His Excellency, Evangelos
Averoff, Foreign Minister of Greece.



Sept. 4, 1956 - Excavation Hdq. Garden (Photo by Alison Frantz)
Jack Caskey, Director of American School of Classical Studies
Charles Morgan, Chairman of the Managing Committee
Ward M. Canaday, President of the Board of Trustees
Homer Thompson, Director of Agora Excavations



Sept. 3, 1956 - Model of the Agora constructed by Architect of the Agora Travlos. Overlooking the Agora from the second floor balcony of the Stoa of Attalos, now the Agora Museum (Photo by Alison Frantz, facing west)



Sept. 3, 1956 - Jar Room, New Museum of the Agora in the
reconstructed Stoa of Attalos (Photo by Alison Frantz)



Sept. 3, 1956, Athens, Greece - Jar Room, New Museum of the
Agora (Photo by Alison Frantz)



Sept. 3, 1956, Athens, Greece - New Museum of the Agora
in the Reconstructed Stoa of Attalos



(back row)
 Sept. 2, 1956 - Corinth - Charles Morgan, Chairman, Managing Committee,
 Josephine Dossat, Secretary to Ward M. Canaday, Ward M. Canaday, Chairman of Board,
 American School, Mr. Papadimitriou, excavator of Mycenae, Lincoln MacVeagh, former
 U. S. Ambassador to Greece, *Oscar Berman*
 (front row) Harry Hill, American Express Co., Paris, Rico Agathocles,
 President Greek Tourist Organization, Mrs. Papadimitriou, Jack Caskey



Sept. 2, 1956 - Corinth - Ward M. Canaday



Sept. 2, 1956 - Corinth --- Charles Morgan, Harry Hill, Lincoln MacVeagh,
former Ambassador to Greece, Ward M. Canaday, Rico Agathocles and Oscar Broneer



Sept. 2, 1956 - Corinth - Jack Caskey, Ward M. Canaday, Rico Agathocles



Sept. 2, 1956 - Corinth - Ward M. Canaday, George Kachros

TREE FOR THE AGORA GROVE: Toledo Greek Colony's Gift First Planted To Beautify Athens Area

Growing On Site Of Ancient Glory

Special to The Blade

A PLANE tree given by the Greeks of Toledo to replace one that stood in Athens 2,000 years ago, has just been planted in the Athenian Agora by Mrs. Ward M. Canaday of this city.

The Athens newspaper Kathimerini reports that the ceremony was organized by the American School of Classical Studies, of which Mr. Canaday is a director, and attended by representatives of the Municipal Council of Athens and Greek archaeological authorities.

The planting marks the start of landscaping the excavated area of the Agora, or market place, and restoring it to its original form as it was in the time of Kimon, who, with the spoils of his victories over the Persians beautified the town, planting the Agora with plane trees and turning it from a waterless and parched area into a well-watered grove.

★

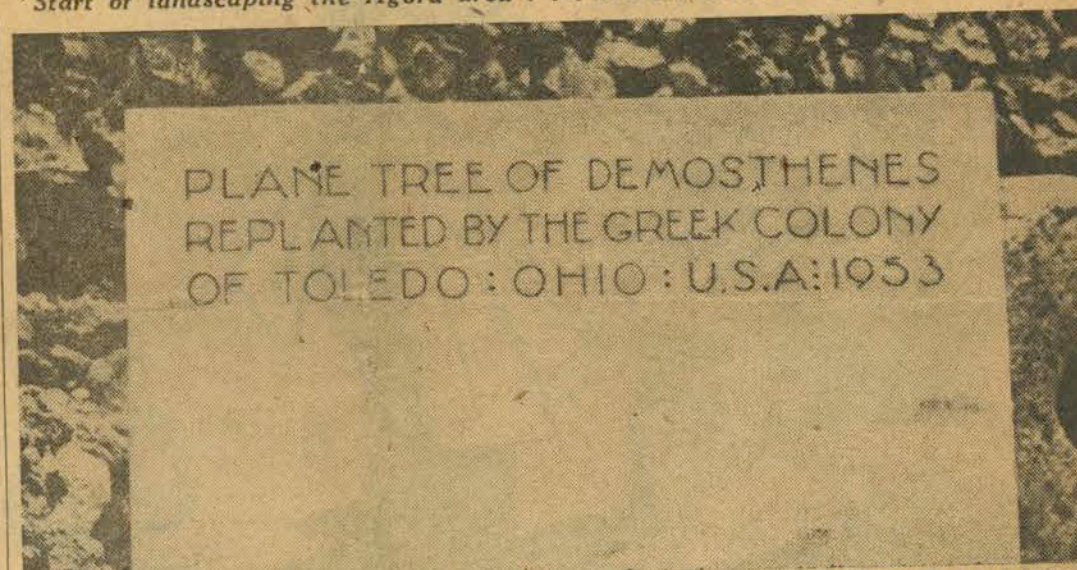
IN 280 B.C., 52 years after the death of Demosthenes, a bronze statue of the great orator was set up in the Agora. Near this monument a plane tree grew, shedding its leaves and its shade on the statue, as reported by Plutarch.

The exact position of the statue and of the plane tree have been determined in the course of the American excavations.

Upon her return from a visit to Athens two years ago, Mrs. Canaday told the Greeks of Toledo of the opportunity to be the first to plant a tree at the ancient site of Greece's greatest glory. Funds were immediately raised to provide the tree. Its planting had been set for earlier this year, but unfavorable weather caused delay, and the ceremony was arranged for the time when the



THE 'TOLEDO TREE' IS CHRISTENED BY MRS. WARD M. CANADAY
Start of landscaping the Agora area . . . Athens officials attended ceremony



INSCRIPTION IN ENGLISH ON ONE SIDE OF WHITE MARBLE MARKER
Message in Greek on other side . . . placed 2½ feet from where tree was planted

In a letter from Athens, Mrs. Canaday says that some other Greek colonies in America now have sent funds to plant trees, but that Toledo has the first and by far the

now stands exactly on the spot where another plane tree is known to have stood so many centuries ago.

The planting will continue in those parts of the Agora where the study of the ancient re-

mains has been completed, the Athens newspaper says.

★

AT THE planting ceremony, Mrs. Canaday took water from a pail and threw it over the tree. At the same time, she said "I christen you the 'Toledo Tree' on behalf of the Greek Colony of Toledo."

The significance of the occasion was pointed out by Homer Thompson, director of the Agora excavations. The representative of the Municipal Council, Mr. Loizides, thanked the Americans for their warm interest not only in ancient but also in contemporary Greece, and the director of the Acropolis Museum, Mr. Meliades, emphasized that the ruins in the shade of the plane tree would more deeply impress the people of the present with the spirit of the society which they represent.



ATHENS ENVOY

Ward Canaday Sails For Sept. 1-3 Event

Toledo, Ohio (Spl) — Mr. and Mrs. Ward M. Canaday of Toledo sailed Wednesday for Naples, from which point they will go to Athens, Greece, for one of the most interesting assignments ever undertaken by Canaday, prominent industrialist and a former New Castle man.

Canaday has been named by Pres. Eisenhower as his personal representative at the dedication, Sept. 1-3 of the Museum of the Stoa of Attalos on Athens ancient market place, the agora.

Canaday, chairman of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, will also represent the president in celebration of the 75th birthday of that organization.

Dedication of the agora marks one of the outstanding instances of archaeological exploration of the last several years, and a diplomatic gesture towards a friendly nation as well.

ST. PAUL PREACHED ON SITE 2,000 YEARS AGO

The agora existed 3,000 years ago and nearly 2,000 years ago St. Paul preached the new gospel of Christianity there. Reaching its peak in the flowering Athens of the early Christian era, the agora was overrun by conquering foes a few hundred years later, and remained a buried treasure house of antiquity until three years ago when the Rockefeller Foundation and the American School of Classical Studies undertook its excavation.

Thousands of objects of art, statues, early ballots, the ostrakons or "black balls" used against ancient tyrants, and treasured possessions of a hundred generations have been unearthed.

At the dedication program, the King and Queen of Greece as well as other notables from all over Europe will be present.

The interest of Mr. and Mrs. Canaday in Athens began 15 years ago when their daughter Doreen, later to become Mrs. Lyman Spitzer Jr., wife of the noted astronomer and international expert in the field of astro physics, attended the American School. Both Dr. and Mrs. Spitzer, as well as the Canadays, later became interested in the art and archaeological aspects of Athens, particularly the agora.

An elaborate program has been arranged.

WILL SEE CLASSIC EURIPIDES PLAY

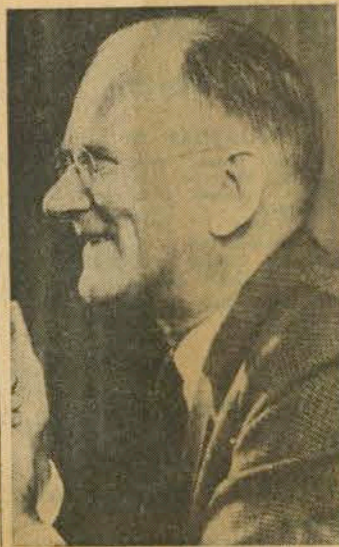
Guests at the celebration will register Sept. 1, in Athens' Hotel Grande Bretagne. After a formal celebration of the American School's anniversary in the Genadius Library and reception in Loring Hall, which is the residence for professors and students, visitors will attend a performance of "Medea," the classic play written nearly 2,400 years ago by the Greek dramatist, Euripides.

The play will be staged in the Odeion of Herodes Atticus by the Greek Ministry of Education and National Theater.

A trip to Corinth, once one of the wealthiest cities of the ancient world, is planned for Sept. 2. Visitors will spend an entire day at the site of the ancient city, which was destroyed in 146 B.C. by the Romans, and in the museum there.

The Corinth trip will be followed by dinner in the evenings at the American School for its trustees and former members, representatives of institutions cooperating in the school's work and members of its managing committee.

The American School was founded under auspices of American universities and colleges for post-graduate study and research in Greek antiquities, art, history, language, topography and literature.



WARD M. CANADAY

Ward Canadays Slated To Sail For Athens, Greece

Mr. and Mrs. Ward M. Canaday, 4455 Brookside Rd., were to sail from New York today for Athens, Greece, where Mr. Canaday will take part in the dedication of a museum.

The museum is housed in the recently rebuilt Stoa of Attalos. It is located on the site of the ancient Greek market place and houses some 65,000 relics found there.

The dedication will be in connection with the 75th anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies. Mr. Canaday is board chairman of the school.

Mr. Canaday will be President Eisenhower's personal representative at the dedication Sept. 1-3.

Mr. Canaday's Mission

MR. WARD M. CANADAY, who heads up the Overland Corporation hereabouts, has been named by President Eisenhower as his personal representative to the dedication

of the agora at Athens Sept. 1, 2 and 3. At that time, Mr. Canaday also will attend the 75th anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, whose board chairman he is.

The agora is the ancient market place of an Athens which existed 3,000 years ago. An American group, aided by a Rockefeller grant and some financial hustling by Mr. Canaday and others, sponsored the excavations which have resulted in thousands of objects of great historical interest being housed in the new Museum of Attalos at Athens.

It is a great good-will gesture of American citizens toward an ancient culture. It was on the agora that St. Paul spread the message of Christianity, and not far away from the agora was the Aeropagus where he successfully defended his right to preach what he believed. The agora was famous in the days of the Athenians' cultural peak, and was not overlooked by the invading Romans. Nor was it overlooked by the later invading hordes which, thinking little of it, laid it to waste.

Representatives of governments all over Europe will be there when the agora is rededicated, as will the King and Queen of the Hellenes, and many others.

It is pleasant to know that Toledo has a citizen in the forefront of this event, which, in addition to its informal diplomatic significance, has its value culturally, a value of the highest degree.

Mr. Canaday has always amazed us. He was in the forefront of the housing movement some 20 years ago, and, more recently, as he still is, was involved in the relations of the United States with other nations having interests in the Caribbean. He served on the Caribbean Commission under President Truman, and Mr. Eisenhower has continued him as an unofficial representative. Mr. Canaday himself is a part-time resident and land owner in the Virgin Islands. He has had a varied and remarkable career in Toledo business and industry, but has always found time for many outside activities, all of them highly important and beneficial, removed from the dignity and quietude of the investment business. We suspect that he finds the unofficial diplomacy he is undertaking in Greece and the continuing development of the Caribbean more diverting than the task he has of making a living through investments.

At any rate, Mr. Eisenhower has given him quite a responsibility and quite an honor.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
PRESS OFFICE IN GREECE FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

METECHIKON TAMEION BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR
90 VENIZELOS STREET, ATHENS
TELEPHONE: 30-741, EXT. 468 or 448



PRESS RELEASE

Friday, August 24, 1956
PR-56-300

EISENHOWER REPRESENTATIVE IN ATHENS

ATHENS — Mr. Ward M. Canaday, President Eisenhower's representative to the 75th Anniversary celebration of the American School of Classical Studies, has arrived in Greece. He expects to remain until September 6.

Mr. Canaday will represent President Eisenhower at the ceremonies to be held at the Gennadeion on September 1 and at the dedication of the Stoa of Attalos which will take place on September 3. He will at that time deliver a message from President Eisenhower to Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Hellenes and to the people of Greece.

Well known in the United States as a patron of the arts, Mr. Canaday is President of the Board of Trustees of the School of Classical Studies, chairman of the Toledo University Foundation, and trustee of Archaeological Institute of America and of the Toledo Museum of Art.

Born in New Castle, Indiana, in 1885, Mr. Canaday studied at the University of Colorado and at Harvard. He has lived in Toledo, Ohio, since 1916, when he joined the Willys-Overland automobile company as advertising director. Since 1936, he has been chairman of the company's board of directors, and since 1953 President and Chairman of the Overland Corp.

It was Mr. Canaday who developed and built the military vehicle which became known during World War II as the "jeep." Besides automobile manufacturing he is a recognized expert in housing, financing and advertising. In 1921, he organized the United States Advertising Corporation (now Canaday, Dwell, Thurber, Inc.). In 1933 and 1935, Mr. Canaday served in the Federal Housing Administration as assistant administrator and director of public relations.

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Canaday, Royalty To Dedicate Ruins

King And Queen
To Join In 3-Day
Athens Celebration

By C. W. GILMORE

CROSSWORD puzzle fans who have been irritated for some time because a philosophical porch happens to be a "stoa" and a Greek market place comes out "agora" will be happy to learn that Ward M. Canaday, the Toledo investment philosopher, is going to do something about it.

In fact, he is on his way to Athens right now and, on Sept. 3, will help dedicate both a stoa and an agora at the American School of Classical Studies, of which he is president of the board of trustees.

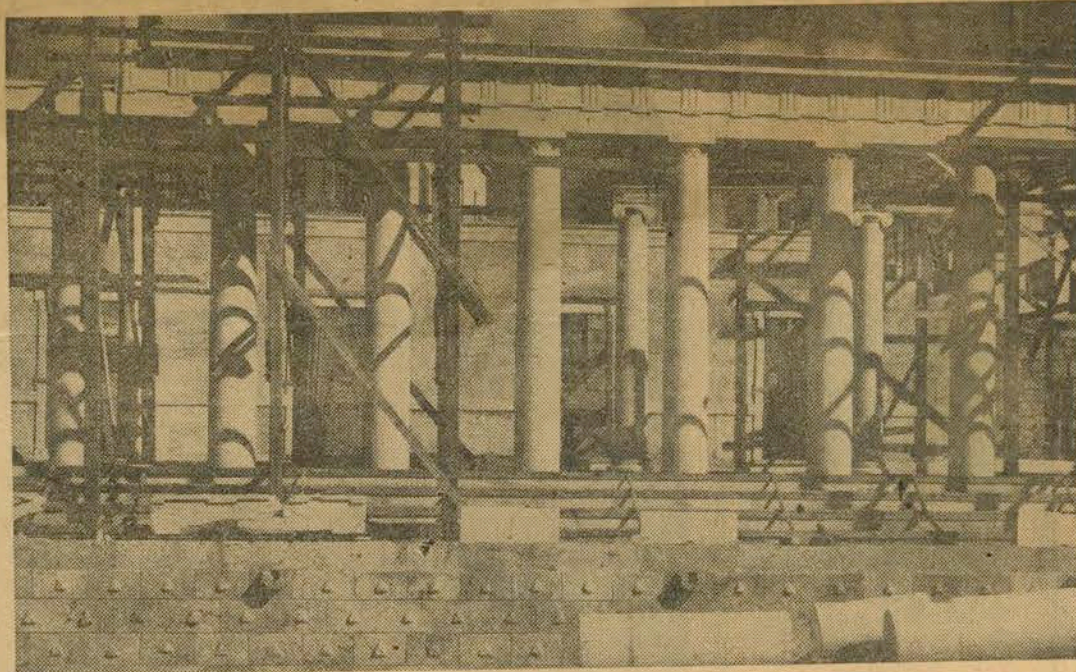
This is in addition to his less cultural but far more lucrative activities with the Overland Corp. and more or less warrants his designation as President Eisenhower's personal representative to what may be the most intellectual birthday party ever held.

TWO FORMER Toledoans, Paul and Frederika Glucksburg, respectively the king and queen of Hellas, also will be on hand for the occasion. They lived here for a day in November, 1953, and left behind a host of friends when they moved back to Greece.

The dedication will be part of the 75th anniversary celebration of the American School and, after it is over, the stoa will be opened to the public as "The Museum of the Athenian Agora." It is to contain more than 65,000 relics, including fragments of a kitchen sink (circa 276 A.D.), and is expected to be one heck of a tourist attraction.

The philosophical porch, if you prefer, was restored after no less than three years of archeological endeavor financed by one million dollars donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and lesser amounts corralled from other United States citizens by Mr. Canaday.

IT WAS built originally by Attalos II, king of Pergamon from 159 to 138 B.C., as a gesture of gratitude for the education he supposedly received as a youth in Athens. The colonnaded building is smack in the center of the old market place and provided shelter for itinerant philosophers who expounded syllogisms and prem-



STOA OF ATTALOS, WHICH MR. CANADAY WILL HELP DEDICATE

Photograph of Athenian building taken during its restoration

ises therefrom. Hence, philosophical porch.

While on the subject of construction, the American School of Classical Studies was sponsored by a group of American Universities for post-graduate work and research in Greek antiquities. Mr. and Mrs. Canaday became interested in it because their daughter, Mrs. Lyman Spitzer, Jr., went to school there.

The anniversary celebration will last three days, or approximately as long as an Irish wake, and will include a special performance, in the Odeion of Herodes Atticus, of "Medea," a perfectly bloody little play that once lasted an unprofitable week at the Town Hall Theater here, before the ladies took over.

THE AGORA and the relics it was found to contain were buried approximately 1,700 years ago when barbarians from you-know-where rode into Athens and made a mess of the whole city. The recovery of the relics makes possible a clearer understanding of the political, commercial and private life of the ancient Greeks.

For example, the Greeks had an efficient political custom that unhappily has been discarded. It was called "ostracism" and was applied with fervor to politicians who became overly ambitious. It worked like this:

Each year the citizens of Athens were asked to vote for the politician they wanted to ostracize. The ballots were broken pieces of pottery called "ostrakons." Each voter simply scratched the name of a politician on his piece of pottery and dropped it in a ballot box.

IF AT LEAST 6,000 Athenians voted, the politician receiving the greatest plurality had 10 days to leave the country. He had to stay gone 10 years, after which he became eligible for full reinstatement.

The system worked beautifully, year after year, until two politicians named Alcibiades and Nicias learned they were the leading contenders for the next ostracism.

They got together, nominated a dark horse named Hyperbolos, and urged their supporters to vote for him. Hyperbolos won the one-way ticket out of town and the Athenians discovered they

had been taken by the first political combine.

They abandoned ostracism and, instead, passed a law that anyone who killed a would-be dictator couldn't be tried for it. The whole point of the story is that literally thousands of little "ostrakons" were found in the agora.

THE ANCIENT Greeks had another way of eliminating enemies. They wrote letters on lead sheets and mailed them to various gods. The mail box was any old well, at the bottom of which gods were supposed to live.

Hundreds of these lead letters were found in the agora. Most of them were addressed to Typhon, the leading god of the underworld, and usually start off with such cryp-

tic remarks as "Babarpheoboborb" or "Borphabi." Scholars don't know what they mean.

There is no doubt, however, about the meaning of one letter the scholars did translate. It asked Typhon to curse a man (name withheld) and his wife, his work, his money, his hands, his feet, his mind, his head and his nose."

The agora was a combination market place and political forum and contained a cluster of buildings, temples, shops, monuments and shade trees, in addition to the stoa. It was a gathering place for shoppers, news mongers and idlers. Socrates and Plato are presumed to have philosophized from the very stoa Mr. Canaday and the King and Queen of Greece are going to dedicate.

ANDERSON, IND.
BULLETIN
Circ. D. 18,677

AUG 29 1956

Gathering Of Classicists In Greek Capital Slated

By ALEC KITROEFF

ATHENS (INS) — The biggest gathering of American classicists and archeologists ever to be seen in Greece is expected for the 75th anniversary celebrations this week of the American School of Classical Studies.

Thirty-nine colleges and universities, ranging from Yale and Harvard in the east to Stanford in the west, are sending one representative each to Athens.

These are all colleges and universities that have supported the American school with grants and other contributions throughout its existence.

Altogether there will be 200 guests from abroad, mostly people who are personally interested in the school and its work. There will be many classicists and archeologists from Europe on hand for the ceremonies beginning Sept. 1.

President Eisenhower has ap-

pointed as his personal representative Ohio industrialist Ward M. Canaday.

Canaday is also president of the board of trustees of the ASCS and his genius for fund-raising has made possible the highlight of the anniversary celebrations.

This is the newly-completed Stoa of Attalos—A perfect reconstruction of a magnificent, colonnaded two-story building in the ancient market-place of Athens.

The reconstruction cost over two million dollars. One million was raised by Canaday and that figure was matched by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Its galleries will house treasures of priceless archeological and artistic value found during the school's 25 years of excavation on the site of the market-place, the center of Athenian life and activity at the peak of Greece's ancient glory.

The dedication of the Stoa on Sept. 3 will climax the three-day celebration. The ceremony will be attended by King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES
Circ. D. 526,215 - S. 1,146,860

SEP 4 1956

Rebuilt Stoa of Ancient Athens Dedicated

Excavating of Agora
Unearthed Ruins
2,000 Years Old

Special to The New York Times.
ATHENS, Sept. 3.—King Paul of Greece dedicated the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos II today as a museum for findings excavated from the Agora of ancient Athens.

The stoa, or arcade, which ran along one side of the agora, the market and assembly place of the ancient city, was rebuilt by the American School of Classical Studies. The original colonnaded structure was erected during the reign of Attalos, King of Pergamon in Asia Minor (159-138 B. C.).

Today's dedication was in conjunction with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American school and of twenty-five years' work in excavating the agora.

Complementing the 1896 rebuilding of the Stadium, where the ancient Panathenaic Games were held, the Stoa of Attalos is evidence of one of the most important phases of life in historic Athens.

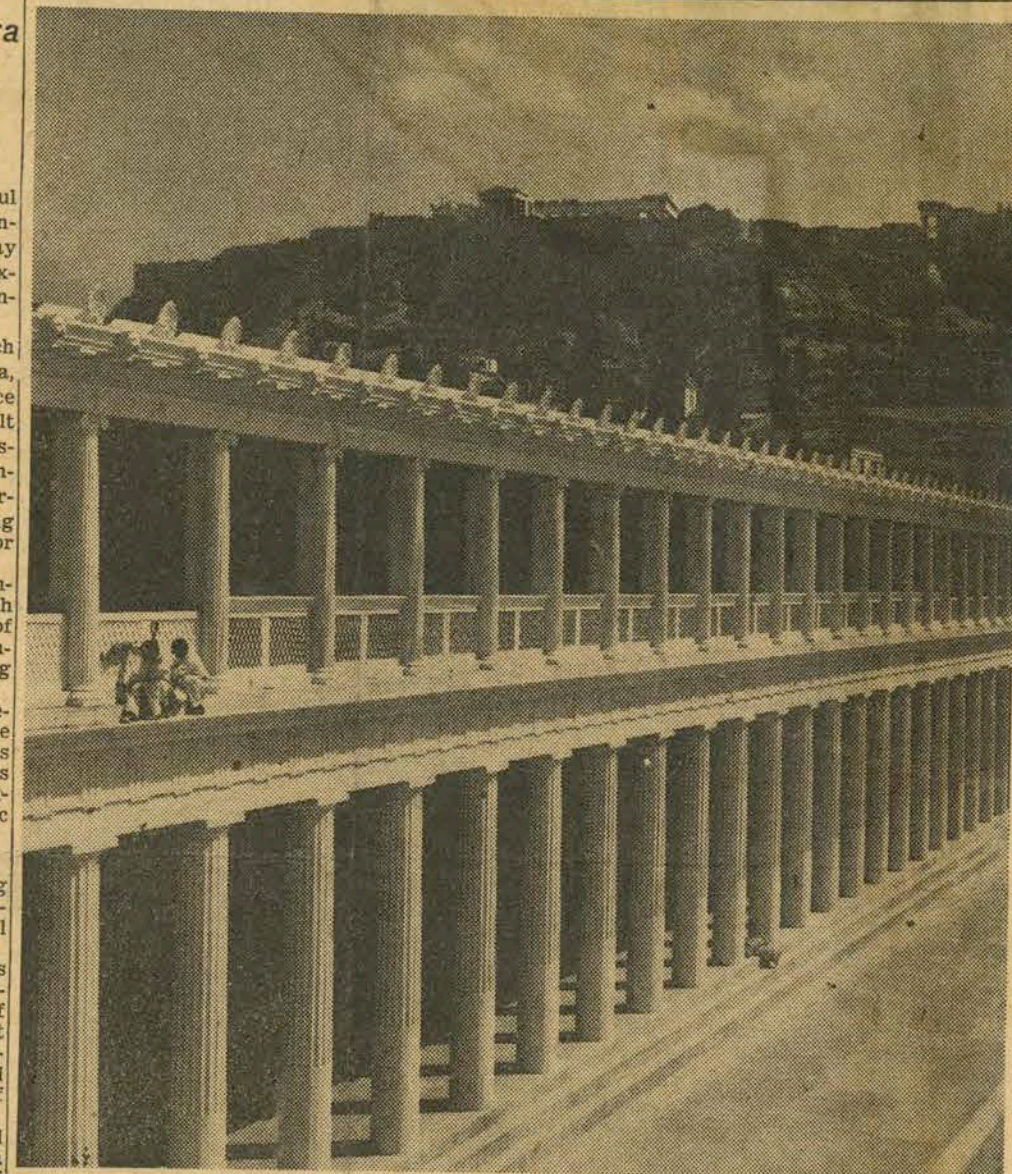
Looks Almost Too New

Part of the ancient building was retained in the reconstructed one, which is on the original site.

At present, the marble is glistening white and appears almost too new, but the patina of age is expected to mellow it within a few years. The balustrade of the stoa has been painted in brilliant blue with touches of red exactly as of old.

Reconstruction of the stoa and the excavations in the agora have already cost \$3,500,000, half of it donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr. The Mayor of Athens, Pausanias S. Katsotas, who spoke at the dedications, honored several Americans with freedom of the city in appreciation. Among them were Mr. Rockefeller, who was not present, and Ward M. Canaday, Toledo, Ohio, industrialist.

Mr. Canaday spoke as president of the board of trustees of the school and as President Eisenhower's personal representative. President Eisenhower, in a message to the monarchs and people of Greece, stressed the value of cultural relations as a foundation of peace and voiced appre-



Painters finish the façade of the Stoa of Attalos II, dedicated as a museum in Athens

ciation of the tradition of democracy in Greece.

The President referred to the "agora, where free citizens of old came together to discuss all sorts of ideas and current problems," and said, "that custom is still one of the foundations of all free countries of today."

Among many archaeologists and other scholars present were representatives of most of the seventy-five United States colleges and universities that have helped in the work.

The King was accompanied by Queen Frederika, Crown

Prince Constantine and Princesses Sophia and Irene. An opening prayer was offered by Archbishop Dorotheos of the Orthodox church.

In Gratitude to Athens

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—The stoa is situated below the Acropolis, the impressive hilltop fortress and sanctuary that dominates Athens' skyline. The stoa, discovered through excavations at the agora in 1861, is 324 feet long.

The stoa was originally given

to Athens by King Attalos in gratitude for the knowledge he had gained from Athens.

A speaker at today's dedication was Prof. Homer A. Thompson, field director of the agora excavations and Professor of Classical Archaeology at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

Twenty centuries after King Attalos, Professor Thompson said:

"This is our way of expressing gratitude for all the wisdom we have gained from ancient Greece."

TOLEDO BLADE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1956

Dedicated As Museum

Ancient Greek 'Supermarket' Rebuilt With U.S. Financial Aid

Rockefeller Gave \$1,000,000 To Project;
Eisenhower Message Read At Ceremony

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—A 2,000-year-old Greek version of the modern supermarket, mainly rebuilt through American financial aid, was dedicated as a museum of antiquities here yesterday.

The dedication ceremony, attended by King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece and Prime Minister Constantin Karamanlis, was part of the 75th anniversary celebration of the American School of Classical Studies here.

The ancient Greek shopping center—the Stoa—is situated near the old Athens agora, or market place, below the Acropolis, the impressive hilltop fortress and sanctuary which dominates this city's skyline.

The erstwhile public shopping center was rebuilt at a cost of \$3,500,000 with \$1,000,000 of the total donated by American philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Stoa, discovered through excavations at the Agora in 1861, is a 324-foot-long building with a double marble colonnade.

At yesterday's ceremony, Ward Canaday, Toledo, chairman of the board of trustees of the American school, conveyed a personal message from President Eisenhower.

The presidential message said reconstruction of the Stoa is "symbolic of our democracy and a living memorial to the freedom."

Professor Homer Thompson, a Canadian and director of excavations here for the school, pointed out that for one-third of its life, the school has been actively engaged in exploring the Agora area.

Mr. Thompson and the Americans associated with the project, including Mr. Rockefeller, were made freemen of the city of Athens following the dedication ceremony.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

Circ. D. 337,145

SEP 4 1956

Landmark of Ancient Athens Is Opened After Rebuilding

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Greeks today dedicated their rebuilt Stoa of Attalos II, one of the great buildings of ancient Athens where Socrates used to gather with his tunic-clad thinkers.

The Stoa was rebuilt from its ruins to house a museum. King Paul and Queen Frederika joined Premier Constantine Karamanlis at the dedication ceremony.

President Eisenhower sent a message from Washington praising the ancient building as the place "where the free citizens of old came together to discuss all sorts of ideas and current problems."

Eisenhower called it "symbolic of democracy, our most precious political heritage from ancient Greece."

The ceremonies also marked the 75th anniversary of the American School of Classical

Studies.

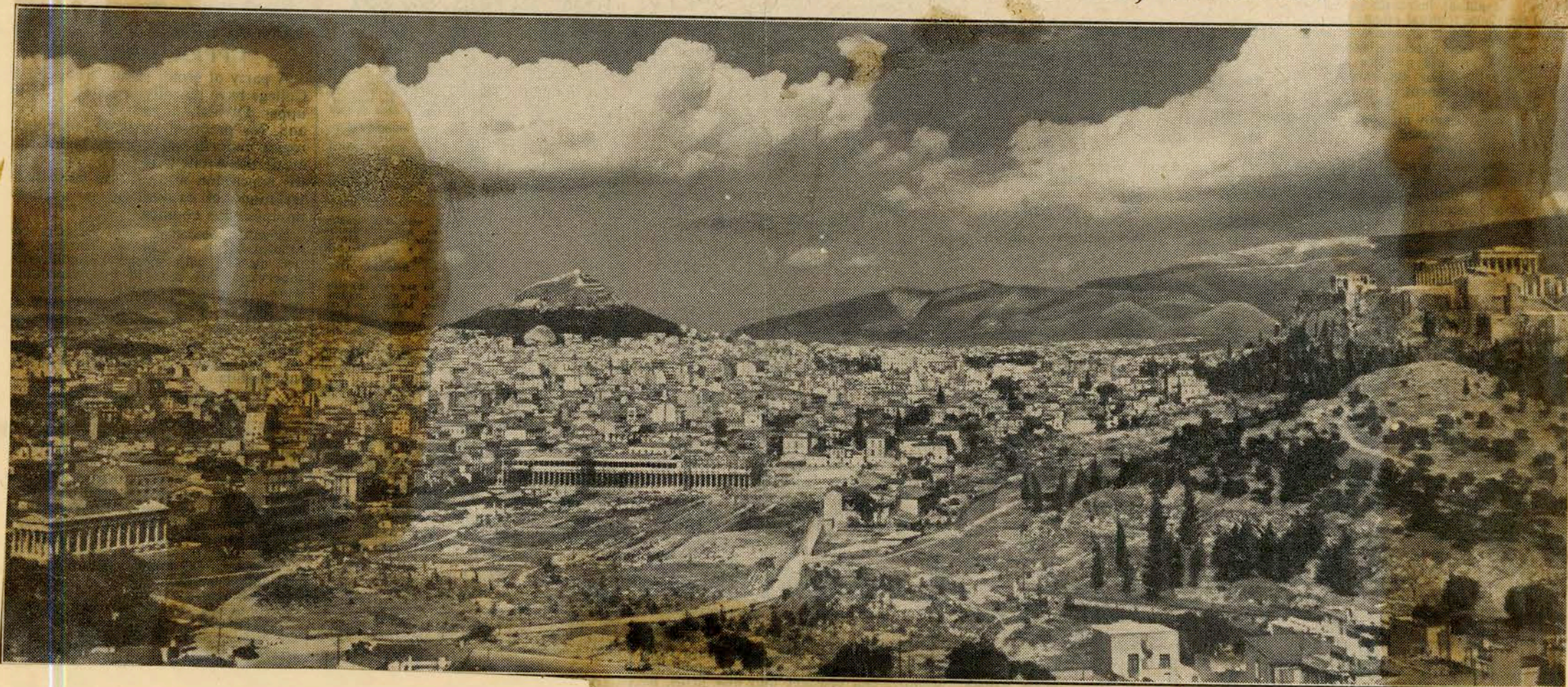
Since 1931, the Americans have been excavating in the 8-acre Agora of Athens, where community life focused in the days of ancient Greece. The rebuilt Stoa, which is in the Agora, will house the Americans' discoveries—more than 60,000 items including 25,000 vases and 7,000 inscribed pieces of marble.

The rebuilt Stoa is expected to become a major European tourist attraction. It was the marketplace of ancient Athens, built by a king of Asia Minor who was a grateful alumnus of Athenian studies.

The new building duplicates the original in every way. Half of the 1½-million-dollar cost was donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Stoa is built of limestone with marble pillars. It is 384 feet long and 69 feet wide.

Homer A. Thompson of Princeton, N. J., who heads the American School of Classical Studies, supervised construction.

THE RESTORED STOA OF ATTALOS, ATHENS



A description of the fully restored 2,100-year-old Stoa of Attalos, Athens, which was dedicated yesterday as a museum, appears on page 9. In the centre of this picture the restored Stoa is seen dominating the ancient Agora. On the right is the Acropolis and on the left the Temple of Hephaistos. Exhibits in the museum cover a span of some 50 centuries of Athenian history.

ATHENIAN COMMUNITY CENTRE RESTORED

LONDON TIMES

THE STOA OF ATTALOS

SEPT 4, 1956

From Our Athens Correspondent

The 2,100-year-old Stoa of Attalos, fully restored to its impressive original design, was to-day dedicated as a museum by King Paul and Queen Frederika, who had interrupted their holiday in Corfu for the purpose.

The ceremony was the climax of the three-day celebrations of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies. The deep porches were thronged with Greeks and foreigners. A message from President Eisenhower was read by his personal representative, and the Mayor of Athens expressed the gratitude of the people for this magnificent American contribution to the landmarks of the ancient city. The freedom of the city was conferred on those primarily responsible, among them Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. John Caskey, Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and Professor Homer Thompson, Field Director of American Agora Excavations.

The new museum houses more than 65,000 objects found by American archaeologists during the last 25 years in the Agora, the market square and civic centre of ancient Athens. Exhibits cover a span of some 50 centuries of Athenian history, from the neolithic age almost to the present day.

ORIGINAL MATERIAL

The Stoa of Attalos to-day marks the east side of the Agora excavation site. In antiquity it was the most splendid of all the buildings that adorned this community centre of Athens. An inscription cut in the lower architrave of the façade records the name of the donor, Attalos II, King of Pergamon, in Asia Minor (159-138 B.C.). Like other princes of Pergamon, Attalos had studied in Athens as a youth. On ascending the throne he expressed his gratitude by this magnificent gift. A bronze statue of Karneades, the teacher of young Attalos, stood in the Stoa.

Measuring 382ft. in length, 64ft. in width and two storeys in height, the Stoa has been rebuilt with exactly the same materials, drawn from the same sources, as were used in the original: grey limestone for the walls from an ancient quarry in Pirraeus, white Pentelic marble for the façade, and tiles of terracotta from the outskirts of Athens for the roof. As much of the original structure as possible was incorporated in the restored Stoa.

The actual reconstruction began in the summer of 1953. Earlier, a preliminary clearance of the site had been carried out with funds made available under the Marshall Plan. Generous grants from private donors in the United States made possible the restoration of the Stoa and the embellishment of the site at a cost of over \$2m. Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$1m.

GOD OF COMMERCE

On each floor of the Stoa was a row of 21 one-room shops which looked out toward the square through a two-aisled colonnade. Cuttings for shelves can still be seen in some of the original walls, and on the door jamb of one shop is a miniature figure of Hermes, God of Commerce.

All the material found during the excavation of the Agora is now exhibited or stored in the museum. Statues and inscribed marbles stand in the colonnade on the ground floor. One noteworthy exhibit here is a marble inscription containing a law against dictatorship passed by the Athenian assembly in 336 B.C. In the public gallery at the back of the building is a representative selection of smaller works of art from the Agora. There are a few masterpieces of ancient sculpture which have survived the lime kiln and melting

pot of subsequent assailants and defenders of Athens.

Bronze voting ballots, sets of weights and measures, a waterclock from the lawcourts, elaborate machines for selecting civic officials by lot, and many more such objects afford realistic glimpses into the actual conduct of public life in ancient Athens. The private life that went on around the Agora is also illustrated by several series of vases, weapons, jewelry and household furnishings.

UNIQUE COLLECTION

From the upper floor of the Stoa, accessible by a stair at each end of the building, one gets an excellent view of the excavated area, dominated by the Doric temple of Hephaistos (known as the Theieion) and of the Panathenaic way, the processional road which led southeastwards to the Acropolis. In the back of the upper colonnade are study collections accessible to scholars. Behind the building are the museum workrooms and offices.

One of the most remarkable features of the new museum is the so-called Library of Stone housed in the basement. This is a unique collection of some 6,700 "documents" or ancient marble inscriptions from Athens. The basement also contains study collections of fragmentary sculpture and pottery of great interest to scholars. The visitor will be able to see there the foundations of the buildings which existed before the Stoa, including a law court of the fifth to fourth century B.C.

As well as providing a suitable museum for the Agora, the rebuilt Stoa of Attalos will make intelligible to visitors the most characteristic type of ancient civic architecture. This has hitherto been little known except to the specialist. The reconstruction also encourages a greater appreciation of the beauty, the dignity and practicality of the facilities for communal life in the ancient city-state.

HOME OF STOICISM

The Agora was surrounded by stoas, those shed-like buildings with deep porches which are so characteristic of the Mediterranean and so well suited to its climate. Bordering the square on all sides, these buildings provided the citizens of ancient Athens with sunshine or shade. The stoas were the favourite meeting place of philosophers, who did much of their teaching there. Socrates is known to have frequented the Stoa of Zeus on the west side of the Agora, while the Stoa Poikile (still unexcavated on the north side) gave its name, "stoic," to the school of philosophy which originated there in the fourth century B.C.

Like all the other buildings in the Agora, the Stoa of Attalos was destroyed in A.D. 267 by a band of barbarian raiders from the north. Its ruins were later incorporated in a Roman fortification wall, and were thus preserved sufficiently to allow the present restoration.

The Greek law covering the Agora excavations specified that when the area had been fully explored it should be turned into a park. The landscaping programme was begun in the winter of 1954-55 and it is expected to be completed in the winter of 1956-57. By landscaping the Agora a significant element in the ancient scene is restored, as trees and shrubs known to have grown there are now being planted in identical positions.

The excavations, the Stoa, the landscaping, and the material remains of public and private life allow the visitor to visualize fully the appearance of the community centre of ancient Athens, that small place to which the modern world owes so much.

THE STOA OF ATTALOS

Rebirth Of A Promenade Of The Great Philosophers

The inauguration of the Stoa of Atalos, restored by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, took place in the Ancient Agora of Athens at 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

The ceremony was attended by the King and Queen, with Crown Prince Constantine and Princess Sophia, the Prime Minister, Mr. C. Karamanlis, and members of the Cabinet, President Eisenhower's personal representative Mr. Ward Canaday, the Ambassador of France and Italy, M. Charpentier, and Mr. Caruso, the U.S. and British Charges d'Affaires Mr. Thurston and Mr. Lambert, Opposition leaders G. Papandreou and S. Venizelos, the Mayor of Athens Mr. P. Katsotas, and over a thousand persons who had received invitations — many of them archaeologists from abroad.

Mr. Lincoln Mc Veagh, former American Ambassador to Greece, was also there.

A Prayer was read by Archbishop of Athens Dorotheos. Mr. Ward Canaday, President Eisenhower's personal representative and President of the Board of Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies, then read out a message from President Dwight Eisenhower.

The text of this message reads as follows:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"I take advantage of this occasion to transmit my warmest greetings and those of the American people to King Paul and Queen Frederika, and to the Greek people. The ceremonies being performed mark the 75th anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies and the dedication of the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos and the Museum of the Ancient Market of Athens.

"The task of the American School of Classical Studies has assisted the people of America to appreciate debts to the ancient Athenians. It is through this School that Americans have recognized the eternal values of the civilization of Pericles and

"The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos in that area is a symbol of Democracy the most valuable political heritage from Ancient Greece.

"There, in the Market Place, free citizens used to meet, to exchange ideas of all kinds and discuss current problems. This magnificent custom was key to the strength of Ancient Athens, and still continues to be one of the foundations of all free countries.

"Freedom cannot prosper except among a society whose citizens freely discuss and exchange ideas, examining each one separately and selecting the best, without any fear or limitation.

"The reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos is a memorial and dedication to the voice of freedom, which comes from the faraway past to the present, among the mutual ideals of Greece and America."

Professor Homer Thompson, Field Director of the Agora Excavations, delivered the inaugural address, and other speakers included Athens Mayor Pafsaniats Katsotas, Professor A. Orlandos, director of the Restoration Department at the Ministry of Edu-

cation, and the American Charge d'Affaires Mr. R. Thurston.

After the ceremony the museum gallery and the colonades were opened, and a reception held.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL

Seventy-five years ago the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded by a small group of scholars and businessmen, under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The founder of the Institute, Charles Eliot Norton, who first conceived the idea of the School, clearly stated the purpose of this new creation as a place "where young scholars might carry on the study of Greek thought and life to the best advantage, and where those who were proposing to become teachers of Greek might gain such acquaintance with the land and such knowledge of its ancient monuments as should give a quality to their teaching unattainable without this experience."

A further purpose was to conduct exploration and excavation in classical lands.

The passing of seventy-five years has modified but little the aims of the School. Perhaps the

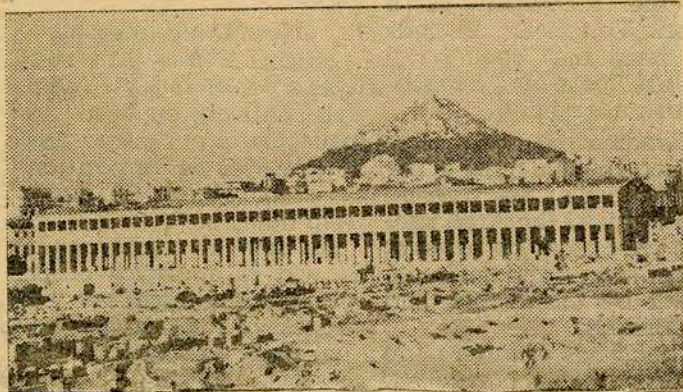
only difference which one of the founders might notice is that today "Greek thought and life" are interpreted more broadly: the pottery of the Neolithic period and the effects of the Fourth Crusade are fields of study as valid as fifth century Athens.

THE ATHENIAN AGORA

The visitor of 1956 who stands in the balcony of the Stoa of Attalos and overlooks the Athenian Agora with a detailed plan in his hands will find it hard to visualize the appearance of the region as it was a quarter of a century ago. At that time the area of approximately 25 acres was occupied by some 350 decrepit houses in which lived upwards of 5000 people.

Despite the evidence of the ancient authors and the knowledge gained through sporadic excavations carried out by the Greek Archaeological Society and the German Archaeological Institute, the limits of the ancient market place were still ill-defined. Kolonos Agoraios was believed to mark the western extremity of the square and the Stoa of Attalos its eastern, but the position of the north side was highly conjectural and that of the south side was quite unknown.

Soundings previously made indicated a formidable depth of accumulation, especially in the northern parts, and there was



THE STOA OF ATTALOS

little to encourage the belief that the ancient public buildings were well preserved.

STATE INVITATION

In view of such an unpromising state of affairs the initiation of the project for the complete exploration of the site must be attributed to a happy conjunction of personalities and circumstances.

The Greek Government, faced by a sharp increase in property values after 1922, took decisive action. Not having the resources to undertake what had long been regarded as both the privilege and the responsibility of the Greek people, the Greek Government with great liberality invited the participation of the American School of Classical Studies.

The officers of the School, particularly Mr. B. H. Hill as Director and Professor Edward Capps as Chairman of the Managing Committee, rose to the challenge of this unique opportunity. And the assurance of financial support on a large scale, without which the undertaking could not have been contemplated, was provided by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Rockefeller Foundation.

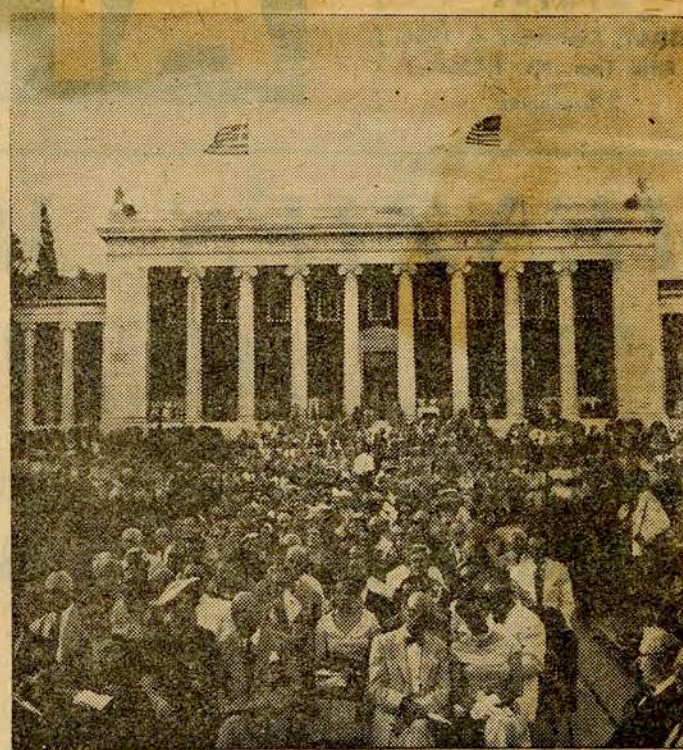
The necessary legislation was completed on April 9, 1930. The acquisition of property began soon thereafter and enough houses had been demolished to permit the start of excavation on May 25, 1931.

During the following ten years (1931-1940) field work went steadily forward in annual campaigns normally of four or five months' duration under the oversight of Professor T. Leslie Shear as Field Director (* 1945). Before the outbreak of World War II the limits of the market place had been firmly fixed on the west, east, and south sides. The public buildings on the west side had been thoroughly explored and over most of the remaining area exploration had been carried down to the level of late antiquity.

In 1946, after a five-year break caused by the War, systematic field work was resumed, the primary objective being to complete exploration within the market square proper.

THE STOA

In accordance with Greek law all objects found in the course



Officials attending the celebration on the 75th anniversary of the American Archaeological School at the Gennadion Gardens on Saturday.

of the excavation remain in Greece. It has seemed well that this material should be kept together and displayed within sight of the place where it was found and used.

Prolonged study having shown the impracticability of constructing a modern museum building of adequate size within the excavated area, the decision was taken in 1949 to restore one of the ancient structures for use as a museum. The choice fell on the Stoa of Attalos, the great colonnaded hall erected in the second century B.C. by Attalos II, King of Pergamon, along the east side of the Agora.

The Agora was surrounded by stoas, i.e. shedlike buildings with deep porches. Bordering the square on all sides, these buildings provided sunshine or shade, shelter or exposure to the breeze according to the needs of the season and the hour.

The Stoas were intended primarily as promenades for the informal intercourse of the citizens, but they were especially favored by the philosophers who did much of their teaching here. Socrates is known to have frequented the Stoa of Zeus on the west side of the square, while the Painted Stoa (Stoa Poikile), still unexcavated on the north side, gave its name, "Stoic," to a school of philosophy which originated there in the 4th century B.C. The Stoa built by Attalos II, King of Pergamon (159-138 B.C.), along the east side of the main square, was a two-storied structure with a row of 21 shops opening on a double colonnade on each floor.

The financing of the reconstruction was made possible by the generous response of many contributors, among the mMr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Rockefeller Foundation, and Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies. The preliminary clearance of the site was carried out with funds made available by the Economic Cooperation Administration under the Marshall Plan and designated for this work by the Greek Ministry of Education. Actual reconstruction began in the summer of 1953 and the building is now, in September of 1956, structurally complete.

ORIGINAL SOURCES

The reconstruction of the Stoa, as of other ancient monuments in Greece, has been carried out under the general oversight of the Department of Restoration in the Ministry of Education, directed by Professor Anastasios Orlandos. The responsibility for recovering the original design of the building and for adhering to it in the reconstruction has fallen on John Travlos, Architect of the School's Excavations. The materials have been drawn as far as possible from the original sources: the marble from Mt. Pentelikon, the limestone from Piraeus, and the clay for the roof tiles from clay beds on the outskirts of Athens.

In addition to providing a suitable museum for the Agora, the Stoa as rebuilt will make intelligible to visitors the nature of the most characteristic type of ancient civic architecture, and one which has hitherto been little known except to the specialist. It is also hoped that the reconstruction will encourage a more adequate visualization of the beauty, dignity and practicality of the facilities for community life in the ancient city state.

Within the Stoa will be housed

the finds from the excavation comprising some 65,000 catalogued objects apart from 100,000 coins and great masses of documentary pottery. A small but characteristic selection of the material has been put on public display on the ground floor of the Stoa; the remainder will be readily accessible to scholars in the store-rooms and studies of basement and upper floor.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

In his speech at the reception in the Genadios Gardens, Dr. John Caskey, Director of the School, said that the greater part of the Agora, the old market square so closely associated with the traditions and institutions that the western world holds dear, had now been exposed and made intelligible.

The work had required effort and sacrifice on the part of many people.

"The effort could not have been applied here without the support of the School's Trustees, the 75 cooperating institutions in America, our Managing Committee composed of representatives of those institutions, the former members of the School, and a host of friends in America, in Greece, and in other lands.

"Nor could the work have been carried on effectively but for the collaboration of our Greek colleagues and the other foreign schools, the assistance afforded in times of need by the American Embassy, and in recent years the good will of compatriots in many other governmental and private voluntary agencies.

WELL-SPENT?

"Not without reason, some may ask thoughtfully and seriously whether so much time and treasure are well spent.

"To my mind, the question may be answered with assurance. The purposes toward which the effort is directed are good, and the means to their accomplishment are, if not perfect, tested and sound.

"I shall not answer those who ask whether our activities have a practical value, since that question almost always seeks an answer in terms of money earned; and money, though an indispensable commodity, must be for us a means, not an end. I say that the purpose is good because it answers a fundamental human need, the acquiring of knowledge — an instinct first made articulate by the Greeks of old.

"And in our particular quest of knowledge the student comes into intimate and continuous touch not only with the basis mass of mediocrity in human history, but with an unusually large proportion of works of genius, by which the mind and spirit of man may be exalted.

"Each year it is my privilege to accompany a new group of students on journeys through Greece. The experience is always exhilarating. As we stand before the gates of Mycenae or on the field of Marathon, or read the name of Miltiades on a helmet or that of Pericles on an ostrakon, the teacher feels and shares the happy instant of recognition, that instant when in the mind of the student shadow is replaced by reality. Such are the supreme moments in the life of any teacher.

"Those who have had this experience cannot doubt the validity of their calling or the usefulness of their efforts."

934

Greek King Honors Canaday For Intellectual Contributions

Awards To Toledoan, Wife Given For Aid
On Stoa Of Attalos; Couple On Way Home

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — Ward M. Canaday, a leading sponsor of restoration work on the 2,000-year-old Stoa (public shipping place) here of King Attalos II, left Athens last night on his way home to Toledo.

The rebuilt Stoa was dedicated as a museum Monday, as part of the 75th anniversary celebrations of the American School of Classical Studies.

Mr. Canaday, president of the school's board of trustees, was honored by King Paul of Greece for his "contribution to human intellectual advancement" in helping to pioneer the \$1,500,000 restoration scheme.

King Paul awarded him the grand cross of the Royal Order of Phoenix, the freedom of the city of Athens and the gold medal of the old Athenians Society.

Mrs. Canaday was awarded the gold cross of the Order of Noble Acts.

Other Projects Discussed

Mr. Canaday said before he left here that he had discussed other Greek archaeological projects with Greek officials and members of the school. He refused to give details.

Speaking of Greece's tourist development, he said 4 million Americans now were getting paid vacations and were offered air trips to Europe on the installment plan.

This presented an excellent opportunity for American tourists to visit Greece and see the Stoa of Attalos, he said.

Mr. Canaday, who is president of the Overland Corp., said that on his way to Genoa to embark for home on the U.S.

liner Constitution, he would visit the Fiat Automobile Corp. in Turin, Italy.

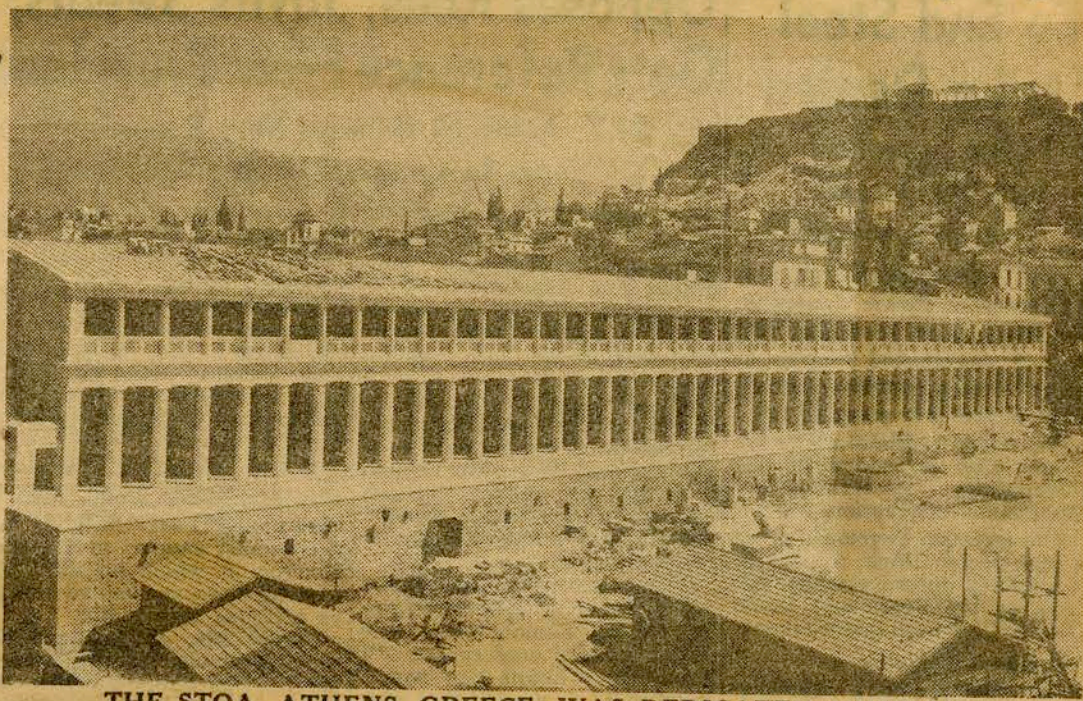
Discovered In 1861

The Stoa, in the market place and civic center of ancient Athens, was discovered through excavations in 1861. It is a 324-foot-long building with a double marble colonnade. It has been rebuilt mainly through American financial aid.

At the dedication ceremony it was stated that the American School of Classical Studies had been actively engaged in exploration work at the site for 25 years.

Also present were two other visiting Toledoans, W. W. Knight, Sr., and Walter A. Eversman, president of the board of the University of Toledo.

Shopping Place Of Greek Antiquity



THE STOA, ATHENS, GREECE, WAS DEDICATED MONDAY
The 2,000-year-old structure was restored mainly by American aid

SEP 9 1956

RELIGION IN THE WORLD:

Historic Site Restored

By DR. CARLYLE ADAMS

SINCE last Monday one of the great sites of ancient Christian origin has been made available again to tourists and to students of religion.

While we were celebrating Labor Day in the Albany Metropolitan Area there was a simple ceremony in Athens, Greece, dedicating the restored Museum of the Agora — or original market place of that city. It was on the Agora that St. Paul the Apostle began his missionary work in Athens nearly 1900 years ago.

With the help of Rockefeller funds the restoration of the Athenian market place has been carried out by the American School of Classical Studies, under the leadership of Prof. Eugene Vanderpool. The school is located in modern Athens.

It was St. Paul's missionary work in the Agora which brought about the occasion of his most frequently quoted public speech — the "Address on Mars' Hill."

The site of the Agora lies on a level area in the ancient city. In recent years its treasures have been buried although some years ago a trace of one of its streets was found by archeologists. Looking south from the Agora one sees the rolling hill that was known as the Areopagos—o. Hill of Mars. Above that hill towers the ancient Acropolis with the ruins of the beautiful Parthenon.

SUPREME COURT

In the days of St. Paul—and for many centuries before—the Areopagos was a busy place with classical buildings. It was the site of the famous court which governed not only cases of jus-

tice involving crimes, but also the moral and religious affairs of Athens.

About 50 A.D. when St. Paul visited Athens it was a great center of culture, with a noted university. Many scholars believe that one reason for the Apostle's appearance on the Areopagos was the necessity of convincing the court there that he had qualifications to be a visiting lecturer in the University of Athens.

The visit of St. Paul to the Agora and the Areopagos is described in the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Paul and his fellow Apostle, Silas, had come to Greece after many preliminary visits in Asia Minor and Macedonia and Greece. They had started from Antioch in Syria. Among their stopping places had been Pergamum—sometimes known by its Latin name, Verbe. The Most Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, formerly Bishop of Albany of the Roman Catholic Church, is now titular Bishop of Verbe.

PAUL CHALLENGED

St. Paul found Athens a city "wholly given to idolatry." He spent hours each day in the market place (or Agora) holding "disputations" with all who would talk with him. It was a common thing in Athens for students to gather around philosophers in the public places. St. Paul was challenged by the Greek philosophers who accused him of "preaching strange gods."

There was a small synagogue in Athens, but the Jewish Population was slight at the time. St. Paul decided to make his approach to the Greeks who worshipped the numerous gods of their mythology.

The teaching in the Agora

and the challenge of the philosophers caused St. Paul to be summoned to the Council of the Areopagos on the hill under the shadow of the Acropolis.

Professor Vanderpool, who directed the excavations and restoration, says in his report:

"The Council of the Areopagos was a sort of Supreme Court, and among its duties was the supervision of religious matters. Realizing that Paul was preaching a new doctrine, the court felt it should hear about the philosophy first hand. Members of the court summoned him to appear."

There the famous Apostle made the address which opens with the startling introduction:

"Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar

with this inscription, 'To The Unknown God.' Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you."

But the climax of the address and the portion most quoted today is in the words: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Today pilgrims can go back and stand in the market-place where Paul began the teaching of his faith. They may go up the hill and see the bronze place marking the spot where he addressed the Areopagos Council.

On the hill today is the ruin of the ancient Church of Dionysios, the martyred first bishop of the Church of Athens. He had been a convert to Christianity under St. Paul's preaching in the Agora. St. Dionysios was put to death in the reign of the Roman Emperor Domitian, between 81 and 96 A.D.

he added, was made "without any political strings attached."

Before signing, the Afghans had made a try at buying arms from the West. But the U.S. knows that its ally Pakistan would object violently if it sold arms to a neighbor that claims a lot of its territory, including the Khyber Pass itself. Besides, the U.S. has not taken kindly to Afghanistan's flirtations with the Communists. Already, Afghanistan's debt to Soviet Russia tops \$120 million—quite a load for a country with a \$25 million budget—and the latest deal will drive the figure higher.

Well on their way to killing their neighbors with kindness, the Russians have built several huge grain elevators, a flour mill, an automatic bakery that can supply all Kabul with baked goods. Almost every drop of gasoline used in the country now flows down from the north in caravans of 20 to 50 Russian gas trucks to sell for a giveaway 25¢ a gallon in Kabul. Exports

individual output "norms." Last week in Rumania the abnormal norms of Stakhanovite Lathe Operator Constantin Vasilache established what ought to be a Stakhanovite record for all satelliteland. In August, it was announced, Hero of Socialist Labor Vasilache turned out work equal to six times his norm every day. Vasilache totted up past performances and reported proudly in *Rominia Libera*: "Thanks to these accomplishments, I was able to start work on my quota for the year 2010."

GREECE

Rebuilt Shed

The gods who controlled the destinies of ancient Athens were enshrined on the high hill called the Acropolis, but the common people who made the city truly immortal were content to congregate just below, in a vast marketplace known as

gave no hint of past glories. In 1922, with the help of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the Greek government decided to do something about it. It took nearly a decade to complete the necessary arrangements, and the work, once begun, was interrupted by war. But by 1946, with the help of American money—\$1,135,000, most of it donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr.—the excavation and exploration of the Agora was seriously under way.

In the midst of it, one of the archaeologists in charge suggested, almost as a joke, that it might be nice, while they were at it, to reconstruct the Stoa of Attalus in its entirety, as a kind of museum to house whatever relics might be found. The idea caught on like wildfire, and once again Mr. Rockefeller offered to match with one of his own every dollar raised to complete the project.

Architects drew up plans based on the findings of the archaeologists. Limestone and marble were brought in from the quarries at Piraeus and Mt. Pentelikon that had supplied materials for the original building. Even the clay for the new roof tiles was dredged from the same clay beds on the outskirts of Athens. Only in the heart of the building (where they could not be seen) were new materials, such as reinforced concrete, used to give added strength.

One Sour Note. Last week the newly reconstructed Stoa of Attalus stood completed, its 92 marble pillars gleaming with unaccustomed whiteness beneath the clear blue Athenian sky. A bevy of American and Greek scholars, statesmen and other dignitaries, including King Paul and his pert, pretty Queen Frederika, gathered at the site to dedicate the rebuilt remembrance of the past. And in all the polite and grateful words spoken, there was only one sour note. Greek Professor Anastasios Orlandos, his nation's highest authority on ancient monuments, was unable to attend, but he sent a **note of dissent.**

The new Stoa is not a restoration at all, but just a reconstruction, he gruffed, and the gleaming white of its new columns makes an ugly contrast with the weathered beauty of the marbles on the ancient buildings. He asked to have either the white colonnade of the Stoa colored or the Agora covered with green trees, disagreed with the "functionalistic American's" plan to use the Stoa as a museum. Many of the Greeks gathered at the old birthplace of free speech shuddered at their professor's breach of form, but American Professor John L. Caskey, head of the American school, took it in stride. "Everyone," he said stoically, "is entitled to his opinion."



David Lees—LIFE

THE NEW STOA OF ATTALUS
Out of a crumbling ruin, unweathered beauty.

(furs, fruit, carpets) that used to stop and go at the Khyber Pass with every Pakistani whim now travel north to more certain Soviet markets. U.S. officials estimate that there are already several thousand Soviet do-gooders spreading their blessings in Afghanistan. Last week Kabul's only modern hotel was jammed with members of the 200-man Russian delegation to the city's international trade fair (the U.S. sent three representatives). So benevolent are the Russians that they are not only building and improving roads from their border to the capital, they are also at work on the road that leads from Kabul to the Khyber Pass.

RUMANIA

Early Bird

When Communists want to speed production in their factories, they swing a spotlight onto especially eager workers, called Stakhanovites, whose example sets the pace for higher production targets and

the Agora. There, in 25 crowded acres which served them as a combination shopping center and community forum, the free and free-speaking people of Athens pursued a favorite pastime which consisted, in the words of St. Paul, of "nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." A favorite meeting place in the ancient Agora was the huge and handsome Stoa of Attalus, a shedlike structure of classic, colonnaded beauty which was presented to the city by Attalus, King of Pergamum, in gratitude for the lessons learned in Athens in his student days.

Young Shantytown. In 267 A.D., some 400 years after its construction, the Stoa, like most of Athens, was razed to a crumbling ruin of broken marble and ashes by invading hordes of Herulian barbarians from the north. During the 18-odd centuries that followed, its remains were lost beneath the accumulation of ages, and the once lively Agora itself became a depressing shantytown whose drab life

JAPAN

Abortion

In Japan, where abortion is the recognized method of birth control, the Welfare Ministry reported last week that in 1955 there were 1,170,143 legal abortions and 1,727,040 births—about two abortions for every three births.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
SUNDAY SUN
Circ. S. 10,602

JUL 29 1956

Reconstruct Stoa of Attalos in Athens Where St. Paul Preached Gospel of Christ

American tourists in Greece soon will have the chance to walk over the spot where the Christian apostle, St. Paul, preached a gospel which was entirely new to the world of about 1,900 years ago.

The Agora, ancient market place of Athens, was the site at which the great Christian missionary walked almost daily and preached about the teachings of Jesus Christ who had been crucified in Palestine about 50 years before St. Paul's visit to Athens. The city was the cultural capital of the ancient world and a great seat of learning at the time of Paul's visit.

Thousands of historic objects excavated from the market place, will be seen in the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos which will be dedicated September 3 as a Museum of the Agora.

Aided by Rockefeller funds, the American School of Classical Studies has financed the restoration.

St. Paul's visit to Athens is described in the Bible in the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

The Bible tells how St. Paul "... saw the city (Athens) wholly given to idolatry (and) therefore disputed ... in the market place daily with them that met with him."

The accounts continues:

"Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks encountered him. And some said, 'What will this babler say? He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods' because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection."

St. Paul went to Athens and the Agora during his second

missionary journey, visiting Europe for the first time. He crossed into Macedonia from Asia Minor and moved down into Greece.

"Coming to Athens, St. Paul first made contact with the Jewish community and preached in the synagogue," according to Professor Eugene Vanderpool, one of the chief excavators for the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, under which the Agora excavations have been conducted.

St. Paul sought a large audience, said Professor Vanderpool, so he went to the Agora daily where he could meet people of all types. Trips to the Agora were customary for ancient philosophers and scholars who found willing audiences there.

Describing activity at the Agora, the Bible explains:

"... all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing."

"St. Paul's teaching caused something of a stir," Professor Vanderpool pointed out "and his preaching came to the notice of the Council of the Areopagus on Mars Hill, south of the market place."

"The Council was a sort of Supreme Court, and among its duties was supervision of religious matters. Realizing that St. Paul was preaching a new doctrine, the court felt it should hear about the philosophy first hand. Members of the court summoned him to appear before them. Paul appeared and delivered the speech which is recorded in the book of the Acts."

In his oration, St. Paul spoke the famous words:

"Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are

too superstitious. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, 'To the Unknown God'. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you."

St. Paul then told the crowd about the God of the Bible, describing Him in the words: "For in Him we live, and move, and have our being: as certain also of your own poets have said."

The Court concluded that St. Paul was not preaching a subversive doctrine, the professor explained.

"Some of the Court laughed," he continued, "and others said, '...we will hear more of this.' But one member of the Court, Dionysios, was persuaded by St. Paul's teaching, founded the first Christian church in Athens and was the first bishop. He was martyred in the reign of Emperor Domitian (81-96 A.D.)."

Visitors to the Agora site may see ruins of a Middle Age church which is known to have been sacred to Dionysios.

"The church probably stands on the site where the Court of Areopagus sat, half way between the Agora and Acropolis," said Professor Vanderpool.

"The ruins stand on a level terrace just below the rocky top of Mars Hill. At the east end visitors will be able to make

out the three semicircular apses of the Church and the high wall. On the other side of the hill, at a spot visited more frequently, a bronze plaque has been set up with the text of St. Paul's address to the Court. This hilltop probably has changed less since ancient times than any other spot associated with Paul."

JUL 11 1956

Ars Center in Offing?

Glory Of Greece Renewed

The writer of this article, who conducts the Parade of the Arts column seen each Tuesday and Friday on this page, will tell more in detail of the civic centers of ancient Athens and future Peoria in The Journal Star portion of today's 4 p.m. "Fun for All" telecast on station WTVI Channel 19.

B. EVABETH MILLER

Because some of the glory that was Greece is to live again soon, Peoria may yet achieve a similar glory of her own.

A ceremony next month in Athens should have special meaning for Peorians of both today and tomorrow.

In fact, one prominent Peorian who is spending the summer in Europe plans to attend that ceremony, climaxing 20 years of work by archaeologists of the American School of Classical Studies.

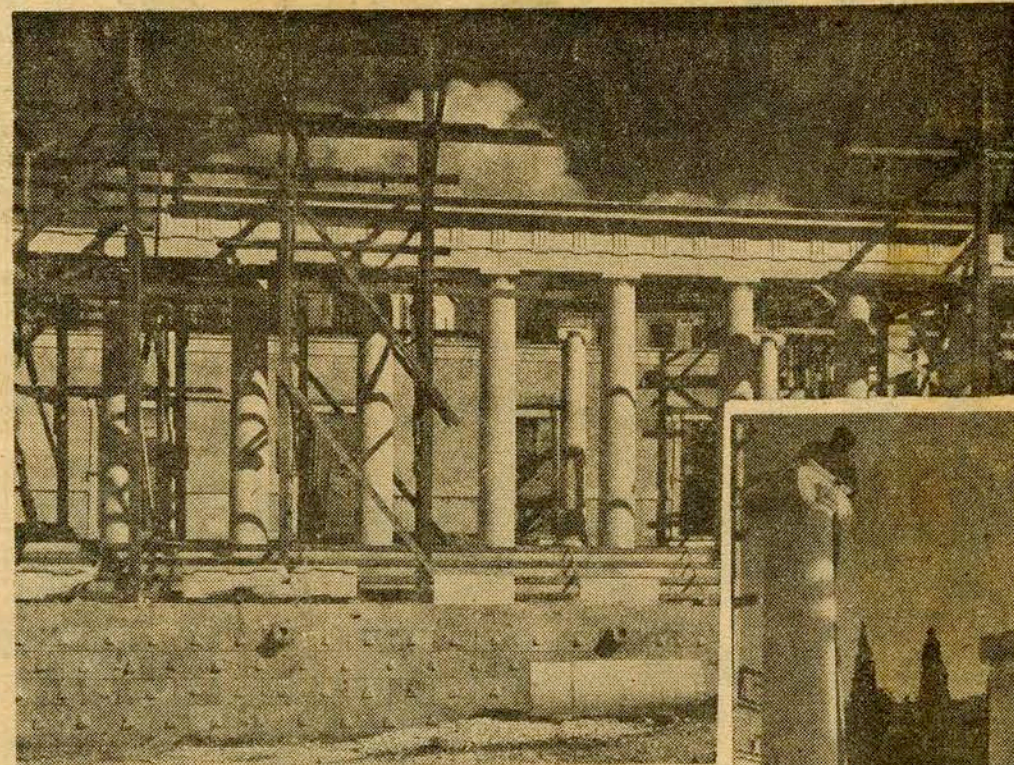
It will be the rededication of the great Stoa of Attalos, first built about 150 B. C. Now it has been rebuilt by Greek workmen with the help of Rockefeller Foundation funds and American scholars, in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Education, Department of Reconstruction.

Its importance there is that it brings to life again the Athenian Agora, or "gathering place," civic center for the 200,000 citizens of ancient Athens.

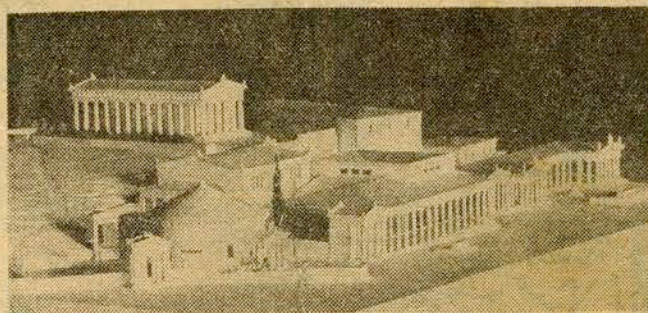
Its importance to Peoria is that it emphasizes the need for our own 20th Century civic center, for which a fine site is waiting in the new Lakeview Park, adjacent to the Peoria Players theater already under way.

The Agora's 10-acre site was for 800 years the heart of daily life in the city that cradled our western culture. The marble and limestone Stoa of Attalos, measuring 382 by 64 feet, was one of the largest, most splendid buildings around this open area.

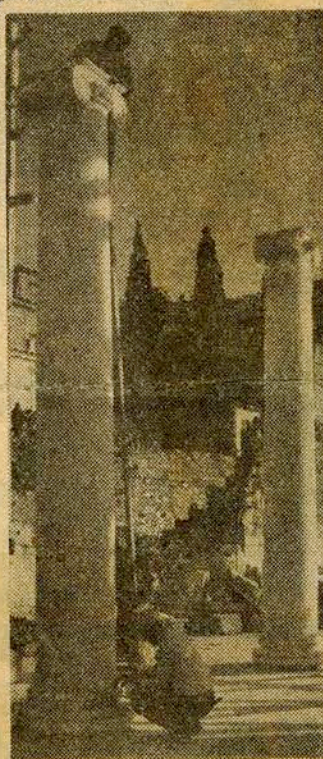
A grateful alumnus first built this Stoa, a two-story roofed colonnade with 42 rooms across



ATHENS, AMERICA REBUILD ANCIENT STOA
... Original Materials, Methods for Replica.



ON WEST SIDE OF LONG-AGO AGORA
... Model of View Once Opposite Stoa.



BELOW ACROPOLIS
... Checking Ionic Columns

the rear. He was King Attalos of Pergamon, who in his youth studied in Athens.

Grateful alumni of the heritage of arts, science and philosophy given the world by Athens have now rebuilt the Stoa just as it was 2,100 years ago, using the same materials and methods.

Besides showing the original

beauty of classic Athenian architecture, it will be used as a museum to exhibit the treasures found in excavating the Agora site, just below the Acropolis.

St. Paul "disputed in the Agora daily with them that met with him." Demosthenes orated there. Socrates and many others taught there. Roman emperors added to the Agora buildings later.

In the Agora area were the city government buildings and law courts, shops and fountains, a theater-concert hall, a great library, temples and altars, sculptors' studios, baths and the early University of Athens. Spaced on only 10 acres perhaps because there was no parking problem then!

"The compression of so many departments of public life within a 10-acre plot had much to do with the extraordinary richness and intensity of the cultural development of ancient Athens," write the American archaeologists in a booklet guide to their excavations.

Peoria cannot locate quite so many activities in its proposed civic center, but it will take in a great deal.

A dream that began with Julia Proctor White in 1914, the project is now the goal of many Peorians in the organizations united in the Arts and Science Center Assn.

Newest member groups are Amateur Musical Club and the citywide Women's Civic Federation, and the Peoria Symphony board has voted to join. Among earlier members are the Peoria Art Center, Academy of Science, Museum Society, Peoria Garden Club and photography and hobby groups.

Around the court of their present day "Agora" will stand, it is hoped, a museum building and a large coliseum, with the Players theater nearby. Not too far away, in a natural bowl, would be an acoustic shell for outdoor concerts. And just as athletic contests were once held in the Agora, and there were baths and gymnasiums there, already a swimming pool and skating rink are about to be constructed elsewhere in the 37-acre park.

The museum building as envisioned will contain art gallery, museum display spaces, studios, darkrooms, classrooms, workshops, meeting and lecture rooms, reference library, kitchen and offices.

Something for everyone to enjoy is the idea, with programs for children and adults. No Peorian could be left out in the overall scheme of things planned by the Arts and Sciences Center.

Already the Center plans loan exhibits, film service, school lectures, guided tours, outdoor education and camping projects; news, radio and television coverage of various phases of the arts and sciences; a Science Fair; learning contests in various fields, and other adult education activities.

In the coliseum as projected will be a large and acoustically excellent auditorium for concerts, opera, professional plays and other events attracting large audiences; a small recital hall with proper acoustics, suit-

able for solo recitalists, private teachers' programs, chamber music concerts; a fine concert grand piano not to be moved from the building; an equally fine pipe organ for solo recitals, oratorio, and combined organ-orchestral performances; adequate dressing rooms and storage space; necessary offices, lobby and restrooms; and perhaps also a basement banquet hall and dance floor, big enough to accommodate the city's largest local and convention gatherings.

As the Odeion theater in the Agora was given by Agrippa in memory of his wife, so many features of Peoria's civic center might also be memorials to be enjoyed by all the people.

Communist Poland last July opened its Palace of Culture and Science, 760 feet high and containing 2,800 rooms. A gift of the Soviet Union, it was named for Stalin — a name no doubt changed by now!

Cannot Peoria raise its own modest equivalent?

BANGOR ME.
COMMERCIAL

JUL 6 1956

Harold Gerringer

One Way Exile Ticket

Although the loss of election in America can be expensive and disheartening to the defeated candidate, a loss at the ballot box in ancient Greece often became a one-way ticket to a ten-year exile.

Citizens of Athens hated tyrants. They feared would-be dictators and over-ambitious politicians to the point where they passed a law to expel them by ostracism, the Greek form of blackballing.

When the townsfolk thought a politician was getting too big for his britches, there was a quick end to the politico's ambitions via banishment from the country for ten years.

The get-out-of-town formula worked like this:

At an annual meeting of the assembly, which was the town meeting of all citizens in Athens, the gathering was asked if there was need for ostracism for that year.

No names were mentioned, but an indication was necessary as to whether the people wanted a vote.

Balloting was conducted two months later. The ballot was a broken piece of pottery, called the ostrakon. The voter simply scratched a name of someone onto the ostrakon and dropped it into a wood ballot box.

A minimum of 6,000 ballots had to be cast in any election for exile. The man receiving the greatest plurality had ten days to leave the country.

After ten years away from things, the exiled person was allowed to return home and regain his civil rights and property. The aim of ostracism was to cool off the too-ambitious politician and clip the wings of a would-be dictator, not ruin a man for life.

Hundreds of these 2,000-year-old ballots will be exhibited in September in the Stoa of Attalos which is nearly completed as a museum at the edge of the agora, the ancient market place of Athens. The ballots, made of baked clay and buried in rubble for centuries in the ancient market place, were found during excavations by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. The Stoa will be dedicated Sept. 3.

"Any broken piece of pottery

would do for a ballot," said Professor Eugene Vanderpool, one of the chief excavators.

"Sometimes it would be a handsomely decorated fragment, a glazed piece or, more often, a coarse fragment of unpainted pottery. Sometimes the fragment of a roof tile was used. Many ballots found during the excavations bear names of the great Athenians of the fifth century before the birth of Jesus Christ," said Professor Vanderpool.

Even Pericles, great leader of Athens, was named on some of the ballots, indicating that even the greatest of men can't keep all the voters happy. Although his name came up for ostracism, Pericles never was banished.

Ostracism eventually turned into a contest between two politicians, one trying to oust the other, the professor pointed out, and the purpose of the law was defeated. The last ostracism was held under disgraceful conditions in 417 B. C.

Professor Vanderpool explained that Alcibiades and Nicias, the two leading politicians of that day, feared ostracism, so they met in the smoke-filled room of their day, dug up the names of a third person, Hyperbolos, and urged their followers to vote against him. Hyperbolos was ostracized, but the Athenians sensed that the aim of the law had been twisted from its original purpose and never used it again.

Still fearful of tyrants, Athenians passed a radical law in 336 B.C., declaring that anyone who killed a would-be dictator was to be considered guiltless of any crime. The law also prohibited members of the governing body from participating in any kind of makeshift government. The penalties for breaking this provision of the law were loss of civil rights and confiscation of property.

This law is carved on a white marble slab, 62 inches high and almost as legible today as it was when it first was chiseled. It was one of Professor Vanderpool's discoveries at the agora. The slab and more than 65,000 excavated relics will be seen by tourists who visit the agora museum.

CHARLESTON W. VA.
MAIL

JUL 8 1956

GALOSHES, NOT SANDALS

Ancient Greeks Didn't Always Look So Pretty

"... good solid footwear for hard walking and bad weather."

That could be the end of a sales talk, presented in any modern department store by a clerk trying to sell the latest in women's heavy footwear.

Actually, it's a partial description of the kind of footwear worn by Greek ladies of nearly 3,000 years ago, indicating that styles may change but basic uses of women's footwear do not.

A description of feminine footwear in ancient Greece and its significance in clothing history are provided by Lucy Talcott, who is in charge of records for excavations conducted at the agora, the ancient market place in Athens.

Although women of ancient Greece usually are pictured in flowing robes and sandals, they nevertheless took to solid footwear when underfooting was rough and hard or when weather became bad, much like today's American woman will hide her nylon stockings and high-heeled shoes in boots and galoshes in bad weather or rough walking.

Evidence of heavy footwear among women in ancient Greece was found by excavators of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. They uncovered thousands of valuable and rare objects from the great Greek market place, including two pairs of terra cotta models for heavy winter walking boots. They date to 900 years before the birth of Christ.

The first practical evidence that people wore solid footwear in Greece and, therefore, the earliest evidence of such footwear in Europe, the shoes had heavy soles and were laced to above the ankle bone, Miss Talcott said.

The shoes were among remains of the grave of an 18-year-old girl whose body, in the manner of the day, was cremated, Miss Talcott explained.

The body was burned on a pyre, and the ashes were placed in a clay container. Found with the container were the model shoes and small pots and jars, some of which probably contained perfume, food, water and favorite possessions of the girl. The style of the vases and pots

indicate the date of the grave as being about 900 B. C.

"These boots", commented Miss Talcott, "look like the kind which today's women wear to football games on cold, rainy days."

Although they throw light onto the history of footwear, the boots also provide a puzzle to archaeologists.

"The people of those days believed in a hereafter", said Miss Talcott, "but why did anyone need more than one pair of shoes in the grave?"

The Greeks of that period believed that the deceased person faced a journey to another world and, in addition to food and drinks for the trip, only one pair of shoes was needed because the journey was not to be a long one.

"The road to the hereafter was expected to be rough, just as the stony roads of Greece were rough," Miss Talcott pointed out, "but no matter how rough, there was always hope that the journey would not be long enough to wear out more than one pair of shoes."

Although the funeral pile contained ashes of an adult only, some experts believe that the girl apparently was buried with a child, since one pair of shoes found in the grave was somewhat smaller than the other, Miss Talcott said.

Despite the mystery, she pointed out that the dead girl had been prepared for a muddy and hard road, because the shoes were thick-soled, high-booted and laced at the top.

The boots will be seen by American tourists who visit exhibits in the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos, a colonnaded building located on the Greek agora.

The Stoa was rebuilt under the direction of the American School of Classical Studies and will be dedicated Sept. 2 as a museum.

The boots will be seen with some 65,000 relics, buried in

ruins of barbarian raids of 267 A. D. and unearthed to help tell the story of political, commercial, business and private life among the ancient Greeks.

The Stoa stands at the edge of the agora, a cluster of buildings, temples, shops and monuments which made up the popular market place at which thousands of philosophers and scholars aired their views and where the Christian apostle Paul once preached the gospel of Jesus Christ.

TOLEDO TIMES
JUNE 21, 1956

Letters-To-The-Editor Began In Ancient Greece

ATHENS, Greece — The letter-to-the-editor, a popular instrument of public opinion and private frustration, has some distinguished ancestry.

While the American newspaper editor considers his mailbox an interesting barometer of what is being cussed and discussed among his readers, the American School of Classical Studies here reports that the ancient Greeks did their share of popping off, too. The methods were different, but the motives were similar to those of today's letter writers.

Many Letters Unearthed

When the Greek felt the urge to get something off his chest, he grabbed up the nearest sharp instrument, scratched what he had to say on thin sheets of lead, folded them, drove a nail through the center, and threw the message down a well.

There the gods of the underworld were expected to receive and read the message, then confound and curse those persons and things troubling the letter writer.

Unearthed after burial in ruins for about 2,000 years, many of these historic letters will be exhibited publicly by the American School in a new museum built at the site of the agora, the great Greek market place.

The Greek letters to the underworld gods will be shown with more than 65,000 other valuable relics, buried in the barbarian raids of 267 A.D. and resurrected to help tell the story of Greek political, commercial, business, and private life.

Addressed To Underworld

The messages usually were addressed to Typhon, the leading god of the underworld. The letter would begin with some magical formula or sentence. A couple still-to-be-translated invocations, for example, are "babarphorbobaborb" and "bophabi."

Professor Eugene Vanderpool, one of the chief excavators at the Agora site, said the letter writer usually asked the underworld gods to invoke some sort of mishap to particular parts of his enemy's anatomy.

One quote from a letter, recovered from the Fifth Century before Christ's birth, is a request by a bellows worker in a mine for the underworld to curse a certain man "and his wife and his work and his money and his hands and his feet and his mind and his head—and his nose."

"The bottom of the well was thought a good place not only to reach the evil gods but, at the same time, provide secrecy from prying eyes," said Professor Vanderpool.

Great Care Taken

The letters were in use throughout classical antiquity—from the Fifth Century B.C. to the Third Century A.D.—according to Professor Homer A. Thompson, who is in charge of the Agora excavations.

"Great care was taken by the senders of these lead missives to fold them carefully so that only the god would know the contents," said Professor Thompson.

He pointed out that the writer was particularly meticulous in spelling out names of the individuals for whom the curse was being invoked, thus assuring no mistake.

The museum housing the letters will be in the Stoa of Attalos, a magnificent colonnaded building reconstructed on the foundations of the ancient stoa of the same name at the edge of the Agora in Athens.

The Agora was a cluster of buildings, temples, shops, monuments, and even trees, all of which made up the popular market place at which thou-

sands of philosophers and scholars, including Plato and Socrates, aired their views from the soap boxes of the day and where the Christian apostle Paul once preached the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Was Gathering Place

The Stoa served as a gathering place for citizens seeking the latest news, shoppers hunting for bargains, and citizens just plain interested in getting out of the hot sun or rain. The Stoa will be dedicated September 2, as a museum for tourists visiting Greece.

The Stoa was restored after three years of intensive work, backed by American money and motive power. The rebuilding has been financed on the basis of a million-dollar gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and assistance from many supplemental donors.

Ward M. Canaday of Toledo, O., identified for many years with the automotive, advertising and financial fields, is board president of the American School of Classical Studies.

The resurrected relics, the School of Classical Studies believes, will help tourists understand the story of Greek civilization and how much of it was similar to civilizations of today.

Exhibits will range from the letters to the underworld gods and ancient clay ballots to high, thick-soled boots worn by Athenian maidens and marble library notices, listing hours and precautions against book-stealing.

LANSING, MICH.
STATE JOURNAL

JUL 8 1956

Restored Stoa of Attalus To Be Dedicated in Athens

WASHINGTON—More than 21 centuries ago, a grateful alumnus of the Academy of Athens showed his appreciation for his education by presenting the city with a magnificent colonnaded structure overlooking the Agora, the Greek capital's civic and market center.

The onetime student was Attalus II, King of Pergamum in Asia Minor. His gift was a stoa, or mammoth portico, whose restoration is now nearing completion in the heart of modern Athens, after years of archaeological research and rebuilding. Dedication is planned late in August.

The Stoa of Attalus, used as a meeting place by the ancients who daily thronged the Agora, was a two-story porchlike building, 382 feet long and 64 feet wide. It was made of stone and marble, with a double row of columns marching along each level. The second floor was reached by steps at either end.

BUYERS HEARD PHILOSOPHERS

At the back of both levels of Attalus' stoa stretched a succession of small variety shops, markets and business offices. There, and along the fronting promenades, Athenians shopped, traded and gossiped. Behind the colonnades, they found shelter from sun or rain. Sometimes they paused to listen to philosophical, art and literary discussions, as their ancestors had done in other stoas since the Golden Age of Pericles.

Before the Attalus portico was built, in the second century B. C., Athens' public square lay open on eastern and southern sides. The new stoa filled the eastern gap. Similar buildings were erected to the south.

For more than four centuries, Attalus' porch stood on the Agora, in the shadow of the Acropolis. Then in A. D. 267 raiding Barbarians stormed down from the north and destroyed this and other buildings.

Later, stones from the ruined stoa were used in nearby fortifications, thus preserving original material for today's restoration.

MUSEUM AND STOREHOUSE

Meantime an enormous wealth of archaeological relics was accumulating at the Agora, to be buried eventually under small private houses that grew up gradually in the area.

With the removal of these houses, followed by 25 years of intensive excavations by the American School of Classical Studies, scores of thousands of bits and pieces from Athens' varied past have come to light.

The Stoa of Attalus will serve as a museum and storehouse for the finds, with large statues and architectural marbles set along the colonnades, and smaller objects on view in shop-and-office space in the rear. Among the exhibits will be pottery examples going back 5,000 years; Greek and Roman lamps; vases, figurines, jewelry, weapons and coins.

Inscriptions in stone and ceramic that have turned up give valuable information on famous men and practices of classical times. Hundreds of pottery fragments bearing painted or scratched-on names tell of the ancient custom of balloting by the Assembly to banish community leaders feared as potential dictators. Such a ballot was known as an ostrakon, source of the word "ostracism."

The Athenians' love of freedom is documented by one of the most revealing of all the artifacts—a marble slab inscribed with a decree of 336 B. C. Carved under an allegorical relief depicting the people of Athens being crowned by the spirit of Democracy, the decree declares that anyone who kills a would-be dictator shall be regarded as guiltless.

Low -

Ancient Shopping Center Restored in Athens, Greece

By Richard Hubbard Howland

Howland, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, with headquarters in Washington, worked before World War II as an archeologist on the Stoa restoration project.

An ancient, big shopping center has been restored in the heart of Athens, Greece. Despite its age—more than 2000 years—it embodies some features typical of current modern designs for American shopping centers.

The center, known since its original construction as the Stoa of Attalos, will be used as a museum and storehouse for more than 70,000 inventoried objects which have come to light in ancient Athens.

In its heyday, the Stoa was a place of major community importance. Well-to-do Athenians shopped there for leather goods, perfumes, jewelry, fine pottery and other expensive or delicate merchandise.

Perhaps they sipped refreshments in the Stoa, too, as they talked over the day's major topics with friends. But the Stoa was definitely not a food market—fish, meat and groceries could not be bought there, although they were available nearby.

In design as well as function, the Stoa resembles some of the most modern American shopping centers. It is long (350 feet) and relatively narrow. It consists of two stories of similar design—a row of 21 individual shops all fronting on a sheltered colonnade or promenade.

Temporary Booths

It seems likely that small, temporary booths were set up along the open side of the colonnades offering various goods not available in the larger, permanent shops.

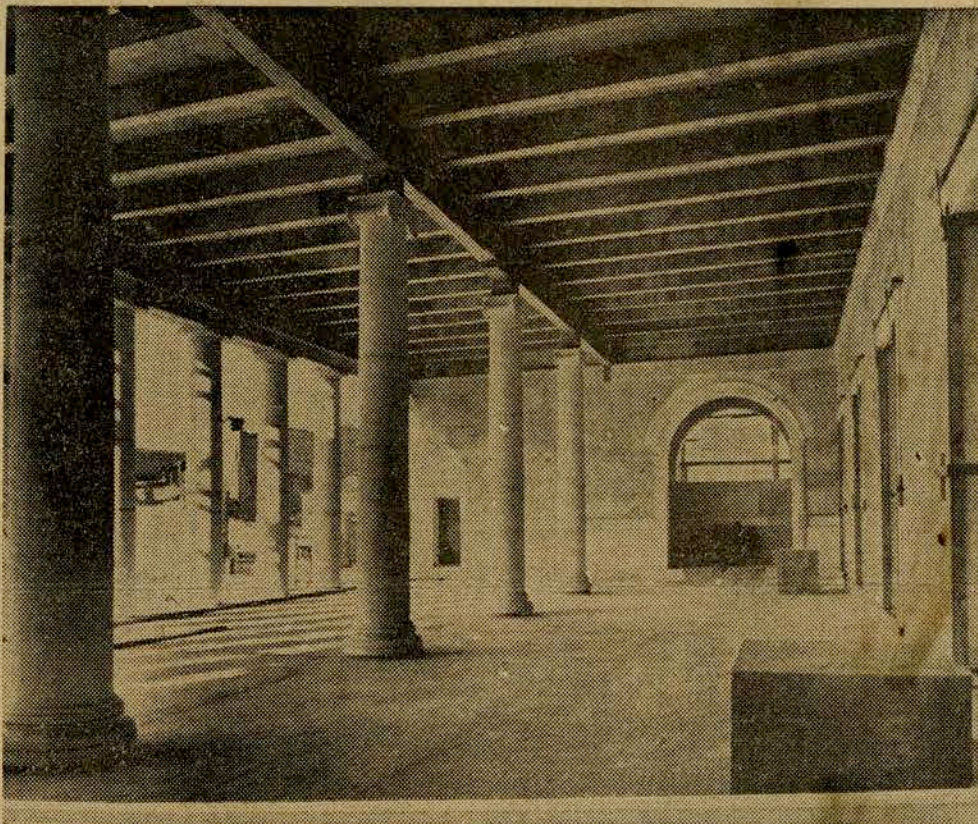
Stairways were located at each end of the structure. There, too, were benches where shoppers could rest.

Since the Stoa is situated on a hillside, facing downhill, its original design was altered to take advantage of what we would now call "split-level" functional possibilities.

Midway between the ends of the Stoa, a rear entrance was built. The doorway is about halfway between the upper and lower stories, with short flights of stairs leading both upward and downward.

The Stoa is one of several buildings in the Agora, or Hellenistic market place, of Athens. The entire Agora has been excavated during the past 25 years by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Just last month, a ceremony marked the official end of this activity. The area was turned over to the Greek Government as a landscaped archaeological park.



To help prove "there's nothing new under the sun," here's a colonnade in the Stoa of Attalos, an Athenian shopping center of long ago. The promenade had stores on

one side (right) and booths on the other—similar to the rows of stores at Seven Corners. Arched doorway would be entrance to Woodies or Garfinckel's.

The original Stoa structure is partially preserved up to the cornice. Enough of its remaining features are sufficiently intact to permit an accurate restoration. It has been rebuilt of marble and limestone taken from the same quarries which furnished the material for the original structure.

Gift from King

The Stoa was a gift from young King Attalos of Pergamon, in Asia Minor, to Athens—the city where he had studied as a youth.

It was designed by an unknown Pergamene architect. Its construction thus includes some architectural features rare in Greece—the arch, for example, and a rare Pergamene capital (column heading) of slim concave grooves and flat leaves.

The original building, given by a benefactor from across the sea, was restored for today's Athens by other benefactors from across the ocean. John D. Rockefeller Jr. matched the gifts of many other American donors.

Restoration has not been entirely an American enterprise. A Greek architect, John Travlos, directed the work. Greek laborers and quarrymen on the job each contributed a day's wages.

The newly quarried marble of the restored Stoa has a brilliance criticized by some. The passage of 10 years or so will soften its color and bring it more in harmony with the rosy beige color of marble buildings on the Acropolis, just above the market place.

Stoa, Center Similar

The Stoa of Attalos, described in the accompanying article embodied several features—regarded as "up-to-the-minute"—in the new Seven Corners Shopping Center.

Among them is the basic feature of Seven Corners, the covered promenades on both levels extending the length of the center. Another is the establishment of larger stores on one side of each promenade, and smaller shops (booths in the case of the Stoa) along the other.

Both centers were designed to handle durable or quality merchandise. And, while refreshments (and in the case of Seven Corners, meals) could be obtained, neither center was intended as a food market.

Other similarities include the provision of benches permitting weary shoppers to rest, the split-level concept (since both are on hillsides) and the general proportions of the structure.

There's one basic difference. The Stoa was the central market place of a big city; Seven Corners is a central shopping area for a decentralized suburban area.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
TELEGRAM

Circ. D. 13,631 - S. 13,648

SEP 15 1956

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

WHERE SOCRATES WALKED

One of the important landmarks of the ancient world, one which occupied a central role in the glorious age of Pericles in Athens, has been restored to full stature in the capital of Greece. This is the stoa (arcade) the columned structure in the market place where Socrates and Plato, Alcibiades and Xenophon, Phidias and Praxiteles were wont to discuss matters of philosophy, politics, art and commerce with each other and the populace in general.

The philosopher Zeno named his "Stoics" for the stoa, where he was wont to meet with them and hold philosophical discourse.

Here, in this now restored structure, erected on the original foundations exactly as it was 2,000 years ago and from identical materials, we can recreate those scenes. The stoa was part of agora, the eight-acre market-place of ancient Athens. Here, in the curbstome discussions and debates, were hammered out many of the ideas which have been handed down to us as basic to Western civilization.

Public bodies and law courts met here occasionally, too, and banquets were sometimes held on the great porch. The 21 shops which stood along the colonnade are to be used for displaying the tens of thousands of relics of Greek civilization dug up on the site. Statuary, vases, pottery, coins, jewelry, terra cotta inscriptions, bronze ballots, water clocks and other relics of the Periclean period are to be on view.

The stoa was destroyed by the northern barbarians in 267 A. D. It had been given to Athens some four centuries before by King Attalos II of Pergamon, Asia Minor, in grati-

tude for the studies he had pursued in Athens as a young man.

Its resurrection from the rubble in which it had been sunk for many centuries was brought about largely through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller J. Mr. Rockefeller donated a million dollars toward the rebuilding of the stoa. As one of the most significant structures from ancient Greece, its reconstruction is important to us all.

As Edith Hamilton writes in her brilliant study, *The Greek Way*:

Five hundred years before Christ in a little town on the far western border of the settled and civilized world, a strange new power was at work. Something had awakened in the minds and spirits of the men there which was so to influence the world that the slow passage of long time, of century upon century and the shattering changes they brought would be powerless to wear away the deep impress. Athens had entered upon her brief and magnificent flowering of genius which so molded the world of mind and of spirit that our mind and spirit today are different. We think and feel differently because of what a little Greek town did during a century or two, 2,400 years ago.

In that marvellous flowering of genius in the shadow of the Acropolis the stoa played a great role. Its restoration is an inspiration to us in the United States and throughout the free world.

Marian -

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1956.

PERGAMON OF OLD HAILS AMERICANS

Rebuilding of Athens' Stoa
by U. S. Scholars Receives
Community's Gratitude

By SANKA KNOX

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Sept. 8—The Kingdom of Pergamon in Asia Minor has long since vanished, but the modern descendants of the Greeks who founded it in antiquity have never forgotten its early glories.

Bergamo in Turkey is now on the site of the ancient realm, once renowned for the arts; the library that almost rivaled Alexandria's and other evidences of high culture. There is still, however, a Community of Pergamon. Members of it are now visiting Athens.

In 1922 Greece and Turkey made an exchange of populations and the Pergamenes were scattered. But they remained steadfast to the past, and to ancient tribal bonds. The Community of Pergamon has headquarters in Mytilene, a Greek island close to Turkish shores, and enjoys legal recognition. From Mytilene last week a small delegation voyaged to Athens on a mission of gratitude, bearing a resolu-

tion handsomely hand-lettered. The group came for the public opening and dedication of the Stoa of Attalos, which the American School of Classical Studies has been building in a reconstruction since 1953. The stoa, which is a long columned structure that was indispensable to the agora, or market square of ancient Greece, was first built in the second century B. C., the gift of Attalos II, King of Pergamon.

Like other Pergamene princes Attalos as a youth had studied under the Athenian philosophers, had enjoyed with Athenians the shade or sun in the stoas that bordered the agora, had perhaps joined in or listened to debates that made of the agora the gathering place of the city-state. When he mounted the throne, again like others of his house, he gave to Athens a solid token of his esteem and gratitude.

The stoa lasted until 267 A. D. when northern barbarians, the Herulians, invaded Athens and laid the beautiful market square in ruins.

Now the stoa is in place again, and part of its function today is as a museum for agora finds. The gift of Attalos has been matched by others with a debt of gratitude to pay. It cost \$3,500,000. Of this \$1,000,000 came from John D. Rockefeller Jr. for the stoa and other projects on the agora. Sums large and small were given from many lands in homage to Athens.

The Pergamene presentation of the resolution was made

quietly and not at the public ceremonies attending the dedication. Dr. Homer A. Thompson, director of the agora excavations and chief of the stoa reconstruction, received the Pergamene delegation in his office overlooking the old market place. And this time it was the American School that received the gratitude.

By order of the board of governors of the dispersed descendants of Attalos the American School has been named in the resolution, "Second Founder of the Stoa of Attalos." The resolution is being suitably framed, and will receive a place of honor in the school quarters.

The tribute from the unexpected—and perhaps unsuspect-

ed—Pergamene contingent has added in no small measure to the decorously high spirits of the school this past week. For this has been a milestone in the history of the school. The diamond jubilee of its founding has been observed, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of its excavations in the Athenian agora has been capped by the reconstructed stoa.

The American School in Athens began its distinguished career of teaching, of exploration and excavation into classical remains with a handful of founding scholars and an annual budget of \$3,000, contributed largely by ten American colleges and universities. Today more than 100 members are on

its managing committee, representing seventy-four educational institutions. Its annual budget is now more than \$100,000, a sum met from contributions from the cooperating institutions and from income of endowment funds.

Its long list of publications deals with subjects from the Bronze Age to Byzantine Greece. The scholars who so painstakingly document their findings for readers to use in the school's public library as painstakingly grub around in the dust of the past for their evidence.

The region of the Athenian agora, the center of political, social and commercial life of the city from the sixth century B. C., has been excavated by the school

to reveal habitation dated to about 3000 B. C. With the cooperation of the Greek Government the American School acquired twenty-five acres for its explorations in and around the agora. About 350 slum houses were razed for the project, and 5,000 persons resettled.

The core of the school staff at the agora site has remained constant through most of the quarter century. Dr. Thompson will soon observe a twenty-fifth anniversary; also Eugene Vanderpool, archaeologist; Lucy Talcott, librarian; Virginia Grace, authority on ancient wine jars, and Alison Frantz, archaeological photographer and Byzantine expert.

WHEN in need of efficient help, consult the Situation Wanted columns in the Want Ad section, and save time

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALI

CLEVELAND, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1956

KARI MERA FROM CLAIRE MacMURRAY

Everyone's a Political Candidate in Greece

ATHENS—Our days in Athens are gold and blue, the nights star spangled. The Acropolis seems a fabulous stage setting for the fascinating drama being lived around it and the leading players are perfectly cast in their roles.



CLAIRE MacMURRAY

One of the first we met was at the American embassy, our distinguished young minister, Ray Thurston. Jack Leacacos had told us how for-

tunate our country is to have Mr. Thurston in this important spot, and Velia and I smiled to hear him describe the leaders of the Greek government in almost the exact terms in which his friend Jack had described him.

"There is a new type of Greek politician in power now," he said. "Young, serious, effective. And in looks they're Hollywood at its best—as someone says, 'a bunch of glamour kids!'"

Meet the Stars

To our pleasure we met a number of these stars, about whom I'll tell you later, but we didn't catch even a glimpse of the king or queen. They were on their way to Germany for the opening of the hunting season. All the reports we heard agreed with Mr. Thurston's, that their majesties are wonderfully useful to their country and look as a king and queen should.

There is much interest here in the recent dedication of the Stoa of the Agora (a project backed by American money) and much pride in the fine impression made by Mr. Eisenhower's representative, Mr. Ward M. Canaday of Toledo.

Stresses Training

"You always look at the Americans who come," said Mr. Thurston, "and you watch them, hoping they won't mar the picture. There is an enemy of America at work, magnifying every mistake we make. It's a fine thing when someone like Mr. Canaday comes along!"

Mr. Thurston says it's vitally important to us to have the best possible people in foreign service. "We should be training them at all our best universities," he said. "Young men, and

women with strong minds and strong backs!"

He has the greatest admiration for the people of Greece and for their pride and interest in their government. He tells of being at a serious dinner just after the death of Field Marshal Papagos. There were high officials of Turkey at the dinner and one of these asked, "Mr. Thurston, who are the candidates for prime minister?"

Everyone Aspires

"And before I could answer," he told us, "two of the Greek

guests said at once, 'Every Greek male over the age of 21!'"

We could understand that pride, even before our afternoon climb to the Acropolis. Standing at that peak—breathless in every sense of that word—I knew that if I'd been born an inheritor of this splendor I'd feel myself a prime minister by birth, too.

One of the things we noticed as we gazed down on the mortal world below was a little roof-top restaurant. It was in a district with small white dwellings built on passageways

which are more like steps than streets. (The old part of Cannes is like that, too.) We had no idea then that we'd be dining there that night, enjoying dishes new to us—lamb and fish and chicken cooked with strange, delicious flavors and the Greek melon and grapes we like so much.

Claim Rights

Our hosts were Mr. and Mrs. X. L. Messinesi of the Associated Press. The chief of the Athens bureau, Mr. Constantine Travlos, who is a special friend of Jack's, was away. ("He's gone to Europe," they say, just as we would on this continent.) But Mr. Messinesi gave us an evening we will never forget.

Few people know this

strangest of districts. It was built in the night, long ago, by the "island villagers," rugged individualists who, not wishing to pay rent, took possession of this hillside and claimed squatter's rights.

The name of the tavern is Taverna ton Vlachon. I can't tell you how to reach it, but it might be fun to hunt. The tiny buildings which crowd the hillside are immaculately whitewashed. There are other cafes in the clean but narrow passages and fragrance of geraniums and verbena and somewhere guitars are playing. "Gypsy with the carnation behind your ear, which is your tent?"

-53A



Photos From Agora Excavations

torn down, trees planted and the Panathenaic Way, which joined Agora with the Acropolis, restored

proposed legislation and law suits coming up, but out of respect for human nature they were kept at a distance by a rail — so that they could not finger the notices.

Further on were the foundations of the Temple of Zeus. Plato's dialogues tell of Socrates lecturing at this spot. "Socrates taught right here in the bustle of the open market place," Thompson explained. "Any citizen could come up and put a question to him. Plato and Aristotle were out in the suburbs." Socrates, every man's man, was clearly Professor Thompson's hero.

In the middle of the Agora, which was to Athens what the Forum was to Rome, is the theater where Athenians watched plays from wooden bleachers. Coins found here confirm the date, 267 A.D., that barbarians sacked Athens. Altogether 60,000 objects have been dug up and catalogued. They range from a Spartan shield, a

trophy of an Athenian victory in 424 B.C., to the finest collection of ostracism ballots extant. These are 1,200 tiles on which citizens scratched the names of VIP's they feared as potential dictators. Thompson showed me tiles with the names, Pericles, Themistocles and Aristides. The outcome of such votes was 10 years' exile.

Still buried is another sixth of the Agora under the Athens-Piraeus railroad, which runs alongside the present excavations, and the crowded block beyond, where today backyard laundry waves in the faces of the eager archaeologists. Another half dozen years and another \$2,000,000 for condemnation and clearance in this area will uncover the original stoa which gave the name Stoicism to Zeno's 308 B.C. philosophy of the stiff upper lip. Hope for the money and approval is high. But Professor Thompson isn't being exactly stoical about it. He can't wait to start digging. — The End



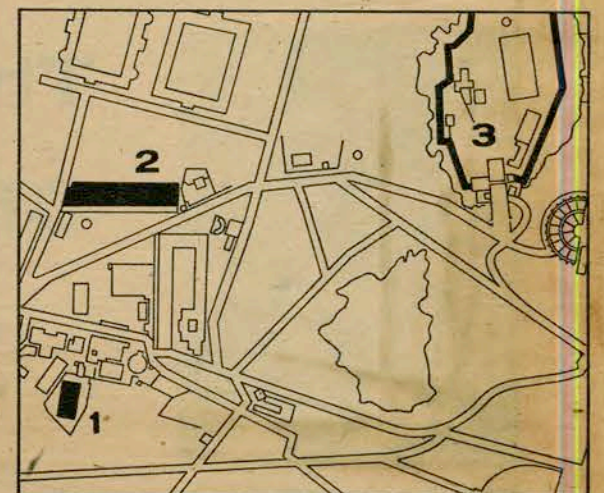
STOA TALK: Thompson (right) and head engineer



PILLAR: Cutter sets new marble into old by hand



AGORA AREA: 1) Temple of Hephaistos, 2) Stoa of Attalos, 3) Acropolis. Numbers refer to map, which diagrams Agora square. In 1931, area was covered with houses



STOA OF ATTALOS NOW 50% REBUILT

Princeton Professor Tells of
Gains in Work on Ancient
21-Shop Athenian Building

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5—
Reconstruction of the Stoa of
Attalos, a gathering place and
shopping center built in Athens
more than 2,000 years ago, ad-
vanced rapidly this year. The
work is being done by the
American School of Classical
Studies at Athens.

The Stoa, a colonnaded two-
story building 382 feet long, en-
closed the east side of the
Athenian Agora. The Agora was
the center of the city-state's
governmental, commercial and
social activities from the time
of Solon in the early sixth cen-
tury B. C. until it was sacked
by northern barbarians in 267
A. D. A duplicate of the an-
cient Stoa is being constructed
on the old foundations with the
same materials used in the
original.

Dr. Homer A. Thompson, Pro-
fessor of Classical Archaeology
at the Institute for Advanced
Study of Princeton and field di-
rector of the excavations in
Athens, reported the progress
today in a review of the year's
accomplishments in exploring
the Agora. He recently returned
from the Greek capital city. He
said the reconstruction had
reached the halfway point and
predicted it would be completed
in 1957.

He said more than two-thirds
of the main floor had been fin-
ished with a deep two-aisled
colonnade fronting twenty-one
rooms. These rooms were origi-
nally shops. They will be used
for displaying artifacts.

The floor of the second story
has been built and much of the
marble for the two rows of
columns on the upper level has
been cut.

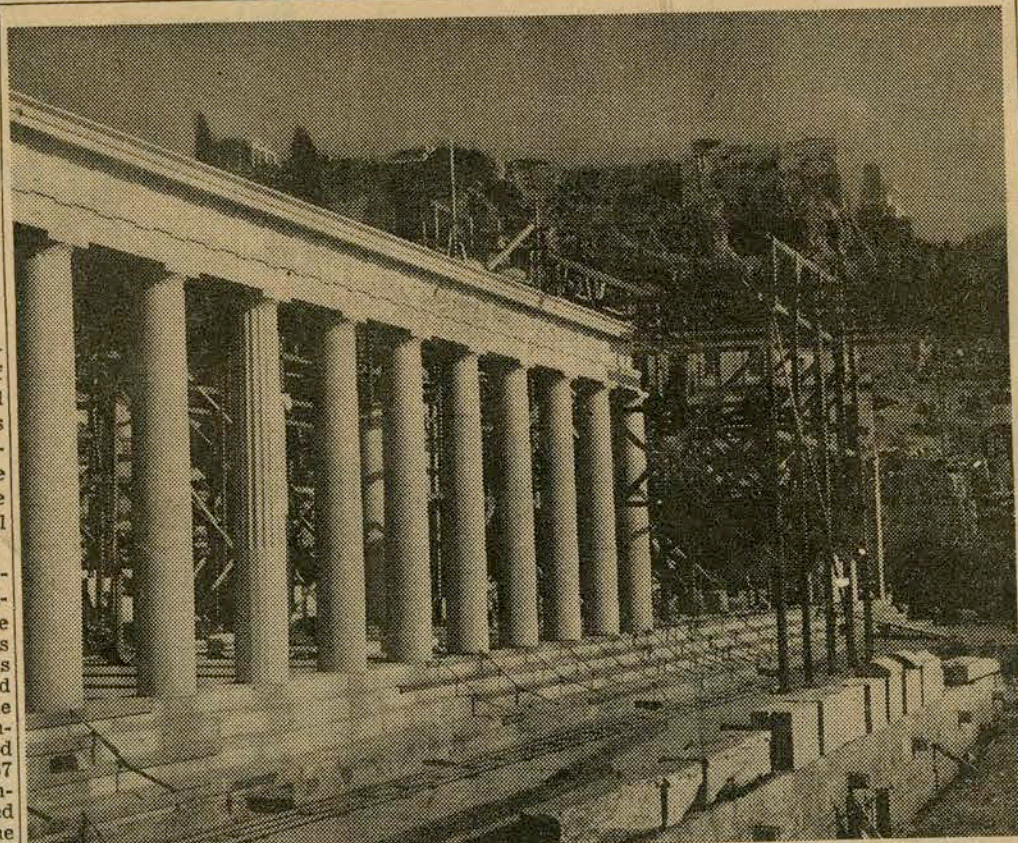
Architects Here Help

The reconstructed Stoa is be-
ing planned in part by the New
York architectural concern of
W. Stuart Thompson and Phelps
Barnum. It will serve as a mu-
seum and storage building for
the more than 60,000 objects un-
earthed in the twenty years that
the American School of Classical
Studies has been exploring the
Agora.

Among the artifacts to be
housed in the building are sculp-
ture, pottery, coins, inscriptions
on stone tablets, terra cotta figu-
rines, jewelry and such law court
equipment as bronze ballots, wa-
ter clocks and time speeches.

The ancient building was do-
nated by Attalos II, King of Per-
gamon in Asia Minor (159-138
B. C.), who had studied in Athens
as a youth.

While strolling in the colon-
nade the Athenian citizens talked
of politics, business and other
matters. Philosophers, poets and
entertainers found audiences
along the promenade. Public
bodies and law courts occasion-



ANCIENT ATHENIAN CENTER BEING REBUILT: Framework is set up on the Stoa of Attalos, a shopping center constructed in ancient Athens and now being restored. This building enclosed the east side of the Agora, center of life in the community from the sixth century before Christ to the barbarian invasion in 267 A. D. A second floor will be added to the main level to duplicate the original building. The same kinds of materials used in the ancient structure are being utilized. Shops were in the rear of the Stoa.

ally met in the Stoa and ban-
quets were held in the shelter
of the porch.

Materials used in the recon-
struction are being taken from
the same places as for the origi-
nal Stoa—limestone for the walls
from quarries at Piraeus, marble
for the façade, columns and in-
terior trim from Mount Penteli-
kon, and terra cotta tiling for the
roof from the clay beds near
Athens. Finances for these ma-
terials and the labor are being
supplied by a \$1,000,000 grant
from John D. Rockefeller Jr. and
a similar amount contributed by
other individuals and groups.

Dr. Thompson reported that
three wells containing artifacts
of the sixth century B. C. and
another well with household ob-
jects dating from the Roman era
of the first century A. D. were
found this year. The most un-
usual discovery was an ancient
comb made of olive wood in the
sixth century B. C. It has both
coarse and fine teeth and is be-
lieved to be the only one of its
kind ever found in Greece.

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STOA REBUILT

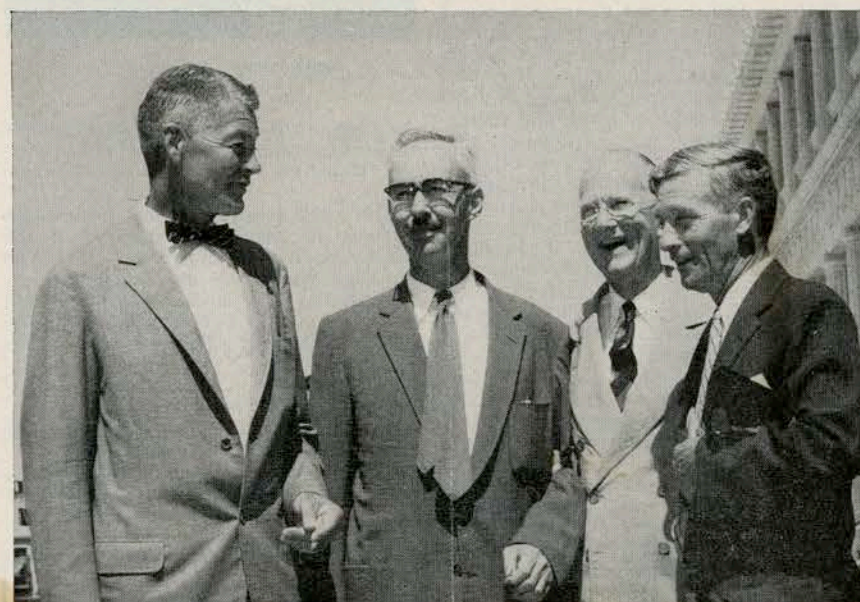
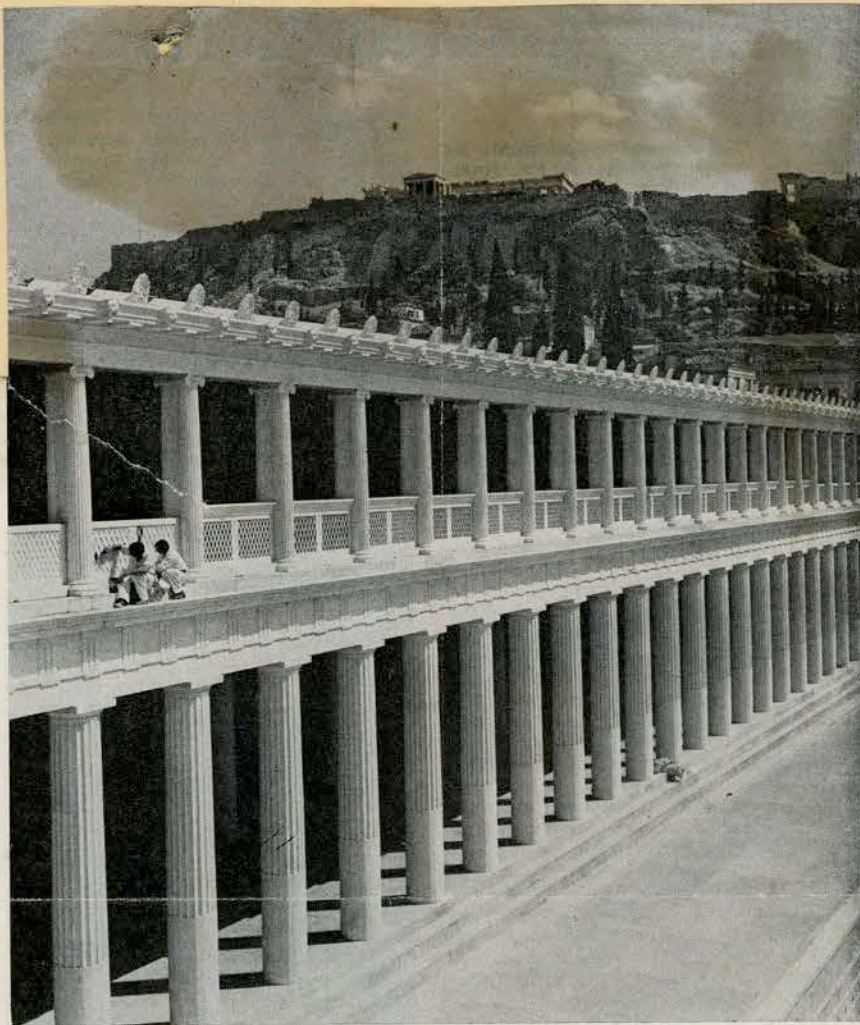
PROF. Charles H. Morgan, chairman of the fine arts department, realized an ambition of many years when the rebuilt Stoa of Attalos II was dedicated as a museum in Athens on September 3. As a director of the American School of Classical Studies and as chairman of its Managing Committee, to excavate and restore the ancient monument of the Agora, Professor Morgan has spent considerable time and effort to raise the necessary funds and to organize the project. Reconstruction of the Stoa and excavations in the Agora have already cost \$3,500,000, half this sum donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Other work in this hallowed center of classical culture is yet to be completed.

The original Stoa, or arcade, which bounded one edge of the market place, was constructed during the reign of Attalos, King of Pergamon (159-138 B.C.). Dedication of its reconstruction this fall (twenty centuries later) marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies and twenty-five years of excavation work in the Agora.

Present for the ceremonies were King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece, and numerous scholars and archaeologists, as well as representatives of the seventy-five American colleges and universities which have assisted in the School's work.

Among the speakers and those honored with freedom of the city were Professor Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and Ward M. Canaday, Toledo industrialist, chairman of the American School's board of trustees, and President Eisenhower's personal representative for the occasion.

The 324-foot-long Stoa is situated immediately below the Acropolis. It has been rebuilt in marble and its balustrade painted in the original blue and red colors. The ruins were discovered in 1861 but rebuilding was not undertaken until 1931.

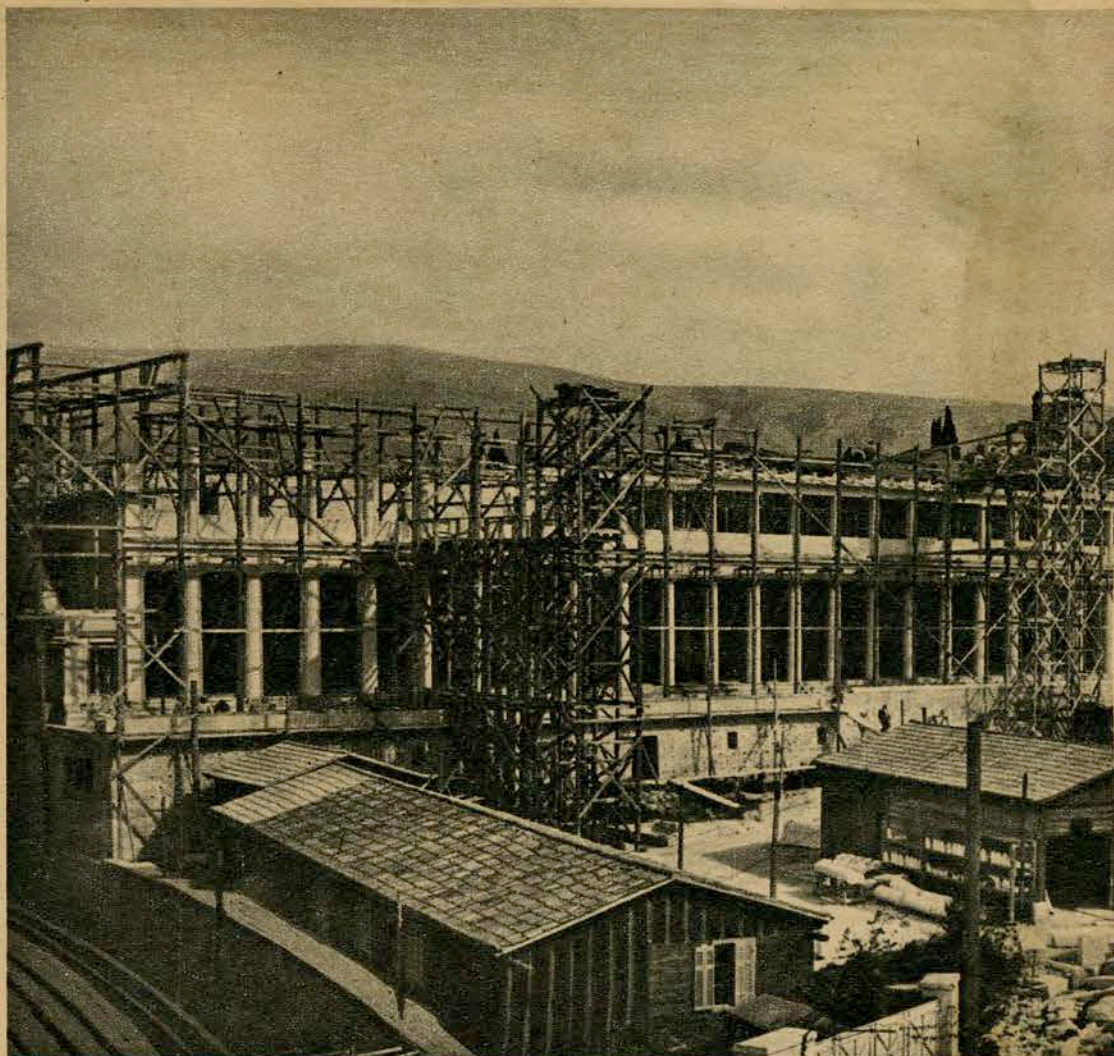


The Acropolis overlooks the newly restored Stoa of Attalos II in Athens; those involved in its reconstruction included Prof. Charles H. Morgan, managing committee chairman; John L. Caskey, director of the American School of Classical Studies; Ward M. Canaday, chairman of the School's directors; and Homer Thompson, field director of the Agora excavations

AMHERST ALUMNI NEWS OCT. 1956

JUL 1 1956

Big Dig Uncovers Golden-Age Athens



STOA OF ATTALOS: Will be used as museum to house uncovered artifacts. Sheds will be

Athens' ancient civic center is in open air again. It's taken an American team 25 years and \$3,000,000 — but it's worth it

By BARRETT MCGURN

Herald Tribune Foreign Correspondent



470 B.C.: Accurate model is based on fragments



1956 A.D.: Temple of Hephaistos and Agora ruins

ATHENS

A 25-year face-lifting job on the north side of Athens' ancient Acropolis is nearing completion amid some local controversy about the change in scenery. There is no question, however, about the satisfaction of one man, Professor Homer A. Thompson, of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, who has been directing the American-financed project for the past 10 years. He could not be happier. For the job is a professor's dream.

As slim, graying, enthusiastic Professor Thompson took me for a walk through the project, I understood his delight. It is the biggest archaeological "dig" ever undertaken by Americans. Three million dollars, much of it from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has gone into the work. Three hundred thousand tons of earth and rubble have been removed from a five-block area and with them 350 buildings of downtown Athens. In their place are nothing but ancient foundations. But what foundations!

For what Professor Thompson and his associates have uncovered is the Agora — the civic, cultural and commercial heart of Athens in the Golden Age of Greece. In these buildings, Solon and his successors created the earliest machinery of democracy. Here Socrates set the course for Western philosophy, and Aeschylus put drama through its first tryouts.

Unfortunately, little remains of the unearthed buildings but the outline of their floor plans. This is the complaint of the few critics, that the archaeologists have leveled a charming Turkish quarter several centuries old

into "a dreary bomb site." But the sponsor of the project, the American School of Classical Studies, this year celebrating its 75th anniversary, has not limited activities to demolition. It is also putting back up one of the Agora's biggest buildings, a stoa, one of the open-air galleries in which the Greeks strolled, argued and taught.

It is a monumental structure of white and blue marble and limestone, two-stories high and 382 feet long, longer than a football field. The reconstruction is being done wherever possible with the original building materials, 21 centuries old, dug up on the site at a cost of \$1,500,000. The lower floor will be dedicated in the fall in ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the big dig. Later, it will be used as a museum.

"This is the most comfortable place in Athens in summer," Thompson said as we walked into the stoa. The arrangement of roof and pillars kept out the rays of the sun and slowed the wind to a breeze. "It increases my admiration for the ancients," said Thompson.

"Over there," he pointed to some circular ruins, "is where the Athens government sat in the fifth century B.C. It's where Solon and Pericles and Themistocles thrashed out the principles of democracy. They worked out their projects and then passed them in next door to the council hall where Athens' popular assembly met."

We walked to the spot. Thompson pointed to a mass which from shape and inscriptions as well as references in ancient literature has been identified as the town bulletin board. Here citizens were allowed to study

OCT 22 1956

THE SCHOOL'S SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

As at a somewhat similar time of year many centuries ago the Greeks from all over the ancient world foregathered at Olympia, so friends and alumni of the School and representatives of Contributing Institutions began to direct their steps to Athens last August.

The seventy-fifth anniversary celebration opened in the garden of the Gennadius Library on September first. A distinguished audience of about seven hundred were seated on rows of kaffeneion chairs on the walks and in the colonnades, where a comfortable breeze tempered the heat of the late afternoon. The speakers, facing this group from a podium at the entrance gate, included the Director; Mr. Tsatsos, the Minister to the Prime Minister; Mr. Marinatos, Director of the Department of Antiquities; Mr. Elegen, who read a message from the Archaeological Institute of America; Mr. Karouzos, the Director of the National Museum and Secretary of the Archaeological Society of Athens; and the Chairman.

This ceremony was followed by a reception in Loring Hall, whose broad terraces and ample common rooms conveniently accommodated the gathering. Refreshments were of a hearty nature, for at nine the visitors from abroad and the members of the School were the guests of the Greek National Theatre at the Odeion of Herodes Atticus for a moving performance of "Medea" with Katina Paxinou in the title role.

Sunday, the second, was spent at Corinth, some one hundred and thirty guests making the spectacular trip to the Isthmus by bus in the middle of the morning. Mr. Broneer discussed the site with them from the top of Temple Hill, after which the Greek Tourist Organization, headed by Mr. Agathokles, provided the most Lucullan lunch that Corinth has seen since the fall of the Roman Empire. The new Tourismos, built on the old excavation dump, commands a magnificent view and breeze, while the rich earth on which it rests supports a luxuriant garden.

After lunch the visitors were escorted around the excavations in small groups by the younger members of the School, inspected the new installation in the Museum, including the newly-discovered seventh century perirhanterion from Isthmia, and consumed vast quantities of lemonade at Oakley House. The buses returned to Athens in the late afternoon.

Dinner for delegates, trustees, members and alumni was served in the School garden. One hundred and four enjoyed aperitifs on the upper terrace and then moved down to the tennis

court where a buffet supplied the diners who sat at small tables in the well-lighted grove. The Director introduced the speakers, Mr. Mason Hammond for the Supporting Institutions; Mr. Kyriakides, legal adviser to the School; and Mr. B. H. Hill.

At ten on the morning of the third, fourteen hundred people, filling the lower colonnade of the Stoa of Attalos, witnessed the arrival of the royal family and the prime minister for the dedication ceremonies. These were opened with a prayer by His Beatitude, the Archbishop of Athens and all of Greece. The speakers were Mr. Homer Thompson; Mr. Katsotas, the Mayor of Athens; Mr. Skouzes, President of the Society of Old Athenians; Mr. Stikas, who read a message from Mr. Orlandos, head of the Restorations Branch of the Archaeological Service; Mr. Thurston, American Chargé d'Affaires a.i., and Mr. Ward Canaday who, in his dual capacity of Chairman of the Board and Personal Representative of President Eisenhower, read a special message from the White House.

His Majesty, King Paul, cut the ribbon across the entrance door, thereby officially opening the new museum to the public. Following the royal party, the guests inspected the freshly installed gallery, and then mounted the steep north stairway to the upper floor where a reception with refreshments was held. Again the weather was kind, the breeze sufficient to move the air without raising the dust; and the reconstructed colonnades of the Stoa demonstrated the skill of the ancient designers in providing against the summer's heat.

The large gathering included representatives from the diplomatic corps, the Archaeological Service and Council, and the foreign Schools at Athens. It also embraced several hundred of the artisans who have worked on the Stoa during the past three years, with their wives and families.

At one-thirty, in the upper colonnade, a group of families and old friends dedicated five memorials: the Director's office in the Stoa to H. Lamar Crosby; the fountain at the south end of the terrace in front of the Stoa to T. Leslie Shear; benches on the eastern slope of Kolonos Agoraios to Margaret MacVeagh and Anastasios Adossides; and the lectern and exedra above the Tholos to Edward Capps.

In appreciation of its services many citations and awards were bestowed on the School and its members by various Greek organizations and societies and by the Greek government. These included resolutions from the University of Athens, the Polemon Society, the Community of Pergamon (in Mytilene), the Archaeo-

logical Society of Athens which elected twelve of the School community to honorary membership, and the City of Athens which bestowed nine honorary citizenships. His Majesty personally presented a very generous number of decorations.

The following is one of the documents received:

"THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ATHENS
sends greetings and wishes for continuing prosperity to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

"Whereas for seventy-five years the School has fought a good fight, which it still continues, for the uncovering and interpretation of Greek monuments and for the most worthy teaching of Greek learning, and whereas it has advanced the science of archaeology to an exceptional degree and has brought undying glory to the American people,

"Therefore, the Society with these words wishes well to all the members of the School and to the School itself that it may ever prosper and excel.

"Done in Athens on the twenty third day of the month of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty six.

The President

The Secretary

George N. Veltsos

Christos Karouzos"

During the festivities all the American speakers expressed the School's profound gratitude to its hosts, the Greek government and its people. The Managing Committee and the Trustees, in turn, are deeply grateful to all members of the staff for their long, tireless and forebearing labors of many months the fruit of which was the smooth and successful outcome of the celebration. Especially to the Director and Mrs. Caskey and Miss Talcott, who were the nucleus of the organization, go very special thanks and praise.

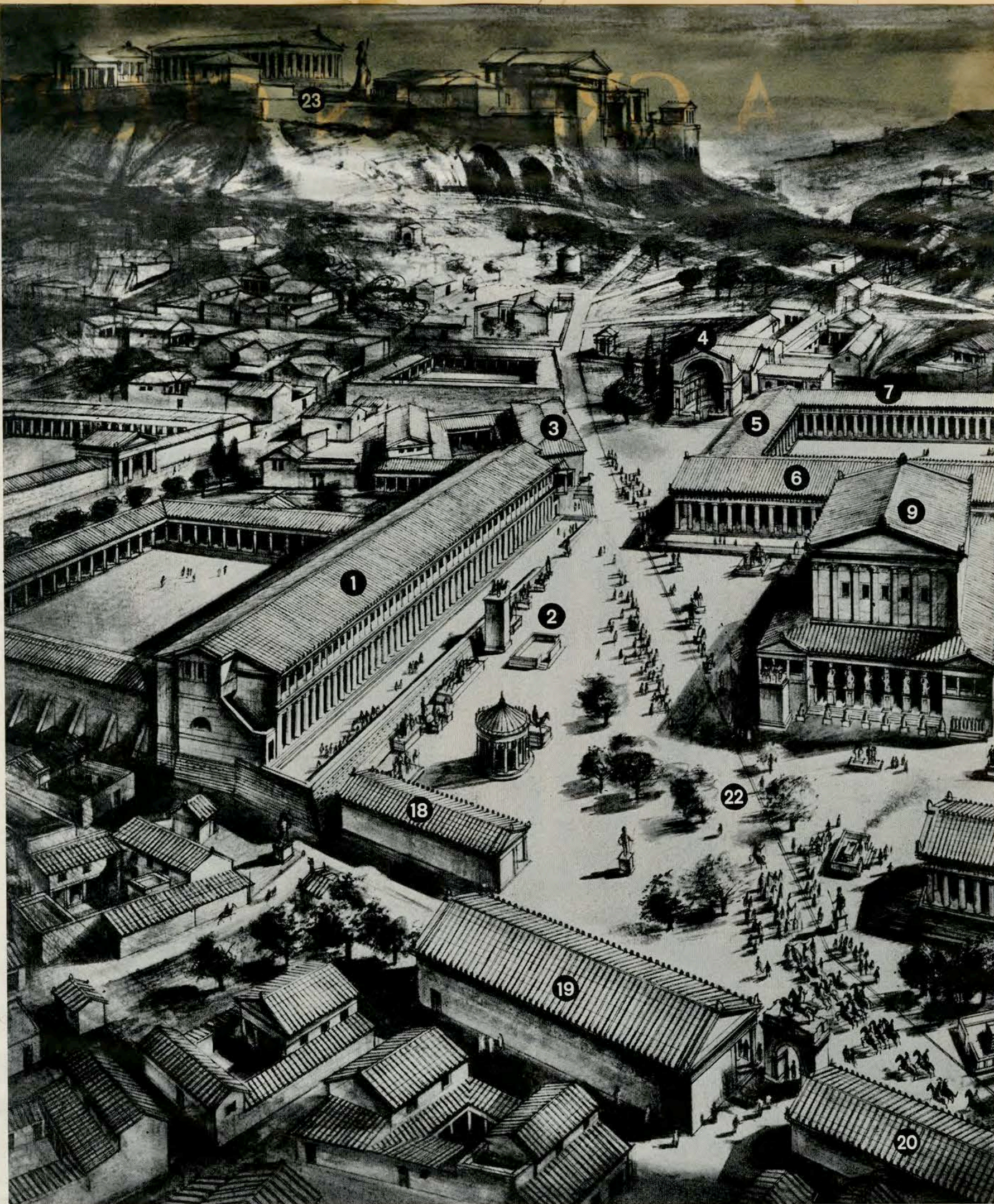
CHARLES H. MORGAN
Chairman

A GRECIAN GLORY RISES ON RUINS

ANCIENT ATHENS' SHOP CENTER IS REBUILT

Shimmeringly reflected in the newly washed floor which the Greek workmen were preparing for the arrival of their king, a vast colonnaded hall stood in Athens, completed and ready for dedication. It was a reproduction of a glorious building of antiquity which had lain 18 centuries as buried rubble. This was the Stoa of King Attalus, originally built around 150 B.C. as a gift from the ruler of Pergamum to the Greek city-state where he had studied. For 400 years the stoa looked in splendor upon the Agora, Athens' busy civic square gilded with the past greatness of Socrates and Pericles and still a world center of culture. The stoa was both a shopping center and public meeting place. In shops behind the doors at left tradesmen bargained. Beneath the column-borne ceilings, scholars lectured. Then the great stoa was destroyed, to lie in ruins until American archaeologists rebuilt it.

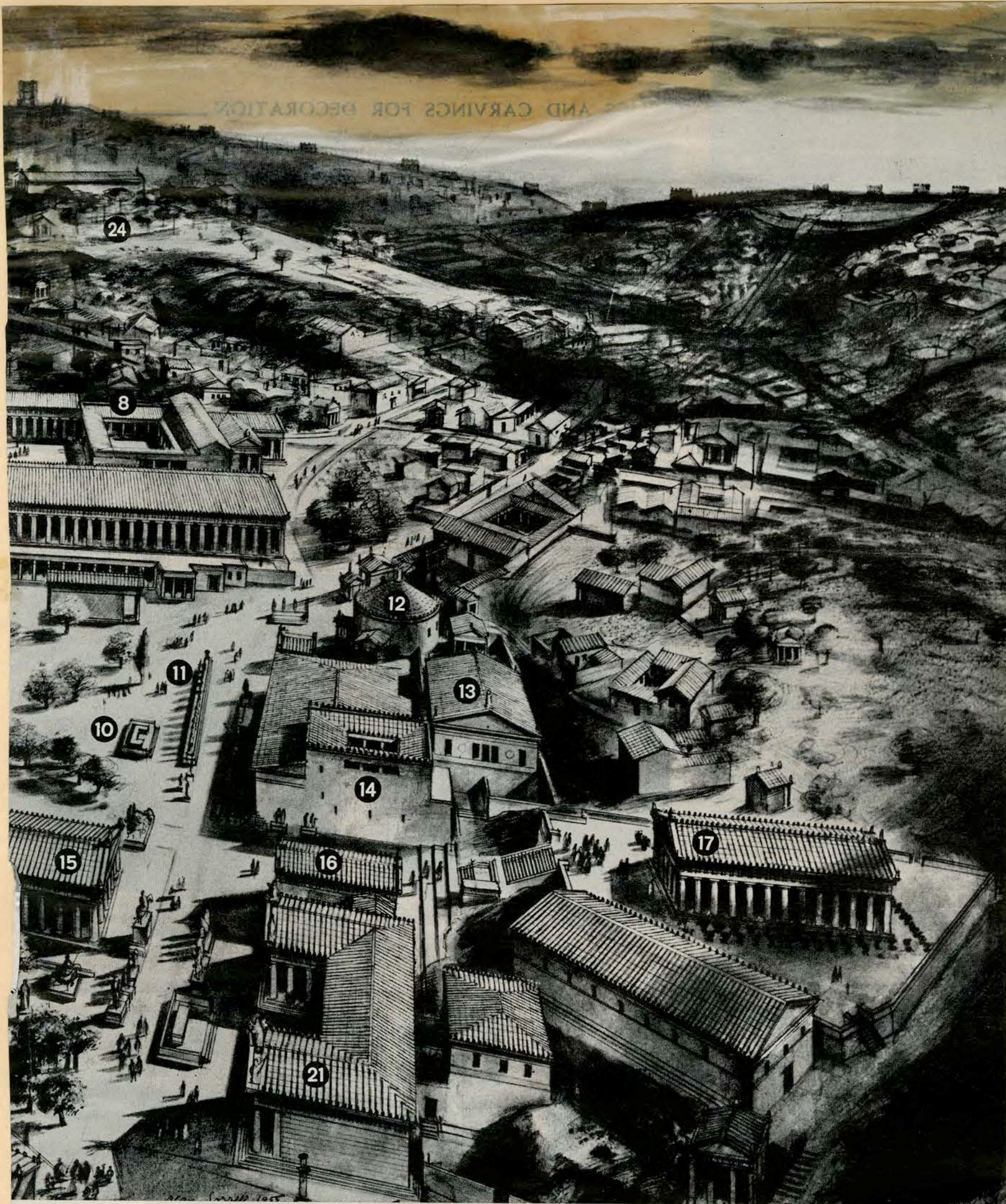
CONTINUED



STOA WAS GRANDEST BUILDING IN AGORA

The Agora on which the Stoa of Attalus stood is shown here as it must have appeared in 200 A.D. at the fullest extent of its architectural development. Alan Sorrell's drawing was done with assistance from Dr. Homer Thompson, director of the stoa work. On this eight-acre square of ground—cradle of Western democracy, philosophy, art, architecture and drama—the Athenians conducted their bustling daily affairs from about 600 B.C. to 267 A.D. when barbarians destroyed much of the city. The Stoa of Attalus (1) which lay along the east side of the Agora was

the most splendid structure of all. It was 382 feet long, 64 feet wide and had two stories, each with a row of 21 little shops set at the back of the column-studded promenades. Directly in front was a speakers' platform (2). Nearby stood a public library (3) and a semicircular fountain house (4) where citizens filled pitchers with water. Three other stoas (5, 6, 7) sit on the Agora's south side. Building adjoining (8) was probably the Heliaea, Athens' largest law court. In the center of the square was the bulky odeum or music hall (9). An altar (10) honored



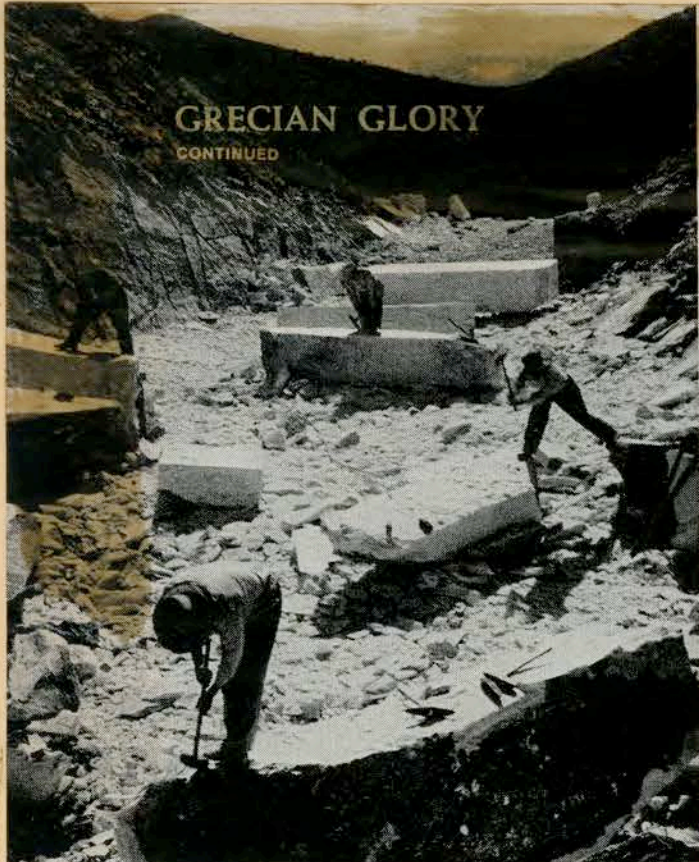
WHEN ATHENS WAS AT HEIGHT OF SPLENDOR

Zeus Agoraios, deity of oratory, and a monument (11) held statues of mythical heroes. The round house (12) was headquarters of city government adjacent to the council hall (13) and archives (14), which held state documents. Three temples honored Ares, god of war (15), Apollo Patrous, patron god of Athens (16), and Hephaestus (17). The Temple of Hephaestus is the only building of the ancient Agora which escaped destruction and still stands today. Along the Agora's north side were the northeast stoa (18), the Painted Stoa (19) in which the philosopher

Zeno lectured to disciples who thereby became known, because of their meeting place, as Stoics; the Stoa of the Hermae (20) and the Stoa of Zeus (21) where Socrates regularly expounded his then radical views on the dignity of the individual. Slicing across the square past the Stoa of Attalus was the Panathenaic Way (22) along which huge processions marched up to Acropolis (23) where stood the Parthenon and a colossal ivory and gold statue of the goddess Athena. A quarter of a mile from the Agora was the Hill of Mars (24) where St. Paul preached of Christ.

GRECIAN GLORY

CONTINUED



NEW MARBLE WAS CUT FROM OLD QUARRIES

RELICS AND CARVINGS FOR DECORATION



PATRON GOD Apollo Patros, whose headless statue was recovered from Agora, is raised to place at end of stoa's colonnade shown on page 165.



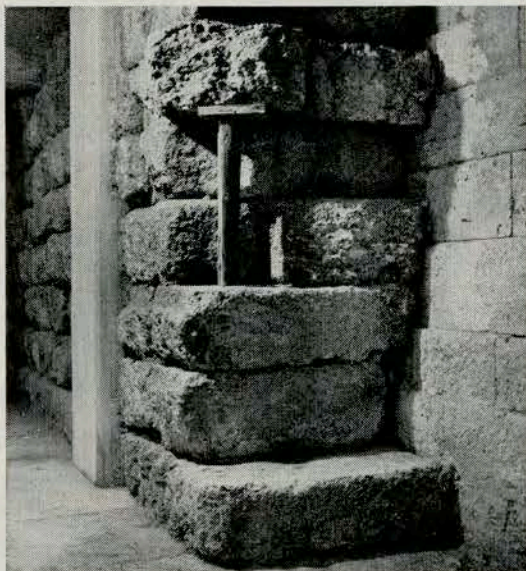
ANCIENT FLUTING, fragment of an original column, is fitted into new pillar. Sample pieces of all decorative motifs were set into rebuilt stoa.

U.S. SCHOLARS DID THE JOB

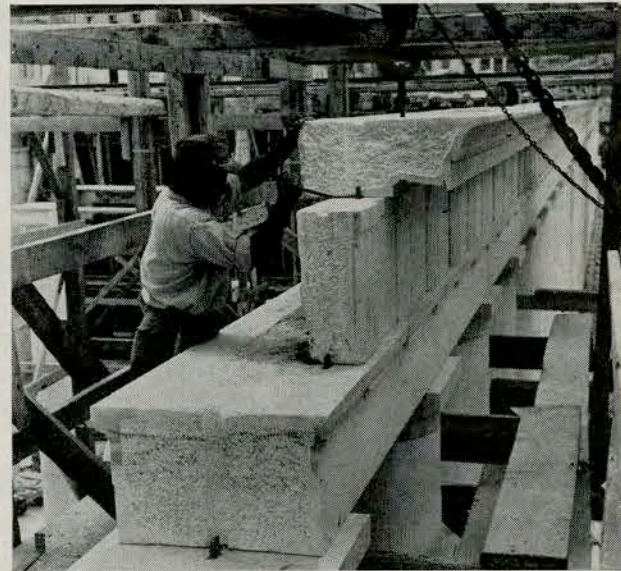
Rebuilding the massive stoa was done by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, which excavated the Agora and rebuilt the structure. It raised the \$2 million needed for stoa work from U.S. sources, half of it from John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The materials needed came mostly from the sources for the old stoa—marble from Mt. Penteli quarries, limestone from Piraeus, clay for roof tiles from the outskirts of Athens. Craftsmen carved the stone in exact copies of the columns and motifs. The modern builders changed a major detail. They strengthened the stoa with reinforced concrete. When the ancient invaders set fire to Athens' buildings, wood beams holding the marble gave way and the great square of carved stone collapsed.

MASSIVE STONES FOR STRUCTURAL SUPPORT

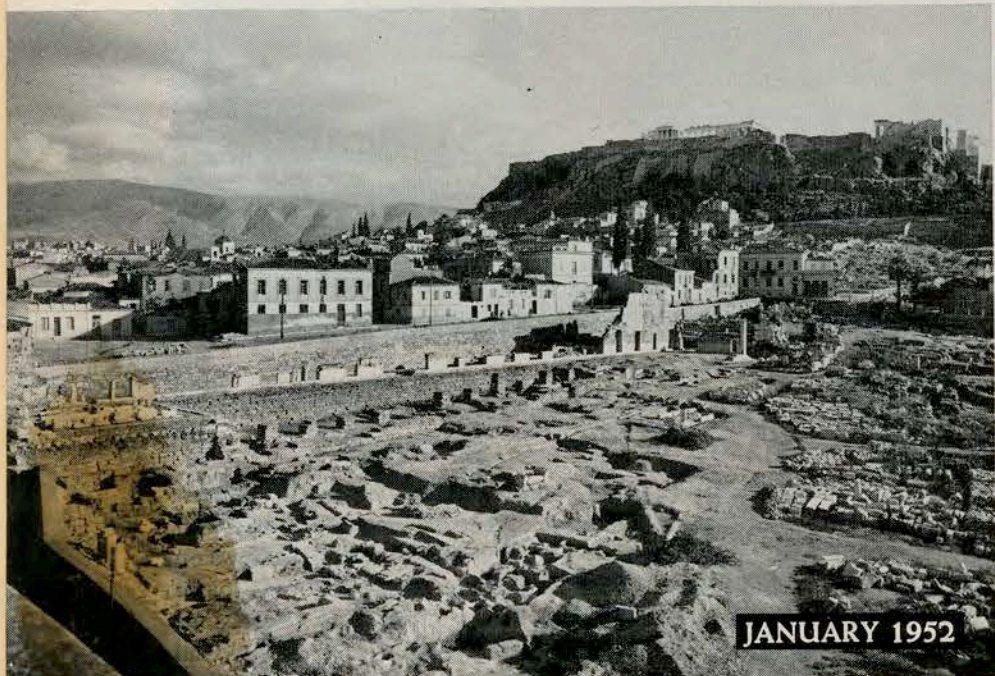


ORIGINAL BLOCKS of limestone from stoa stand by wall of new limestone. These old stones, too crumbly to bear weight, are for comparison.



FITTED PARTS are put atop lower colonnade. Square abaci sit on columns. Next comes flat entablature, then stone frieze, finally the cornice.

RUBBLE TO RECONSTRUCTION IN FIVE YEARS



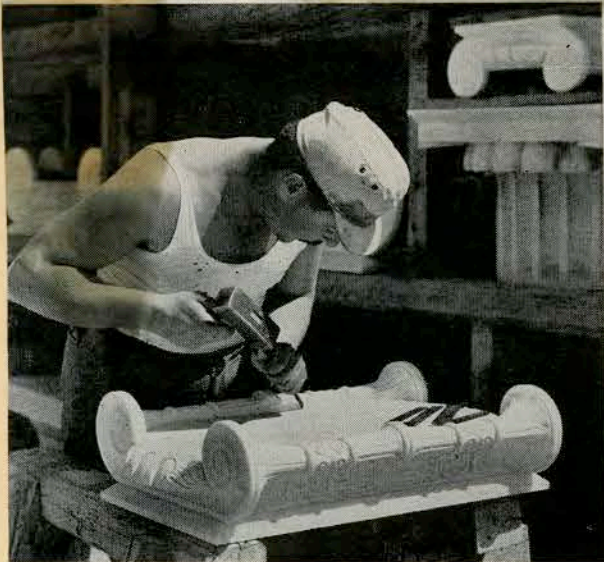
JANUARY 1952

EXCAVATIONS HAD EXPOSED OLD STOA FOUNDATIONS, PIECES OF WALL

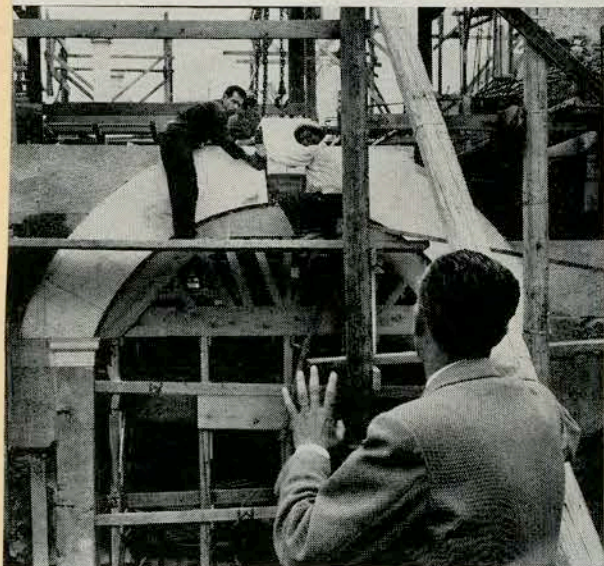


JUNE 1954

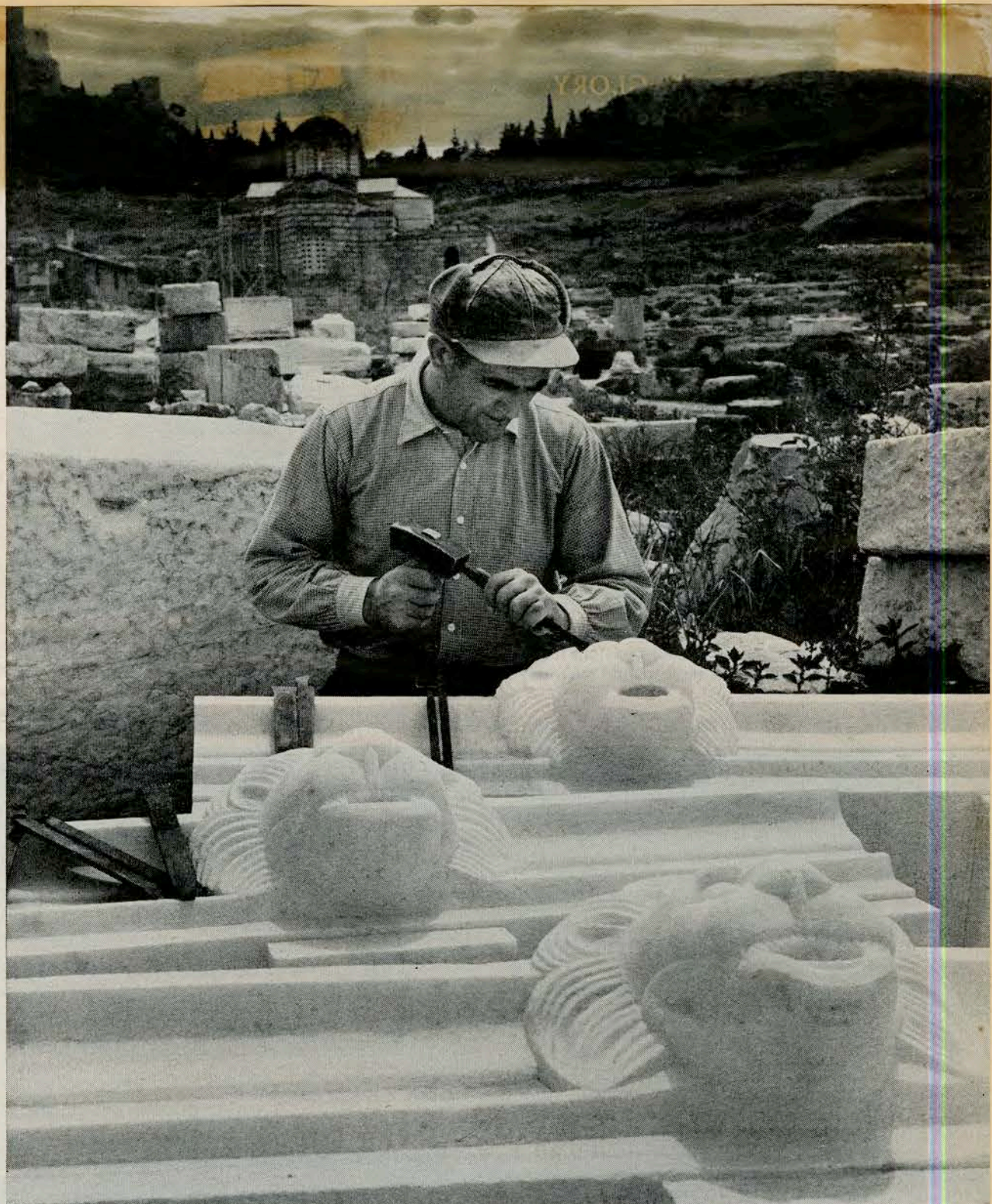
AFTER THE FOUNDATIONS WERE REINFORCED, FRONT STEPS WERE LAID



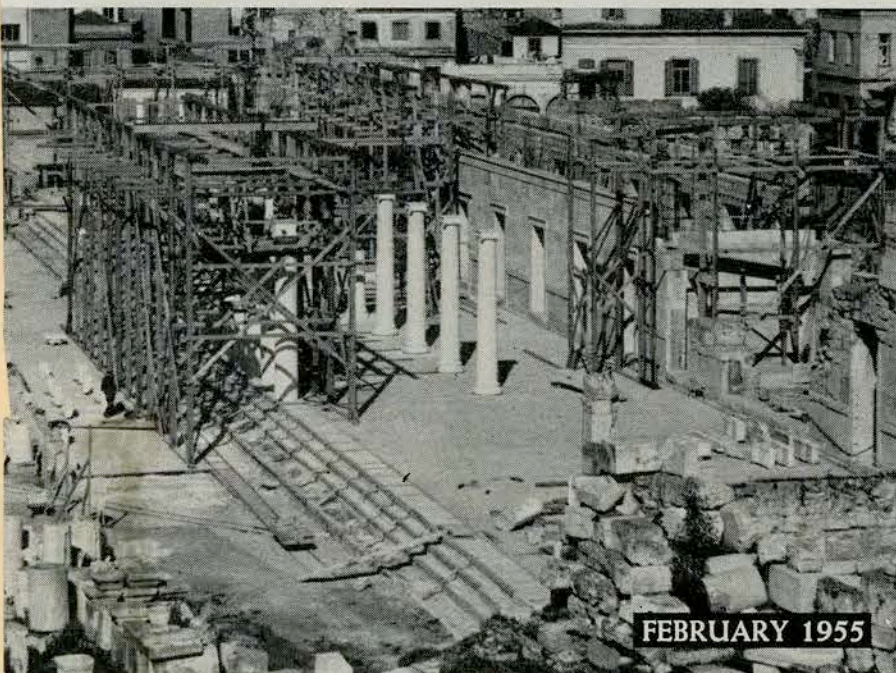
NEW CAPITAL, to surmount column, is shaped by chisel by a marble cutter. Using hand tools as ancient craftsmen did, process took 45 days.



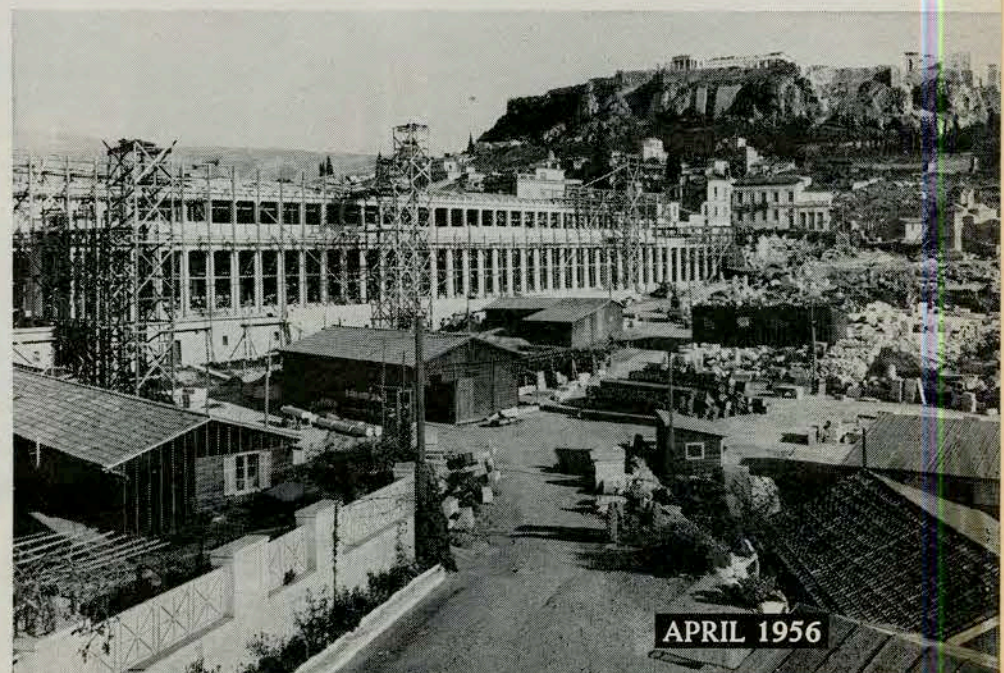
COMPLETED ARCH has keystone lowered into place by block and pulley. Giving directions (*foreground*) is John Tavlos, a reconstruction architect.



LION WATERSPOUTS are carved in new marble to line the edge of stoa's roof. When it rains on stoa, the water will pour out through lions' mouths as it did 2,000 years ago. Small building with cupola in background is a Byzantine church built over Agora ruins during the 11th Century.



SHOP WALLS AND TWO ROWS OF COLUMNS GO UP AMID SCAFFOLDING



WITH MOST UPPER STORY COLUMNS UP, ROOF CLOSES OVER COLONNADE

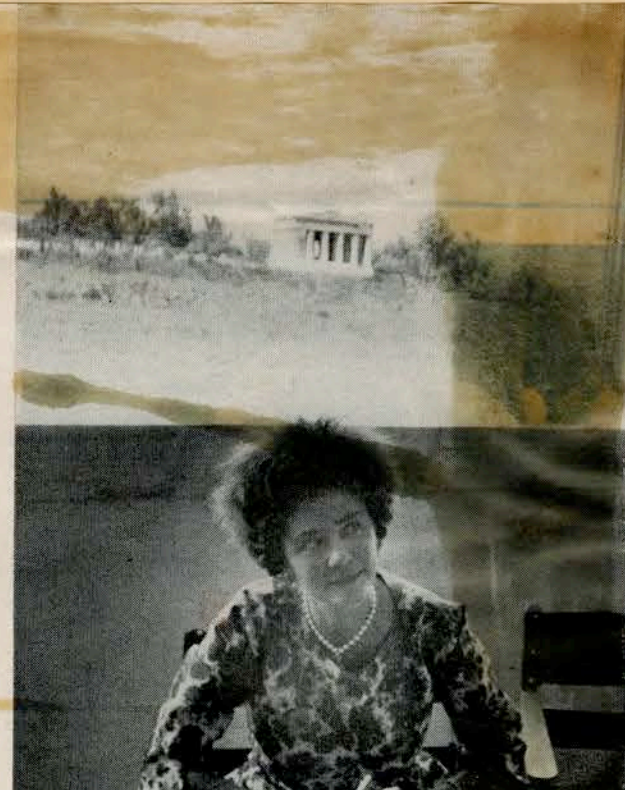
GRECIAN GLORY

CONTINUED



ANCIENT SHOP AREA behind the colonnades has been rebuilt without partitions to make a large gallery in which are displayed relics dug up from

Agora. Now officially Museum of the Athenian Agora, stoa will eventually house 100,000 coins, 65,000 other objects found in the past 25 years.



ROYAL VISIT to stoa by Queen Frederika and King Paul on the day stoa was dedicated ended with reception for honored guests on second story

AT TWILIGHT, ILLUMINATED STOA OF ATTALUS GLEAMS AGAINST DARKENED ATHENS IN PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID LEES, WHO TOOK MOST OF THESE





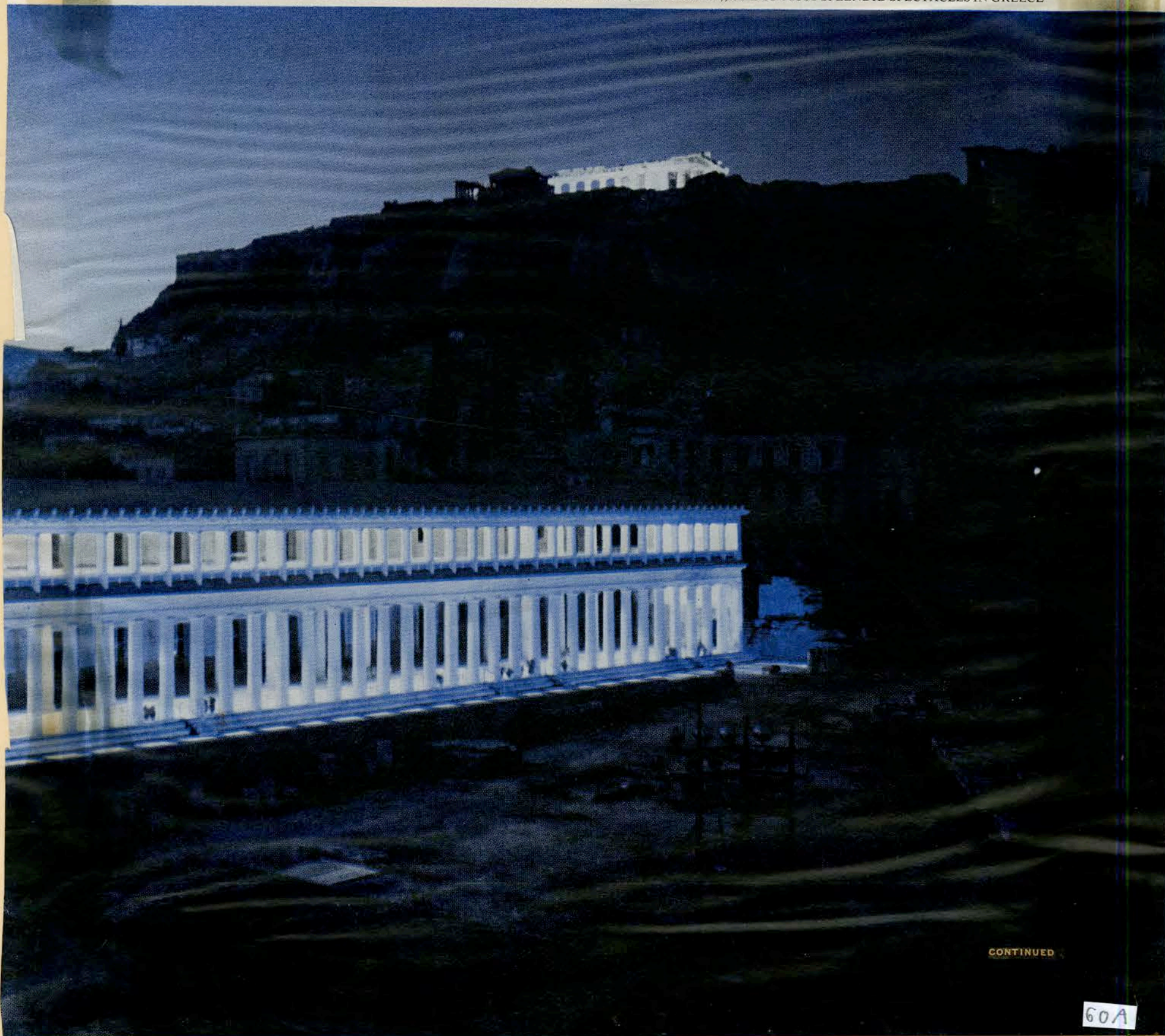
promenade. Here the royal couple are discussing the new building with Dr. John L. Caskey, who is head of the American School of Classical Studies.



OFFICIAL DEDICATION of the stoa on Sept. 3 was marked by speech by Project Director Homer Thompson, who said, "It is in a spirit of gratitude

for our heritage from ancient Athens that we have undertaken to restore King Attalus' building." The mayor of Athens also spoke at the ceremony.

PICTURES. ALTHOUGH LANDSCAPING IS STILL TO BE DONE, STOA IS, LIKE PARTHENON (UPPER RIGHT), ONE OF MOST SPLENDID SPECTACLES IN GREECE



CONTINUED



A HAPPY SCHOLAR, Dr. Homer A. Thompson stands by statue of Nike, goddess of victory, found in Agora. A professor at Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., Dr. Thompson started digging in Agora in 1931, has

directed work since 1945. When colleague Mabel Lang half jokingly suggested rebuilding stoa in 1948, he took idea seriously, worked out the plan which brought off the greatest feat of archaeological reconstruction ever attempted.



the scene: Athens

Ten minutes from the heart of modern Athens, Photographer John Engstead leads the way to high ground opposite the Acropolis. Katherine Cassidy freshens lipstick, stands on pedestal as Fashion Editor Estelle Brent adjusts her stole. At the newly restored Stoa of Attalus, a Greek workman unconcernedly sands marble floor as Eunice Sherman poses

10 McCall's, November 1956

THE GRECIAN LOOK

McCALL'S went to Athens to photograph these Grecian-inspired American dresses of flowing chiffon against a background of fluted columns and the timeless beauty of ancient ruins

1 At the Temple of Zeus, once the most colossal of all Greek temples, this long, full-skirted chiffon dress blends softly with the tawny pink of one of the 15 remaining columns. Dress has separate stole and crystal-beading crossing in front. About \$110

2 The site of the oldest theater in the world, the Theater of Dionysus, which once held 15,000 spectators, makes a dramatic backdrop for this short sheath with chiffon overskirt in back. Softly gathered drapery falls into a back cowl. About \$60

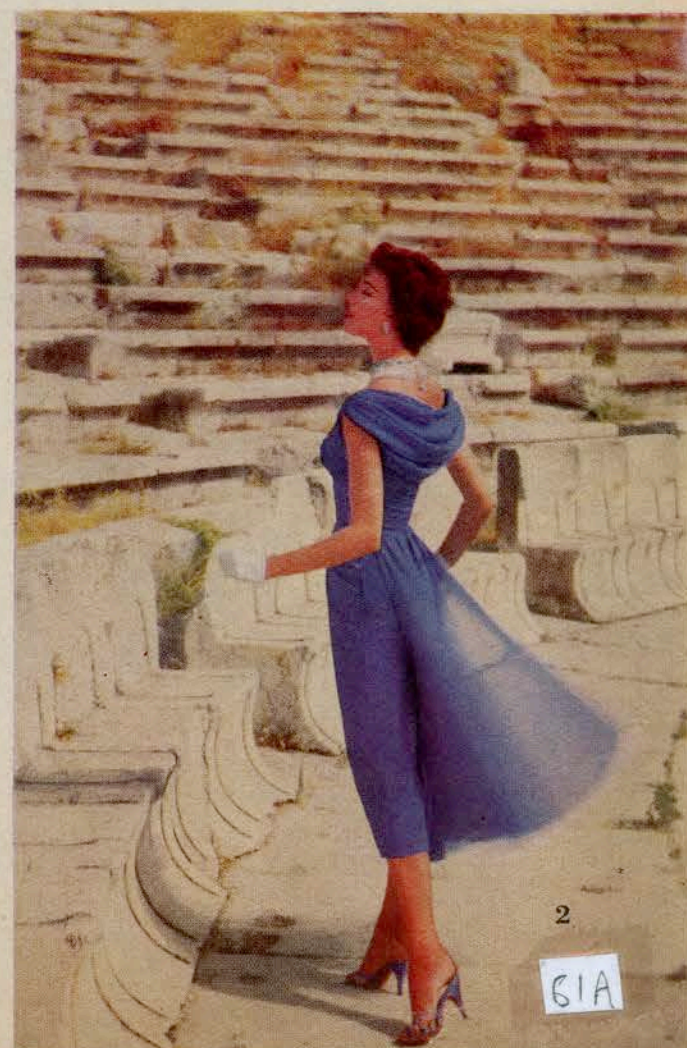
3 Photographed on Museum Hill. In the background, the Acropolis, dominated by the simple majesty of the Parthenon. Flowing white chiffon evening dress has a band of crystal beading at the bosom. Halter extends into back panels. About \$90

4 Between the Doric columns of the Theseum, said to be the best-preserved Greek temple in the world, a short, sleeveless chiffon dress with surplice neckline. The loose cowl in back converts to a hood. Contrasting pleated cummerbund is satin. About \$60

5 The Agora, ancient market place of Athens, is being restored by the American School of Classical Studies. Shown against the brilliant white marble of the Stoa of Attalus (385-foot porch), long chiffon sheath has graceful looped back drapery. About \$60

These dresses by Frank Starr of Frantex-Mallinson Celanese acetate and nylon chiffon may be seen at the following stores: Julius Garfinckel, Washington, D. C.; Famous-Barr, St. Louis; Sterling-Lindner-Davis, Cleveland; Daniels and Fisher, Denver; and Hutzler's, Baltimore. For additional stores showing these fashions, turn to page 166

JOHN ENGSTEAD



2

61A

61B



THIS VIEW of the Stoa shows the colonnade of white marble Doric columns with Rilco laminated construction providing the original look of ancient cedar beams. The openings on the right originally were entrances to shops. In place of the stores will be a museum containing 60,000 excavated items.

Story Of The Restoration Of The Stoa of Attalus

From the Rilco plant at Albert Lea, Minnesota, to Athens, Greece, 6987 miles as the plane flies — laminated wood beams and girders traveled this summer. They helped restore for our day and for centuries to come, the original look of the Stoa of Attalus, portico to the Acropolis.

The Stoa, a form of building little known in modern times, played an important part in ancient Athenian life. The Stoa of Attalus closed the east side of the Agora, which was a civic center containing the amusement halls,

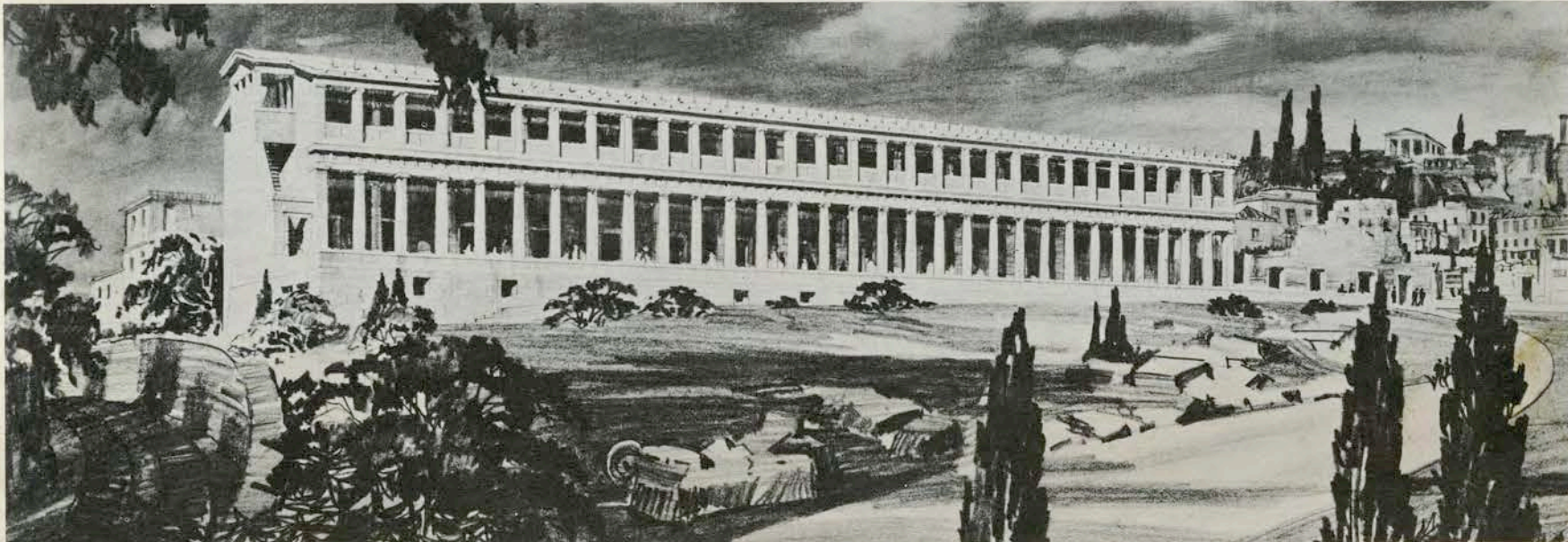
Something old, a building design dating from the 2nd century B.C. Something new, Rilco laminated members. Something borrowed, American technical skill. Something blue, the bluest sky in the world over the ancient city of Athens. These are elements of a fascinating story, the rebirth of the Stoa of Attalus.*

the courts, the picture galleries, the shops and markets of the ancient world. Actually, the Agora bore an amazing resemblance to a modern shopping center, occupying ten acres in the heart of ancient Athens about a hundred years before Christ lived.

The Rilco products also took a journey into time, for the long-roofed colonnaded Stoa, has been rebuilt to the specifications established by its first builders. From the notch remaining in the marble of limestone bearing blocks, it was accurately determined that the huge an-

ARCHITECT'S SKETCH of the Stoa of Attalus at Athens, Greece, showing Stoa restored for two-thirds of its length. The Stoa closes the east side of the Agora, which was the civic and shopping center of ancient Athens. The original Stoa was named after Attalus II, King of Pergamum in Asia Minor, who provided funds for its construction.

**The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece uses Greek spelling ATTALOS.*



From Weyerhaeuser News

cient roof timbers (probably cedar) ranged in section from 1'-4" x 1'-7" to 1' x 6" x 2'-3".

The reproduction of such timber beams on marble supports presented a problem which Rilco helped to solve. The necessary box girder members Rilco furnished are of glued laminated Douglas fir 2-1/4" thick, comprising two sides and a bottom piece. They provide a strong but light construction. Laminations were joined by waterproof glue which will withstand any moisture condition.

With moulding similarly made of laminated wood, the Rilco contribution so closely resembles the ancient work, both in size and detail, that Saint Paul, if he walked the colonnades again, would see nothing in the outward appearance to surprise him. Yet a close observer would in time find a surprise in the absence of checking or warping. The laminated construction admirably suits the hot, dry Greek climate which is so destructive to sawn timber girders and beams.

Walled in back, with a row of pillars in front to support its roof, the Stoa meant a protected promenade to the market centers of classic Greece. The Stoa of Attalus closes the east side of the Agora, or community center, for ancient Athens. Just beyond stands the Acropolis with its array of columned beauty — the Erechtheion, the Temple of Nike Apteros, the Parthenon. In the Stoas, Plato and Socrates argued and taught their pupils, and, no doubt, in the Stoa of Attalus, Saint Paul preached the young and fresh creed of Christianity. Here sounded the bustle of shops and business appointments.

Behind the 382-foot long colonnade of the Stoa of Attalus, with its 45 white marble Doric columns surmounted by an upper story row of 45 Ionic pillars, a second row of 22 columns divides the wide portico. This second row of columns originally marked the broad white-and-blue trimmed openings to twenty-one shops on each floor. In their place, a modern museum will display 60,000 excavated items including classic vases, coins, jewelry, and statuary.

Named for its financier, a king in Asia Minor who had studied in Athens and wanted to demonstrate his gratitude, the Stoa of Attalus dates from 159 B. C. Barbarian invaders destroyed it together with other buildings of the Agora in 267 A. D. and its beauty was lost under debris through the centuries until the

American School of Classical Studies began to excavate the site twenty-five years ago.

Supported by seventy-six American universities, the American School, directed by Mr. John Caskey, inaugurated studies for restoration of the Stoa. These were completed under Mr. Homer Thompson, Director of the Agora, and Mr. John Travlos, Archaeological Architect, with assistance from the Greek Archaeological Society. Enthusiastic American support put the entire project over the top. The reconstructed portico, complete except for its museum, will be dedicated soon.

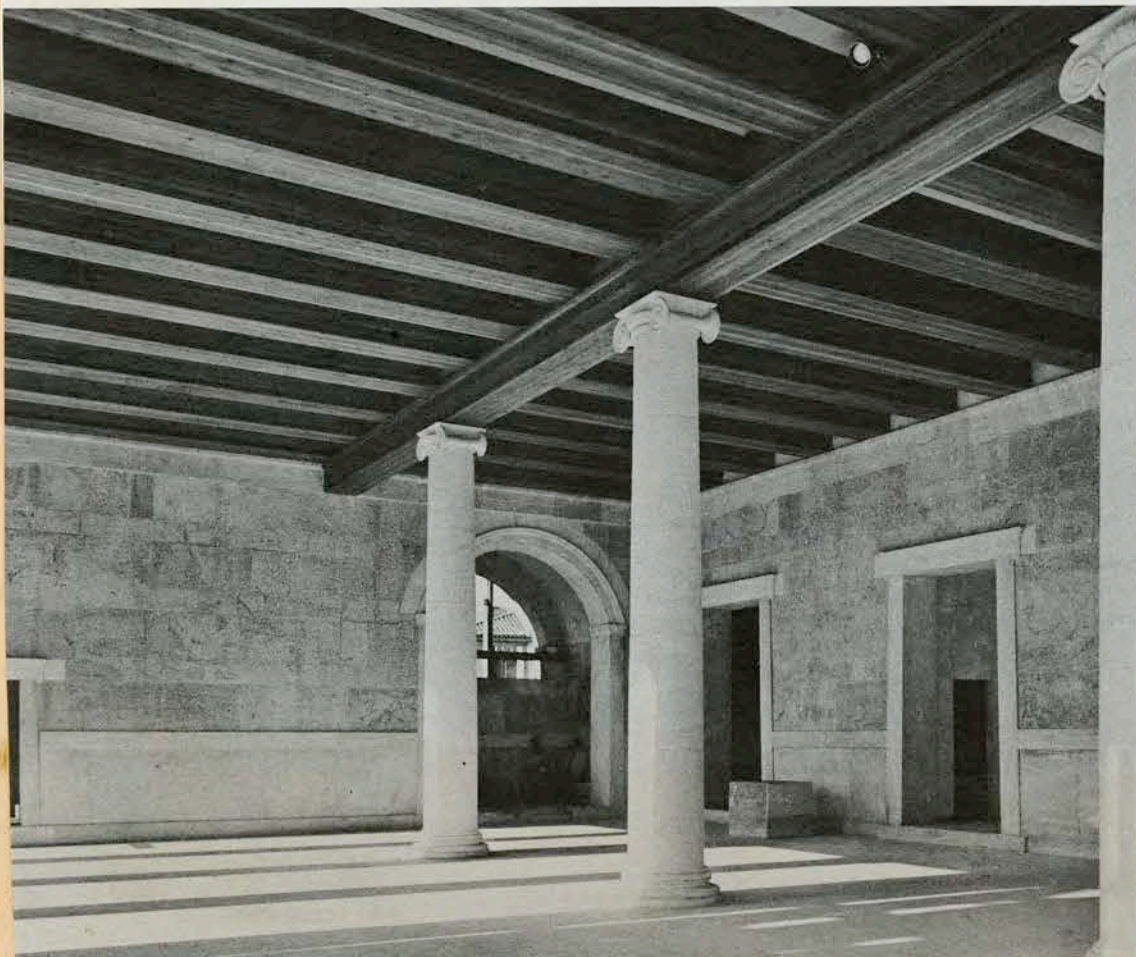
Appropriately, W. Stuart Thompson, New York architect, employed a mixture of new and old methods in the restoration. American marble-cutting machinery combined with handwork by descendants of the first builders in finishing off all marble work and carvings. Modern reinforced concrete was used to supplement the original structural frame. However the problem of simulating the ancient cedar construction remained.

At this point Rilco, intensely interested in what it had learned of the work-in-progress, entered the project. They sent a representative to the architects' New York office with preliminary sketches. Rilco got the nod, developed its designs, and prepared to ship an order linking Albert Lea with Athens in the historic reconstruction.

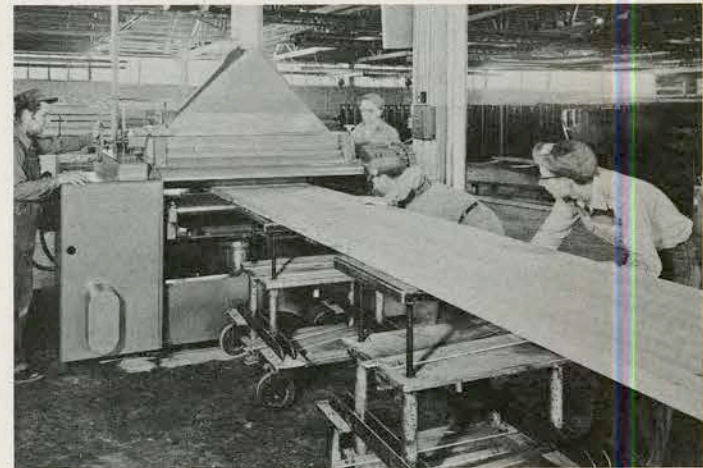
At the Rilco plant in Albert Lea, Minnesota, the laminated wood members were processed to the exact dimensions specified. Plies of Douglas fir from the west coast received a uniform coating of glue, then were assembled in a form set to the required pattern and subjected to a pressure of more than 100 pounds per square inch. After curing, clamps were removed and the laminated members evenly and smoothly surfaced, then, as a final step, end-trimmed to approximate exactly their classic counterparts in the original. Cut to length and perfabricated to meet specifications, they were crated as the finished product, ready to install upon arrival. Shipped in four cars to D. C. Andrews and Co., Exporters, of Jersey City, the Rilco products sailed for Athens on the S. S. Exton.

They sailed as Rilco's — and America's particular contribution to the glory that was and is again the classic architectural heart of Greece.

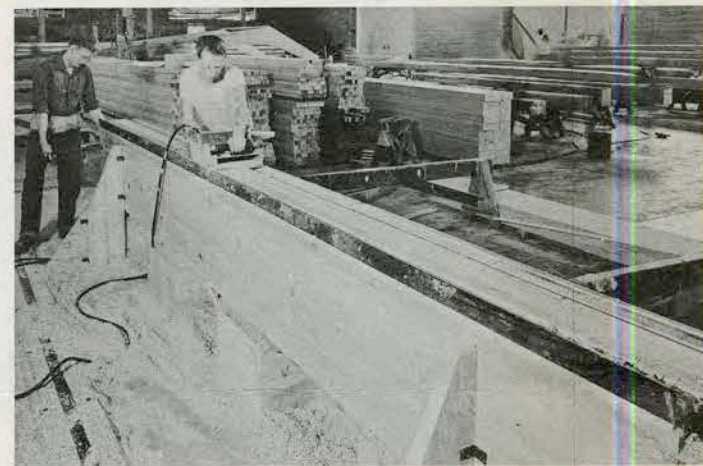
THE REALISTIC REPRODUCTION of timber beams presented a challenge ably met at Rilco. Notches left in the marble of the limestone bearing blocks determined the size of the Rilco members.



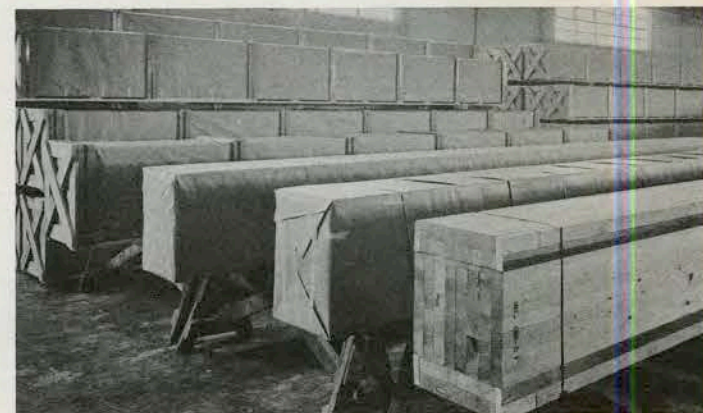
A UNIFORM COATING of glue is given to each ply of West Coast Douglas fir at the Rilco plant.



AFTER GLUING, member moves via overhead crane to this surfer with 69" throat, largest manufactured.



THE FINISHING DEPARTMENT sands members to exact specifications, passes final inspection.



PIECES are marked to correspond with shop drawings and then specially crated for export.

LAMINATED MEMBERS start their long journey from the Albert Lea, Minnesota plant, by rail.



EDO BL
 TOLEDO BLADE
 TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1956

Ike Appoints Canaday For Athens Ceremony

Ward M. Canaday, president and chairman of the board of the Overland Corp., has been designated by President Eisenhower to serve as his personal representative at Athens, Greece, ceremonies Sept. 1-3 commemorating the 75th anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.,
 STANDARD-TIMES
 JUL 31 1956

BY AMERICANS

Restoration Of Ancient Greek Market Under Way

ATHENS, Greece, July 30 (AP) — A wonder of the ancient world is being recreated here by American scholarship and money.

It is the Stoa of Attolas, the bustling marketplace of Athens when this was the center of civilization a century before Christ.

Man has lived for 5,000 years in the Agora area. It is among the oldest continually inhabited areas known.

FAMOUS SITE

Here Socrates was tried and Aristotle argued. Here modern democracy was born and the first bureau of weights and measures was established. Here the first plays known to history were presented and the first permanent theater was conceived.

Since 1859, the tons of earth with which time covered the Agora have been cleared away by dedicated archaeologists. Greeks, Germans and Americans undertook the task in turn. Since 1931, the American School of Classical Studies has had the dig.

The Americans' discoveries have been incredible. There have been more than 60,000 separate finds, including 25,000 vases. Seven thousand inscribed pieces of marble tell centuries-old secrets, when deciphered. And, in addition, 100,000 ancient coins were discovered.

DIGGING PERMITTED

Greece permitted the excavations on condition that the finds be kept in Greece and housed in a museum. The American scholars hit upon a happy idea—they would reconstruct a key building of the Agora just as it was in ancient times and use it as a museum.

"The visitors can see not just ruins but how the Athenians actually lived—a precise reproduction," explained Homer A. Thompson, who heads the American School of Classical Studies.

The nearly rebuilt Stoa duplicates the original in every way. It is 384 feet long and 69 feet deep, much of it broken into individual rooms and shops, 16 feet square just as in ancient days. Walls are of limestone and pillars of marble from the same quarry regions as the ancient building.

Construction has been mostly by hand, just as in ancient days. It has cost \$1,500,000, half of it donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

In September the new Stoa will be dedicated. Future generations of tourists need not use their imagination to see how ancient Athens lived.



ANCIENT WORKS—Greek laborers are shown in their work of reconstructing an ancient Athenian marketplace near Athens.

use print?



Prince Constantine, King Paul greeting Ward M. Canaday - Mme. Carolou between
Arriving for Ceremony of Dedication of Stoa of Attalos - Sept. 3, 1956

XIII-14



Sept. 3, 1956 - Dedication of Stoa of Attalos
 (right to left) Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis, Ward M. Canaday,
 Princess Sophia, King Paul, Queen Frederika, Prince Constantine, Mariam Canaday,
 Stuart Thompson, Homer Thompson, Manuel Tavaréz, Demetrios Skouzes, Gorham P. Stevens