A HISTORY
of the
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

(From a painting by Charles Hopkinson, Courtesy of Harvard University)

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

1882-1942

An Intercollegiate Project

BY

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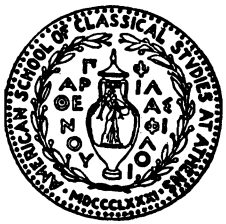

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To the Memory of John Williams White
and to
Edward Capps

PREFACE

IN WRITING this history of the School at Athens from its founding in 1881 to the interruption of its activities sixty years later by the World War, I have tried to record faithfully what happened both in America and in Athens.

For the School at Athens is not only an American institution on Greek soil, it is an intercollegiate project—the oldest in America except the Harvard-Yale boat race.

As an intercollegiate institution the School has been a great and amazing success. Begun with a pitiful annual budget of three thousand dollars, contributed by ten colleges, operated by three distinct bodies, it should by all the laws of management have speedily departed to the House of Hades to join those other two unmanageable tripartite bodies, Cerberus and the Chimera. It would not be credible that a debating society like the Managing Committee, composed of professors of Greek, could successfully operate a post-graduate school three thousand miles away. Yet sixty years after its founding the School is supported by more than fifty colleges, its endowment is more than two million dollars, and its plant in Athens, its periodical *Hesperia,* its extensive excavations and the contributions of its faculty and students to history, philology and archaeology, have caused it to be recognized as the leading foreign school in Hellas.

This success has in my opinion been due to two things: clear division of responsibility among the three governing bodies, and continuity of administration. The Trustees are the custodians of the School's physical property, the Managing Committee determines policies and makes appointments, the Faculty of the School is responsible for the administration of these policies. Continuity of administration was secured by selecting as chairmen of the Managing Committee

to serve for an indefinite term: White for six years, Seymour for fourteen, Wheeler for seventeen and Capps for twenty-one.

The history of the School is concerned with events in America and in Athens. During the early years, while the School's very existence was at stake, the activities of the Managing Committee were relatively more important than during the later period. Hence in the narrative they occupy more space.

These events in America and in Athens sometimes have been recorded for a number of years consecutively. This procedure results in a certain amount of confusion. It is, for instance, something of a shock to learn of Heermance's death (page 104) before his appointment as Director is recorded (page 110). This method of telling the story is justified, I believe, by the dual character of the enterprise. The alternative, a strictly annalistic treatment, was possible for Thucydides in the history of the Peloponnesian War, but unfortunately Thucydides is not writing this history.

I have, therefore, told the whole history of the Managing Committee during White's chairmanship before relating the first six years of the School's existence in Athens. As the policies of the School became fixed and the routine of management standardized, the actions of the Managing Committee became of less interest, and the narrative becomes more nearly an annalistic account of the activities in Athens. The excavation of the Athenian Agora was such a unified campaign that I felt the account could best be told without interruption. It was written before Mr. Shear's death, and it seemed wise to let it stand unchanged. Corinth we have always with us. Its story has been told year by year. The addition of a rather comprehensive index, it is hoped, will help supply any lack of continuity felt by the reader. During the early years when the students of the School were few, I have mentioned them all by name. Later I have limited myself to speaking of those whose subsequent connection with the School was notable. In making this selection I may well have erred. If so, I can only cry *mea culpa.*

The history is offered without documentation. I felt that it should at least be readable if not read. I have, however, gone to great pains to verify the facts. I think there is no statement of fact for which I cannot give the apposite reference either from the records of the School or from the published reports and papers.

The entire manuscript has been read by six persons closely associated with the School. In addition, separate chapters and the accounts of the various excavations have been submitted to those most responsible. To all these I wish to express my thanks. I owe a special debt of gratitude to the daughter of John Williams White, Mrs. Richard Norton, for her help and advice. Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton has done me a service that nothing can repay by graciously allowing me to read the correspondence of her brother, Charles Eliot Norton, in the Houghton Library.

Those who have read my manuscript are in no way responsible for the judgments I have expressed on persons and policies. They are entirely my own. I know of no way to write history except to relate faithfully what happened. I have consequently refused the suggestion that the history of the School be presented with no reference to mistakes made and policies discredited. Such a narrative I would regard as a serious *suppressio veri;* besides, it would be unconvincingly unreal.

For careful and painstaking oversight of copy and proof that has saved me from many a mistake I am deeply indebted to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hartman.

LOUIS E. LORD

Scripps College

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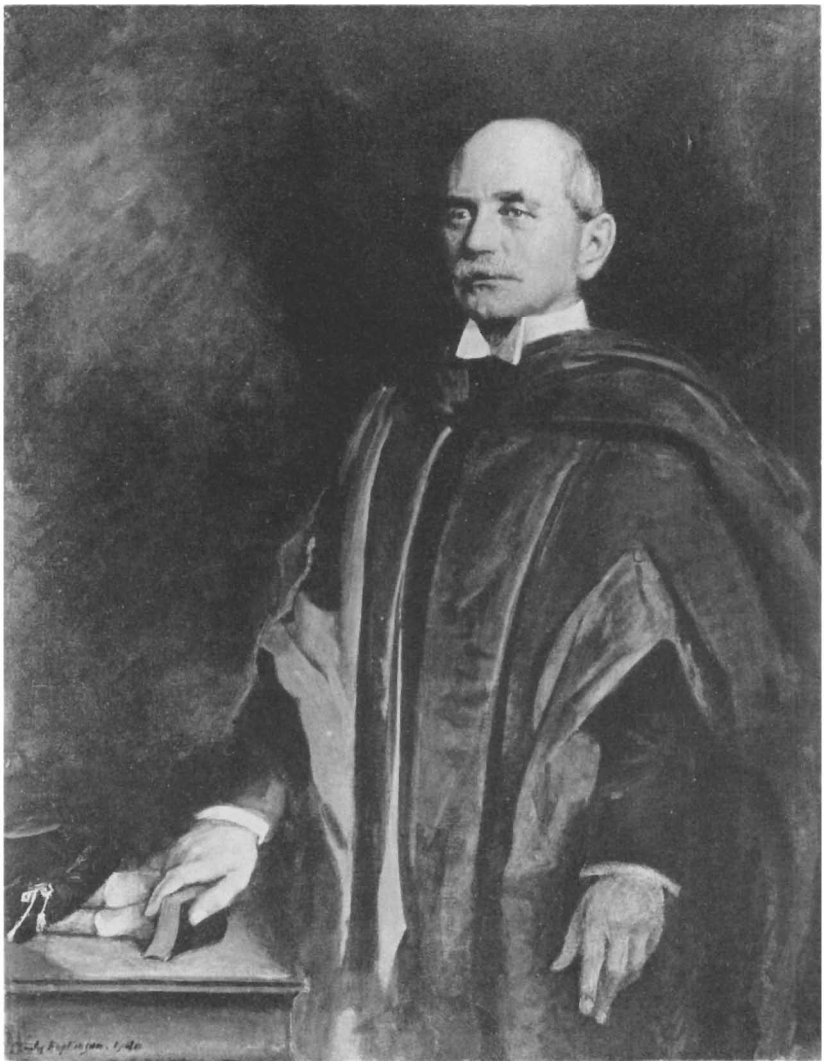
CHAPTER I

The Founding of the School and the Chairmanship of John Williams White



JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE
(From a painting by Charles Hopkinson)

I

THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1881-1887

". . . . that noble archaeological enterprise in which I take a deeper interest than might be guessed from my pecuniary neutrality—up to the present time—a result of charitable leakages about as many as I can keep afloat with."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES TO CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens was a product of the brain of that remarkable American man of letters, Charles Eliot Norton. In his account of the founding of the School he says,

> The chief motive which had led me to undertake this task [the founding of the Archaeological Institute of America] was the hope that, by the establishment of such a society, the interests of classical scholarship in America might be advanced, and especially that it might lead to the foundation of a school of classical studies in Athens 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.

It is thus clear that one of the chief reasons that moved Norton to establish the Archaeological Institute was a belief that an American school in Athens for the study of the classics would be of the greatest importance in maintaining and increasing an interest in classical art and literature, to which he was so deeply devoted.

Charles Eliot Norton belonged to that remarkable group of men whose literary labors caused the "flowering of New England." He was not known to so large a circle as Longfellow or Holmes or Lowell, but his interests were wider

than those of any of these men except perhaps Lowell, and his influence on his own times and the next generation was, if not so evident, more profound.

Two volumes of his letters have been published, and in the Houghton Library at Harvard there are more than fifty boxes of letters written to him. The series begins in 1833 and continues till his death in 1908. These reveal an almost unbelievable variety of interests. There are letters—often long series of letters—from the most varied types of correspondents: Dante scholars, college students, patrons of art, politicians, historians, contributors, and wishful contributors, to *The Atlantic Monthly,* architects, editors. In the literary and artistic world of the nineteenth century there is no name that is not represented here. He knew and was esteemed by every writer and artist of his day. There was nothing local or provincial in his tastes. He wrote an appreciative critique of Kipling's poems. It was another *Atlantic* editor who declined to print the "Recessional" because it contained the ugly word "shard."

It is literally true that there was scarcely a worthy cause during his long life that did not elicit his sympathy. And to arouse his sympathy was to secure his active help. The Dante Society, the protection of Niagara Falls, the student who needed financial help and the architecture of Harvard University that needed help of another sort, the struggling author, the puzzled teacher—to all appeals, to individuals and to causes he lent unsparingly the support of his ever young spirit. "A renewal of friendship with you is like a renewal of youth," wrote Lord Acton.

Norton's influence on the artistic life of the nation through the long list of his pupils at Harvard was immeasurable. It was he who inspired Winthrop to make the unique collection of Chinese art objects which he has recently given to the Fogg Museum. Another pupil, Charles C. Stillman, founded the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard. Through Norton's influence and that of John Williams White, James Loeb was moved to found the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship at Harvard for study at

the School in Athens and to endow the great Loeb Library of classical authors. The Archaeological Institute of America and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens were not his chief interest. In a sense they were only incidental to his larger purpose—to foster in his country a sound appreciation for art. Yet perhaps nothing that he did had so great an influence on American education as the founding of these two institutions, *monumentum aere perennius.*

Associated with Norton in the founding of the School was a remarkable group of classical scholars and business men interested in the classics.

The success of the undertaking owed much to the enthusiasm and good advice of Frederic J. de Peyster of New York, who, visiting Greece in 1867, had demonstrated his hardihood by including Thebes in his itinerary, a place which was then avoided by travelers because it was infested by brigands, as it is now avoided by travelers for another, and what Herodotus would term "a certain sacred," reason. De Peyster had later visited Greece in 1871, 1872 and 1879. He served on the Managing Committee of the School from its organization in 1881 to his death in 1905 and acted as its Treasurer from 1882 to 1895. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from the incorporation of the School in 1886 till his death.

Thomas W. Ludlow, of Yonkers, and General Francis W. Palfrey, of Boston, were also extremely helpful. The former had spent the winter of 1879-1880 with his family in Greece in company with De Peyster and equalled him in his enthusiastic support of the enterprise. He was Secretary of the Managing Committee from its inception till his death in 1894.

While these three lovers of Greece were most helpful to Norton in promoting the School in its early stages, in the beginning and in fact till the School was firmly established he leaned most heavily on that great teacher and brilliant scholar, John Williams White.

In April, 1879, Norton had sent out a circular letter signed by "eleven persons, representing the scholarship, the

intelligence and the wealth of our community," proposing the establishment of a society for the "purpose of furthering and directing archaeological investigation and research." This led to the organization of the Archaeological Institute of America at two meetings held May 10 and May 17, 1879. The establishment of the School at Athens—one of Norton's chief aims in organizing the Institute—was not to be delayed.

After presenting the first annual report of the Institute in May, 1880, Norton added,

> France and Germany have their schools at Athens, where young scholars devote themselves, under the guidance of eminent masters, to studies and research in archaeology. The results that have followed from this training have been excellent; and it is greatly to be desired, for the sake of American scholarship, that a similar American School may before long enter into honorable rivalry with those already established.

When the second annual report was presented, on May 21, 1881, the establishment of the School was further urged, and a committee was appointed to draft a practical plan. So promptly did Norton accomplish his purpose.

The committee appointed consisted of five persons: Professors John Williams White and N. W. Gurney, of Harvard; Professor Albert Harkness of Brown University; and Messrs. Ludlow and Palfrey. Professor White was chairman, and the ultimate success of the undertaking was due to his untiring energy, enthusiasm and sound judgment, displayed in securing the necessary funds to promote the School and maintain it in spite of all the vexing problems that arose during the first six trying years. Professor Gurney's connection with the School was tenuous. He never attended a meeting of the Managing Committee after its organization and resigned in November, 1883. Professor Harkness of Brown, on the other hand, was a faithful attendant at the meetings of the Committee and was a member till his death, in 1907.

This committee of five held its first meeting in Cambridge promptly—a month after its appointment—on June 22,

1881. Norton's choice of White to create the School of which he had dreamed was at once justified.

Two plans for establishing the School were presented: to defer the establishment of the School till one hundred thousand dollars (so modest was the plan at first) could be secured, or to open the School immediately under the auspices and with the contributions of a few of the leading colleges. The committee adjourned without reaching a decision, but so eager was White to see the School a reality that "gentlemen in authority" in several institutions were consulted as to the possibility of securing annual subsidies for the support of the School. The favorable interest of Harvard and Brown was already guaranteed by the presence on the Committee of White and Harkness. At Yale, Professor Lewis R. Packard answered in the affirmative. He had visited Greece briefly in 1858 with Timothy Dwight (later President of Yale) and William Wheeler and had later (1866-1867) spent an entire academic year attending lectures at the University of Athens and in the study of Greek sites. There he had met Frederic de Peyster. Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins gladly guaranteed the new School his hearty support, and though he was rarely present at the meetings of the Managing Committee (at only one meeting, the second, during White's chairmanship), the immense prestige of his name as a member of the Committee and of the Board of Trustees, from its organization in 1886 till his death in 1924, was very helpful. Professor William Gardner Hale vouched for Cornell University, but he did not join the Managing Committee till 1885.

The organizing committee was greatly strengthened by the addition in October of De Peyster, probably at the suggestion of Ludlow, who remembered his association with him in Greece.

With tentative endorsements from these five colleges, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Johns Hopkins and Cornell, White called a meeting of his committee in Boston, March 5, 1881. The second plan, involving the immediate opening of the School, was approved. A statement of the plan and pur-

poses of the School was drawn up and sent with a letter dated at Cambridge, December 20, 1881, to the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Brown, Amherst, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, College of the City of New York, University of Michigan, Columbia, University of Virginia, College of New Jersey (Princeton) and later to Union, Trinity, Wesleyan and Dartmouth.

The prospectus stated that the American School of Classical Literature, Art and Antiquities, founded by the Archaeological Institute of America, would eventually require an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars and a suitable building, that it would be controlled by a Managing Committee chosen by the Institute, that a director would be appointed by this committee, that qualified students would be accepted, that each one would be required to present a thesis annually, and that at the end of a three-year course the student would receive from the director a certificate attesting the scope and character of his work. It was hoped that the Institute might arrange for an illustrated periodical issued regularly, similar to the *Bulletin* of the French School and the *Mitteilungen* of the German School.

The permanent School building was erected during the years 1887-1888; the endowment fund did not reach one hundred thousand dollars till 1903; the Managing Committee was never appointed by the Institute but was from the beginning an independent co-opting body; the "course of three years" (probably analogous to the course for a doctor of philosophy) was never developed; and the School periodical had to wait for the establishment of *Hesperia* under the chairmanship of Capps in 1931. But the vision was there, a beginning had been made, and the founders were building better than they knew.

The covering letter asked for temporary support—a guarantee of $250 a year for ten years or until a permanent fund could be secured. It stated that "gentlemen connected with Harvard" had pledged such a sum and asked that the cooperating colleges raise each a similar sum from their alumni. Participation by the college from its own funds was not

suggested, though that has proved to be the usual practice. It was further asked that the cooperating colleges provide fellowships to enable their students to attend the School in Athens. The director was to be appointed from the faculties of the supporting colleges, and his salary was to be continued by the college during his residence in Athens. This tradition has been loyally perpetuated by the colleges, applying at first to the annual director and later to the annual and visiting professors.

Just how the colleges thus circularized were selected to receive invitations is not clear. Apparently some time after they had been sent White received a letter from Professor James C. Van Benschoten of Wesleyan, asking that his college be allowed to assist in the support of the School. A similar inquiry was received from Professor John Henry Wright of Dartmouth. Somewhat puzzled, White consulted Norton, vouching for the scholarship of Van Benschoten and his interest in Greece, and the age, if not the standing, of his college ("the oldest Methodist college in the country"). He had also consulted Gurney, who averred that Wesleyan "is a good college, and when a college comes forward and manifests interest in this manner it ought to be allowed to assist." White remarks that Dartmouth will be a similar case, and he thinks that "we must devise some scheme by which any decent college that wishes to forward the interests of the School may do so." Evidently Norton agreed, for invitations were subsequently sent to Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Union and Trinity—bringing the total to fifteen.

Several favorable replies had been received early in 1882, enough so that White and Norton, taking their courage in their hands, asked Professor William Watson Goodwin of Harvard to accept the directorate of the School for the year 1882-1883. He at once accepted, and Harvard agreed to allow him a salary of three thousand dollars during the year of his absence.

As acceptances of the invitations were received, new members from the cooperating colleges were added to the origi-

nal Institute committee of six which had been appointed to "devise a plan for the creation" of the School "and to carry the plan into immediate execution shall it appear well to do so." It was also decided that the President of the Archaeological Institute (Norton) and the Director of the School (Goodwin) should be *ex officio* members of the committee. The newly elected members were Henry Drisler of Columbia, Basil L. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins, Lewis R. Packard of Yale, and William M. Sloane of Princeton. These four, with Norton and Goodwin and the original six—Gurney, Harkness, Ludlow, De Peyster, Palfrey and White, Chairman—made up the first Managing Committee of twelve, nine teachers and three business men.

The first meeting of the Managing Committee was held in New York, April 6, 1882. No minutes of this meeting are preserved, but it is of record that White was continued as Chairman, Ludlow was made Secretary, and De Peyster, Treasurer. Favorable answers to the letter of December 20, 1881, were reported from nine colleges: Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Brown, Johns Hopkins, College of the City of New York, Columbia, Princeton and Wesleyan. Trinity had declined, five were yet to be heard from. Semi-annual meetings of the Managing Committee were appointed for the third Friday of November in New York and the third Friday of May in Boston.

Cooperation from the first nine colleges was not, in every case, easily secured. President Barnard of Columbia proved most unsympathetic. De Peyster was moved to write Norton, bitterly denouncing President Barnard's lack of sympathy and breadth of vision. *The New York Times* (March 31, 1882) indulged in a sarcastic comment on President Barnard's attitude:

> We sincerely hope that the ardent but mistaken Hellenists who are trying to establish an American school of classical studies at Athens will take counsel of their good sense before it is too late and abandon the project. Greek is a good thing, no doubt, whether taken plain from the grammar or in history, archaeology, or literature. But, as President Barnard has very sensibly pointed out, it is wholly unnecessary to go clear to Athens to get it.

"It certainly seems to me," says this experienced educator, "that if only classical knowledge is to be acquired, students can be instructed fully as well in Greek history, Greek mythology, and Greek literature in this country as in Athens." We are glad to have this utterance of a cool-headed and conservative college President to temper and check the unthinking enthusiasm of the younger Fellows, like Mr. F. J. de Peyster, Prof. Goodwin, Dr. Potter, and Prof. White, before our colleges are fully committed to the foolish undertaking.

The intentions of these young gentlemen cannot be questioned, of course. They were doubtless inspired by a sincere zeal for the cause of sounder classical education. But their scheme of an American school for the study of the language and literature of Greece on the very spot where that language and literature reached their highest development is manifestly absurd. Why should our young men go to Athens to study Greek? Is not American Greek good enough for Americans? If the time has come when an American boy can no longer sit on a wooden bench in New Haven, Cambridge, or Amherst, and put the oration on the crown into English, or analyze the metres of a chorus of Sophocles with the same profound unintelligibility and painstaking misunderstanding that have characterized the class-room work of our colleges for the past century, then Greek is no longer a fit study for the youth of this Republic. Will the advocates and intending patrons of this classical school give us their views on the teaching of Greek? What is there, and what can there be, in it but the learning and application of the inflexible rules of the grammar, the memorizing of paradigms, of conjugation systems, and of the laws of versification? If a boy can infallibly distinguish an augment from a reduplication, can decline substantives without blundering over the duals, and can answer the frequent and crucial question, "Why mê not ou?" say three times out of five, is that not Greek? That, at least, is Greek as it has been taught in this country by generations of gifted instructors, and it would be evidently wholly foolish to reject the system these venerable men found good, under which so many of our public men in the State and Nation have acquired that wide and accurate acquaintance with the Greek authors, whose wit and wisdom is perpetually on their lips in apt citation or ready reference.

The detestable spirit of innovation is no doubt at the bottom of this project. There are, unfortunately, even in the ranks of our public educators, not a few discontented men who are never willing to accept anything as settled. We suppose Mr. de Peyster, Prof. Goodwin, and the other agitators who are moving in this matter have become disturbed as to their minds by too much pondering upon the way they do these things in Europe. France and Germany have classical schools in Athens where their professors of Greek are trained.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

It is not to the Orient that we must go for our Greek, but to the free and boundless West. Go to Chicago, not to Athens, for your Professors of

Greek, gentlemen. In such matters sit at the feet of men of ripe experience like President Bartlett, of Dartmouth. He knows a good Grecian when he sees him as surely as President Barnard knows a hawk from a handsaw, and when he wants anything in the Greek line he orders it from Illinois.

The organization of the Managing Committee with White as Chairman, April 6, 1882, and the appointment of Goodwin as Director of the School brought to fulfillment Norton's dream. What followed for the next five years (1882-1887) was the hard, dreary work of preventing the dream from dissolving.

A circular signed by the committee of twelve was at once issued, soliciting students. It stated that the School would open October 2, 1882, that Goodwin would be in charge of the research that each student was expected to conduct, that there would be no regular classes, graduate students would be admitted from the cooperating colleges if their qualifications were approved by the Managing Committee, students must pursue their studies for at least eight months in Greece and for four months in addition in order to secure the School certificate, which was to be signed by all the members of the Managing Committee and the president of the Archaeological Institute,* theses submitted by the students might be published in the "Bulletin of the School." It was further hoped that the School would "cooperate with the Archaeological Institute of America, as far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites." The Institute was the "mother fair" that was to assist her "fairer daughter" in exploring sites of Hellas. Time would bring the daughter to maturity and a full assumption of her responsibilities for this work.

During the years while White was Chairman (till May, 1887), Goodwin, Norton, Harkness and Sloane, in addition to the Secretary and the Treasurer, Ludlow and De Peyster, were faithful attendants at the semi-annual meetings of the Managing Committee. In fact, after his return from Athens, Goodwin was present at every meeting while White was

*In 1886 this regulation was relaxed, the signatures of only the director, the president of the Archaeological Institute of America and the chairman and secretary of the School Managing Committee were affixed.

Chairman, and out of twenty-six meetings till 1896, when the records of the Committee fail, he had missed but five meetings. Of the other twelve members of the original Managing Committee, Gurney—as has been said—soon withdrew, Packard died in 1882, Gildersleeve was able to attend only one meeting, Palfrey came only five times, and Drisler but six. The seven men on whose interest and labor the success of the School depended were White, Norton, Goodwin, Harkness, Sloane, De Peyster and Ludlow.

Membership on the Managing Committee has always been a prized distinction. At an early meeting (May, 1883) the Managing Committee expressed the opinion that "it is not advisable to establish a precedent under which all institutions which may hereafter extend their support to the School can claim to be represented on the committee."

Among those who were later elected to membership, and whose service was notable during Seymour's chairmanship (1887-1901), were Van Benschoten (1882-1902), of Wesleyan University; Ware (1885-1915), Merriam (1885-1895) and J. R. Wheeler (1896-1918), of Columbia; Fernald (1886-1902), of Williams; and Baird (1886-1896), of New York University. Of the original committee, Goodwin, Norton and Harkness attended with very great regularity. Drisler and White (who was giving a great deal of time to the Archaeological Institute) were usually there. De Peyster and Ludlow were faithful attendants till the former gave up the treasurership in 1895, and the latter died in 1894. During his term as chairman—fourteen years—Seymour missed only one meeting.

It has been noted that White and Norton had elected to open the School at once, depending on contributions from cooperating colleges instead of waiting till a permanent endowment could be secured. It was decided to begin as soon as ten colleges could be found willing to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each for ten years. As a matter of fact, the School had no other income for the first six years. In 1888-1889, $554.53 was received as interest from endowment, and $3,650 from cooperating colleges. It was not till 1907-

1908 that the interest from endowment exceeded the colleges' contributions ($4,583.72 as against $4,340), and the support received from the colleges has always been an important part of the School's income. In 1929-1930 it reached ten thousand dollars, but that year the income from endowment was $79,445.14. In 1938-1939, the last year of Mr. Capps's chairmanship, these amounts were respectively $8,237.60 and $53,732.98.

Nine colleges, including reluctant President Barnard's Columbia, almost immediately agreed to cooperate in the support of the School. To these Cornell was added. Of those ten "founding colleges," as they might be called, all except the College of the City of New York continued to support the School through all its first sixty years. The City College ceased its contributions in 1886 and did not rejoin till 1920.

In 1882 the University of California and the University of Virginia also accepted White's invitation, but only two payments were made in each case, and they both withdrew in 1884. Twelve colleges thus contributed to the expenses of the first year. In 1883 the University of Michigan began its contribution, continued throughout the School's history. In 1884 the University of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth were added. Dartmouth's contributions were at first somewhat irregular, and the payment was a cause of anxiety to the Committee. These additions compensated for the loss of California and Virginia, making a total of thirteen for the second and third years. The University of Pennsylvania failed to contribute for 1885-1886, reducing the number for the fourth year to twelve. But this was more than offset by the addition in 1886 of New York University, Trinity College, Wellesley and Williams, and the return of the University of Pennsylvania. Thus, at the close of White's chairmanship, there were seventeen cooperating colleges.*

*Only fifteen paid for 1886-1887, but Pennsylvania was regarded as a cooperating institution without further payment, because of the contribution of $1,378.09 which had been received from the performance of the *Acharnians* by its students, and New York University (University of the City of New York) was given a similar status because of one thousand dollars it had contributed.

Since then there have never been fewer than that number.

In 1931 there were fifty-two cooperating colleges; in 1942, forty-four. In all, fifty-nine different institutions have cooperated in the support of the School. Thirteen of the colleges have established funds of five thousand dollars or more, deposited either with the treasurer of the School or with the treasurer of the college concerned, the incomes of which guarantee the perpetual participation of that institution in the support of the School.*

The names of institutions that were invited to participate in the establishment of the School during the first few years throw an interesting side light on the status of classical studies. In November, 1885, invitations were sent to Kenyon College, Tufts, Lafayette, Boston University, Rochester and Vermont. None of these accepted that invitation, but Vermont joined in 1891 and has been a member ever since. The University of Rochester was a contributing institution from 1928 till 1940. In May, 1889, Clark University was invited to cooperate, and in May, 1891, Rutgers and Leland Stanford. None of these answered favorably at that time, but since 1910 Stanford has been a contributing institution. Adelbert College of Western Reserve University sent its first contribution in 1889. After the University of California discontinued its contributions in 1884, Adelbert College, Cornell, the University of Michigan, and (from 1887 to 1890) the University of Missouri, were the only supporting colleges not located on the Atlantic seaboard until the University of Chicago was added in 1893. Nor had it apparently seemed worth while to invite other inland colleges, except Rochester, Union and Kenyon.

One of the problems that the Managing Committee faced in the early years was that which has tormented school executives through all the history of American education—"how to increase the enrollment!"

The first year there were seven students registered, but when the Managing Committee met in May, 1883, to face the second year, there were in prospect but three applica-

*A complete list of contributing institutions will be found in the Directory.

tions. As a matter of fact, there were that year (1883-1884) but two students. In November, 1883, the Committee faced the "possibility of there being no students at some future time." A circular letter was sent out to the presidents, faculty and Greek departments of the cooperating colleges, explaining the advantages afforded by the School, offering free tuition and urging the establishment of traveling fellowships to facilitate attendance.

A year later (November, 1884) the advisability of advertising the School in a number of leading newspapers was discussed. Professor Sloane had inserted the following description of the School's work in the Princeton catalogue:

> This College, in connection with others, assisted in establishing, and contributes to the support of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. This school affords facilities for archaeological and classical investigation and study in Greece, and graduates of this College are entitled to all its advantages free of tuition. Professor Sloane represents Princeton in its Managing Committee.

Secretary Ludlow was instructed to request "such colleges of the United States as he may deem advisable" to extend to the School the courtesy of a similar notice.

The next year five hundred copies of the first bulletin of the Committee were sent out to a selected list of influential people, urging that an effort might be made "to find pupils for the School . . . . in view of the favorable effect upon the public mind which must be produced by a numerous attendance." In May, 1886, provision was made to extend the privileges of the School to "special students"—such Americans traveling in Greece or resident there as might, in the judgment of the director, be qualified to benefit by the association. These measures seem to have been efficacious, for the attendance, after falling from seven the first year to two the second and one the third, rose to five for the fourth and seven for the fifth and sixth years.

The question of admitting women to the School never caused serious difficulty. In 1884 Miss Julia Latimer applied for membership. She was referred to Article VIII of the regulations. This informed her, in effect, that admit-

tance was based on academic standing, not on sex. The first woman to enroll as a regular student was Miss Annie S. Peck, A.B., University of Michigan, 1878, Professor of Latin at Purdue University. She became a student in the School in 1885-1886 under the directorate of Frederic De Forest Allen and returned to teach Latin at Smith College. Later she urged the Managing Committee to appoint a "lady director." When she renewed this suggestion in November, 1888, she was told that "any question of male and female assistant must be decided on consultation with the permanent director" (Waldstein). It was not till ten years later (1898-1899) that the first woman, Miss Angie C. Chapin, of Wellesley, was sent to serve on the staff of the School.

The question of inviting Wellesley to become a cooperating institution was the cause of considerable debate, which resulted in a unanimous vote favoring that action. Wellesley's President, Alice E. Freeman (Mrs. George H. Palmer), was the first woman to become a member of the Managing Committee (1886-1887). She was succeeded by Miss Angie C. Chapin, who served till 1924.

The publication of results of research conducted by students of the School was also much discussed at the early meetings of the Managing Committee.

At the second meeting of the Committee (the earliest of which the minutes are preserved), in November, 1882, a committee on publications was appointed, Professors Packard and Gildersleeve and Mr. Ludlow, to arrange for the publication of the *Bulletin* of the School. A year later (November, 1883) it was decided to publish two bulletins each year and a volume of papers, the latter to contain the results of the research conducted the preceding year by the director and students. At the same time the publication of the report of Goodwin on the first year's work was authorized. This was *Bulletin I.*

The following spring (May, 1884) this rather ambitious program was modified to provide for the publication of an annual bulletin in November, containing the report of the director of the preceding year and other pertinent matter.

In 1885 the second *Bulletin,* a memoir of the second director, Lewis R. Packard, of Yale, was published. That same year Goodwin was appointed the first permanent chairman of the Committee on Publications. As a matter of fact, the idea of issuing bulletins at regular intervals was gradually abandoned. Their place has been taken by the regular annual reports published continuously from the inception of the School in 1882 to the present time. Only five *Bulletins* were issued, the two already mentioned, the brief report on the excavations at the Argive Heraeum by Waldstein (*Bulletin III,* 1892), White's careful report on his year as Annual Professor, 1893-1894 (*Bulletin IV,* 1895) and Seymour's *History of the First Twenty Years of the School* (*Bulletin V,* 1902).

The publication of the *Papers* of the School caused even more discussion in the Managing Committee than the question of the *Bulletin.* At first the problem seemed easy of solution. The results of the work each year of the director and the students were to appear in a volume of *Papers* the succeeding year. The first year all went well. The theses written by six of the seven students were in hand. The contribution of John M. Crow was extracted from him some years later and appeared in Volume IV (1885-1886). The papers contributed by Sterrett, Wheeler, Bevier and Fowler were selected for publication, and to these was added the epoch-making article on the Battle of Salamis by Professor Goodwin. This made Volume I of the *Papers.*

But with the *Papers* for the second year the troubles of the Publications Committee began. Professor Packard's fatal illness had inevitably caused confusion in the work of the School. It was decided to combine the papers of the year of his directorate (1883-1884) with those of the next year. But the following year there was but one student. Much to the disgust of the Managing Committee it was reported (May, 1886) that "letters from" the two members of the School for 1883-1884 "gave no evidence that papers from them would be ready within any definite time and also that nothing was to be expected from" the member for 1884-

1885. These gloomy expectations were fully justified. No contributions from those students were ever printed by the School.

Moreover, the spirit of J. R. Sitlington Sterrett was beginning to trouble the waters. Sterrett had already received his doctor's degree from Munich when he enrolled as a student of the School under Goodwin. The following year, during the illness of Packard, he had been made Secretary of the School and had rendered real service by taking much responsibility for the conduct of the program. He was one of the first American scholars to appreciate the importance of inscriptional evidence and one of the most indefatigable in searching for new material. In the summer of 1884 he made a journey through Asia Minor in quest of inscriptions. The results of this were contained in a *Preliminary Report* published by the School with financial assistance from the Archaeological Institute. In 1885 Sterrett again visited Asia Minor as a member of an expedition to Babylonia sponsored by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe. An account of this Wolfe Expedition, written by Sterrett, was published in 1888 as Volume III of the School *Papers* (1884-1885). This was financed in large part by Miss Wolfe and the Institute.

The publication of the remarkable epigraphic material in these volumes brought great credit to the School, and Sterrett's work has won increasing recognition. But these results were not achieved without travail. As early as November, 1884, the Managing Committee had voted to publish Sterrett's contributions if he would consent to moderate the language in which he had denounced certain French scholars. In the final vote authorizing publication, in November, 1886, it was recognized that competent revision of the manuscript was necessary but that "the need for such revision was unfortunately not clear to Dr. Sterrett. . . . . It was clear that Dr. Sterrett must be protected from himself." Goodwin, as Chairman of the Publications Committee, was consequently placed in a "somewhat unpleasant position," a position from which he was rescued by his own ability and tact and not by the Managing Committee, who, like the

companions of Job, merely voted that it was "the duty of the Committee [on Publications] to make an effort to secure the publication of Dr. Sterrett's report in a creditable form .... and as soon as possible."

The volumes of *Papers,* II and III, were actually published in 1888. That same year appeared Volume IV (1885-1886). This volume contained the results of the School's fourth year. More than half of it was devoted to an article on "Greek Versification in Inscriptions" by the Annual Director, Frederic De Forest Allen, a work of profound scholarship well illustrating Allen's meticulous accuracy and his fine sense of proportional values. It contained also the belated paper on the Pnyx by Crow.

Two other volumes of *Papers* were published by the School, Volume V (1886-1890) in 1892, and Volume VI (1890-1897) in 1897. The articles in these volumes by their variety and their scholarly character testify to the increasingly valuable contribution which the School was making to classical scholarship in these years.

In 1897 an arrangement was made with the *American Journal of Archaeology* by which the School was to elect an associate editor of the *Journal* to represent the Managing Committee, and the *Journal* was to give preferential consideration to the articles contributed by members of the School.

At the fourth semi-annual meeting of the Managing Committee, November, 1883, the question of raising an endowment for the School was taken up. A committee was appointed to make a preliminary survey of the situation, with authority to appoint trustees for the endowment when it should be raised. This committee, of which General Palfrey was chairman, reported the following May that the time for raising an endowment was not propitious. A similar report was rendered the following November (1884).

It was not till 1886 that an active campaign for endowment was inaugurated. At that time New York University subscribed a thousand dollars. The students of the University of Pennsylvania gave in Philadelphia and in New York a performance of the *Acharnians,* the proceeds, $1,378.09,

going to the endowment fund.* Three musical societies of Harvard—the Glee Club, the Pierian Sodality and the Banjo Club—gave a joint concert presenting "with excellent effect" a program of "great variety." The proceeds, $718, were donated to the permanent endowment of the School.** Three hundred dollars was added during the winter of 1886-1887 from lectures given by Dr. Waldstein and Professors Gildersleeve, Goodwin and Merriam. To this Mr. Henry G. Marquand added five thousand dollars, making a total endowment of over eight thousand dollars at the time of White's retirement from the chairmanship of the Managing Committee in May, 1887. In May, 1890, the endowment fund had reached $46,276.

During the first year (1882-1883) the School's income amounted to three thousand dollars,*** all of which, and more, was expended. The college contributions for the next few years were as follows: second year, $3,200; third year, $3,150; fourth year, $2,900; fifth year, the last of White's chairmanship, $3,650. These amounts represent practically the entire revenue of the School for that period.

While the lack of a permanent endowment did undoubtedly hamper the School during its early years, this disadvantage was more than offset by the increased interest in the School's survival and welfare among the faculties of the cooperating colleges. The necessity of exerting themselves in the School's behalf had a stimulating effect. It was no easy task to secure this cooperation: witness the opposition of

*A very interesting account of this is contained in the *Autobiography* of Senator George W. Pepper (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1944), p. 39. Senator Pepper took the part of Dicaeopolis.

**This is White's statement made in the *Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports,* p. 22. In the records of the Managing Committee, p. 55, for May 20, 1887, it is stated that this sum, "about $700," was included in the amount, $24,500, subscribed toward the twenty-five thousand dollars needed for the School Building. In view of the care with which the overdraft of the Building Fund on the Permanent Endowment was repaid, it seems likely that the $718 eventually found its way into the endowment.

***This is the amount given in the audited report of the treasurer, *Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports,* p. 41. In the Records, p. 6, the amount given is $2,762.92, as of May 18, 1883. It seems probable that $250 received from the University of Virginia was included in the Treasurer's final report but had not been received at the time of the meeting, May 18.

President Barnard and the flickering allegiance of Dartmouth. To have succeeded under all the difficulties that beset him was no small tribute to the tact and perseverance of White. And as Professor Seymour, White's successor, pointed out over forty years ago, "For no other object have the institutions of higher learning in our country been so long and so closely associated." And this has become increasingly true with the passing of the years. For this is the first, one of the most important and the longest continued intercollegiate enterprises entered into by the colleges of the country. The management of the School—always in the hands of the classical teachers of the colleges—has been a source of inspiration and a bond of union that has been one of the potent factors in creating a sense of solidarity among American scholars interested in Greek culture.

One of the most important problems faced and solved—correctly, as is now evident—during White's chairmanship was the location of the School in its own building on a site owned by the School. The desirability of having such a permanent home for the School was spoken of by Goodwin at the meeting of the Managing Committee in November, 1883—the first meeting that he attended, for he was in Athens during 1882-1883—and emphasized by him in his report. In May, 1884, Professor Van Benschoten, who was to have charge of the School during the next year, its third, was asked to make an early report on the possibility of obtaining a site for "the permanent establishment of the School in Athens."

One incidental advantage accruing from this early discussion about a permanent site was the moderating effect it had on the demands of the landlord in Athens for an increased rent for temporary quarters. During the first year Goodwin had paid four thousand francs (drachmae) for the rooms occupied by the School. For the next two years this was raised to 4,400. The owner of the property attempted to advance this again for 1885-1886 to five thousand francs. He further issued an ultimatum to the effect that a decision must be reached by March first. Van Benschoten was given

authority to cope with the situation, but there was a general feeling that five thousand francs, the maximum he was empowered to pay, was too high. He did succeed in renewing the lease for the succeeding year at the former rate, which was the amount paid for the following year (1886-1887) also. That was the last year the School occupied the quarters originally rented by Goodwin on Ὁδὸς Ἀμαλίας.

On his arrival in Athens in the fall of 1884 Van Benschoten lost no time in interviewing the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Trikoupis, regarding a permanent site for the School. The Prime Minister expressed his interest in the School and at once stated that the Greek Government would be pleased to present the School with a tract of ground on the south slope of Mount Lycabettus, adjacent to the site already given the British School.

Although the Managing Committee had enjoined prompt action on Van Benschoten, they were somewhat embarrassed by the dilemma presented them by Trikoupis' immediate acquiescence to his request. At their meeting in November, 1884, when the result of his negotiation was reported, they expressed themselves as opposed to "undue haste [they had instructed him to act as soon as possible after his arrival in Athens] in acquiring a site before any prospect appeared of attaining a building fund." On further inspection of the mouth of this gift horse it was noted with regret that the proposed site was "remote from the centre" [of the city] and "exposed to winds." On the other hand it was said to be "healthy (*sic*) and would command a magnificent view." The Committee were especially anxious not to offend the Greek Government by a refusal and so lose even this windy location. Accordingly, Van Benschoten was instructed to extend the Committee's thanks to the Greek Government and to inquire whether their inability to build immediately would result in a withdrawal of the concession. On his own part Van Benschoten was admonished to send the Committee a plan of Mount Lycabettus with the proposed location plainly marked.

The following May (1885) the matter was again brought

up in the Committee. It was felt that, in spite of the "present temporary organization" of the School, the Committee would be justified in going ahead with the erection of a School building as soon as funds were on hand.

When the fall meeting was held that year (November 20, 1885) the courage of the Committee had increased. Moreover, the building of the British School was so far advanced that it would be ready for occupancy during the winter. The success of the British in their undertaking and the result of a preliminary canvass in Boston and Philadelphia which had netted $4,600, together with the fear that the Greek Government might withdraw its offer of a site, prompted the appointment of a Building Committee consisting of Norton and Ware to take the matter in hand with the optimistic provision that if more money was subscribed than was necessary for the building, the amount of the surplus might be applied to the beginning of an endowment fund.

As the meeting progressed enthusiasm increased. The Building Committee was enlarged by the addition of White (as chairman), De Peyster and Goodwin. The chairman was authorized to collect funds. A special meeting was provided for in case the building fund should be completed before February.

And now a most important step was taken. It was clearly stated that

> Now when the School is on the threshold of a new period of its history, during which it is hoped that it may be at once more independent and ever more widely useful, it should be clearly understood that the ultimate authority in the administration of the School must rest with this Committee, by which, under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, the School at Athens was created. It might, however, for obvious reasons, be wise to leave the business management, pending the collection of the fund, to outsiders.

To hold the property which the School was about to acquire, it was imperative that a Board of Trustees should be constituted.

This important resolution was due to the foresight of Chairman White. He wrote to Norton on the day following the meeting:

You will observe that I should insist on the management of the affairs of the School being left in the hands of the Committee, and I hope you will agree with me. The *care* of the funds should be in the hands of Trustees, and the Council of the Archaeological Institute should have control over the constitution of the Committee, but a committee there should be, and this should consist largely of representatives of the colleges.

This is the Managing Committee's Magna Charta. The "Bill of Rights" was adopted in May, 1887:

A statement was made with regard to the Board of Trustees and its relation to this Committee; and the relation of this Committee to the Archaeological Institute of America. The Trustees are custodians of the permanent fund; while this Committee is in no way responsible to the Archaeological Institute for the use of the funds in our hands, contributed for the current expenses of the School.

The experience of sixty years has proven conclusively the wisdom of the independence of action reserved to the Managing Committee by these resolutions. No one thing has contributed so much to the success of the School at Athens as has this arrangement made during White's chairmanship and adhered to ever since—the arrangement by which the affairs of the School have been controlled by the Managing Committee.

The collection of funds for a building made necessary the appointment of trustees. The necessity of having such a board to hold and manage the funds of the School—as soon as there were any funds beyond the annual contribution of the cooperating colleges—was recognized from the beginning. It was mentioned in November, 1883, at the time when a committee was first appointed to solicit gifts to an endowment.

The Trustees of the School were appointed in the Articles of Incorporation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on March 23, 1886. They had been carefully selected by committees appointed at meetings held in New York and Boston in the interest of the building fund during the winter of 1885-1886. They were a notable group. The incorporating trustees of the School were: Martin Brimmer, Henry Drisler, Basil L. Gildersleeve, William W. Good-

win, James Russell Lowell, Henry G. Marquand, Charles Eliot Norton, Frederic J. de Peyster, Henry C. Potter, William M. Sloane, Samuel D. Warren, John Williams White, Theodore D. Woolsey.

At their first meeting, March 9, 1886, they elected the following officers: President, James Russell Lowell; Treasurer, Samuel D. Warren; Secretary, William Watson Goodwin. These officers and Charles Eliot Norton formed the executive committee.

Lowell, writing to Walker Fearn, United States Minister to Greece, speaks with satisfaction of his election:

Deerfoot Farm,
Southborough, Mass.
Christmas Day, 1886

Dear Mr. Fearn:

I am much obliged by your very friendly remembrance of me, and glad to be assured by yourself (I had heard it from others before) of the interest you take in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In order to hold and manage any funds that might come to our address, we have had ourselves incorporated under the Massachusetts law, and I am president of the Corporation. . . . .

Yes, I have been at Athens—*et ego in Arcadia*—and shall never outwear the impression I brought away. Pardon what looks like a pun when I say that as I stood gazing at the Acropolis, many new sensations were born in me by a very natural parthenogenesis. Perhaps what comes back to me oftenest when I think of Greece is the outline of the mountains, inexplicably graceful as if modelled by Pheidias, and the color of the sea. I am glad to hear that you are happy there. It is good to be so anywhere, but in Athens must be best of all!

You speak of the pleasant people you see. This is one great advantage of Athens, that, being a little harder to get at than Rome, fewer of the wrong kind of people get there. You must find much to interest you also in your other posts, especially of late. You are the very Cerberus of ambassadors—three rolled into one!

I was pleased to hear of your appointment, and should have written to say so had I known just where you were. It is not too late to say so now.

Faithfully yours,
J. R. Lowell

As might have been expected, this Board of Trustees discharged its duty conscientiously. The early meetings, recorded in Goodwin's flowing hand, were largely of a routine

character. Elections of officers were held with somewhat vacillating regularity. Often but three Trustees were present, and on two occasions (July 6 and 9, 1909) only one Trustee answered the summons to the offices of Lee, Higginson and Company at 44 State Street, where the meetings were frequently held. On the latter occasion, there being no alternative, the faithful Mr. Lane was compelled to adjourn himself, and it is dutifully recorded that, "Mr. Gardiner M. Lane was the only Trustee present. The meeting was adjourned by him until Tuesday, July 13th. . . . ."

The Managing Committee was now fairly launched on its canvass for funds. Mr. Henry G. Marquand was made chairman of the local New York committee, and Mr. Lowell of the committee in Boston. Twenty-five thousand dollars was asked for, and subscriptions were to be returned if the total did not reach that amount. When White sent out his circular letter in February, 1886, seventeen thousand dollars had already been subscribed in Boston alone. At the May meeting in 1886 the Trustees had on hand over twenty thousand dollars for the building.

One year later, May, 1887, the Managing Committee was informed of the completion of the task entrusted to the Building Committee as a result of White's letter of February, 1886. As chairman of that Building Committee, White could report that nineteen thousand dollars was on hand, mostly subscribed in Boston, and that $4,500 had been promised in New York. The Pierian Sodality of Cambridge had given a concert netting about seven hundred dollars, and a dinner given in behalf of the School had produced three hundred dollars. The total was $24,500. The remaining five hundred dollars had been underwritten by Mr. Henry G. Marquand and Mr. de Peyster.

Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, the distinguished Italian archaeologist and senator, had that winter been visiting the United States. In New York he had lectured under the auspices of the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute. The lectures had proved most successful, and after paying the honorarium to the lecturer there remained a bal-

ance of eight hundred dollars. This amount was turned over to the School as Senator Lanciani's gift toward furnishing the new building, a graceful gesture of international friendship and cooperation.

The selection of the permanent site for the building was the subject of long debate.

It has already been mentioned that the site on the slope of Mount Lycabettus offered by Mr. Trikoupis, acting for the Greek Government, to Van Benschoten, as agent of the Managing Committee, was not altogether an alluring prospect. In spite of the objections raised, the Building Committee reported in May, 1886, that they had instructed the Director (Frederic De Forest Allen) to enlist the aid of the American Minister to Greece, the Honorable Walker Fearn, in complying with the formalities necessary to the acceptance of this site by the Trustees of the School. Delays had arisen as a result of one of those waves of political excitement to which modern, as well as ancient, Greece is so passionately addicted.

The whole matter was then debated at length by the Managing Committee at the request of the chairman, May, 1886, with the understanding that the debate was to be "followed by a formal, final, and decisive vote on the subject." Allen in his report had expressed in "moderate terms" his doubts about locating the School in so remote a locality. Seymour later noted that it was convenient only to a hospital and the summit of Lycabettus. The lot was about an acre and a half in extent (.6145 hectares), partially covered with debilitated olives. Along one side was a rather deep ravine filled by a raging torrent whenever a rain fell on Lycabettus, undermining the wall subsequently built about the School. Even as late as March, 1889, after the building had been occupied for nearly a year, $250 was contributed to the School by Mr. H. W. Farnam for the purpose of filling up "the hole between the porch and street," the residue, if any, to go to the endowment. The shops were half a mile distant, the Acropolis was well over a mile. There was no public conveyance accessible except the temperamental horsecar

which, under favorable circumstances that rarely existed, ran once every half hour.

In view of all these disadvantages which beset the proposed site, offset only by certain salubrious and scenic qualities and its proximity to the British School and the aqueduct built by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which offered a good supply of water for irrigating the gardens, it seems surprising that after a debate participated in by every member of the Committee present except the secretary pro tem (Francis Brown) it was unanimously voted to accept the "lot on Lycabettus offered by the Greek Government for the site of the School."

The following November (1886) the Managing Committee were so pleased with their decision in this matter that, inspired by a combination of courtesy and autohypnosis, they requested the Minister of the United States at Athens to thank His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, for his munificent gift of a "noble site" for the School's building. The record of the actual transfer of the land was reported to the Managing Committee in May, 1887.

Before the completion of the building fund in May, 1887, plans for the School building had been drawn. William H. Ware, Professor of Architecture in Columbia University, had been elected a member of the Managing Committee in November, 1885. At the next meeting (May, 1886) he was asked to draw plans for a school building to be erected at a maximum cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and Mr. S. B. P. Trowbridge was appointed to take charge of its erection. Ware's plans were accepted at the May meeting in 1886.

These plans called for a two-story structure built in the regular Athenian manner, stone laid up with cement and covered with a concealing layer of plaster. The basement, half above ground, contained quarters for the servants, the kitchen, laundry and some rooms that were suitable for photographic work. The first story contained seven bedrooms and two "chambers." Four of these bedrooms were for students, and the other three might be assigned to stu-

dents if the director did not need them. The larger "chambers" were for the use of the director and his family. On the second floor were the director's dining room, connected with the kitchen, two stories below, by a dumb-waiter; the drawing room and the office. These two rooms opened on a pleasant loggia which faced south, affording an excellent view of Hymettus and of the hospital whose fortunate proximity Seymour had noted. On the second floor was also the library, a pleasant and commodious room about thirty feet square, well lighted with six windows and heated, or at least warmed, by a large fireplace.

On the third story there were two rooms immediately over the director's quarters at the west end of the building. These were reached by a winding stairway that began in the basement and continued to the roof, with doors opening at each floor. These two rooms were intended as guest chambers. They had small covered loggias north and south that gave access to the flat roof of the second story. Awnings were provided so that the roof might be an attractive place to sit of a summer afternoon.

The cornerstone of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies (including the slaughter of a cock by the cook) on March 12, 1887. The American Minister, the Honorable Walker Fearn, was present and publicly stated that the site commanded a "view of unequalled loveliness, even in this land of beauty." The occasion was honored by the presence of M. Dragoumis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Horace Rumbold (the British Ambassador), the Rector of the University of Athens and representatives of the Greek Archaeological Society, the German Institute and the British School.

It had been hoped that the building could be occupied in the fall of 1887, and the quarters first rented by Goodwin and used for five years abandoned. But the inevitable unexpected delays intervened, temporary quarters were secured by the Director for 1887-1888 (Professor Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia) at Σπίτι Μέλα, at the corner of Aeolus and Sophocles Streets, and the actual installation of

the School in its present home did not take place till April, 1888.

The final estimate of the probable cost of the School building, made by Ware, was $24,500. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for rugs and curtains. But when the actual construction was begun, many gifts of material and furnishings were made—a considerable number of them as a result of solicitations by Ware himself—a fireproof stairway, mantels for the library and dining room, hardware etc., valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The generous gift of Senator Lanciani has already been noted. The Greek Government remitted its import duty on all material sent from the United States.

In November, 1887, Ware reported that the cost of the building would fall within the estimated twenty-five thousand dollars and that there was twenty-seven thousand dollars in the building fund, the extra two thousand dollars being available for furnishings. Yet a year later (November, 1888) the Treasurer's report showed that $4,100 had been borrowed from the permanent endowment to complete the building. The unexpectedly high cost of masons' work and the large freight bills had upset the estimate. Trowbridge wrote on September 5, 1888: "The cost of the building is about $20,800 in addition to what was spent in New York. . . . . The freights were nearly all paid in Athens. . . . . The greater part of the Greeks were honest. If I ever got into the hands of a knave at first it was only to be helped out by a hundred good men. . . . . [The workmen] would no more have cheated me than they would have cut off their hands and they were just as careful not to let others cheat me." The harassed treasurer was thereupon instructed to provide for the completion of the building, its furnishings and the grading of the lot "by a loan in the name of the Executive Committee or in any other way he may judge expedient." At the same time there was received from Mr. Martin Brimmer a gift of five hundred dollars for blinds and shutters, and from Mr. W. J. Macpherson a fine decorated window for the main staircase. The loan was subsequently (November,

1889) negotiated from the Trustees of the School at five per cent and amounted to only $3,800, of which at least six hundred dollars was to be repaid each year.

It is a real pleasure to record that the custom so common among educational institutions of depleting and often exhausting endowment funds by spending them on alluring temporary projects was not followed in this case. The regular repayments of six hundred dollars per year were more than made, and finally, in May, 1892, the balance of the debt of the School to the Trustees was discharged.

The final cost of the building was $29,689.06. In addition to this, when Professor Ware visited Greece in the spring of 1890, the Executive Committee authorized the expenditure under his direction of one thousand dollars on the buildings and grounds. Professor Seymour is therefore conservative when he states that the cost of the School Building, exclusive of gifts of material, was rather more than thirty thousand dollars.

The British Archaeological School was not founded at Athens till 1884. The conveyance of the land to the British School is dated November 3, 1884, but their building was completed and ready for use in 1886. In 1887 the facilities of their library were offered to the American School, pending the completion of the School Building, as has been noted.

The founding of the British School suggested to the Managing Committee that cooperation between the schools was desirable, and in May, 1885, White was authorized to correspond with the British Committee, suggesting that the mutual interests of the schools might be promoted by such cooperation. It was especially hoped by the American committee that a common library might be established though organic union of the schools would be impossible.

The following November, White reported that he had written to R. C. Jebb. The President of the Institute (Norton) wrote to F. C. Penrose as follows:

> One of the most important means of usefulness of each School will, of course, be its Library. It would be unfortunate should either School be compelled to duplicate, in any large measure, the works contained in the

Library of the other. The Library of the American School now contains about fifteen hundred volumes* carefully selected for its object; and it regularly receives most of the important journals of Archaeology and Philology. It is increased annually by means of an appropriation usually of one thousand dollars. The Committee of the American School hope to be able to proceed before long with the erection of a building for its permanent occupancy. They have learned that you have prepared a plan, or plans, for a building for the British School. It seems to them that it would be desirable that the two buildings should stand, if possible, near each other, and that it would be well to consider whether it would not be also desirable to erect at joint expense, and in joint ownership a building for a common library, reading-room, and lecture hall. The American Committee would be glad to place the library of the American School at the service of the members of the British School. Should this suggestion seem worthy of adoption to the Committee of the British School, it would probably lead to some modification of the plans for building. May I beg you to take this matter into consideration, and to lay the subject before your Committee?

The reply from the British Committee was most cordial, but their building had already progressed so far that "the plan of a library wing in common was no longer feasible."

The desirability of avoiding duplication of expensive books was recognized, and steps were taken to avoid such unnecessary outlay. This policy of friendly cooperation has meant much to the students of the American School, who have always had access to the British School Library. They have also been allowed to draw books from the British School Library, whereas that privilege has usually been denied them in their own.

The relations of the two schools became later a subject of exalted international interest. The German Emperor, Friedrich Wilhelm, suggested to the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) that cooperation between these two educational institutions was most desirable. Edward, on February 21, 1895, sent for Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge University, who had been Director of the American School from 1888 to 1892 and was then serving the School as Professor of Art. The Prince told Waldstein that he proposed to take steps during the following summer to support the

*The manuscript leaves the number of volumes blank. It is given here as fifteen hundred from the *Fourth Annual Report* (1884-1885), p. 25.

British School, that the Emperor had suggested to him co-operation between the schools, that he thought highly of the idea and desired to know what Waldstein (and presumably the American Committee) would think of it. Waldstein quotes the Prince as saying, "As in our churches, charitable institutions, etc., American and English interests have combined in such places as Rome and Athens, why should there not be a union, federation or confederation of the two schools at Athens? The buildings adjoin; the grounds are the same."

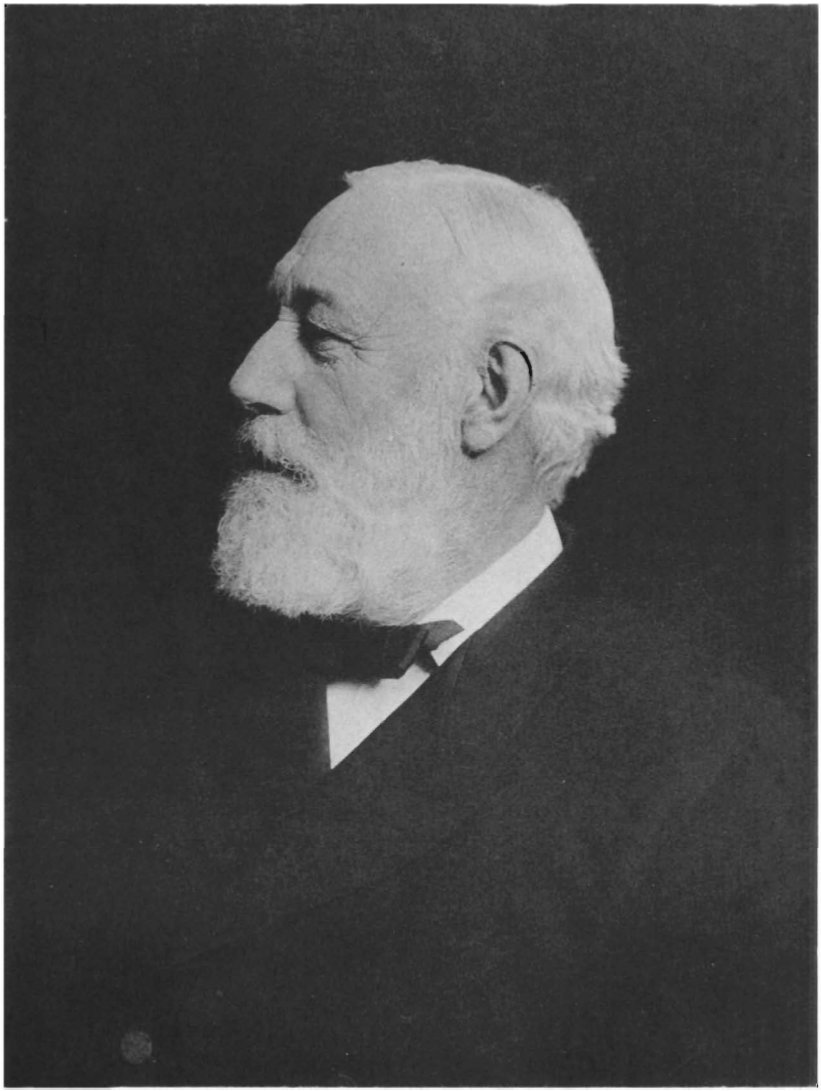
No action on this imperial and royal suggestion was taken, and the only union of the schools ever achieved was the close and cordial informal cooperation that has always prevailed and the "international tennis court" that lies partly on American and partly on British grounds.

Almost from the beginning it was recognized that the School could not flourish under the care of successive annual directors.

On his return from Athens, Goodwin at the first meeting he attended (November, 1883) pointed out that the "Annual Director was compelled to leave Athens just as he was gaining local knowledge indispensable for carrying on the School to the best advantage—but which he could not, of course, leave to his successor." The only result of this recommendation at the time was the appointment of a committee to consider raising an endowment to make possible the employment of a permanent director. This committee took no constructive action.

The Managing Committee, however, never gave up the ideal of a permanent directorship, and matters were finally brought to a head by a discussion at the November meeting in 1886.

Norton had informally approached Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge University, and he had shown considerable interest in the matter. Waldstein was a native of New York City, educated at Columbia and Heidelberg. He was at this time Reader in Archaeology in Cambridge University and Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was receiving a salary of three thousand dollars. He was naturalized as a



WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN

British subject in 1889 and remained on the Cambridge staff till 1911. He changed his name as a result of anti-German feeling during the first World War to Walston. He had become known as a promising archaeologist and had already had experience as an excavator. It was thought that his connection with the School would attract many American students. It was voted that the School should be placed in charge of a permanent director, and the Executive Committee was authorized to secure, if possible, the services of Waldstein and actively proceed to raise an endowment.

The following May (1887) Norton reported that he had had a conference with Waldstein, who had expressed himself as willing to accept the appointment, provided an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars could be raised by the opening of the School in 1888. Considering the fact that the endowment fund at that time totalled $8,488.73, the acceptance of this condition would have indicated a tolerably active year in prospect for the Managing Committee.

It was at this meeting that White's resignation was reluctantly accepted.

In February, 1882, the Committee of the American School had offered the directorate for the first year to Professor Goodwin, and in March he had accepted. He embarked soon after the close of Harvard for England, where he was cordially received by Poole and Percy Gardiner, of the British Museum. They offered to secure for the School Library, gratis, the catalogues of coins, vases and other antiquities issued by the Museum. He visited Jebb in Cambridge and arranged to go with him later to Troy, Assos and Lesbos. Jebb was much less ready than Goodwin to recognize the value of Schliemann's excavations at Troy. Goodwin was deeply interested in the work of Clark and Francis Bacon at Assos, where among other things Clark had found an archaic inscription written *βουστροφηδόν*. Goodwin hoped it "may be genuine and that it may not take all Germany to read it." He reached Athens in September, 1882.

The Athens which Goodwin saw on his arrival was not the brilliant city of today. Lowell, who had visited Athens

four years earlier, has left two letters which convey his appreciation of the squalor of the present and the glory of the past—the striking fulfillment of Thucydides' prophecy, "Whereas, if the same fate [i.e., destruction of Sparta] befell the Athenians, the ruins of Athens would strike the eye, and we should infer their power to have been twice as great as it really is."

To Mrs. E. Burnett:

Athens, May 17, 1878

Here we are in Athens, and just come in from a visit to the Acropolis, which has served to balance our first impressions, which were rather depressing. For to drive from the Piraeus through a dreary country, in a cloud of dust, drawn by two wretched beasts, that ought to have been in their graves long ago, and unable to stop the driver from lashing, because we could speak no tongue he could understand, and then to enter a shabby little modern town, was by no means inspiriting. I was for turning about and going straight back again, but am getting wonted by degrees, and I dare say shall come to like it after a while. I was stupid enough to be amused last night at hearing the boys crying the newspapers in Greek—as if they could do it in anything else—and fancied I caught some cadences of the tragic chorus in the bray of a donkey, the only "Attic Warbler" that I have heard "pour his throat."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The position of the Parthenon, by the way, is incomparable, and, as mamma said, the general sadness of the landscape was in harmony with its ruin. It is the very abomination of desolation, and yet there is nothing that is not noble in its decay. The view seaward is magnificent. I suppose the bird of Pallas haunts the temple still by night and hoots sadly for her lost mistress. There was a strange sensation in looking at the blocks which Pericles had probably watched as they were swung into their places, and in walking over the marble floor his sandals had touched. . . . .

To C. E. Norton:

Athens, May 21, 1878

. . . . On the day of my arrival I was profoundly depressed, everything looked so mean—the unpaved and unsidewalked streets, the Western coat and trousers, and what costumes there were so filthy! And yet I was in luck, for the town is filled with Thessalian insurgents, so I see more that is "characteristic" than I had a right to expect. They are dreadful ruffians to all appearances, and reminded me of Macaulay's Highlanders. In consequence of them I refused to go out to Marathon with Jebb, who is here, and who, after all, went and came safely. But for my official character [United

States Minister to Spain] I should have gone. I could not afford the time to be sequestered (as we call it in Spain), and the Minister of State thought it risky. The returning patriots are of a class who are quite indifferent whether they learn the time of day from a Moslem or a Christian time-piece, and to whom money from whatever pocket is orthodox.

In the afternoon of the day of my arrival I walked up to the Acropolis, and turned my nerves and mind to a manlier key. It is noble in position and sublime even in ruin. The impression was all I could wish—profound beyond expectation and without artificial stimulus. You know I prefer Gothic to Grecian architecture, and yet (I cannot explain it) the Parthenon was more effective in its place than a shattered cathedral would have been. But imagination plays such tricks with us. . . . .

Quarters for the School were secured by Goodwin in the second floor of a sizable building opposite Hadrian's Arch, a convenient and satisfactory location which served the School till, after a few months at Σπίτι Μέλα in the fall of 1887, it was transferred to its permanent home in 1888.

Goodwin had been given a thousand dollars by the Managing Committee to buy books for the School in England and Germany. These, a very careful and useful selection, were placed on the shelves of a large room about twenty-three by twenty-nine feet, which, equipped with chairs and a large table, made an excellent working library. This room and the living quarters of Goodwin and his family occupied the entire second floor of the building. Nearby was the ΕΤΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΗ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ, where the Reverend M. D. Kalopothakes held services. He was frequently of great assistance to Goodwin and the succeeding directors of the School, and the relations between his family and the students were often intimate and helpful. On Goodwin's motion the Managing Committee passed a vote of thanks to him in May, 1883, for his kindness. Later he was presented with copies of all the School publications and in May, 1892, with a copy of Smith's *Bible Dictionary* bound in half calf.

The members of the Managing Committee had felt that Goodwin's position in Athens as Director of the School needed to be reinforced by some official connection with the United States Government. Accordingly, Norton and Sloane entered into correspondence with the Department of State

at Washington with this end in view. The result was that on December 12, 1882, Norton was officially notified by the Commissioner of Education that Goodwin had been appointed an Agent of the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior, and that notice of his appointment had been forwarded to him. The salary was not specified. Although Goodwin found this official status quite unnecessary because of the great courtesy extended to the School by the Greek Prime Minister, Trikoupis, a similar appointment was offered to Packard the next year, and a notice of the appointment was sent to him at Yale, June 14, 1883.

No one who has not actually experienced the difficulties of managing a house in Athens can have any idea of the vexatious delays that hinder the performance of the simplest task even today. In 1882 Goodwin found this even more true. He wrote Norton from London in May, 1883:

> As I look back on the time I have spent here, I regret chiefly the immense amount of time which I had to spend in getting this house ready and in keeping it running. Every little thing about a house, which at home would require only a word, here takes careful thought and often spoils half a day. When Packard comes into the house, dismantled as it will be after we remove our own property, he will never know what it was to come here as we did last October without even the house itself secured. I hope I have not given up too much time to society and festivity. I am not generally a sinner in this direction; but this winter I have felt that it was a good thing for the new school to make it felt as a social power in Athens; and we have been everywhere recognized, at court and in the best society here, as an institution to be respected and treated with attention. If we had come here and simply gone to work quietly with our students and books, letting society alone, we would have been no more regarded than one of the missionary schools. Now we are known, for better or worse, all over Athens, as well as either of our distinguished predecessors.

During the winter Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin devoted two evenings each week to meetings of the School. Tea and cakes were served. The American residents in Athens were always welcome at these meetings. Twenty or more were usually there on Wednesday, and a smaller number on Friday, when the enthusiasm for the "loaves and fishes" was somewhat abated by the necessity of listening to a paper pre-

pared by some member of the School. Goodwin writes that he did not ask any but Americans to come regularly because "our discussions were often necessarily rather elementary for the ideas of our German friends." With that genuine modesty that characterized this great scholar he adds, "I feel that this year has been in great part experimental, and that the School is really just ready to start next year with the road opened and many obstructions removed."

That these meetings were more significant than might be gathered from Goodwin's description is shown by a letter written from Berlin by Mr. Allan Marquand to Norton, March 31, 1883:

> I had a very interesting visit in Athens and took great satisfaction in the School. Professor and Mrs. Goodwin were kindness itself to us. They have secured an attractive and pleasant house with a large comfortable library. The selection of books appeared to be admirably adapted to the purpose. I was particularly pleased to find the School from the start dealing with archaeological questions and not expending all its energy on language.
>
> While we were there we listened to a very interesting discussion concerning the site of Marathon and the position taken by the Greek Army. Dr. Schliemann was present and took some part in the discussion. On another occasion Dr. Sterrett read a very able paper on the Asclepieion.

The paper on Marathon here referred to was written by Fowler.

In June, 1882, Harold North Fowler called at the home of Professor Norton, where he was a frequent guest, to register for membership in the School at Athens. Norton said, "Harold, you are the first one to register."*

Professor Goodwin's acceptance of the office of director for the first year was largely responsible for the success of the School. His reputation attracted eight excellent students,** and so significant was the work done by them that the Managing Committee was able to publish the results as Volume I of the *Papers of the School.*

The students were a notable group; they were all later

*See Fowler's account of the first year of the School in Appendix I.

**Because Bevier was not in residence for the whole school year he was not registered as a regular student. The official registration for the year was seven.

distinguished classical teachers and scholars. Louis Bevier, of Rutgers and Johns Hopkins, became Professor of Greek in Rutgers; John M. Crow, of Waynesburg College and Syracuse University, became Professor of Greek in Iowa College; Harold North Fowler, of Harvard and Bonn, became Professor of Greek in Western Reserve University; Paul Shorey, of Harvard and Munich, became Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago; J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Munich, became Professor of Greek in Cornell; Franklin H. Taylor, of Wesleyan, became Instructor in Classics in the Hartford High School; James R. Wheeler, of the University of Vermont and Harvard, became Professor of Greek Archaeology and Art in Columbia; and Frank E. Woodruff, of the University of Vermont and Union Theological Seminary, became Professor of Greek in Bowdoin College.

It is interesting to notice how Goodwin treated this group of young students. None of them except Sterrett was trained at all in archaeology. They had had little graduate work—one (Taylor) was still an undergraduate—yet Goodwin organized no formal courses for them. They were left to the Greek scenery and their own devices. They were soon led by their own curiosity to investigate the monuments about, to prepare papers and to invite Goodwin to preside at their discussions. The result of this was the series of Friday evening meetings at the School and Volume I of the School *Papers*. This course of action was deliberate on Goodwin's part and found approval in his own sight later, for he writes to Norton (November 25, 1907) *à propos* of a note prepared by Norton and read at a dinner given in Boston in 1907 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the School:

> I hardly know how I can express to you the feelings with which I heard the kind expressions regarding my year as Director of the School which you commissioned Wright to read to the meeting. Though I cannot admit that these were deserved by me, I must say that such commendation, coming from you, gave me especial pleasure and satisfaction. I have always felt that my year's work in Athens was far from being a success; but I have thought that

I followed the only course which was possible under the circumstances, in leaving each student to choose his own subject of study and to follow it independently. This certainly provided a more valuable volume of papers at the end of the year than we should have had if I had attempted to direct their studies in definite lines.

No formal trips were taken by the School with the director, but most of the students did travel about Greece. The list of places visited by Fowler is astounding, considering the difficulties of travel by day and the even greater hardships of rest by night. The fear of brigands was no idle fear. Frequently military escorts were forced on the director and the students by a nervous government. Goodwin notes the ludicrous sight his party in the Peloponnesus made "mounted on broken down pack horses and mules creeping along while the mounted dragoons were capering about them on fiery steeds."

A word should be said about Goodwin's own contribution to the first volume of *Papers*. It is a discussion of the tactics of the Battle of Salamis and is the best possible proof of the truth of Seymour's later claim that for the understanding of Greek history an acquaintance with Greece is indispensable. Stated in its simplest form, Goodwin's contention was that Xerxes' navy entered the Straits of Salamis in three columns and that they were attacked on the port quarter by the Greek fleet advancing from behind the shelter of Cynosoura. This follows Aeschylus' account. In all histories of Greece written before 1882 accounts of the battle describe (following what appeared to be Herodotus' version) the Persian fleet as drawn up along the Attic shore opposite Salamis, attacking the Greek fleet prow-on as it charged from the shore of the Island.

Goodwin's paper revolutionized historians' idea of this famous battle. His conclusions—with only slight individual reservations such as every historian feels compelled to make —are now universally accepted. Since the publication of the first volume of *Papers* all discussions of the Battle of Salamis start with Goodwin's paper as a basis.

The high hopes inspired by the brilliant first year at Ath-

ens were destined to be disappointed. The director for the second year was Professor Lewis R. Packard, of Yale. He was not in good health when he was elected by the Managing Committee (November, 1882) and had some doubts about the wisdom of accepting the position. He did, however, assume the directorship in Athens in the fall of 1883, though he was far from well.

Only two students were enrolled for this second year, Walter R. Bridgman, of Yale University, and Alexander M. Wilcox, also of Yale.

As a result of his illness Packard was unable to give to these students the assistance which would otherwise have been at their disposal. He was fortunate in being able to secure the help of J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, who was made Secretary of the School for 1883-1884. It was a bitter disappointment to Packard that he was able only once during his stay in Athens to visit the Acropolis. He lived but a few months after his return to America, dying in October, 1884.

For the directorate for the third and fourth years the Managing Committee balloted at the November meeting in 1883, with the result that Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University, was elected for the third year, and Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins, for the fourth. Gildersleeve found it impossible to accept, and the School was deprived of the services of that unique scholar. What his directorate might have meant to the School may be inferred from the three brilliant papers published in *The Atlantic Monthly* in which he chronicled the events of "My Sixty Days in Greece."*

During this third year there was but one student, Thomas H. Eckfeldt, of Wesleyan. The prevalence of Asiatic cholera in the Mediterranean area was one of the charitable reasons given for this decline in attendance. Professor Van

*Volume LXXIX, 1897, pp. 199, 301, 630. There are but two indirect references to the School in these papers: "American explorers have made some noteworthy contributions" to the Museum at Sparta (p. 305); and "the trenches which the Americans were digging [at Corinth] had yielded little up to that time" (p. 635). All the director of the School could say was, "It was a pleasure to see Professor Gildersleeve here for a time in the spring."

Benschoten, in addition to supervising the thesis of Mr. Eckfeldt on the Temple of Asclepius at Epidaurus, conducted the first of those pilgrimages later known as "School trips." He devoted the month of May, 1885, to a tour of the Peloponnesus and later went to Asia Minor. Professor Francis W. Kelsey, then of Lake Forest University, was of the party.

The Managing Committee was much worried over the condition of the School. The attendance was a disappointment—three students in two years—and no material that justified publication. Goodwin wrote to Norton (March 25, 1885) that he was fearful that the School "will not endure a third year of 'adverse circumstances.' "

The directorate for 1885-1886 had been offered to Frederic De Forest Allen, Professor of Comparative Philology at Harvard. Allen was exceedingly reluctant to accept the position. He had little interest in Greek sites. He was urged by President Eliot to accept the post but still refused. White expressed his concern in a letter to Norton (March 17, 1885):

> I hope that if you can bring any influence to bear upon Allen, you will do so. He is not disposed to go out next year, although everything has been made easy for him, and his friends are all of one mind. I have told him that he must not give me an answer until he has seen the President. I think if the President told him that he thought it was his duty to go he would not decline. Could you manage to say a word to the President on the matter immediately on his return?

Goodwin avers that "he has no reason worth mentioning: he simply *won't* go"—a refusal which reduced Goodwin to the "lowest depth of depression about the poor school." A few days later Goodwin is much relieved to learn that a night's reflection has changed Allen's mind and that he has accepted the directorship.

Allen's reputation as a scholar and the efforts of the Managing Committee secured for the fourth year five students: William L. Cushing, of Yale; Henry T. Hildreth, of Harvard; J. McKeen Lewis, of Yale; Walter Miller and Miss Annie S. Peck, of the University of Michigan.

In spite of Allen's lack of enthusiasm for Greek archaeology he proved a most competent director. He met the students for regular exercises more frequently than any previous director—three or four times each week. His interests were largely philological, and his lectures were on the Greek dialects and on inscriptions. One of the students prepared a paper on the phonology of Attic vowels and diphthongs as ascertained from inscriptions. No School trips were made to classical sites under Allen's direction. But in spite of this philological bias of the director, archaeology would not down. One of the students made a report on Attic sepulchral reliefs, another on the "Temple remains" at Eleusis.

In the By-Laws of the Corporation, the purpose for which it was formed is stated—the study of "classical Literature, Art, Antiquities and subjects germane thereto"—archaeology not being mentioned. In spite of that fact, it was inevitable that archaeology should be one of the subjects studied. Marquand noted with satisfaction that in the first year the students were working on archaeological problems rather than on the Greek language. And during the first year also, Goodwin is pleased by the courtesy of the Ephor of Antiquities, who has extended a unique courtesy to the School in allowing John Crow to explore the "so-called Pnyx," "at his pleasure with two Greek workmen to dig for him." The results of this were published in the fourth volume of *Papers* and, as Goodwin thought, "did much to change opinion in Europe as to the identity of the Pnyx."

Now the School proposed to conduct a real excavation in the theater at Thoricus. When the question of funds for the excavation was brought to the Managing Committee, Norton spoke in its favor, saying that it would be a great advantage to the Archaeological Institute to have investigators trained by the School who might be useful to the Institute in its periodic excavations. Thus from the beginning the School has had archaeology as one of its recognized branches of study. The School appropriated one hundred dollars for this project, and the Institute two hundred.

Fortunately, we have an account of this excavation by the student who conducted it—the School's first excavation, described by the School's first excavator, Walter Miller:

The first excavation undertaken by the American School was conducted at the old theatre in the Attic Deme of Thoricus, about a mile north of Laurium and directly opposite the northern end of the island of Helena. This was in the spring of 1886, at the time when Doerpfeld's newly announced theory in regard to absence of a stage (in our sense of the word) in the Greek theatre was the subject of discussion everywhere in philological and archaeological circles. The director of the School for that year, Professor Frederic De Forest Allen, was keenly interested in the problem and chose the theatre of Thoricus as a possible monument for confirming or refuting the Doerpfeld theory. The site was conspicuous; for the peculiar circuit wall of the cavea had never been completely covered; it was, therefore, an inviting site for the excavator's spade.

Sufficient funds were provided by the Managing Committee for the conduct of the work. But Professor Allen was in no sense an archaeologist. He rarely appeared on the Acropolis, although during that winter the marvelous excavation of the whole surface of the hill was taking place, with pre-Persian sculptures and inscriptions rising daily from their resting places —often of more than 2,000 years. He declined to conduct us to Delphi or Olympia. He knew, he said, just how they looked. But he did take us to the mines at Laurium. About the first of April he went there in person, organized a working staff for the excavation at Thoricus, and began the actual work of removing dirt and debris from the cavea. But he soon gave up the task and the work was interrupted for about a fortnight until I should return from my tramp through the Peloponnesus.

On the fifth day of May, 1886, he took me to Laurium and introduced me to the Epistates representing the Greek government, M. Panos. Dr. Allen, who spoke very little Greek and did not get along well with the gentleman, always insisted that Panos was the regularly shortened form of *panourgos* ("one who does everything," sc. bad; "a rascal"). But that was only the professor's Greek jest. For Panos was the easiest epistates in the world to get along with.

Professor Allen left me with Panos and returned to Athens. Panos engaged the workmen—25 to 30 of them—at the amazing rate of one drachma each per day, and the work began in earnest. The foreman of my gang was one Achilles, a Greek who might have served as a faultless model for a statue of his great ancestor, the handsomest man that fought beneath the walls of Troy. Panos himself found the work tedious and spent most of his time at the coffee shops of Laurium, leaving me to my own devices at the dig.

The first trench was conducted from the middle of the retaining wall at the back of the theatre through the cavea and across the place where the stage would have been, had there been a stage. No trace of any sort of stage

building was found. The next trench cleared the entire parados from end to end and from the front row of seats to where the proscenium would have been, had there been a stage. The results, as far as the problem in hand was concerned, were negative. If there ever was any sort of stage building, every vestige of it had been removed.

We next turned our attention to clearing up the rows of seats for the spectators. While this was going on, I had to be constantly on the alert. For those Greek workmen could not be disabused of the idea that I was hunting for buried treasure; and if it was not hidden under one seat, it would surely come to light under the next one; and many a time I had to arrest a pick in the very act of descending to tear a seat from its place!

Dr. Doerpfeld himself took a lively interest in the work and came several times to visit us. His colleague at the German Institute, Dr. Kawerau, made the first drawings for me, as the Institute's kindly contribution to the excavation.

Thus the work went on, tediously enough, for the month of May, and the excavation was almost completed. It was finished the next year under the direction of Mr. William L. Cushing, and the results were published in the Papers of the American School, Volume IV, pp. 1-34.

Small finds (coins or sculpture or sherds) were practically wanting; such as did come to light were entirely worthless from any point of view.

The first excavation of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens contributed nothing to the solution of the then burning question of the Greek theatre. It is interesting only as marking the beginning of the work that has been so splendidly continued through the years since 1886.

Though Miller speaks of this excavation as contributing "nothing to the solution of the then burning question of the Greek theatre," later writers did not think so. Both this excavation and the work later undertaken by the School at Sicyon and Eretria proved significant in the solution of problems connected with the Greek stage. *(Plate I)*

The year of Allen's directorate was rightly counted a success; a creditable excavation and four published papers were the tangible results.

During the fifth year, the last of White's chairmanship, Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan, was Director. There were seven students: Nicholas E. Crosby, of Columbia; William L. Cushing, of Yale; J. McKeen Lewis, of Yale; William J. McMurtry, of Olivet and the University of Michigan; William J. Seelye, of Amherst; S. B. P. Trowbridge, of Trinity and Columbia; and Theodore L. Wright, of Beloit and Harvard. Of these, Cushing and

Lewis were spending a second year in the School, a practice which has become increasingly common and has proven highly beneficial, for a student inevitably gains much more from his second than from his first year of residence.

This year saw the excavation at Thoricus completed by William L. Cushing. Weekly meetings were held till March for the presentation of reports. The subjects of these reports show a wide variety of interest, but though the Homeric Question and other literary topics came in for discussion, the great majority of the papers were devoted to archaeological subjects. Regular excursions were made bi-weekly through October and November to sites near Athens. Pausanias was read at a meeting once each week. Two months were given to the study of inscriptions, and during the winter the *Acharnians* and the *Oedipus Coloneus* were read. Three public sessions were held, and finally, during March, the director and Dr. Doerpfeld took the School through the Peloponnesus. But this strenuous program was not enough for D'Ooge. In February he visited Sicyon and made arrangements for the excavation of the theater, a privilege which had been granted the School by the Greek Government.

The excavations at Sicyon were carried on during two seasons. During the first year Professor D'Ooge entrusted the excavation to the direction of W. J. McMurtry. Work began March 23, 1887, and was continued till May 10. The site had been selected because the outlines of a large theater were distinguishable, and it was hoped that excavation might throw some light on what was then the most hotly debated archaeological problem—the existence of a stage in the Greek theater of the fifth century. This consideration, as has been said, had motivated the excavation at Thoricus and was to play a part in the selection of Eretria for excavation. Sicyon was also an attractive site for investigation because of its prominence in early Greek history and its importance as a center of art.

The results of the excavation of the theater at Sicyon were interesting and instructive. The lower rows of seats in the

cavea were found to resemble those at Epidaurus. Those in the first row were provided with arms. The material was coarse local stone, the workmanship careless. An elaborate system of drains was disclosed. The proscenium was Roman, superimposed on Greek construction. The theater had fourteen aisles dividing the seats into fifteen sections. The *diazoma* was approached at either end by passages covered by vaults which belonged to the Hellenic part of the theater and were not of Roman construction. North of the theater the stylobate of what appeared to be a stoa was found, also the foundations of a fountain and a small Roman *exedra.*

The following year Professor Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia, the Annual Director, continued these excavations. Mortimer L. Earle, a Fellow of Columbia, was in charge. But little time was allowed for the investigation. Work began on December 5, 1887, and was concluded December 30. Little was done save to finish clearing the earth from the orchestra, investigating still further the drainage system and conducting a somewhat desultory and unsuccessful search for tombs. Of the coins found, it is stated only that there were "some thirty-five" of them, all of copper, mostly in bad condition, and that "several were unmistakably Sicyonian."

There was found, however, during this campaign, a statue of considerable importance, since it is almost the sole representative of Sicyonian art. It is a nude male figure in marble, well preserved. The right arm, nearly all the right leg and the left leg from just above the knee are wanting. Earle discusses this at length in the *Papers,* Volume V, pp. 27 ff. He concludes that it is a statue of the youthful Dionysus, of local workmanship, of the third century B.C., possibly by Thoinias. *(Plate I)*

White's chairmanship ended with his resignation in May, 1887. He had been chairman during the preliminary year, 1881-1882, when the School was brought into being, and during the first five years of its actual operation, 1882-1887. During these early years most of the problems which were to confront the School were solved, and solved with an un-

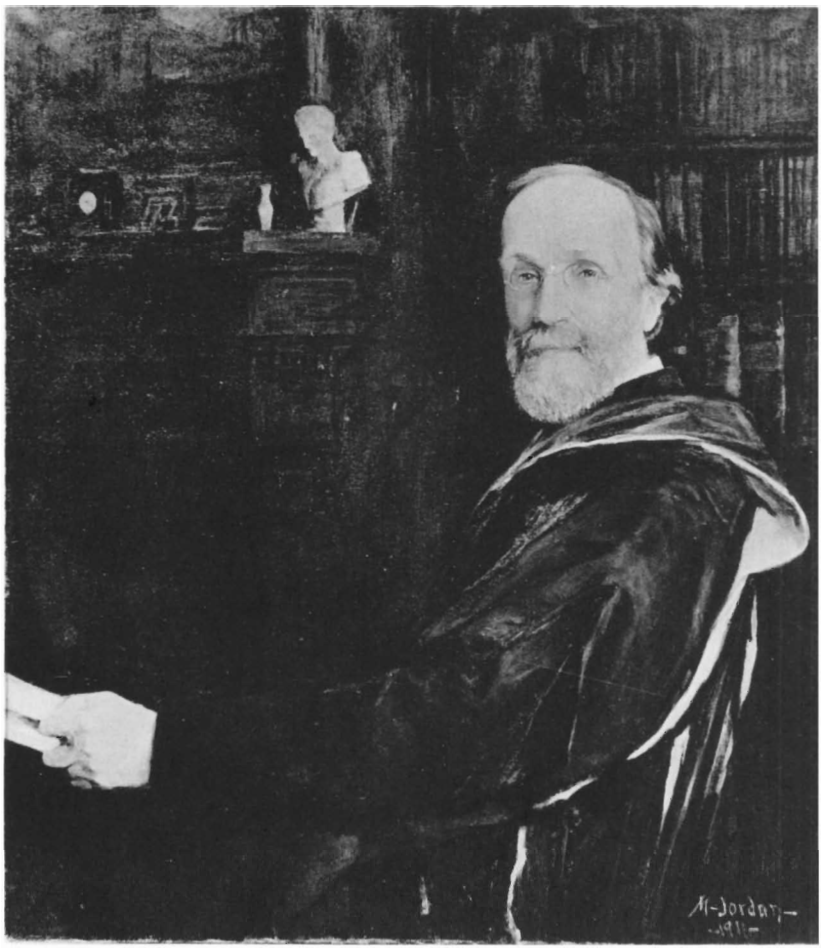
erring correctness of judgment that seems almost to have been inspired by Athena.

The income of the School, exclusive of some special gifts made personally to the director in Athens, had been $16,032.67. Of this there remained an unexpended balance at the close of White's chairmanship of $1,396.95. The rent of the rooms occupied in Athens had cost $4,998.68. The library, which now numbered fifteen hundred volumes, had received $3,403.24. House furnishings had cost $1,442.41; the excavations at Thoricus and Sicyon, $768.84 ($288.30 additional was later spent in Sicyon); and five hundred dollars had been paid to Sterrett for services during the illness of Director Packard. Incidental expenses at Athens had amounted to $367.83 and in America to $517.97. Printing of *Bulletins* and *Reports* had cost $557.69, and Volume I of the *Papers,* $1,494.80. The Archaeological Institute had contributed $250 toward the cost of this volume, thirty-three dollars had been realized from sales, and $96.11 from one hundred copies lost at sea, so that the net cost of Volume I had been $1,115.69. Besides, $983.37 had been advanced toward the cost of *Papers,* Volumes II, III and IV.

A working procedure for the School had been established. For the next half-century the staff of the School would give to the students courses of instruction on Greek authors whose work dealt with the land of Greece rather than Greek ideals, and courses in Greek art and Greek archaeology. Trips under the direction of the staff would be taken to Greek sites in Attica and elsewhere in Greece. And most important of all, the American School could take its place with the other foreign schools in Athens as an institution devoted to the advancement of our knowledge of the past by excavation and research.

In Athens most excellent relations had been established with the Greek Government, a site for the permanent location of the School had been wisely chosen, funds had been raised, and a worthy building was all but complete, the appointment of a permanent director had been decided on, and a director had been selected.

In America the publication of the *Papers* of the School had commenced, the beginning of a long series of distinguished studies; a modest permanent endowment had been secured, and there was promise of more gifts to come; a permanent and increasing source of revenue had been discovered in the cooperating colleges, a source of support that provided a sustaining interest as well as financial stability, a distinguished Board of Trustees had been created to hold the permanent funds, and the direction of the School's affairs and its policies had been definitely placed in the hands of the Managing Committee by a clear pronouncement defining the relation of the Managing Committee to the Board of Trustees and to the Archaeological Institute of America. When these notable achievements are listed it is clear that the course of the School had been well charted. It was the task of subsequent chairmen to steer by that course.



THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR

(From a portrait painted in 1911 by Mildred C. Jordan)

II

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR OF YALE UNIVERSITY, 1887-1901

WHITE'S resignation was accepted in May, 1887, and at that same meeting Thomas Day Seymour, Hillhouse Professor of Greek at Yale, was elected to succeed him.

Seymour's father was Professor of Latin and Greek at Western Reserve University, and on his retirement in 1870 his son, who was graduated that year, was elected Professor of Greek and given two years' leave of absence for study. These years were spent at Leipzig, Berlin and Athens. He held the Greek chair at Western Reserve till 1880, when he was called to Yale. Perhaps the man's caliber can best be measured by the fact that he devoted his two years of study to preparation for his teaching and refused to spend the time seeking the doctor's degree. In the youth of the generation now drawing to its close he was one of the "Big Four"—Gildersleeve, Goodwin, Seymour, White.

Seymour was elected to the Managing Committee at the November meeting in 1884 to succeed Packard. He first attended a meeting of the Committee in November, 1886. From that time till his retirement from the chairmanship in 1901 he was absent, as has been mentioned, only once (November, 1894).

The first problem of his administration was to secure the acceptance of the directorate of the School by Waldstein, to whom the position had already been offered.

At the November meeting in 1887 the regulations of the School had been amended to provide for a director for a term of five years and an annual director. Both were to be elected by the Managing Committee, the latter from the

faculties of the cooperating colleges. The annual director was to reside in Athens and to have charge of the School in the absence of the director. But "the sole responsibility for the administration of the School should rest with the Permanent Director." To avoid a possible ambiguity the title "Annual Director" was later (1892) changed to "Professor of the Greek Language and Literature" and still later (1914) to "Annual Professor."

When the Managing Committee met in May, 1888, it was clear that the endowment of one hundred thousand dollars postulated by Waldstein could not be completed by fall. The expense of paying him a salary of three thousand dollars and of financing an annual director was beyond the means of the Committee. The annual directorate, with a stipend of five hundred dollars, was accordingly offered to Professor William G. Hale, of Cornell, who expected to be in Greece the following winter. Since Hale was unable to accept, Frank Bigelow Tarbell, who had been Assistant Professor of Greek at Yale, was appointed for 1888-1889, and further negotiations with Waldstein were left to the Executive Committee.

Meanwhile it was becoming increasingly clear that a permanent director was needed. Augustus C. Merriam, Professor of Greek Archaeology and Epigraphy at Columbia, was Director for the year 1887-1888. Writing to Norton from Paris in June, 1888, Mr. Martin Brimmer, one of the original Trustees of the School, comments on the situation at the School in Athens as he had found it that spring. After describing Professor Merriam as "intelligent" (a term which Jebb says is complimentary when applied to an elephant) and saying that he himself was providing outside blinds for the building ("a great credit to Ware"), he concludes, "It seems even more plain on the spot than elsewhere that a permanent Director must be had. It seems also most desirable that the Annual Professor should not be dispensed with."

Waldstein came to America in the summer of 1888, and a protracted conference was held with him in Boston. In view of the fact that the desired endowment for the School

had not been raised, Waldstein quite naturally declined to resign his post at Cambridge, which offered him a permanency, to assume at the School in Athens a position which might be regarded as quite precarious. After a thorough canvass of the situation it was finally agreed that Waldstein should be elected Director of the School for a year with a salary of one thousand dollars. He was to retain his position at Cambridge and visit Athens for a month at the end of the year (1888) and if possible again for another month in the spring of 1889. At the close of the school year the situation was to be reconsidered *de novo* with no prejudices to either party. Waldstein further offered to assist any student of the School who might be in Cambridge while he was in residence. That the amount, one thousand dollars, was inadequate was recognized by Waldstein and doubtless by the School authorities also.

Much correspondence passed between the Executive Committee and Waldstein during the winter of 1888-1889. He proposed a number of conditions on which he was willing to accept the appointment as director: residence in Greece from January 1 to April 1, twelve open lectures, direction of research and excavations. The Committee was to obligate itself to secure a "Director's Endowment Fund" of one hundred thousand dollars and to devote the interest of this to the director's salary. If such a capital sum was not raised sponsors were to be corralled who would guarantee a salary of at least three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly for three years, the appointment of the director being for "good behavior." In a note to Ware, Waldstein complains that "matters that are the most important, namely present work suggested by the people on the spot [himself] is not seen to." In spite of this, in March, 1889, Waldstein brought himself to accept the proposal of the Executive Committee: appointment for three years, salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per year, residence in Greece January 1 to April 1.

During the first year (1888-1889) of Waldstein's directorate all seems to have gone smoothly, perhaps because of the

diplomatic character of Tarbell, who was Annual Director, perhaps because Waldstein was in Athens such a limited time. In the second year friction began to develop.

The Annual Director was S. Stanhope Orris, Ewing Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Princeton University. When the School building was planned, adequate provision was made for only one family because it was expected that there would be but one director. Now there was a director who was in Greece only three months during the year and in Athens only about half that time. Could the annual director with his family live at a hotel during his six months' stay and manage the School from there while the director's quarters in the School building stood vacant for all that time except six weeks? Orris' answer was, "I trow not." And in this he seemed to have the sympathy of the Committee. But in the general conduct of the School his directorate was far from winning the Committee's approval.

Goodwin, who was in Athens that spring, had been suffering from an ulcerated sore throat and, "owing to the south wind," as his physician said, was unable to speak aloud. He was, however, amply able to write. In a letter to Norton he described the work of Orris in terms the most complimentary of which was "thoroughly incompetent." The exorbitant chaos of that year is best told in Goodwin's own words:

> I do not see how any first class man can ever be expected to take the annual directorship under the present arrangement, especially after this unfortunate experience [i.e., Orris]. I am more and more convinced that it is absolutely necessary to have our regular director in Athens (or at least in nominal "residence") the whole of the School year; and when that can be done we need another permanent officer in the position of secretary who shall really *assist* the director in definite lines, but with no independent policy. Nothing can be worse, it seems to me, than to have a man there with full powers more than half of the time, who must suddenly give way in the middle of the year to a new man with different ideas and different policy. The change back again to the former regime is still worse, and it practically breaks up the school. It seems to be taken for granted that when Waldstein returned to England, before the middle of April, the work of the year was over; and our school was scattered just as our English neighbors were beginning most important work at Megalopolis. Our students were not a

little ruffled that they had to stop work at Plataea just when the good season was beginning, and when $500 voted for this work remained untouched, apparently because there was nobody to superintend the excavations. Waldstein is a man of such impetuous mind, that he needs a long time to get settled in any new business; and this way the bustle attending his arrival in Athens, his departure to Plataea, his return to Athens, his departure for Troy, his return, and his final return to England made half of his time useless to the students.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee in November, 1890, Orris gave the report of his year's work, in which he "emphasized the utility of the School in its vivifying influence upon classical study at home," a subject on which it was hoped he was speaking from personal experience.

The Committee was further apprised of the unfortunate situation of affairs by Jabez Brooks, Professor of Greek in the University of Minnesota, who spent the spring of 1890 in Athens. On his return he wrote an article for *Ariel,* a publication of his university issued from 1877 to 1900. This came to the attention of the Managing Committee, and an excerpt appears in the *Records.* The complete quotation referring to the School is as follows:

> The Archaeological Schools are four in number, French, German, English and American. The French is exclusive; the other three fraternize cordially. All are well equipped for general or special study and research in archaeological subjects, in addition to which the American School furnishes special advantages in the study of history and the classics. At present the supervision of the American school is cumbrous. A permanent director is appointed for three months and an annual one for the whole term from October to May. The utility of this arrangement is not apparent. If it is a necessity it is a misfortune. A conflict of authority, or a somewhat humiliating subordination of the annual to the permanent director is inevitable. A good endowment, with a salaried director, an American and not a foreigner, one who is in practical sympathy with American colleges, ideas and methods is a desideratum. The English school has the most students. The German school is the strongest in its directorship and the most successful in its achievements.

When the Managing Committee met the following May the whole question of the management was discussed fully. Norton had been made chairman of a committee on reorganization, and he reported that the committee regretted

that it could see no possibility of there being more than twenty-five hundred dollars available for the management of the School, that it would, therefore, be impossible to add a secretary who should be permanently in Athens to assist the director; nor would it be possible to increase the amount (twenty-five hundred dollars) paid to the present director. It was likewise clear to the committee that it was "a manifest and undisputed fact that the success and usefulness of such an institution as the American School demands the continuous residence on the spot of a permanent representative of the Managing Committee." It was accordingly voted that when Waldstein's term of office expired in October, 1892, "the continuous presence on Greek soil of the permanent Director will be required during the whole school year or from October 1 to June 1 following in every year." Provision was made for a special meeting of the Managing Committee to consider Waldstein's reaction to this decision.

It was expected that Waldstein would visit America that summer. He did not do so, and when the fall meeting of the Committee took place (November 20, 1891) it was decided to proceed with the reorganization of the School as determined at the May meeting. There were eighteen present at this meeting—the largest attendance at a Managing Committee meeting up to that time. Norton was not there, but the Committee adopted his suggestion of calling the new executive head of the School the secretary. Seven names were considered, but on the second ballot Tarbell, who had been Annual Director with Waldstein in 1888-1889, was elected unanimously. His residence was to begin in October, 1892, and his salary was to be twenty-five hundred dollars. Against stiff opposition Seymour and Ware secured the election of Waldstein as Professor of Art in the School for 1892-1893 with a salary of one thousand dollars and a minimum residence of eight weeks in Athens.

It might have been expected that these actions would establish the direction of the School on firmer foundations for some time, but at the May meeting in 1892 Tarbell announced that he would be able to accept the secretaryship

for only a single year because he had received a call to a professorship in the newly established University of Chicago.

This was undoubtedly a great disappointment to Tarbell's friends on the Committee. There were, however, those who were still convinced of the great virtue of Waldstein's services, and they were able to secure a vote by which "all the excavations of the American School at Athens for the year 1892-1893" were "put under the charge of Dr. Charles Waldstein." The Executive Committee was charged with the responsibility of nominating another "permanent" chief executive of the School.

There had been a sharp difference of opinion in the Committee on the title to be given the chief executive officer in Athens. Those who favored the title "secretary" had succeeded in imposing it on Tarbell and had been able to prevent a reversion to "director" at the May meeting. But in November, 1892, the Committee, after listening to a letter from the Honorable J. Lowden Snowden, formerly United States Minister to Greece, in which he criticized the title of "secretary" as lacking in dignity, approved the title "director," a designation which has ever since been used.

To the directorate, which this time was really to have some permanency, they unanimously elected Rufus B. Richardson. He held the office for ten years (1893-1903).

Richardson had been Annual Director for 1890-1891, following the unhappy Orris. He "had shown rather unusual powers of administration and of guiding the work of students during his term of office." In the spring of 1891 he had worked with Waldstein in the excavation of the theater of Eretria and he took up this task again in 1894, the first spring of his directorate.

An important change in his relations to Waldstein was also made by the Managing Committee at their meeting in May, 1893. During Tarbell's term as chief executive the excavations of the School had been under the direction of Waldstein. The Committee now voted that the director should have charge of all School excavations, thereby con-

ferring on him, at last, full responsibility for the School's activities. But Waldstein's friends on the Committee succeeded at the November meeting in 1893 in passing a vote again limiting the director's authority by giving entire charge of the Argive Heraeum excavation to Waldstein, as well as responsibility for the publication of these excavations. While this was perhaps unfortunate, since it weakened a central executive authority that was in sad need of being strengthened, the impasse which it threatened had already been avoided by the tactful action of the director in requesting Waldstein "to continue in charge of the excavation at the Heraeum."

Waldstein had been elected Professor of Ancient Art for 1892-1893. There had been some fear that he might be offended by the offer of a subordinate position. These fears proved ill-grounded. Waldstein did accept and was re-elected for 1893-1894 with the same salary, one thousand dollars, and a period of residence reduced from eight to six weeks. He was subsequently re-elected for annual terms till in the fall of 1896 the Managing Committee voted to allow the professorship of ancient art to lapse and to extend to Waldstein the Managing Committee's "sense of the value of his services to the School." He had been Director of the School for four years, 1888-1892, and Professor of Ancient Art for five years, 1892-1897.

Waldstein had undoubtedly done much for the School. His interest in the School had been spontaneous and genuine, though he frequently annoyed the students by his egotism and his brusqueness. He was an experienced excavator and enjoyed the work at the Argive Heraeum, the most important excavation undertaken by the School up to that time. When the Executive Committee directed him to close these excavations at the end of the season in 1895, leaving the work in "such condition that any work in future may be taken up at a satisfactory point," his interest in the School largely evaporated, or was transferred, rather, to the completion of the publication of these excavations in a dignified form.

Waldstein was possessed of a passion for activity. His

desire to be continually doing something did not make him the most helpful guide for his students. Goodwin, writing to White on April 14, 1890, at the close of Waldstein's second year, finds this eminently true:

> Our best students do not think that the School has gained much from W[aldstein] this year except in outside glory. W[aldstein] is our best possible representative socially and brilliantly, but he is never quiet long enough to be of real solid substantial help to the students at the School. The result of all the moves and counter moves this year has been that even now before the middle of April the School is practically broken up and the building in charge of a servant.

Waldstein's correspondence with Norton (in the Houghton Library at Harvard) reveals a restless, self-centered individual. He is in trouble with the Institute for publishing material from the Heraeum without giving credit to the Institute for support. He manifested a petty jealousy of Merriam, due to the fact, probably, that Merriam was also an archaeologist, and this "made it almost impossible" for him to deal with Merriam, who was Chairman of the Committee on Publications. He apparently did have a real affection for Richard Norton, who was his most trusted assistant in the excavations at the Heraeum. But even the expression of this pleasant relation between director and student becomes wearisome in the too long telling of it.

Charles Eliot Norton himself composed the carefully worded note of appreciation which was extended to Waldstein at the close of his term as director. One paragraph sums up the matter, expressing in the language of diplomacy what Goodwin had said in idiomatic English:

> [The Committee] are aware that the School owes much to him for unofficial as well as official services, and that for these they offer him their warm acknowledgement and thanks, while they recognize that to him is largely due the favourable regard in which the School is now held by the Government of Greece and the learned community at Athens.

One of the pleasant results of Waldstein's directorate should not be forgotten: the appointment, in November, 1891, at Waldstein's request, of Kabbadias, Ephor General

of Antiquities in the Greek Government, as Honorary Professor of Hellenic Antiquities in the School.

The story of Phoebus Apollo and Zante Currants belongs really to the history of the Archaeological Institute of America. But since the Oracle vexed the School for nearly a decade, the base author of the plot may be indicated here and the villain exposed.

Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan, who was the fifth director of the School (1886-1887), wrote to Norton from Athens, October 23, 1886, as follows:

> You probably recall a few words of conversation we had at the table of Professor Goodwin last May with reference to undertaking excavations at Delphi. I understood you to say at that time, that if I could get permission from the Greek government to carry on excavations in that most promising of all sites in Greece, you thought you could command almost any amount of money for this great undertaking. I have had several talks with the Ephor of Antiquities, Kabbadias, on the subject and at his suggestion called this morning with Hon. Walker Fearn, our U. S. Minister, on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the case. The situation is as follows:
>
> Several years ago the French government began negotiations on behalf of the French School for the privilege of making excavations at Delphi, at which time the Greek government was disposed to expropriate the terrain on which the village, Castri, is located. The opposition to such expropriation was, however, so strong that the matter was dropped. Since then the French have been allowed to make a few excavations where the land was unoccupied. Meantime the village has grown and the difficulties of buying out the proprietors of the soil have increased. At present the terrain occupied by the temple, the theatre, etc., cannot probably be bought for less than $50,000. The Greek government would be willing to buy it for us (or others) and give us the right of excavation and then buy it back from us after we had done with it, thus reducing the first outlay. The expenditure requisite for the excavations Kabbadias calculates at $10,000. Of course, that's an approximate estimate. I should say, however, that if we had $50,000 in hand we should be warranted in going ahead, hoping that any deficit would be easily made up. Now the French government has not the money, and it is somewhat questionable if it will be ready to vote this sum for some time to come, if ever. The Greek government, however, feels in duty bound, on account of the earlier negotiations left in suspense, to notify the French government of any proposal made by any other party. In case we could tell the Greek government that we can furnish the needed funds for this enterprise and the Frenchmen are not ready to go ahead, the chance would be ours. The Greek authorities are very friendly to us, and having discharged their obligation towards the French would gladly favor us. Suppose the

expenditure to be $75,000 *in toto*—a large sum truly—we may remind ourselves that the Germans spent 800,000 marks at Olympia. May I quote a sentence from Newton's Essay on the Discoveries at Olympia? "Is it too much to hope," he says, "that some other nation may come forward to emulate the enlightened spirit which has undertaken this arduous and costly enterprise, not for the advantage of the German nation alone, but for the common benefit of all to whom classical archaeology is matter of interest?" Who can estimate the impetus the study of archaeology would receive in our country from the undertaking at Delphi?

Delphi was considered (as it proved to be) the most interesting and promising site in Greece for an extensive excavation. Both Schliemann and Doerpfeld recommended it, though Madame Schliemann was doubtful. Michaelis wrote from Strasbourg commending the project but stated that the discovery of valuable sculpture was unlikely!

In April, 1889, W. G. Hale wrote to Norton from Athens, giving a hopeful picture of the situation. This letter is summarized in the Secretary's records as follows:

The French School has made no systematic excavations at Delphi,—the last in 1881.

French School estimate of expropriation at 40,000 dr[achmae]. Not by engineers. Official estimates 500,000 to 430,000 drachmae. Process of expropriation same as for a R. R.

Tricoupi stated unequivocally that we could have the concession if we came with the money. He said the French "were not patient persistent excavators."

"The advantage to the country would be greater if another nation [than Greece] should undertake the task. Greece needed to be more widely known. The work of the Germans at Olympia had benefitted the country more than if the same excavations had been accomplished by Greeks."

"The Greek Archaeological Society would prefer to have the Americans undertake the work."

The Greek estimates of the cost of Delphi were made before anything was said to the Greek government with regard to the excavation of the site by Americans.

Mr. Fearn, like Tricoupi, is sure that France will not accept the treaty through any later assembly.

Dorpfeld and Schliemann believe that Delphi will prove a rich field. Mrs. Schliemann doubts. French minister told Fearn that he had no idea that the French would undertake the work. That is the general opinion in Athens. . . . .

Concession of Delphi to French made 7 or 8 years ago before Tricoupi

came into power. He refused to go on with it. Convention modified 5 years ago and connected with the commercial treaty. This has been rejected twice (1884, '87) by French senate.

Stillman says Foucart and French minister are much irritated by the action of the Americans.

Excavations at least as expensive as Olympia.

Before Norton received this letter from Hale he had begun to sense opposition from the French but had none the less gone ahead. He wrote to George Herbert Palmer in January, 1889:

The Delphi matter is in a very interesting position. Mr. Fearn, our Minister at Athens, writes that Trikoupes, who is not only Prime Minister, but *the Administration,* so far as one man can be, promises us the concession provided we can guarantee such sum as may be needed for the expropriation of the villagers of Castri, the little town built up on the site of the old city,—at the outside $80,000, but presumably much less will actually be requisite, for there will be no necessity for removing the whole village. But French *amour propre* is touched, and both diplomatic and private pressure are being brought to bear to prevent the Greeks from withholding the concession from France. Any considerable delay on our part in affording the required guarantee is likely to spoil our chance.

The meeting at Bishop Potter's seemed to me, and to others better able to judge, very successful in arousing interest in the matter. There were more than a hundred of the best persons to promote such an object as we have in view, present at it. Marquand, Cornelius Vanderbilt, S. Sloane, Jesse Seligman, Smith of "the Century," James Loeb, and half a dozen more agreed on the spot to act as a Committee for obtaining the money needed. Marquand is Chairman, and subscribes $10,000. A meeting of the Committee has been called by him at his house tomorrow. Their action will determine our success or our failure, so far as action here can determine it. We cannot be sure until we have actually received the formal, official concession from the Greek Government. If the result of the meeting tomorrow should be encouraging, a meeting will be called in Boston to forward the scheme.

Michaelis, hearing of the proposed Institute excavation of Delphi, wrote from Strasbourg in October, 1889, commending it heartily and damning the French with equal enthusiasm:

I was highly interested in the notice you sent me about the scheme of undertaking the excavations at Delphi, and I hope you will be fortunate enough to collect the necessary means. It is not likely you should discover

sculptures of considerable importance, as the soil forms only a thin layer above the rock. The greater will be the harvest of inscriptions and of architectural remains. And here allow me to point out the absolute necessity of providing the staff of the excavators with an able architect, well acquainted with the results of and with the method of inquiry used in the recent excavations. It is one of the greatest losses for the history of Greek architecture that the French excavations throughout, and especially those at Delos, have been carried out without the aid of a trained architect, and there was a real danger, if the French had succeeded to make the excavations at Delphi, that the same system would have been followed. The French are interested exclusively in sculptures and especially in inscriptions, but they do care little about the general features of the spot they are exploring, and about the history of the buildings etc. which cannot be ascertained without a patient research and an exact statement of the whole matter of fact, even in its slightest details which often are able to throw light over important points. As far as I can see—and I hope that it is no narrow national partiality which makes me think so—our excavations at Olympia and at Pergamon owe their best results to this system, and it is a pleasure to see how the Greeks, availing themselves of the advices particularly of Dr. Doerpfeld, are following the same line. I feel sure that your architect, or architects, would find Doerpfeld always ready to help them in their pursuits, and I fancy his counsels would do a real service to your excellent undertaking. Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,
A. Michaelis.

Meanwhile the Institute conducted its campaign for funds with enthusiasm and success. In May, 1890, Norton could report to the Managing Committee of the School that the Institute had appropriated five thousand dollars for the project for that year, that thirty-one thousand dollars had been subscribed and that ten thousand was expected from Chicago. Waldstein was to spend that summer in America and solicit further gifts. Finally, at the meeting November 21, 1890, Seth Low announced that he had cabled Waldstein on the eighth that the Institute was prepared to pay four hundred thousand francs for the concession to excavate Delphi, that he had taken up the matter with the Department of State and that the United States Minister to Greece was being instructed to do all he could to further the success of the Institute plan. In view of this news, which seemed conclusive, the Managing Committee authorized the appointment of a sub-committee to "cooperate with the

council of the Archaeological Institute in the conduct of explorations at Delphi in case the council invites the appointment of such a committee."

But the worm was already busy at the root of the gourd. Michaelis had written to Norton from Strasbourg on November 6, 1890—two days before Low's cable to Waldstein:

> I read in the newspapers that the French have consented to reduce the duty of imported currants, and that the government asks a supply of 400,000 francs for the Delphi excavations. It would be a pity if this scheme should come to effect, because Delphi would be completely destroyed, owing to the careless and unscientific manner in which the French use to execute this kind of undertakings. All those who have seen Delos after the French excavations are affrighted at the devastation, so as to make the ruins completely unrecognizable. I whish [sic] heartily that your hopes might be fulfilled, and you might come in time to save Delphi from destruction. It would be a great loss to archaeology and topography.

The report was all too true. One of the conditions on which the Greek raisins known as Zante Currants were to be admitted to France with a reduced duty was that the privilege of excavating at Delphi be given to the French Archaeological School.

In spite of the criticism of the competence of French excavators levelled at them both by the Greek Premier and by the German archaeologist, and earlier by J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, it is doubtful if the American School at that time could have furnished the Institute with the personnel necessary for so large and complicated a task as the recovery of the temple and treasures at Delphi presented. Neither the French nor the American School had appreciated or learned to profit by the new technique in excavation developed by the Germans at Olympia. Ten years later either school could have done a competent job, and it is perhaps as well for the American School that it did not have to live down the incompetence of Homolle.

During Seymour's chairmanship Norton and Ware were asked to submit a design for the seal of the School. The inscription, ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΣ ΦΙΛΟΙ, is from a chorus in the *Eumenides* (line 999), "Ye beloved of the beloved maiden."

Perhaps the authors of the seal would deprecate the use of the full quotation, for the next line reads σωφρονοῦντες ἐν χρόνῳ, "Learning at last the way of Wisdom." The date MDCCCLXXXI marks the appointment of the committee on organization. The School opened in 1882. This design was adopted as the official seal of the School at the November meeting in 1891.

At the May meeting in 1896 provision was made that the cooperating institutions might fund their annual payments of $250 by depositing $5,555 (later reduced to five thousand dollars) with the Treasurer of the Trustees, a payment of part of this amount might reduce the annual contributions pro rata. Brown University was the first institution to take advantage of this proposition. In 1902 Professor Poland deposited the final payment on this endowment with the understanding that "It shall be known forever as 'The Albert Harkness Fund for the benefit of Brown University,' " thus commemorating the distinguished scholar who had been one of the committee to organize the School and had been so influential in promoting its success. This fund was later very substantially increased. It now (1944) amounts to $9,664.09, the largest of any of the funded college endowments.

The question of publications was a cause of much perplexity. When the School was founded it had been hoped that each year the research of the director and students would produce a volume of papers. This ideal was realized only in the initial year, as has already been noted (p. 37). As the importance of the work of the School increased, the question of immediate, or at least early, publication of the results of

research and excavation became more and more pressing. It was also realized that the *American Journal of Archaeology,* founded in 1885 and published quarterly by the Archaeological Institute, offered unusual facilities for presenting the work of the School to an interested clientele. A *Second Series* of the *Journal* was begun in 1897.

At the May meeting in 1888 the question of publication was fully discussed, and on Norton's motion it was voted to send quarterly reports to the *Journal* together with such papers as the director of the School felt deserved publication. The *Bulletins* of the School were to be discontinued. Articles by members of the School printed in the *Journal* were to be stereotyped for later printing in the School *Papers.* The relations between the editorial staff of the *Journal* and the Publications Committee, however, needed clarification, for at the November meeting the Managing Committee felt compelled to define still further its position:

> It was the intention of the Committee, that the publications of the School in the Journal of Archaeology should comprise Archaeological News, and such reports of a preliminary or comparatively slight nature as have heretofore been issued in the form of the Bulletins which on account of the facilities offered by the Archaeological Journal were ordered discontinued at the meeting of last May; but it was not the intention of the committee that such publication in the Journal should compete with or supersede the regular volumes of Papers, which constitute the proper permanent memorial of the work of the School.

There was some feeling in the matter and some talk of the School's issuing a journal of its own from Athens. This would doubtless have been a serious mistake at that period of the School's history. The danger to both institutions was recognized by A. L. Frothingham, Editor of the *Journal,* in a very frank letter written to Chairman Seymour, January 28, 1889:

> In thinking over the question of the best way to publish the discoveries of the School at the earliest possible date two ways have occurred to me, which I beg to propose to you and through you to the School Committee.
>
> I. All discoveries of the School could be described in a general way and with as much detail as desired, in a *Bulletin Sheet* which the editors of the Journal of Archaeology would issue at their expense at whatever time

and as often as wished by the School authorities. It could be issued to all the members of the Institute ten days after the Ms. is received from the Committee or the Director, and would be of the nature of *News,* not of articles.

II. In order to quickly place before the public the fuller results of the School discoveries and work as embodied in special papers, (1) the Journal will give to such papers the precedence over others in the make-up of its numbers; and (2) the papers so contributed by the school can be printed separately and distributed to the members of the Institute one or two months before the number of the Journal containing them could be issued. In this way it would be possible to publish the papers two or three weeks after the Ms. was received. The latter plan would involve a change in the manner of publishing the volumes of School papers which may commend itself to you and to the Committee. That is, these papers would form separate successive numbers of the volume which would thus be issued, not all at once, but in parts. It would perhaps be a good way to keep up interest in the School by issues of greater frequency and in smaller packages, and would be an economy even in the matter of postage as we could avail of the 2nd. class rates of postage per pound. For these articles the school would be charged only the cost of paper and press-work, and they could afterwards be stereotyped for future editions. We will be liberal in the matter of plates. To resume then, the Journal offers to issue the work of the School which the committee selects for it, in a prompter way even than could be done by a Journal printed at Athens, at hardly any expense to the School, and with the certainty of a pretty wide circulation. It will do it (1) by short preliminary reports in Bulletins; (2) by a series of papers which it will issue in advance of the Journal; or (3) by a combination of the two. You will see that we are willing to do anything in order to retain our alliance with the School and prevent the position and future of the Journal from being so damaged as it would be by the issue of another Journal in Athens, which, as it would have to be distributed entirely over here, would not possess any advantage in point of time and would be a great burden of expense.

The Committee on Publications, of which Professor Merriam was Chairman, recommended the acceptance of this offer, and it was confirmed by the Managing Committee at the meeting in November, 1889. At that time ninety-two pages of Volume V of the *Papers* had been stereotyped. This volume finally appeared in 1892.

The arrangement, so ideal on paper, proved in practice to be wholly satisfactory to neither party. At the May meeting of the Managing Committee in 1892 the subject was again discussed, and a special committee composed of Seymour, Merriam and Ware were asked to give it considera-

tion. The following November much time was spent in a discussion of the semi-perennial subject. It was stated with regret that the hopes expressed by Frothingham were far from fulfillment. No money had been saved, the hopes of prompt publication had been blasted, the prestige of independent publication had been sacrificed. At the same time it was realized that the *Journal* was a valuable asset to the cause of archaeology and that to withdraw the School's support would be a serious injury. The Committee, therefore, gave Merriam and Ludlow power to deal with the situation but recorded the Managing Committee's opinion that the present arrangement should be continued. They did, however, exact one condition: two thousand reprints of School *Papers* with continuous pagination should be printed and sent to all members of the Institute. It resolved:

> That in the opinion of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens it would promote the interests of the School and of archaeology in general for the Committee of the Archaeological Institute to arrange for the sending of the *Journal of Archaeology* to all members of the Institute.

When Merriam and Ludlow, armed with these explosive resolutions, interviewed the editor of the *Journal,* the effect was at least apparently all that could be desired. The *Journal* was to be sent to all members of the Institute, and *Papers* of the School were to be published at the earliest possible date, avoiding the necessity of preprints. The committee re-affirmed its intention of making *Bulletin V* (*The History of the First Twenty Years,* by Seymour) the last *Bulletin* of the School and of publishing the "results obtained under the auspices of the School . . . . through the official channels of the School and the Institute."

For the present all was quiet on the Publications front, and Professor Bernadotte Perrin, of Yale, succeeded Merriam as Chairman of the Committee, November, 1893. In November, 1894, the committee was given authority to select for publication in Volume VI of the *Papers* some of the articles which had appeared in the *Journal.* They were not obligated to republish all of them. The decision was more important than the member of the Managing Committee who

approved it realized. For this volume of the *Papers* of the School was to be the last. Till *Hesperia* was founded under the auspices of Professor Capps, the results of the work of the School were to be scattered through the *Journal of Archaeology, Art and Archaeology* and other journals. They were not to be collected in a dignified series of volumes as the founder of the School had hoped.

But the question of publications would not down. A year later (November, 1895) the Managing Committee directed the Committee on Publications to confer with the Committee on Publications of the School in Rome regarding the best method of publishing School papers. And by 1898 the tension had grown to the point where the Managing Committee were moved to vote that the Secretary of the Institute be requested to furnish to the members of the Managing Committee five copies of any part of the *Journal* containing papers of the School and "that these parts be furnished on demand of the members of the Managing Committee, which demand shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee; that each member of the Managing Committee shall receive as many copies of the reports of the School as he may call for."

During the earlier days of the School many subjects came to the Managing Committee for discussion which were later left to the discretion of the director. The enthusiasm with which the entire Committee pursued the harassed Crow till he disgorged a thesis to justify the results of his year's work at the School was worthy of the *Eumenides*. Rules for the use of the library were made and revised with semi-annual regularity. The loss of five books from the library is noted with anger and regret. The entire Committee passes on the qualifications of applicants to be admitted to the School. The "waste of crockery" and the closing of the School or its transfer to a more salubrious climate in fear of the cholera epidemic of 1893 are subjects of discussion on succeeding pages of the record. A supervising architect for the School building is appointed with a salary (suggested by the architect himself) of one hundred francs (twenty dollars) a year.

Two years later (November, 1893) this was magnanimously increased to two hundred francs. Professor Sloane is authorized to endeavor to secure a Kodak camera for the use of the School.

The Committee was concerned, too, over the details of the students' lives. The director was warned that arrangements for a bathroom at the School, if made, must be paid for out of the regular appropriation. "It was the sentiment of the committee that our students should be aided to the extent of having floor, walls, roof and insurance free but should pay the cost of other conveniences." As late as 1889 the Managing Committee is still attending to the details of housekeeping in Athens. They are solemnly informed that "Basile would sweep the rooms and make the beds but once a month, a woman must be employed to scrub the floors and a man to assist in washing windows."* The following year for the first time luncheon for the Committee on the day of its regular meeting was paid for from the funds of the School. In May, 1895, the Committee formally approved the inauguration in 1896 in Athens "of international contests in outdoor sports, to be known as The Olympic Games." One of the features of these games—as first announced—was to be a croquet match. (Later bulletins said cricket.)

One item of the regular School program which later became a source of justifiable pride was the "Open Meeting." The earliest mention of this is in the report of D'Ooge, who was Annual Director in 1886-1887, the last year of White's chairmanship. And it seems quite clear that these meetings, at which the director and the students presented the results of their researches, were rather an outgrowth of the evening sessions presided over by Goodwin, at which visitors were welcome, than an imitation of the fortnightly functions of the German Institute.

Three such public meetings were held during D'Ooge's term. Waldstein did try to imitate the German practice of bi-weekly meetings, but the program failed because of inani-

*It seems probable that a misplaced comma has cast unwarranted aspersions on the sanitary reputation of the School.

tion, and only five were held. The next year Waldstein went to the other extreme and mentions but one formal meeting, and in the tenth year of the School's existence (1890-1891) there were five, a number that for some time custom seems to have hallowed.

At the May meeting in 1896 the Executive Committee was authorized to omit the fall meeting or to hold it in New Haven. A meeting was held in October, instead of November as usual, that the Committee might have the pleasure of conferring with Doerpfeld, who was in New Haven at that time. This was the thirtieth regular meeting of the Managing Committee and the last one to be held in the fall. Beginning with 1893 annual meetings have been held in May. At the meeting of the Managing Committee held May 11, 1900, Seymour asked to be relieved of the chairmanship. He felt acutely the need of increasing the School's endowment, but the "work needed to bring about such an increase he did not feel himself prepared to undertake." The Committee declined to accept his resignation but did appoint a committee, of which White was chairman, to nominate a successor at the next meeting.

At that meeting, May 10, 1901, Seymour's resignation was accepted, and James Rignall Wheeler, of Columbia University, was unanimously elected as his successor. Seymour was asked to allow his sketch of the history of the School to be printed. It appeared as *Bulletin V, The First Twenty Years of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.*

The work of the School at Athens went forward methodically year by year during Seymour's chairmanship.

At the November meeting in 1885 Augustus C. Merriam, Professor of Greek Archaeology and Topography in Columbia University, had been elected Director of the School for 1887-1888—the first professor of archaeology to be sent out to the School and the last independent annual director. There were seven students. One, S. B. P. Trowbridge, of Trinity and Columbia, was a member of the School for a second year. On his arrival in Athens on October 2 Merriam

found the quarters which the School had occupied for the first five years abandoned. It had been expected that the School would open in the new building. This, as has been said, was still incomplete, so the Director's first task was to rent temporary quarters. These were found in a large building, Σπίτι Μέλα. Here the School made its headquarters till the following April. Then the students moved in, but the Director, finding the plaster still damp and not wishing to expose his "family to the risk of this influence," abode in a hired lodging throughout the year.

Merriam's advice to his students was sound: "See as much of Greece as you possibly can, and while there spend no time on anything that can be done equally well elsewhere." He laid out a systematic course of instruction. After a preliminary inspection of the museums and monuments of Athens the School settled down to their regular meetings and work. The first meeting was devoted to epigraphy, the second to reports on independent work by the students, the third to literature. It is interesting to note that of the eighteen reports printed, all but two were of an archaeological character. The two exceptions were studies in Modern Greek. The Greek literature studied was all selected because of its relation to the sites examined in Attica or elsewhere.

These meetings were adjourned in March in favor of School trips. The usual sites in Athens were visited, and rather more than usual was seen of the Peloponnesus and northern Greece.

Two excavations were conducted that year. That at Sicyon has already been described. The other was more interesting and more productive of results.

The site of the ancient deme of Icaria, the birthplace of Thespis, had long been disputed. It has been conjecturally placed at almost every locality in Attica. Following a hint given him by Milchhoefer, Merriam was able to locate Icaria definitely. In a dithyrambic passage of his report Merriam describes his journey from Athens to Kephissia and on to Dionyso with appropriate reference to all the surrounding scenery, to Theocritus, Thespis, Susarion and the

Vedic Soma. At Dionyso, on the northern slope of Pentelicus, there was a ruined church built with the fragments of an ancient choragic monument. The semicircular monument had been used for the apse of the church. Here Dr. Milchhoefer had found an inscription which led him to think that this was Icaria.

Excavation was begun here on January 30, 1888, and continued till March 19. A little work was also done the next fall and during a few days in January, 1889. Carl D. Buck, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale, was in charge. The ruined church was further dismantled, and almost at once an inscription was found proving beyond doubt that this was Icaria.

The sculptures found were notable. They included a colossal head of Dionysus, of archaic workmanship, a colossal archaic torso of a satyr, a relief representing a goat sacrifice, a bronze intaglio of a figure holding a thyrsus, several funeral stelae, some of them of the best period, one bearing a striking resemblance to the stele of Aristion, and other interesting reliefs. Besides these sculptural remains seventeen inscriptions were found and a considerable number of interesting architectural fragments. So much of the choragic monument was found that it could be accurately redrawn and might have been rebuilt. The foundations of several structures were uncovered, the Pythion was located, and a relief representing Apollo on the omphalos was found, together with the inscribed threshold of the naos. *(Plate II)*

Though diligent search was made, the theater of Icaria, wherein it may be supposed Thespis' dramas were acted, was not discovered. As a matter of fact the excavators had actually cleared it but failed to recognize it because of its primitive shape. The investigation at Icaria proved to be one of the School's most fortunate enterprises. This good fortune was continued in the account given of it by Buck in the *Papers* of the School, where the excavation and the finds are discussed with scholarly accuracy and restraint. The cost of the excavations of Icaria was $452.04. Among the early excavations of the School the cost of this alone is known accurately.

Thoricus and Sicyon together cost the School $1,057.14, but the exact division of expense cannot be determined, and considerable financial aid was given by the Institute.

The year 1888-1889 marked the beginning of the directorate of Charles Waldstein, the first permanent director. That year Frank B. Tarbell was Annual Director. There were eight students; Carl Buck and Reverend Daniel Quinn were enrolled for a second time.

Tarbell organized the work for the year on the usual lines: the three weekly meetings were devoted to the architectural remains of ancient Athens, to sculptures and to reading Greek authors. Two of the students were from Wellesley, Miss Emily Norcross and Miss Elizabeth E. Slater. In deference to them most of the meetings were held in the afternoon.

On December 18 Dr. Waldstein, the new Director, arrived, and things began to happen with alarming rapidity. The next day he delivered his first lecture. He planned alternate lectures in the School and in the museums but soon gave up the former, devoting all his time to lecturing in the presence of the objects of art. The students were expected to attend Doerpfeld's topographical lectures. A course in Greek Ceramics under E. A. Gardner, the Director of the British School, was organized. Meetings every two weeks for the presentation of papers on original research were decreed. When Waldstein averred that "the students may be said to have had an unusually full course of instruction offered them," there was no one to gainsay his declaration. It might in mercy be said here that Tarbell omitted some of his exercises during Waldstein's stay in Greece and that "it proved impossible to hold them [the bi-weekly deluges of original research] regularly once a fortnight as he proposed." The total number was five. At the first of these Waldstein demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the truth of his brilliant conjecture that the female head recently discovered in a mediaeval wall on the Acropolis was the head of Iris missing from the central panel of the east frieze of the Parthenon.

But if the schedule of class work was strenuous the program of excavation was nothing less than frantic.

It has already been noted that Buck was set to work on a second campaign at Icaria. Henry S. Washington was assigned to Stamata, a village between Marathon and Kephissia. Here he located the deme Plotheia. For this excavation Washington himself provided the funds. Boeotia was next invaded at three points, Anthedon, Thisbe and Plataea. At Anthedon, on the Euripus about a mile and a half north of Loukisi, John C. Rolfe uncovered the foundations of a large building, located the small temple of Dionysus and recovered a number of interesting bronze implements. In addition about sixty inscriptions were found. These as well as the other results of this excavation are published in the *Papers*.

From Anthedon, Rolfe transferred his investigations to Thisbe, on the other side of Boeotia near the Gulf of Corinth. Here he was engaged in taking down the walls and removing the pavement of ruined Byzantine churches (there were said to be twenty-three at Thisbe). He had recovered a few inscriptions when Waldstein arrived on his second visit to the School that year.

Waldstein decided to concentrate all forces on Plataea. Accordingly, Thisbe was abandoned, Waldstein, Tarbell and Rolfe moved over the hills to Plataea. They arrived in the evening and at six the next morning (April 2, 1889) opened the campaign, with sixty-three workmen. There were nine Byzantine churches among the extensive walls of ancient Plataea, and since these often contain ancient inscriptions, architectural fragments and pieces of sculpture, Waldstein began his attack with these, dividing his forces into three divisions. Plataea had seen no such energetic action since the Peloponnesian War. By noon two of the churches had been forced to return negative answers to the interrogations of Waldstein and Tarbell; two others were attacked. On the second day at noon rain stopped the work, but when it cleared all forces were concentrated on a small church for a half-hour's blitz before sunset. The next day Tarbell cleared a seventh church and departed for Athens. On April

5 Rolfe extended his lines and investigated the foundations of some of the city walls, while Waldstein renewed work on Tarbell's abandoned site, a three-apse Byzantine structure which had aroused his interest.

Here, accordingly, the next day all forces were consolidated with the result that an inscription of fifty-four lines was found. It was a fragment of the preamble to Diocletian's edict *De Pretiis Rerum Venalium* in Latin. On April 7 a grand review of the site was held, and Waldstein with Rolfe departed for Delphi. Before he left Athens, April 20, Waldstein secured permission from the Greek Government to continue the Plataea excavation the following year and to conduct excavations in Arcadia. He also secured what he confidently thought was an option on the site of Delphi, good till the following December.

During the second year of Waldstein's directorate (1889-1890) there were only two students, but in February, Washington joined the School. Before his arrival in Athens, Professor S. Stanhope Orris, the Annual Director, conducted the ordinary routine of classes but does not seem to have taken the students to any of the sites outside Athens.

Excavation was renewed at Plataea under the immediate charge of Washington, but inclement weather intervened, and little was accomplished. The walls were surveyed—two and a half miles of them—another fragment of Diocletian's edict was discovered, an aqueduct was partially cleared, and the number of Byzantine churches examined was raised to twelve or more.

Rufus B. Richardson was the Annual Director during Waldstein's third year (1890-1891). There were four students. Washington again joined the School for part of the year. Mrs. Richardson accompanied her husband, and the School again knew the gracious hospitality that had lent charm to the social life of the first few years. The King and Queen and the Crown Prince and Princess attended the first open meeting.

Richardson departed somewhat from the usual program of the annual director. No set meetings were held, but the

morning of each day during the early fall was devoted to visiting the ancient sites in Athens and studying them. Later a very considerable number of places in Greece were seen. Herodotus and Pausanias were constantly studied. Waldstein continued the excavations at Plataea. Washington was in complete charge of this investigation and personally supplied the funds for it. The foundations of a large building of poros stone were uncovered, which Washington believed to be the temple of Hera. No inscriptions were found to confirm his identification. This concluded the excavations at Plataea. *(Plate II)*

More important excavations were begun at Eretria. These were conducted in part under Waldstein's personal direction, but during his absences Richardson had charge. Three sites were explored—the Acropolis, the theater and graves, where Waldstein was "desirous of studying the methods of ancient interment and of finding some white *lekythoi.*" In this he was successful and discovered also what he thought to be the grave of Aristotle.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for May, 1891, he published the facts about this tomb. It was in a family burial enclosure surrounded by a marble wall. There were several graves of different periods, the more important in the corners. One of these contained a partially preserved skeleton, seven golden diadems, a metal pen, styluses and a statuette thought to represent a philosopher. Nearby was found an inscription of the fourth or third century (B)IOTH (A)PIΣTOTEΛOT, clearly marking this plot as the property of the family of an Aristotle. When he wrote his report for the year's work he believed that the facts "tend rather to confirm" this attribution, a belief that time has not justified.

The excavation of the theater proved to be of great interest. The *skenê* was pierced by a well preserved arch, and an underground passage was found leading from the center of the orchestra to a building at the rear of the "stage." This passage, approached as it was at either end by steps, suggested at once that it might have been used by actors for sudden and

unexpected appearances like that of the Ghost of Darius in the *Persians.* *(Plate III)*

A similar passage had been found but not cleared in the excavation of the theater at Sicyon by McMurtry (p. 45). So great was the interest aroused in this subject that Mortimer L. Earle was sent over in the summer of 1891 on a special grant from the Institute to investigate the theater at Sicyon. He was compelled by sickness to leave his work incomplete, though it was accurately done. It was left for Carleton L. Brownson and Clarence H. Young to finish it the next fall under the supervision of Waldstein. They clearly proved that this large passage at Sicyon, which extended from the center of the orchestra under and beyond the stage buildings, was part of the drainage system of the theater. However, the presence of steps leading to it just back of the proscenium, and the fact that only the part between this point and the center of the orchestra was paved and the side walls faced with stone, indicated that it probably also served for the unseen passage of actors from the dressing rooms to the orchestra.

Professor William C. Poland, of Brown, was the Annual Director for 1891-1892, the last to hold that title. This was also the last year of Waldstein's directorate. There were five students. Among them were Herbert F. de Cou, Jones Fellow of the University of Michigan, Carleton L. Brownson, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale, who had been in the School the previous year, and Clarence H. Young, of Columbia, who has been an active member of the Managing Committee since his election in 1908.

Professor Poland found that the School building and the grounds needed much attention and saw to it that the needed repairs were effected and that at least a beginning was made in improving the grounds by excluding the predatory goats from the olive grove behind the house. He reverted to the practice of holding three regular meetings a week. Part of the time was spent in examining some of the Greek plays for evidence on the "stage question." He participated in excur-

sions about Attica but did not accompany the students in their longer trips to Delphi and Boeotia.

In examining the frieze of the monument of Lysicrates, De Cou made the surprising discovery that in all previous discussions of this monument writers had used the drawings of Stuart and Revett, 1762-1830, in which the slabs of the frieze had been wrongly arranged. De Cou, working from the original monument, was able to reach some valuable conclusions as to the norms of symmetry used in the composition.

The excavation at Sicyon, part of this year's program, has already been described. Washington, again with the School for the spring excavations, dug at his own expense under Waldstein's supervision at Phlius. Thirty-one years later the account of this excavation appeared in the *Journal,* an offspring born out of due time. The excavation lasted only a week. Almost all the digging was on the acropolis. The foundations of a building of unusual shape were uncovered. This Washington identified with some certainty as the sanctuary of Ganymeda or Hebe, mentioned by Pausanias. A second building, probably the sanctuary of Demeter, was also found.

An excavation which Young had expected to conduct at Koukounari in Attica had to be abandoned because of his early return to America. Work at Eretria was continued in January under the immediate charge of Poland, though Waldstein planned the campaign. The eastern half of the orchestra was cleared, and its correct diameter was established. Its circumference did not touch the stylobate of the proscenium as indicated on the plan already published. There was a space of 1.27 meters between. Waldstein also excavated at Sparta. He had been in doubt whether to add Messene or Elis to this strenuous program but apparently concluded that Sicyon, Phlius, Koukounari, Sparta, Amyclae, Eretria, and the Argive Heraeum would suffice for one season's work. The campaign at Amyclae proved to be nothing but a reconnaissance in force—not even a skirmish—because Tsountas, the Greek archaeologist, had already exhausted the possibilities. At Sparta the work, continued

during the next year (1893), proved that the so-called Tomb of Leonidas was really a temple *in antis*. Most of the work consisted in excavating and studying a circular building which was identified as the structure mentioned as near the Scias by Pausanias.

At Waldstein's suggestion J. M. Paton excavated for six days in April on a hillock near Koutsopodi. Here Waldstein had noted ruins that suggested to him significant burials. The investigation conducted by Paton was, however, disappointing. No early burials were found, little pottery and the fragmentary remains of the walls seemed to indicate that they had been part of some arrangement for the distribution of water.

But the real work of the year, the most ambitious undertaking yet embarked on by the School, was the excavations on the site of the Heraeum at Argos. These were, throughout, the responsibility of Waldstein. They were continued through the first three years of his term as Professor of Art (till 1895), and he was the editor of the two elaborate volumes discussing this excavation and the objects found there. They were published by the School, 1902-1905.

For the year 1892-1893 Waldstein was Professor of Art—no longer Director. That position was filled by Frank B. Tarbell, whose title was Secretary of the School. James R. Wheeler was Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. There were six students, among them Miss Mary H. Buckingham, of the Harvard Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women (Radcliffe College), Richard Norton, son of the School's founder, and James M. Paton, who later was elected to the Managing Committee and served till his death in 1944.

Waldstein did not reach Athens till the last of March and devoted practically all his time during his stay in Greece to the excavation of the Heraeum (the second campaign) and to the work at Sparta already described. No digging was done at Eretria.

The work of the year was somewhat hampered by the fact that Tarbell, who had been elected with the hope—as has

been seen—that he would be a permanent official, accepted a call to the University of Chicago and therefore made no plans for the School beyond the one-year term of his residence. The situation was further complicated by the fact that White, who had expected to spend the year at the School as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, had been forced to change his plans in the summer, and J. R. Wheeler, who had consented to accept the emergency appointment, was not able to reach Athens till December 17. He gave a short course of lectures on the history of the antiquities of Athens during the Byzantine period and the Turkish occupation.

Tarbell lectured on epigraphy and organized some of the School trips, which were not extensive. Much was done for the students by Doerpfeld, who welcomed them to his lectures on the topography of Athens, and by Ernest Gardner, the Director of the British School, who was lecturing on Greek sculpture in the museums.

The year 1893-1894 was most important in the history of the School. That year for the first time the School had a permanent director who was in residence for the entire school year—Rufus B. Richardson, of Dartmouth. He had been Annual Director in 1890-1891. He now returned to be the School's chief executive for ten years. The Annual Professor of the Greek Language and Literature was John Williams White. There were twelve students, the largest number in the history of the School, an enrollment not exceeded till 1898-1899. Among the students was Edward Capps, of Illinois College, Yale University and at that time Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago. Here met in the relation of teacher and student the two men who more than all others have made the American School of Classical Studies at Athens a great institution.

A pleasing tribute to the School was paid by the Imperial German Institute of Archaeology and the Greek Archaeological Society. Both societies made White and Richardson honorary members.

White conducted a course in Athenian topography, de-

livering a series of masterly lectures on the Acropolis, and Richardson lectured each week on the sculpture in the museums till Waldstein, who arrived in December, took over this course. Richardson also gave a course in epigraphy. As usual, the students took advantage of Doerpfeld's local lectures, and several of them joined his trips through the Peloponnesus and the Islands. There was no School trip.

Waldstein, with the assistance of Richard Norton, who was spending his second year in Greece, and of Washington, who for the sixth consecutive season was offering his help, had a most successful campaign at the Heraeum.

Richardson resumed the excavation of Eretria, which had been interrupted the year before. Besides further clearance about the theater he uncovered the foundations of a temple, probably of Dionysus, several water conduits, bases and drums of columns belonging to dedicatory memorials, and what proved to be part of a gymnasium, an interesting complex of tanks and basins which he remarks "looks like a lot of wash-tubs." Trenches were also dug on the acropolis with indifferent results. An investigation of certain mounds that suggested burials revealed nothing significant, and the location of the Temple of Artemis Amarysia, earnestly sought also by Waldstein, entirely eluded Richardson. The Temple of Apollo Daphnephoros was not discovered till 1900. So important was White's report of his year at the School that it was not published with the other annual reports but was made a special *Bulletin* (IV).

White began by speaking of the history of the School, its founding by the Institute. He noted that it now had an endowment of over fifty thousand dollars and a plant in Athens valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. He said that its excavations had been numerous and notable. He commended the appointment of a permanent resident director and the continuance of the annual professorship. He stated his belief that what had apparently been a handicap—the lack of an endowment—had really been a blessing because it had caused the School to be the creation of the cooperating colleges, and thus it was more truly a national school than either

the French *Ecole d'Athènes* or the German *Archaeologisches Institut.*

He then went on to say that from the beginning the regulations for the management of the School had been but little changed. Now serious revision was necessary. He contrasted the thoroughly trained students of the French and German schools with the American students, who had frequently little or no training in archaeology. He proposed the founding of two fellowships, one by the School and the other by the Institute, to be awarded on the basis of examinations which would insure the selection of students with some considerable knowledge of Greek and of archaeology. He next proposed that regular courses should be offered at the School, and a schedule of these courses published. He suggested courses in Greek archaeology, sculpture, vases, epigraphy and topography. He expressed his doubts of the wisdom of using the time spent in Greece in reading classical authors. He described the regulation requiring each student to write a thesis as a Procrustean contrivance that had fallen into a deserved abeyance. And finally he condemned in no doubtful terms indiscriminate excavation and the idea that every student must conduct one: ". . . . the ordinary student is not the best person to take charge of day laborers, nor is this the most profitable use of his time. . . . . If he thereby misses the chance to cross the Peloponnesus or to sail among the Islands, he loses much more than he gains." An excavation is costly; "it is not a picnic, but a serious scientific enterprise, whose main purpose must be to enlarge the bounds of knowledge, not to train tyros in the practical art of digging."

So strong was White's influence that his clearly sensible advice was immediately taken. The next year (1895) two fellowships were founded, the School Committee on Fellowships was appointed, and White was its first chairman. One of the fellowships was provided by the Archaeological Institute of America, the other by the School. The amount of each was six hundred dollars. The first Fellow of the School in Archaeology was Frank Cole Babbitt, A. B., Harvard College, later Professor of Greek in Trinity College. The

first Fellow of the Archaeological Institute was Herbert Fletcher de Cou, A.B., University of Michigan. He was later Secretary of the School (1900-1901). His murder by Arabs at Cyrene in 1911 was a tragedy for Roman as well as Greek archaeological research. These first two Fellows were appointed on the basis of credentials submitted. They went into residence in Athens in 1895. In the spring of 1896 the first fellowship examinations were held. The successful candidates were Carroll N. Brown, of Harvard, and De Cou. Since 1896 these two fellowships have been continuously awarded, except during war, usually on the basis of examinations.

The subjects set in the first examination are of interest: Modern Greek, one hour; Greek Epigraphy, two hours; Introduction to Greek Archaeology, two hours; Greek Architecture, Sculpture, Vases, three hours; Pausanias and the Monuments and Topography of Athens, two hours. At the examination one year later (1897) an examination in an Introduction to Greek Art and the minor subjects in Greek Archaeology was substituted for Greek Archaeology, and the time allotted to this and to architecture, sculpture and vases was increased from five to six hours.

Besides these two fellowships, immediately established as a result of White's *Report,* two others were shortly forthcoming. At the annual meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1898, the establishment of the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship was announced. This fellowship, with the stipend of a thousand dollars annually, was to be awarded without examination to a young woman for study at the School in Athens. The fellowship was given by Mrs. Cortlandt Hoppin, Miss Sarah Hoppin and Professor Joseph C. Hoppin, of Bryn Mawr, in memory of their daughter and sister, Miss Agnes Hoppin. Miss May Louise Nichols, A.B., Smith College, was the first appointment (1898-1899). This fellowship was continued for six years.

James Loeb, as a student at Harvard, had come under the inspiring influence of White and had become a devoted admirer of Norton. In 1901 he wrote Norton as follows:

You may recall that when I had the pleasure of visiting you in Cambridge, I spoke of my intention of founding a Fellowship in the American School of Archaeology at Athens. I have a great desire to name this Fellowship the "Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship," as it is so largely due to your efforts and to your deep interest in archaeology that the School was founded and brought to its present state of efficiency. Of course, I should not do this without first getting your permission, and I need hardly assure you that it would be a source of peculiar satisfaction to me to record in this way my appreciation of the great friendship which you have shown me through so many years. I feel some delicacy in addressing you on this subject, but I trust that my idea will meet with your approval, and a line from you to this effect will be much appreciated. At the same time, I hope that you will treat this matter with perfect frankness and not hesitate to tell me in case you have any objection to my plan.

The result of this significant tribute to the influence of Norton was the establishment of a fellowship at Harvard which has been held by many brilliant Harvard and Radcliffe students. The first to earn it was Oliver S. Tonks, A.B., Harvard, 1898, now Professor of Art, Emeritus, Vassar College.

There were also two other fellowship foundations from which the School sometimes benefited during Seymour's chairmanship—the Elisha Jones Fellowship of the University of Michigan and the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship at Yale. The holder of the Elisha Jones Fellowship, established in 1889, was entitled to pursue graduate study abroad. Herbert F. de Cou was the first holder of this fellowship to become a student of the School (1891-1892). The melancholy history of the fund is recorded by an officer of the University of Michigan:

Mrs. Catherine E. Jones' offer to establish the fellowship is recorded April 17, 1889. Substantially she agreed to furnish a principal fund of $10,000, on which she was to pay $500 a year, her estate being pledged for the entire amount. Apparently she made payments of $500 a year for some time, and these were immediately used as the stipend of the fellowships from year to year. On June 20, 1905, I find record that Mrs. Jones offered to deed to the University a lot in Ann Arbor in lieu of the fellowship which she had established and the offer was accepted. There is no indication that the land was to be used for other than the general purposes of the University or that it was to finance the fellowship. At any rate the fellowship seems to have lapsed either then or a few years before. It is not now in existence.

In 1895 the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship was founded at Yale by Theodosia D. Wheeler. The holder of this fellowship was to be a Yale graduate of not more than five years' standing, engaged in nonprofessional studies. The fellowship was frequently held by members of the School. Walter R. Bridgman (1883-1884) was the first appointee to this fellowship to enroll at the School.

Thus at the close of Seymour's chairmanship in 1901 there were, in addition to the Jones and Soldiers' fellowships and other traveling fellowships which might be occupied at Athens, four fellowships specifically designated for students of the School. The Institute has continued to maintain its fellowship at the School with a stipend now more than doubled, the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship is still awarded annually at Harvard for study at the School, and instead of one fellowship awarded by the School there are now four, bearing the names of the first four chairmen of the Managing Committee: the John Williams White Fellowship in Greek Archaeology, the Thomas Day Seymour Fellowship in Greek History and Literature, the James Rignall Wheeler Fellowship and the Edward Capps Fellowship.

The influence of White's *Report* on the character of the courses offered at the School was almost as notable as it had proved to be in regard to the establishment of fellowships. For while no list of courses to be given at the School was ever published, the systematic instruction in epigraphy, sculpture, vases and topography offered during the next few years can be traced directly to this source. It was many years before a Professor of the Greek Language and Literature ventured to offer a course in the reading of a Greek author.

White's advice that excavation was not necessarily a part of the ordinary student's work bore fruit at once. In the next year, 1894-1895, the excavations at the Heraeum and at Eretria were both brought to a close. Attention was focused on Corinth. No other excavations were attempted till 1901 except the work done by Miss Boyd, a seasoned excavator, at her own expense in Crete. Gone were the days when the School could spread devastation over the face of the land by

attacking theaters and ruined Byzantine churches in seven different sites in one season.

There were six students this year, Theodore W. Heermance, Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale, among them. Thomas D. Goodell, of Yale, was the Annual Professor. He offered a course in inscriptions dealing with Greek law. Since the excavations at the Heraeum were to close with this season, Waldstein gave no instruction at the School. Edward L. Tilton had been appointed Architect of the School to assist in the work at the Heraeum, and his advice was found very helpful to the students.

Professor Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia, the first American to devote most of his time to classical archaeology, Annual Director of the School in 1887-1888, was spending his sabbatical year in Athens. The Institute had given two hundred dollars with which he was to excavate under the auspices of the School at Koukounari, near Icaria. He died in Athens in January, 1895, and Richardson was requested to take charge of the investigation. This he did in a four-day campaign in February. It will be remembered that the successful excavations at Icaria had been directed by Merriam as a result of a hint given by Milchhoefer. Another suggestion from the same source aroused Merriam's interest in a church and cloister at Koukounari.

On looking the site over Richardson decided that there was too little time and too little prospect of finds to warrant wrecking the entire structure. He therefore decided to "tear down only the south and west walls of both buildings." The results were decidedly disappointing. Trenches were also dug outside the church and cloister. These and the piles of stones adjacent yielded some interesting reliefs and an important sacrificial calendar. This was published by Richardson in the *Papers*.

Another interesting incident of the year was the discovery of a sarcophagus and several stelae on the grounds of Mr. K. Merlin on Kephissia Boulevard near the street that now bears his name. These objects he very kindly turned over to

the School for investigation. They are discussed by Goodell and Heermance in the *Papers*.

The work at Eretria was brought to a close. The theater and the buildings connected with it were entirely cleared. The work lacked much if judged by modern standards, because excavation technique has been so greatly improved. Still, it represented a competent and complete excavation. The School had reason to be well pleased with it. It had cost about two thousand dollars.

This year also saw the last digging at the Heraeum. As at Eretria, the work had been conducted during four years. But the Heraeum had been a much more costly and elaborate dig. The expense was about thirteen thousand dollars. The Institute had contributed about half.

Waldstein had had complete charge of this excavation, first as Director of the School (1891-1892) and later (1892-1895) as Professor of Art. This position he continued to hold till 1897. During the two years that he was in the School after the close of the excavation he gave nearly all his time to work on arranging and studying the finds.

In this excavation he had some able assistance. De Cou took part in the first campaign, H. S. Washington in the first three campaigns, Richard Norton in the second and third, and Professor Joseph C. Hoppin in the third and fourth. Heermance and the architect, Tilton, also assisted in this last campaign. After the excavation closed De Cou returned to the School (1895) and devoted almost his entire time for the next six years to studying the bronze objects found during the Heraeum excavation. Hoppin gave much time to the study of the vases, and George H. Chase, of Harvard, worked on the figurines systematically during his two years in the School (1896-1898).

The importance and size of the sanctuary of Hera at Argos were scarcely realized when these excavations were begun. They proved to be of very great interest. The old temple destroyed by fire in 423 B.C. ("according to Homer," as the impeccable *New York Evening Post* reported April 12, 1892) was located, and its plan determined. The later

temple by Eupolemos was also found, and so many of the architectural fragments that Tilton was able to make a "restoration" of it on paper. Two colonnades belonging to the earlier building period and one of later date were uncovered, and plans of all these were drawn. Several other buildings were also found, the nature of which was not entirely clear. So many bronze objects were found that from them a history of the development of the art of working in bronze can be written. The vases discovered here and in the adjacent tombs were both numerous and important. A fine head of Hera in marble was one of the early finds. Other marbles recovered threw important light on the Argive school of sculpture. *(Plates IV and V)*

The publication of this important excavation was considerably delayed; Waldstein insisted, rightly, on having editorial control but was not always reasonable, and the fact that he was separated by the Atlantic Ocean from the Committee on Publications did not make it easier for the two parties to understand or to compose their mutual difficulties.

One preliminary report was issued as *Bulletin III* of the School (1892). Year-by-year reports were made by Waldstein as Director and Professor of Art. The final publication appeared 1902-1905. It filled two elaborate quarto volumes of over six hundred pages. There were about three hundred illustrations in the text and nearly 150 plates, some of them in color. There were ten heliogravures. Waldstein's name appeared alone as editor. He wrote the introduction and the chapter on sculpture and collaborated in the chapters on topography and the terra cottas. The chapter on inscriptions was written by Richardson, that on vases by Hoppin, terra-cotta figurines by Chase, bronzes by De Cou, engraved stones, gold ornaments, coins and minor objects by Norton. The Egyptian objects, of which there was a considerable number, were described by Albert M. Lythgoe, an Egyptian archaeologist of standing. Washington had written on the geology of the Argolid. It was a monumental undertaking, and in spite of the delays, judged by the best archaeological practice, the tempo of which is somewhat

geological, the report had been issued with promptness. It was an achievement in which the School took pride. The Publications Committee were John Williams White, Edward Robinson, Harold N. Fowler, representing the Institute; Thomas Day Seymour, John H. Wright, James R. Wheeler, for the School.

It is difficult to evaluate Waldstein's services. A good administrator he was not, a charming personality who made friends for the School he certainly was. Of his scholarship and his work as an excavator, the recent Director of the German Institute in Athens, George Karo, writes:

> As an archaeologist, Waldstein never achieved distinction, though he undoubtedly was well grounded and possessed artistic taste. He had the misfortune of not recognizing the epochal changes brought about in our field, both around 1880 and during the closing years of the century. For the seventies, the Austrian expedition to Samothrace and the German excavations at Olympia set a new standard of field research. Waldstein failed to apply it at the Heraeum, but, he could have pled the excuse that his excavations were certainly not inferior, in fact rather superior in method and accuracy, to what the French did at Delos, long before and during the Heraeum dig, or what they did—and omitted to do!—at Delphi in the nineties and during the first years of the new century. . . . . One can hardly reproach Waldstein with his inadequate attention to small finds. Even at Olympia potsherds were thrown away wholesale, and Alexander Murray told me himself that when he excavated for the British Museum at Enkomi on Cyprus, they did not even keep fairly well-preserved Cypriote vases. Mrs. Murray said their great number had been most annoying! Of course the *Mykenische Vasen* of Furtwängler and Loeschcke might have taught a lesson. But hardly anybody learned it during the nineties; and the new epoch in field archaeology, inaugurated by the British School at Phylakopi, promptly adopted by the Americans and triumphantly applied by both schools, under Bosanquet, Dawkens, and Bert Hill, during the first decade of the twentieth century, was very insufficiently understood by many archaeologists. . . . . Waldstein had an inkling of its importance, though he was too superficial to fathom it . . . . . Hoppin and De Cou did all they could to present the minor finds of the Heraeum as well, and as completely as possible. These chapters of the book are really useful.

There were eleven students in 1895-1896—two of them, Babbitt and De Cou, as has been said, the first fellows of the School, Andrews of Cornell, Heermance of Yale, Hoppin of Harvard. It was Heermance's second year and Hoppin's

third. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell was the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

In the early fall Richardson conducted School trips to Boeotia and the Peloponnesus and later lectured in the museums. Waldstein gave a few lectures, but his time was mostly spent in arranging the finds from the Heraeum and beginning the arduous task of preparing them for publication. Wheeler's lectures were on epigraphy, partly at the School and partly in the labyrinth of the Epigraphical Museum.

On the eastern architrave of the Parthenon appears a series of empty holes into which were inserted nails that held the letters of an inscription in which Nero had honored himself by attaching his name to the temple. Many attempts to recover this had failed, but this year Eugene P. Andrews, a student from Cornell, solved the puzzle. At considerable risk he was lowered from the floor of the pediment and took squeezes of the holes. After much study he was able to show that the bronze letters were held each by three nails, usually placed in the same way for the same letter but differing in position for different letters. He finally recovered the whole forty-six words of the inscription with the exception of two that were proper names. The exploit was one of the most brilliant in the early history of the School. An interesting account of the adventure was published by the hero in the *Century Magazine* for June, 1897.

But the great event of the year was the beginning of the excavation of Corinth, an enormous task at which the School is still laboring. The results of the first campaign, which was largely exploratory (twenty-one trenches were dug), were encouraging; the theater, the agora and a stoa were located. The discovery of the Lechaeum road helped to indicate the situation of the agora. The amount of money at Richardson's disposal was not large—fifteen hundred dollars given by the Institute and about six hundred dollars contributed by friends. John Hay made his first contribution, five hundred dollars, to the School this year.

The excavation of Corinth was from the beginning fi-

nanced largely by contributions solicited from somewhat reluctant donors. The Institute appropriated money generously, but it was always necessary to supplement this amount, and to secure the supplemental funds was by no means easy. Benjamin Ide Wheeler wrote a strong letter from Athens on the subject, which was published in the *New York Tribune*, February 2, 1896, eliciting a commendatory editorial in the same issue. Wheeler pointed out what is often overlooked, that no excavation of a large Greek city had hitherto been undertaken. Olympia, Delphi and Delos were shrines, nor was any other such site as Corinth available, for the other prominent Greek city sites are covered by modern buildings. He appealed to the American public to do for the American School what the French and German governments had done for theirs.

The year 1896-1897 was a year of deep humiliation for Greece. The disastrous defeat of the Greek armies by the Turks filled Athens with refugees and disrupted the life of the country. An incident in this catastrophe was the cessation of most of the work of the archaeological schools. Richardson was forced to abandon excavation at Corinth after about a week for lack of workmen. Doerpfeld gave up his archaeological trips. Miss Harriet Boyd (Mrs. Charles H. Hawes) dropped her work at the School and went as a nurse to Thessaly, an act of sacrifice that endeared her greatly to the Greek people.

There were nine students this year. Among them were Hoppin, enrolled for the fourth year as a student; De Cou, spending the third of his six years at the School; Carroll N. Brown and George H. Chase of Harvard. De Cou and Brown were Fellows of the School, the first appointed on the basis of competitive examination. Because of serious illness in his family Richardson conducted few trips this year. That duty fell to the Professor of Greek, J. R. Sitlington Sterrett. Richardson lectured as usual in the museums and at the archaeological sites in Athens. Sterrett took epigraphy for his subject. On this he lectured from December to March, when Dr. Wilhelm, of the Austrian School, admitted Ster-

rett's pupils to his lectures. Waldstein, who retired from the service of the School at the close of this year, dedicated his time to the Heraeum finds.

The School is very greatly indebted to both Doerpfeld and Wilhelm for their generous help. Doerpfeld's lectures on the topography of Athens were for many years open freely to the American students. No one who has not heard Doerpfeld explain an intricate problem can understand how lucid he was, how clearly and logically he could present his facts, or how persuasive was his wistful eloquence.

His tours of the Peloponnesus and the Islands were also open to the students of the School—they were always welcome. It is no wonder that Wheeler preferred to go with Doerpfeld to the Peloponnesus instead of witnessing the excavations at Corinth. And it was these tours that White had in mind when he said that it was more profitable for a student to cross the Peloponnesus or sail among the Islands than to take part in an excavation.

Dr. Wilhelm's work in the Epigraphical Museum was only less important. He had inhabited that wilderness till he knew most of its bypaths and traps. He could lead the students to the desired stone without a guide or without spending hours in a search for it. He was an authority in his subject, and the American students profited immensely by his generously given help.

This year saw the establishment of the John White Field Fund by the gift of one thousand dollars, a legacy from Mrs. Field, the principal to accumulate till it should be sufficient to maintain a scholarship. In 1944 the fund amounted to $6,992.85.

This year also saw the sixth and last volume of School *Papers* published, a volume of 446 pages, fifty-five illustrations and twenty-five plates. These six volumes of *Papers* present a dignified and impressive record of the School's achievements. It is to be regretted that the subsequent articles recording the work of the students have not been systematically reprinted after they appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology* and published periodically. A sin-

gle collection of these papers, listed in Appendix V, has been made for the Managing Committee at an expense of about one hundred dollars. They fill several bound volumes and testify to the sound archaeological activities of the School.

The staff of the School from 1897-1898 was strengthened by the appointment of Professor Alfred Emerson, of Cornell, as Professor of Archaeology, and Joseph C. Hoppin, who had worked on the ceramic finds at the Heraeum for four years, as Lecturer on Greek Vases. Unfortunately, the illness of his sister in England prevented him from giving more than a few of his lectures. Emerson lectured on the Parthenon and the earlier temple of Athena. He was deterred from giving a second course in epigraphy by the numerous other lectures to which the students were at least exposed. Richardson was lecturing weekly in the museums, Wolters, of the German School, and Richards, of the British School, were giving lectures on Athenian sculpture, Doerpfeld on Athenian topography, Wilhelm on inscriptions, and Reichel, of the Austrian School, on Mycenaean art. Emerson conducted what had now come to be the two regular School trips—to the Peloponnesus and to the north, Boeotia and Delphi. He himself was interested in mediaeval culture, a refreshing novelty in a school that had joyfully scattered to the winds the remains of so many Byzantine churches. He lectured to the students on the mosaics of Daphni and visited Hosios Lukas to study the mosaics there.

There were eleven students this year, a group better prepared than any of their predecessors; four were doctors of philosophy, four had been in residence at Athens for a year or more, and all but three had had graduate work. There was only one woman, Miss May Louise Nichols, of Smith, but she had won one of the two coveted School fellowships. Carroll N. Brown performed the aerial feat of the year. He was lowered over the south wall of the Acropolis and took squeezes of hitherto unread inscriptions.

John Hay again showed his interest in the School by giving a second five hundred dollars for the Corinth excavation. This work, interrupted by the war in 1897, was renewed in

March, 1898, and continued for nearly three months. The fountain of Peirene was located and partially uncovered, and the Greek agora was again located. How little the School then realized the importance or the difficulty of the site is shown by the comment of the Chairman of the Managing Committee that "continuance of the work for at least another campaign is necessary."

The following year (1898-1899) Richardson conducted the School trips to the Peloponnesus, including Sparta—with an ascent of Taygetus; Boeotia, with a climb of Cithaeron and an expedition to Icaria, returning via the summit of Pentelicus. The previous year he had taken ten of the School to the top of Parnes and had climbed the remote Kiona, "the highest mountain in Greece" (Olympus, 9,790 feet, was still in Turkey), and had surmounted Geraneia. This yearning for the stratosphere, while it undoubtedly did give his students an excellent idea of the Greek landscape and an insight into Hellenic geography, was a symptom of the touristic triviality that somewhat impaired his later work. The superficial character of some of these trips is indicated by a remark of J. R. Sitlington Sterrett's on the School trip which he conducted in 1896. "A day was devoted to Mycenae, our aim being to make ourselves thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to the ancient site." Richardson also continued his museum lectures. Emerson, who was appointed for a second year as Professor of Archaeology, lectured on epigraphy, with special reference to building records. He also met a small group of students who read modern Greek ballads, another innovation. His broad catholic interests had given the School two new possibilities of usefulness, Byzantine antiquities and modern Greek literature. Miss Professor Angie C. Chapin (as the *Reports* style her), of Wellesley, was the Annual Professor. Her title was Lecturer on Greek Literature. It was the first time a woman had been appointed to the position. In spite of her title she lectured on the topography of the Battle of Salamis, on epitaphs, and supplemented Richardson's museum course by lectures on grave reliefs.

A third campaign at Corinth in the spring resulted in the almost complete clearing of Peirene and its certain identification by inscriptional evidence, the discovery of the fountain Glauce and the location of the agora for the third time. The location of Glauce established the identity of the Temple of Apollo, "a squat, surly temple with no nonsense about it," as Gildersleeve says. This time the ruins of the propylaea were unearthed. There were fifteen students in attendance, the largest group in the School's history. Six had had at least one year in the School previously. Among them were four women.

The question of the attendance of women at the School had never caused difficulty but had sometimes occasioned embarrassment. It has been noted that an early applicant from a "female institution" had been assured that her sex would not be a bar to her admittance. Miss Annie S. Peck had been a student in 1885-1886. In his first report as director, Richardson had said, "Women cannot well travel in the interior of Greece, nor share in the active work of excavation." Even ten years later a somewhat dazed J. R. Sitlington Sterrett could write, "The women members of the School took part in all these tours and ascended Helicon with the rest of us; their pluck and courage deserve high praise." Richardson had taken only the men to Sparta. But now he was to see the women students come into their own.

As soon as the fellowships were thrown open to competition women began to take the examinations—and win them. For 1897-1898 Miss Nichols, of Smith, was appointed, for 1898-1899 Miss Boyd, also of Smith. She had already proved her ability to "travel in the interior" by her service as a nurse in the Turkish War. In 1898 the Hoppin Memorial Fellowship, with a stipend of a thousand dollars annually, was established through the good will of Joseph C. Hoppin. He had been a student of the School for four years and had been a Lecturer on Greek Vases from 1897 to 1899. He and his friends now established this fellowship to be held by a woman because "the activity of the School for women students was limited to a certain degree." Miss Nichols was

the first to be appointed (1898-1899), and the next year Miss Boyd. Thus in the year 1898-1899 Richardson found himself director of a school where one of his two colleagues on the faculty was a woman, of his fifteen students four were women, and two of the School's three fellowships were occupied by women. But worse was in store.

For the next year, 1899-1900, there were fifteen students, and eight of them were women. Among them were Miss Boyd, this year holding the Hoppin Memorial Fellowship, Miss Edith F. Claflin, later Lecturer in Greek and Latin at Barnard, Miss Florence A. Gragg, who became Professor of Classical Languages at Smith, Miss Lida S. King, who was Dean of the Women's College (Pembroke) at Brown University, and Miss Ida Thallon (Mrs. B. H. Hill), who taught at Vassar till her marriage.

Miss Boyd not only wrote during the year an excellent paper on the coinage of Eleusis but further disproved Richardson's dictum that a woman could not endure the hardship of active excavation by conducting at her own expense an excavation in Crete. The last word in the matter of female fragility was, however, with Seymour, who states that Miss Boyd was accompanied on her expedition by an Epirot attendant and his mother, who served as Miss Boyd's *chaperon*.

This excavation at Kavousi, near the eastern end of Crete, produced an exceedingly valuable collection of vases, fibulae, swords and bronze objects. One large beehive tomb was re-discovered, and eight smaller ones hitherto unknown were found.

James Tucker, Fellow of the School, was drowned while bathing in the Nile at Luxor. This was the third time in the history of the School that a student had died. The others were Joseph McK. Lewis in 1887, and George M. Richardson in 1896.

The Professor of Greek for the year was Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr. He lectured on epigraphy, especially the inscriptions of Epidaurus. Richardson gave his weekly lectures in the museums and conducted the School trips. The bicycle had for several years been a regular means

of School locomotion. This year, after the regular work in the Argolid, Richardson and Smyth, accompanied by two students, cycled through Arcadia and Laconia (Mistra was included). At the close of the northern trip Richardson, Smyth and two students climbed Mount Delph in Euboea, and in January the same quartet that had cycled through Arcadia and Laconia took a very extensive ride to the north, including Thermopylae, the Meteora Monasteries, the Vale of Tempe, Pherae and Volo.

The excavations at Corinth were continued, thanks to a considerable number of interested donors. Mr. Sears and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst continued their generous support. There was found a very considerable number of statues, among them two of colossal size used as architectural members in one of the buildings. The most interesting discovery was a triglyph frieze along a low platform from which a flight of steps led down to a fountain of which Richardson said, "the only instance, I believe, of an ancient Greek fountain absolutely preserved." West of this, below and east of the Temple of Apollo, was cleared the first of a series of vaulted rooms. An incidental discovery that aroused much interest, especially in religious circles, was the lintel of the Jewish synagogue. To have found another place where Paul may have spoken gave a dramatic tinge to this bit of marble. It was becoming clear that the excavation of Corinth would present many problems that would need the attention of a professional architect.

For the last year of Seymour's chairmanship the number of students was the largest in the history of the School—sixteen. Among them were Samuel E. Bassett, later Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships (1917-1936), Bert H. Hill, who was to be the School's director for twenty years, and Charles H. Weller, a Fellow of the School.

The Professor of Greek was Edward D. Perry, of Columbia, for eighteen years Secretary of the Managing Committee (1920-1938) and on two occasions Acting Chairman. Like several of his predecessors he offered a course in epigraphy. He also took charge of the School for six weeks

while the director was in Egypt. The staff of the School also included this year a secretary, Herbert F. de Cou. He delivered some lectures on bronzes, but most of his time was spent in working over the bronzes from the Heraeum. An innovation of the year was permission granted to a limited number of the members of the School to attend lectures on Greek vases in the National Museum, given by Professor Pottier, of the French School.

The director's lectures followed the pattern of earlier years, and the usual trips were taken. Boeotia was traversed by "bicycle and carriage." An unusual trip of the year was by bicycle to Acarnania and Aetolia. Five members of the School went with the director.

The ruins of Oeniadae proved so interesting that in December Professor Manley, of the University of Missouri, Dr. Forman, of Cornell, with Dr. Powell and Mr. Sears, returned to the site to excavate. Their investigations were confined to the theater and some of the ship houses. The following spring a Greek bath was uncovered by Powell and Sears. Dr. Forman and Mr. Sears bore the expense of the excavation. The results were published in the *American Journal of Archaeology. (Plate VI)*

Another subsidiary excavation with surprising results was undertaken at the grotto of Pan, Apollo and the Nymphs at Vari in southern Attica. This cave was well preserved and frequently visited. It had apparently never occurred to anyone to dig here till Weller suggested it. The removal of a few inches of soil cost less than fifty dollars. There were recovered seven delightful reliefs of Pan, Hermes and the Nymphs, many terra-cotta figurines, more than 150 coins, Roman and Christian, and several valuable inscriptions. The lamps and vase fragments were measured by the bushel. The publication of the finds is in the *Journal. (Plate VII)*

Weller also lent distinction to the School this year by his work on the Acropolis. He drew a new plan of the Old Propylaea, during his investigation removed some soil hitherto untouched and recovered new data for this building.

At Corinth further examination of the platform with the

triglyph frieze proved that it was not a post-Mummius construction. More vaulted buildings were found west of the fountain, the open-air basin at Peirene was discovered and cleared. Attempts to find the Aphrodite temple on Acro-Corinth, the Odeum and the Tomb of Medea's Children were not successful.

Seymour's chairmanship had seen fourteen years of steady growth at the School. The attendance was good, the preparation if not the quality of the students was decidedly improved. This had been partly, at least, due to White's plea for fellowships. There were now four open for study at Athens. A flexible routine of work at the School had been established. The "open meetings" and the School trips under adequate supervision had been made regular features of the year's program. Wildcat excavation had been largely stopped—again by White—and the School had settled down to the serious work of recovering ancient Corinth. The annual professorship of Greek had been perhaps too closely confined to archaeological matters. Cooperation among the schools, especially the American, British and German, had been established. The lectures of Doerpfeld and Wilhelm had become an integral part of the School's curriculum. A permanent resident director had been secured at last to give continuity to the School's work. Several volumes of *Papers* and even more the elaborate publication of the Argive Heraeum had lent luster to the name of the School. An adequate endowment was still lacking, and the dispersion of the published work of the students through the volumes of the *Journal* was regrettable, but when Seymour surrendered the chairmanship to Wheeler he must have experienced a feeling of deep satisfaction at the work he had done; he could well have "looked upon it and called it good."

James Rignall Wheeler

III

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1901-1918

JAMES Rignall Wheeler, son of the Reverend John Wheeler, President of the University of Vermont, was graduated from that institution in 1880. He was one of that remarkable group of students who worked with Goodwin during the first year of the School, 1882-1883. Returning to America, he received his doctor's degree from Harvard in 1885, where he later was Instructor in Latin and Greek. He was called to his alma mater as Professor of Greek in 1889. He was Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at the School in 1892-1893, the first to hold that title. In 1895 he was called to the chair of Greek at Columbia. In 1906 his title was changed to Professor of Greek Archaeology and Art, and in 1911 he was also made Dean of Fine Arts. He was elected to the Managing Committee in 1891 and made secretary in 1896, serving in this capacity till his election to the chairmanship. His acquaintance with the affairs of the School was, therefore, very complete.

When Wheeler assumed the chairmanship in 1901 the affairs of the School were in smooth running order. Richardson's directorate (1893-1903) was drawing to a close but had been so long continued that the adjustments of authority between the director and the Managing Committee had been made. The difficult problem of how a debating society is to operate a school had been pretty well solved. The conscientious care of Seymour for the details of administration had contributed not a little to this happy result.

The activities of the School had also been largely standardized. Excavation had been recognized as a regular, if

not the major, concern of the School. The excavation at the Heraeum had enhanced the School's reputation, and the great task of excavating Corinth was just beginning. The routine of the School curriculum, lectures in the museums, the open meetings, the School trips, the contribution of the annual professor—these were details that no longer required debate nor need to be individually recalled.

The problem of securing students had apparently been solved. For the year 1900-1901 there were sixteen students, and the next year there were fourteen. But unfortunately this happy condition was not to continue. In 1907-1908 there were but five regular students, the same number the following year, and only four in 1909-1910. The endowment had been slowly built up till it had reached $97,790.88. There were twenty-three cooperating colleges. For the first year of Wheeler's chairmanship a budget of $6,200 had been adopted, and for the next year (1902-1903) this was increased to $7,200, the addition being one thousand dollars for the salary of a secretary (Theodore Woolsey Heermance).

Wheeler's task was to secure funds for the excavation of Corinth, to publish adequately the results of the School's activities and to increase the endowment.

The excavation of Corinth was to be the chief concern of the School for the next twenty years. A beginning had been made during Seymour's chairmanship, but only a beginning. During the chairmanship of Capps many other projects were to share with Corinth the attention of the Managing Committee, but during Wheeler's time Corinth was to the American School what Delphi was to the French School and Olympia to the German Institute.

When work was begun at Corinth in 1896 the Managing Committee was scarcely conscious of the magnitude of the task. This is clear from Seymour's remark in 1898, already quoted, that there should be at least one more year's digging. But the financial responsibility for the undertaking was at once a gaunt reality. As has been seen, the Institute initiated the project with the gift of fifteen hundred dollars. John Hay, a staunch friend of the School, had contributed five

hundred dollars on two occasions; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst had given two thousand; Mr. Eliot C. Lee, one thousand; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, another thousand. There had been many other gifts which had helped to keep the excavations going during Seymour's chairmanship. The prosecution of the undertaking during the first four years of Wheeler's regime was due to Mr. Lee and to Mr. and Mrs. Sears. The former gave one thousand dollars a year for the first three years (1901-1904), and the latter five hundred dollars a year for four years. In 1904-1905, when Mr. Lee discontinued his gifts, and only five hundred dollars was available, from Mr. and Mrs. Sears, the Carnegie Institution in Washington made a grant of fifteen hundred dollars a year for five years (1904-1909). When the request for a continuation of this grant was not approved, Mrs. Sears made provision for a contribution of fifteen hundred dollars a year in memory of her son, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., who had died in 1908. He had been a student at the School in 1899-1901. This generous subvention was faithfully continued through the year 1916, when the activities of the School were being brought to a close by the first World War. These appropriations and gifts were supplemented by contributions from Mr. James Loeb, Mrs. J. H. Metcalf and many other friends of the School.

Though there was often anxiety about funds for the continuance of the work, this substantial backlog supplied by Mr. Lee, the Carnegie Institution and Mr. and Mrs. Sears made it possible for the director to plan on at least a modest yearly campaign. Circumstances might, and often did, give him really substantial backing for his work. It could fairly be said that Wheeler had succeeded in the first of his tasks, to finance the excavation of this important site.

A substantial gift which was made early in Wheeler's administration (1905) did not assist him in this particular problem. Mr. E. H. Jordan presented the School with one thousand dollars which was to be allowed to accumulate for at least five years. At the end of this period or later it was to be used, subject to the judgment of the Managing Commit-

tee, in excavation. It was designated as the Robert Jordan Fund. It was allowed to accumulate till it amounted to $2,833.07 in 1934.

The Adelbert Hay Fund for the purchase of books was not so carefully administered. John Hay had shown his interest in the School, as has been said, by two gifts of five hundred dollars each to the Corinth excavations. In 1900-1901 he established the Adelbert Hay Fund in memory of his son. This was increased by another gift of five hundred dollars in 1903. This, as Wheeler wrote Norton from Athens on August 8, 1903, was to be deposited with the treasurer for a library fund. In spite of that fact the principal was used by the director for the purchase of expensive books, and in 1916-1917 there was left of the entire fund only $849.54. This situation was corrected by Capps as soon as he assumed the chairmanship. He restored the fund to one thousand dollars by the addition of interest. It now (1944) amounts to $1,627.19.

As the excavations at Corinth proceeded it became evident that the presence of a trained architect was necessary for their complete interpretation. A committee to select an architect with a salary not to exceed a thousand dollars was appointed at the 1903 meeting. The choice of the committee for this first appointment in architecture was a happy one, Gorham Phillips Stevens, B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1898, M.S., 1899. He had spent three years in Europe as a traveling fellow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (He was later Director of the American Academy in Rome, from 1918 to 1932; Director of the American School at Athens, from 1939 to 1941; and he has been Honorary Architect of the School since 1941.) He was Resident Architect at the School for two years, 1903-1905, and the value of his work in the study of the Erechtheum and in the interpretation of the finds at Corinth was at once felt. The "permanent support for a resident architect" was recognized as "an important need of the School."

This need was urged by Wheeler in an appeal to the Carnegie Institution. He was able to announce at a special meet-

ing of the Managing Committee held December 29, 1904, that the request had been approved and that in addition to the grant for the excavation of Corinth already mentioned the Carnegie Institution had appropriated a thousand dollars a year for five years for a fellowship in architecture.

This grant enabled the Managing Committee to make the first of a long series of appointments of Fellows in Architecture. Stevens, who was already in residence, was the first such appointment (for 1904-1905). Under this grant William Bell Dinsmoor began his distinguished service to the School (1908-1909). His fellowship was renewed for a second year (1909-1910) and was then "in view of the desires of the Carnegie Institution" continued for two years more (1910-1912). He was made Architect of the School in 1912 and held this position till 1919, though his work was interrupted during part of 1918-1919 while he was serving as lieutenant in the United States Army. A fellowship in architecture was maintained throughout Wheeler's chairmanship till the outbreak of the first World War. The last of these fellows was W. Stuart Thompson (1913-1915), later architect of the Gennadeion Library, the Corinth Museum and the William Caleb Loring residence hall.

When Wheeler became chairman in 1901 six campaigns of excavation in charge of Richardson had already been completed at Corinth. The agora, the theater, Peirene, Glauce and the Lechaeum road had been located, and a considerable area had been cleared between the Temple of Apollo and Peirene.

Richardson was assisted in the excavation of 1902, which was rather long continued (March 1-June 13), by Bassett, Hill, Van Hook and Daniel Quinn. Quinn had won his doctorate from the University of Athens and was spending his fifth year at the School. Thirty-two hundred dollars was spent in this campaign.

Most of the digging was in the area below the Temple of Apollo, where a stoa (later called the Northwest Stoa) with Doric exterior and Ionic interior columns was found behind the Roman vaulted chambers. The latter were completely

cleared. Much pottery, many lamps and some inscriptions were found. Some work was also done at the theater.

The following spring, 1903, work began on April 22 and continued till the middle of June. The late beginning was due to the uncertainty about funds. A similar delay occurred in 1904, due this time to the necessity of expropriating the area west and south of the Apollo Temple. In the earlier excavation an interesting deposit of votive offerings was found, and walls uncovered that might indicate the boundaries of the Greek agora. At the theater a Roman frieze in high relief representing the Gigantomachia was found.

The principal result of the digging in 1904 was the more complete examination of the walls discovered the preceding year and the finding of a new stoa (the South Stoa), of great length, facing north and roughly parallel to the already discovered Doric-Ionic stoa, which faced south. The presumption was that now the south, west and north limits of the Greek agora had been determined.

The two preliminary reports on these excavations were written by Heermance. The records of the School contain no report from the director for 1905 because of Heermance's illness and death in September. The excavations, which lasted from July 4 to August 20, were reported by O. M. Washburn, Fellow of the School. The earth about Glauce was removed, and it was shown that here had been located a quarry from which building material for Corinth had been obtained. Trial trenches, south of the South Stoa discovered the previous year, seemed to refute the suspicion that the Greek agora might be in that district. This is the last report of Corinthian excavations in the *American Journal of Archaeology* till 1925, when the work of that year was reported by T. Leslie Shear.

The death of Heermance prevented any excavations at Corinth the next spring (1906), but the Greek archaeologist, Mr. Skias, dug trial trenches north and east of old Corinth which located the two ancient roads connecting Corinth with the port. A summer flood did considerable damage to the excavated area about Peirene, and the Greek Government

generously undertook a considerable amount of clearance, repair and protective work about that spring and at the Apollo Temple. When Hill excavated that season he succeeded in locating the Odeum. At the time he wrote his annual report (April 27, 1907) work was still going on, and the account of the 1907 season's work promised for the *Journal* never appeared.

In the director's report the excavations of 1908 are dismissed with the brief statement that "an account of the season's work will be published shortly in the Journal of Archaeology," a prophecy that is still unfulfilled. Only faint echoes of the work at Corinth reached the *Journal,* through the *Archaeologischer Anzeiger* and the *Classical Review.* The reports of the excavations in 1909 and 1910 were printed in the *Year Book* of the Carnegie Institution because of the subvention furnished 1904-1909. For the latter year there is only a brief paragraph mentioning Dinsmoor's work. For the year 1909 there are given a sketch plan of Peirene and a brief description of the arrangements for delivering the water through four large reservoirs to three drain basins emptying into six chambers, where it was accessible to water-carriers. These excavations were confined mostly to the area about Peirene, where much damage had been done by the flood of 1906. The digging was further complicated by the fact that this spring still served the village of Old Corinth, and arrangements had to be made so as not to interfere with its water supply. Most of the time in 1910 was spent on this problem.

This report for 1909-1910 was the last report of Director Hill to be published by the School during Wheeler's chairmanship. For the campaign at Corinth in 1911 Wheeler quotes "from the Director's informal report on the work of the students." From this it is clear that the question of water for Old Corinth was still acute. It was found that impurities in the source were threatening the health of the community, and as before much of the season was spent in efforts which eventually removed this danger. For the next two years nothing was done at Corinth. In 1912 illness prevented Hill

from excavating, and in 1913 war in the Balkans made a continuance of the work impossible. In 1914 work was resumed for about two months in the spring near the Temple of Apollo but was interrupted by the departure of Hill for America to purchase material for the new addition to the School building.

In September, after his return, there was a renewal of work at Corinth which lasted till Christmas and was continued in the spring of 1915. A fine terrace wall that might be the eastern boundary of the agora was located. Three Roman statues were found, two of them of heroic size. One, completely preserved, still attached to its base, probably represents Gaius Caesar. A fine head of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus was also found. This was the last work done at Corinth during the chairmanship of Wheeler. There was no digging at the main site in 1916 or 1917, though Hill and Dinsmoor dug a cemetery during the late summer and fall. Lack of funds is the reason assigned, so it appears that the fifteen hundred dollars which the treasurer received from Mrs. Sears in 1915-1916 was expended in the campaigns of the fall of 1914 and the spring of 1915.

Small funds available enabled Carl W. Blegen, Secretary of the School, to conduct a subsidiary excavation at Korakou, a prehistoric site southwest of the ancient city. He began work here in 1915, uncovered traces of a "megaron" type of building and secured a series of pottery fragments in a regularly stratified deposit. Work was continued during the next two years. Brilliant results were achieved by that quiet, careful accuracy which has placed Blegen in the very top rank of authorities on prehistoric Greece. From this comparatively insignificant excavation he established two thousand years of prehistoric chronology.

Prompted by these striking results, Hill and Dinsmoor that summer and fall worked over the possible sites northeast of Corinth, finding a considerable number of vases and bronze objects. There being no funds to excavate in 1917, that year was spent by Blegen in the examination and classification of the material already found.

A careful study of these finds and their significance for prehistoric Corinth was published by Blegen in the *Journal* for 1920. A year later the School issued a finely illustrated volume with eight plates in color adequately covering this excavation. It was entitled *Korakou: A Prehistoric Settlement Near Corinth.* This was the third book to be issued by the School. *(Plate VIII)*

A series of interesting articles dealing with the finds at Corinth during Wheeler's regime appeared in the *Journal.* David M. Robinson discussed "Terra Cottas and Ointment Vases from Corinth" in Volume X; Miss Elizabeth M. Gardiner in Volume XIII described the sculptural fragments in considerable detail, especially the Gigantomachy, which she considered to be Hellenistic work. In Volume XIV (1910) George W. Elderkin, Secretary of the School, published a scholarly account of the Fountain of Glauce. E. H. Swift in Volume XX continued Miss Gardiner's work on sculpture by describing a marble head found at Corinth and in Volumes XXV and XXVI gave a complete account of the Roman portrait statues found in the campaign of 1915. Greek inscriptions were published by Kendall K. Smith in Volume XXIII, and L. R. Dean published the Latin inscriptions in three articles appearing in Volumes XXII, XXIII and XXVI (1922). This was the last volume in which the publication of material dug at Corinth during Wheeler's chairmanship appeared.

But a general comprehensive account of the excavation at Corinth was not forthcoming.

At the annual meeting in 1903 the Managing Committee expressed itself as favoring the publication of a "special Bulletin on Corinth." A committee was appointed, of which J. H. Wright was chairman. The next year Stevens had prepared a plan of the excavations for this Bulletin. Its publication had been "unavoidably delayed," but the director (Richardson) reported that it "is now nearly ready and the work of printing should not take a great deal of time." In 1904-1905 the "special Bulletin on the Excavations at Corinth has suffered further delay, but the plans and

the Director's manuscript are already in this country, and the completion of the work of publication is therefore in sight." The next year "various causes" had delayed the publication of the Bulletin, but "every effort will be made" in the Bulletin's behalf, and a credit account in the form of the balance of three hundred dollars was set up in the treasurer's books (1905-1906).

Director Hill now assumed charge of the Bulletin. He had not been in Corinth for "several years" and wished to verify some facts in the part of the Bulletin written by him. Moreover, a new sketch map was needed. The manuscript would be sent to the printers about Christmas time (1906). Christmas, however, found H. D. Wood, Fellow in Architecture, still at work on the plan "begun last year for the Bulletin on Corinth." A hushed silence on the Bulletin pervades the *Reports* for 1908-1909 and 1909-1910, unless the decision to revise the standing Committee on Publications was a result of queries on this continued delay.

In his report for 1910-1911 Director Hill states that Dinsmoor is at work on a complete scale map of all the excavations at Corinth. This was probably intended for the Bulletin. Here this excellent project perished of inanition. The treasurer faithfully reported the appropriation for the Bulletin in his annual reports till 1919-1920, when he gave up hope, and the item of three hundred dollars was returned to the general fund. There was no systematic summary of the excavation published till Carpenter's *Guide to the Excavations,* in 1927, and Fowler's excellent synopsis of the excavations through 1920, which appeared in the Introduction to *Corinth,* Volume I, 1932.

The first year of Wheeler's chairmanship Paul Shorey was the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

It will be remembered that White had advised the students not to spend time in Athens in reading Greek literature which could just as well be read elsewhere but to devote themselves to such study as could be done only in Greece. The result had been that almost every annual professor in the last ten years had lectured on epigraphy. How potent

still was the influence of White's advice is shown by the fact that Shorey felt himself constrained to give a course in Pausanias.

When Shorey had been a student in the School's first year his brethren had submitted papers on archaeological subjects. Shorey wrote on "The Life, Poems and Language of Theocritus, with Specimens of a Commentary." His paper was not published. What it must have meant to him to lecture on Pausanias (Herodotus with the locomotor ataxia, as Gildersleeve called him) can now only be a matter of profane conjecture. In any case he soon abandoned the uncongenial subject and lectured on the history of Athens.

This was the second year of Bert H. Hill's connection with the School. He was Institute Fellow and acted also as librarian and catalogued the School's growing library. Heermance had devised the present classification of the books; whether or not this constitutes a debt is a matter of opinion.

The School library this year was the recipient of the final annual gift of one hundred dollars from Joseph C. Hoppin. These gifts had begun in 1893.

In the routine of the year it might be noted that Richardson took the members of the School to Aegina to examine the work done at the Temple of Aphaea and made the ascent of the Oros. Dr. Wilhelm as usual opened his course in epigraphy to the students and even admitted Bassett and Hill to a special advanced course.

La Rue Van Hook, of Columbia, was a student during this year. He was later to serve the Managing Committee as Assistant Secretary and Secretary for more than twenty years (1922-1945).

When the Managing Committee had first been constituted it had been provided that each cooperating institution should have one representative. Difficulties that had arisen under this rule had not been frankly faced till Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, who was a member from Bryn Mawr, was called to Harvard. It was thereupon voted "that the regular representation upon this Committee may be increased

from a single person, provided the nomination of such additional persons receive the approval of the Executive Committee." Whereupon it was further voted that Professor Smyth be continued upon the Committee.

The year 1902-1903 was the last year of Richardson's directorate. In accepting his resignation the Managing Committee adopted a resolution expressing their indebtedness to him, recognizing the skill and tact with which he had performed his duties, the success with which he had excavated at Eretria, Corinth and other sites and the happy relations he had maintained with the Greek Government and the other archaeological schools.

Richardson had expressed his desire to retire at the close of his second five-year term, in 1903. In anticipation of this the Executive Committee recommended to the Managing Committee at their meeting in May, 1902, that Theodore Woolsey Heermance be elected Secretary of the School for 1902-1903 and Director for the next five years, 1903-1908. This recommendation was unanimously accepted.

Heermance was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1893. He held the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship from Yale for two years (1894-1896) and spent both years in study at the School in Athens. He returned to Yale as Tutor in Greek at the close of his residence in Athens and was given his doctorate in 1898. In 1899 he was made Instructor in Classical Archaeology and was serving in that position at the time of his appointment to the School as Secretary. Heermance acted as Secretary of the School in 1902-1903 and the next year began his directorate, with Harold North Fowler as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Fowler was the fourth member of that group of eight students who were with Goodwin the first year to return to the School as Annual Professor. Fowler lectured on the sculpture in the museums but deliberately curtailed his course because "there seemed to me to be too many lectures" —a belief in which Heermance heartily concurred. "The lecture-going habit of the American student is notorious in

Athens." Heermance expressed himself as strongly in favor of "independent research."

This year also saw the beginning of that study of the Erechtheum which was so long to engage the attention of the School. Repairs to the temple had necessitated the erection of scaffolding all about it, and a unique opportunity was thus afforded to study the structure. At Heermance's suggestion Stevens devoted himself to the task of studying, measuring and re-drawing the building. A complete publication of these drawings and a history of the temple was planned. Heermance thought that Stevens could complete the task if he remained in Athens for the summer of 1904. The volume, with its album of plates, was issued in 1927. The School was indebted to Mr. Kabbadias, the Ephor General of Antiquities, for permission to use the scaffolding.

Miss Harriet Boyd, a former Fellow of the School, began this year her brilliant excavation at Gournia in Crete. She was joined by Richard B. Seager, a student enrolled at the School, and by Miss Edith H. Hall (Mrs. Joseph M. Dohan), Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow. Miss Hall was the last to hold this fellowship. The purpose for which the fellowship had been established—to help remove the limitation of women students—had in the opinion of the donors been achieved.

Hoppin was Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for 1904-1905. He lectured on Greek vases. T. Leslie Shear was this year University Fellow from Johns Hopkins. He was destined to serve the School almost continuously till his death in 1945. The Carnegie Institution assisted the School with a gift already mentioned of fifteen hundred dollars a year for excavations and one thousand dollars a year for a fellowship in architecture. Both grants were to run for five years. The second volume of the Argive Heraeum, long delayed by De Cou's failure to furnish his chapter on the bronzes, appeared.

Heermance had entered upon his directorate in the summer of 1903. The work at Corinth was already well started. Richardson had made an auspicious beginning. When

Heermance took up the task he was ably assisted during the first two years by Stevens, whose architectural training rendered his services in drawing plans and restorations especially valuable. The results of Heermance's two years' work at Corinth were notable, and the third year held even greater promise, for sufficient if not ample funds were now available. But these high hopes were frustrated by death. Heermance succumbed to typhoid fever at Athens, September 29, 1905. The Managing Committee held a special meeting at Ithaca the following December 29 to fill the office of director. Brief commemorative exercises were held, letters of sympathy and appreciation from the heads of the British and Austrian Schools were read, and Doerpfeld's sympathetic remarks on Heermance's work at the opening of the German Institute were reported. Resolutions noting the value and promise of his work and his eager helpfulness were adopted.

A fund was established in Heermance's memory. Three years later $850 had been raised. The project, however, was not pushed energetically, and the present total (1944) of $3,506.12 is due largely to gifts from the Auxiliary Fund Association and accumulated interest. It is expected that this will soon be increased to a sum of ten thousand dollars, the income of which will be used for the purchase of architectural books for the Library.

Professor William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was Annual Professor for 1905-1906, was made Acting Director for the year.

The choice of a successor to Heermance was not easy. The seventeen members of the Managing Committee at Ithaca went into a prolonged executive session, at the close of which a committee of five with Wheeler as chairman was entrusted with the task of making a report to the Executive Committee, who were empowered to act.

Their choice was Bert Hodge Hill, A.B., University of Vermont, 1895. He had been a Fellow of Columbia University for two years (1898-1900) and had received his M.A. in 1900. He had then enrolled in the School at Athens for

three years, first as Drisler Fellow of Columbia University and then for two successive years as Fellow of the Archaeological Institute. He had returned to America and at the time of his election as Director was Lecturer on Greek Sculpture at Wellesley and Assistant Curator of Classical Antiquities in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. When Hill's first term expired, in 1911, a committee of seven members of the Managing Committee recommended his re-appointment for five years, a recommendation that was unanimously accepted. In 1916 he was again elected, with no term fixed for tenure. He was to serve the School as director for twenty years—1906-1926.

Lacey D. Caskey, who had been working during his years as student and fellow (1902-1904) especially on a dictionary of technical architectural terms, became Secretary of the School and very materially assisted Bates in carrying the load of responsibility that was placed on him by Heermance's death. It was Caskey who in the absence of his chief bore the brunt of the unexpected visit to the School on April 18 of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, of Great Britain, accompanied by King George I and Queen Olga, of Greece, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece.

Caskey and Gordon Allen, Fellow in Architecture, investigated the East Stoa of the Asklepieion at Athens and published their work in the *Journal*. It was necessary to conduct a small excavation to determine the position of some of the walls. In the course of this work an inscribed stone was found which had been the basis for a statue of Menander. The inscriptions were published by Bates in the *Journal*.

In 1906-1907 Bert H. Hill began his directorate. One beneficial result of his influence was at once seen. The pace of the School trip was moderated. Hill would hardly have felt that the possibilities of Mycenae could be exhausted in a one-day visit. He also introduced modern, scientific methods of excavation. The School was honored by the award to Caskey of half the prize offered by the University of Strasbourg for work on Greek architectural inscriptions.

Edward B. Clapp, of the University of California, was Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for 1907-1908. For the first time since White's memorable *Report* in 1894 an annual professor ventured to offer a course in the reading of Greek literature. Nor even then did Clapp lightly embark on this experiment, as he called it. He consulted friends at home and the director of the School before doing so. He was rewarded with the attendance of all the students save one.

The study of the Thessalian group at Delphi, by Kendall K. Smith and Miss Elizabeth M. Gardiner, led to satisfactory results. Among the needs of the School created by its growing importance Wheeler mentioned at the meeting of the Managing Committee in 1907 the enlargement of the School building, especially the library, and the probable necessity of a permanent secretary. The latter need was never fully met. The position was not of sufficient influence and did not pay a sufficient salary to attract under ordinary conditions a permanent appointee. After Heermance's single year of tenure, preceding his directorate, what was termed "a more or less permanently appointed" secretaryship was held in succession by Lacey D. Caskey (1905-1908), George W. Elderkin (1908-1910), C. A. R. Sanborn (1911-1912). Carl W. Blegen accepted the appointment in 1912 and held it during the war and until 1920, thus at last giving something of continuity to the office.

An adequate salary for the secretary had been made possible by the generosity of James Loeb. In 1911-1912 he promised five hundred dollars a year for five years toward the stipend of this office. He paid this amount each year through 1918-1919.

The enlargement of the School building was effected, however, by Wheeler. At the 1907 meeting of the Managing Committee the chairman was authorized to have plans prepared. In 1909 a Committee on Building was appointed, and the Executive Committee was authorized to appropriate money for the needed changes. Two years later it was reported that $4,300 of the necessary six thousand dollars had

been subscribed, and a year later (May, 1912) the chairman was able to report that work was about to begin.

It was actually begun in April, 1913, and the following year W. Stuart Thompson was appointed Fellow in Architecture in charge. As the remodeling of the building progressed it became evident that the original estimate of six thousand dollars was quite inadequate. Repairs to the walls, floors and flues of the original structure were necessary. The roof needed to be rebuilt. Cost of material and freight rates had advanced. Fortunately, the Treasurer of the Trustees had set up an emergency fund of about eight thousand dollars from unexpended income during the previous few years. This, together with the sale of securities, made possible the completion of this project. The estimate had been six thousand dollars, the amount subscribed had been $12,335.11, of which James Loeb gave six thousand dollars. The final cost was $33,706.63, of which $21,371.56 had been taken from endowment. *(Plate IX)*

The alterations were completed in the summer of 1915. The greatly enlarged library—the cause for the extensive addition—was much appreciated. It furnished adequate space for nearly forty years. Besides, the addition to the building contained several more bedrooms available for students, a common room, a ladies' parlor and a room variously used as a bursar's office or an architect's drafting room. These rooms, as well as the library, were made accessible by providing a second entrance. For the furnishing of the ladies' parlor Miss Ruth Emerson (Mrs. Henry Martineau Fletcher), of Bryn Mawr, who died in 1910, left a generous bequest of five hundred dollars. Subsequent changes in the use of this room have now unfortunately led to the dispersal of these attractive pieces. It should still be possible to reassemble them in Loring Hall or in some other appropriate setting.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the School was celebrated both in Athens and in America. In Athens it was commemorated by a dinner on January 17, 1907, at which Prince Constantine was present. His Highness gave

formal expression to the cordial good will that the Greek Government felt toward the School. Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor General of Antiquities, also paid his compliments to the School and expressed his pleasure in the Honorary Professorship of Hellenic Antiquities which had been conferred on him. Professor Doerpfeld brought the greetings of the other foreign schools.

In America this event was commemorated by a dinner given at the Somerset Hotel in Boston, Saturday, November 23, 1907. The attendance was gratifyingly large. Goodwin presided.

To the regret of all Norton was not able to come to this dinner. Professor John H. Wright had offered to call for him with a carriage and drive him home afterward, adding, "If you are not present in the flesh, you will be there in spirit —for you will be constantly in our thoughts, a vivid, potent presence."

The death of Seymour followed not long after the anniversary dinner, on the last day of 1907. He had been appointed Annual Professor for the year 1908-1909. In the delirium that preceded his death he thought himself at the School and spoke words of encouragement to his students. The School had played a large part in his life.

The date of this twenty-fifth anniversary may well be taken to mark a change in the management of the School. Of the six men who made up the organizing committee five had died: Gurney in 1886, Palfrey in 1889, Ludlow in 1894, De Peyster in 1905, and Harkness in 1907. White alone survived, but he never attended a meeting of the Managing Committee after 1903. Of the other six who with these made up the first Managing Committee, Sloane had become Seth Low Professor of History at Columbia and had withdrawn from the Committee in 1897; Packard died in 1884, Drisler in 1897, Norton in 1908. Goodwin and Gildersleeve alone remained members of the Committee, but neither of them was able to attend its meetings. Goodwin lived till 1912 but attended his last meeting in 1901, and though Gildersleeve lived till 1924 he had never been active in the management

of the School and had last been seen at a Managing Committee meeting in 1896. Van Benschoten, who had been so active during the early years, died in 1901. John Henry Wright died in 1908. The deaths of Seymour and Harkness and Wright, who had been assiduous in their attendance at the meetings of the Committee, and the virtual withdrawal of White and Goodwin gave an entirely new complexion to the Committee. The labor of White, Norton, Goodwin and Seymour was accomplished. The old order was changing, giving place to new.

The change in the personnel of the Board of Trustees was almost as striking. Of the original thirteen only four were living. Of these White retired in 1909, Goodwin died in 1912 but was inactive after 1910, Sloane held his trusteeship till 1918, and Gildersleeve till his death in 1924. The first two presidents, James Russell Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton, had both died, and the third, Francis C. Lowell, died in 1911. Goodwin, the first Secretary, retired in 1910 and was succeeded by William Amory Gardner. Samuel D. Warren and Edward J. Lowell, the first two Treasurers, were both dead, and Gardiner M. Lane, a son of Professor George Martin Lane, of Harvard, and a son-in-law of Gildersleeve, had been Treasurer since 1892.

At the meeting when Seymour's death was announced to the Managing Committee (1908) there was also announced the election to the Committee of Edward Capps, of Princeton.

At this memorable meeting in 1908 Wheeler presented his resignation as Chairman, stating it as his opinion that "in an association of Colleges and Universities the representative of a single institution should not, on general principles, hold the chairmanship for a longer time than is necessary to secure a proper continuity of administration." A special committee of three was appointed to nominate a successor. Wheeler consented to serve for the next year. At the following meeting (1909) the committee reported their unanimous judgment that Wheeler be asked to continue in office. He consented to do so and served till 1918.

Among the many studies made by the Fellows of the School during the next ten years—the remainder of Wheeler's chairmanship—may be mentioned the publication of an inscription discovered on the Acropolis by Allen C. Johnson in 1909-1910. It is of special interest because it mentions an elaborately decorated short sword which Demosthenes alleges was embezzled by one of the treasurers, Glaucetes. Two other newly discovered Athenian inscriptions were also published by Johnson in the *Journal* for 1913-1914.

In May, 1910, a small but important excavation was conducted on the Acropolis at Athens. Hill had become much interested in the problem of determining the exact character of the "Older Parthenon." To enable him to do this, permission was granted by the authorities to dig within the Parthenon wherever the absence of floor slabs made this possible. In the north colonnade a Byzantine tomb hitherto unopened was discovered, and the north edge of the platform of the old temple was located. Hill was able to demonstrate that the Older Parthenon was a peristyle enclosing an amphiprostyle temple with four columns at either end. The cost of this excavation was partly met by the Sears fund for the excavation of Corinth. The results were published in a careful study by Hill in the *Journal*.

Several excavations were conducted during these years (1908-1918) outside Athens and Corinth not under the immediate supervision of the director but under the auspices of the School. They were done by members or former members of the School.

Professor Carl D. Buck, of the University of Chicago, wished to establish the site of Opous. In 1910 the University put at his disposal five hundred dollars for this purpose. Buck's interest in the Greek dialects led him to hope that inscriptions found here would furnish him with interesting data. But, as so frequently happens, the excavation did not yield the expected results. No inscriptions were found, but at Kyparissi, in Locris, remains of a considerable town were uncovered, and above it on an acropolis twelve hundred feet high the ground plan of a Doric temple and some other

Greek and Roman buildings. A discussion of the site of Opous by Blegen, who had charge of this investigation, was published in the *Journal.*

Miss Hetty Goldman, Norton Fellow, 1910-1911, and Miss Alice Walker (Mrs. Georgios Kosmopoulos), Fellow of the School, 1909-1910, began their excavation at Halae, in Locris, in 1911. They furnished the funds for this work. A number of tombs were opened with results so encouraging that excavations were renewed in 1912. Much prehistoric pottery was found, a large deposit of bronze ornaments, some valuable objects of gold and silver, and much pottery showing the influence of Corinthian and Attic ceramic art on the local products. The Balkan War and later the outbreak of the general European conflict prevented further work at Halae, but Miss Goldman and Miss Walker promptly published a report of their work, supplemented by an article by Miss Goldman in the *Journal* on the inscriptions from Halae and a later publication in *Hesperia.** *(Plate X)*

The excavation of Miss Boyd (Mrs. Charles H. Hawes) at Kavousi in Crete has already been mentioned. Her more important work at Gournia (1901-1903) was not done under the auspices of the School, but she was assisted during 1903-1904 by Miss Edith Hall (Mrs. Joseph M. Dohan), Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow. Miss Hall's discussion of a new class of pottery found that season—white decorations on a black ground—is published in the *Transactions of the Department of Archaeology, Free Museum of Science and Art at the University of Pennsylvania.*

But the most important work of the School in Crete was to be done by Richard Seager. He was registered as a student of the School in 1903-1904 and 1905-1906. He had dug with good results at Vasilike, near Gournia, in 1906 and at the Island of Pseira in 1907. In the spring of 1908 he began with funds partially supplied by the School his brilliantly successful work at the Island of Mochlos. Here were found evidences of all the successive Minoan civilizations except the last. A great number of the finest vases were recovered,

**Hesperia,* Volume IX (1940).

as well as many objects of bronze. The deposit was one of the richest in Crete. *(Plate XI)*

The promptness with which Seager prepared his material for final publication was as commendable as it was unusual. In May, 1910, Wheeler announced that it was in the hands of the Committee on Publications, *Explorations of the Island of Mochlos,* the second book issued by the School.

The untimely death of Seager in Crete, May 19, 1925, was an irreparable loss to the School and to the cause of archaeology. His interest in the School was continuous from the time when he first registered as a student. Almost every year he visited the School on his way to Crete. His coming was always anticipated with delight by students and faculty. At his death he directed that his residuary estate be divided equally between the British and American Schools. The Richard B. Seager Fund for Excavations of the American School amounts to $45,742.24.

Coincident with the passing of so many of the early friends of the School in 1908 came the retirement of Doerpfeld from full work at Athens. Year after year the students had been welcome to his lectures on the buildings of ancient Athens. He gave the complete course for the last time in 1908. Fortunately he often returned to Athens, and in 1924 resumed "his afternoons of lucid topographical persuasion," as Carpenter called them. His advice was always available and generously given to the American students. He died in 1940 at Leucas, still firm in the belief that it was Homer's Ithaca.

Dr. George Karo, his successor, was equally kind to students of the School. They were as courteously received by him at the German Institute and as welcome to his lectures. His knowledge of Greek archaeology was as wide as Doerpfeld's, his classical foundation better, his scholarship more sound, and the charm of his diction, whether he spoke in English, German, French or Italian, unmatched.

Just before the war brought the activities of the School to a standstill, the question of accommodations for women began to agitate the Managing Committee. At the meeting in

1915 the appointment of a committee was authorized which should look into the question in all its bearings. The following year it reported that a plot of land on Speusippou Street opposite the School was for sale and that it would be a suitable location for a women's hostel. Whereupon it was voted that the committee be continued under the chairmanship of Professor Francis G. Allinson, of Brown, and that they be "authorized to solicit subscriptions for the erection and maintenance of a hostel for the women of the American School at Athens." Payment of the subscriptions was to be conditioned on the raising of the full amount. The committee wisely secured the cooperation of the women's colleges and, what was more effective, the leadership of Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr. They were able to report at the very next meeting (1917) that sufficient funds were available for the purchase of the land for the erection of the hostel. This was indeed record progress. But now the scene shifted to Athens, and the seemingly inevitable delays began. The next year Acting Chairman Perry was only able to report that "negotiations are still proceeding" and that "the Director is hoping to acquire the land for between 50,000 and 60,000 drachmas." The American and British Schools were to pay for the plot jointly. The committee reported $4,893.51 on hand.

This was the state of affairs when the Managing Committee met in May, 1919. But during the meeting a cable arrived from the new chairman, Edward Capps, who was in Athens, stating that the deed for the property had been passed that month.

The price was eighty thousand drachmae, of which the Greek Government paid thirty thousand, the American School 27,777.80, and the British School 22,222.20. The larger payment by the American School was due to the fact that the plot was unevenly divided, the American share being twenty meters wider. Each school planned to erect a building, using a joint entrance to the grounds.

Henry D. Wood, Fellow in Architecture, 1906-1908, had given much of his time to a study of the west wing of the

Propylaea at Athens. On his arrival in Athens for the first of his ten years' residence William Bell Dinsmoor, Fellow in Architecture, 1908-1912, took up Wood's task of investigating the Propylaea. At the end of his first year's work Dinsmoor had arrived at conclusions concerning the whole structure quite as revolutionary as those of Wood regarding the western wing. This work was ready for publication. It appeared as the "Gables of the Propylaea at Athens" in the *Journal*. His re-appointment for two more years (1909-1911) gave him an opportunity to study in detail the whole west front of the Acropolis. This involved the study of several building accounts and led to an examination of the Beulé gate. Here were the fragments of the Choragic Monument of Nicias. A careful study of these and a small excavation at the southeast corner of the Stoa of Eumenes enabled Dinsmoor not only to correct the accepted reconstruction of this monument but also to demonstrate that it stood at the point which he had excavated. These conclusions were set forth in a brilliant paper in the *Journal* on "The Choragic Monument of Nicias."

Dinsmoor did not, however, devote all his energies to the west slope of the Acropolis. Other members of the School and K. K. Smith in particular had become interested in the French excavations at Delphi. Here Dinsmoor worked part of the time in 1909-1910. At the open meeting of the School on April 8 he presented a study of the Cnidian and Siphnian Treasuries at Delphi which for lack of space in the *Journal* was printed in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*. These articles showed the same amazing grasp of detail and clarity of exposition that had characterized his two earlier School papers.

He now devoted himself to the restoration of the building inscriptions for the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, the Propylaea and later the statue of Athena Promachus.

These preliminary studies had cleared the way for work on the Propylaea itself, the work which was, in Wheeler's words, "to constitute the principal part of his labors for the remainder of the time we can expect him to remain in the

School." The article on the Treasuries was in proof in 1912, and the building accounts well along toward publication.

Stuart Thompson was appointed Fellow in Architecture in direct charge of the alterations to the School building for 1913-1915 "to enable Mr. Dinsmoor, the Architect of the School, to give his time without undue interruption to his work on the Propylaea." During 1913-1914 Dinsmoor's careful work and his surprising grasp of architectural detail enabled him to prove that the base of the Agrippa monument was much older than the first century after Christ and that it had had an earlier use. He was also able to show such serious errors in the reconstruction of the Temple of Athena Nike as effected by Ross, Schaubert and Hansen that its rebuilding would be desirable.

At the end of 1914-1915 the "extensive study of the Propylaea and western slope of the Acropolis" had reached a point where Dinsmoor "expects to be able to complete his task in another year." The next year (1915-1916) he was engaged for some time in Corinth but "has about completed his work on the Propylaea." A year later (1917) the "study is now about completed." Speedy publication was hoped for. Another year passed, some digging was done in May, 1918, but like those algebraic functions that are always approaching but never quite reaching their fixed limits Mr. Dinsmoor was continuing "his elaborate studies on the Propylaea at Athens" and had "brought them nearly to a conclusion." In August, 1918, Dinsmoor was commissioned Lieutenant in the United States Army and attached to the staff of the U. S. Military Representative in Greece. This ended his official connection with the School till 1923.

And the history of the Erechtheum publication is no more pleasant reading. It will be remembered that Stevens, appointed Fellow in Architecture for 1903-1905, had been devoting himself to studying and drawing the Erechtheum because the scaffolds erected for the building gave opportunities to measure and photograph parts of the structure usually inaccessible. The publication of these studies of Stevens with an archaeological account of the temple and the in-

scriptions had become one of the School projects, and as early as 1904 it was "well advanced." Two papers published in the *Journal* were the direct result of this work of Stevens on the Erechtheum—"The East Wall of the Erechtheum" by Stevens, and "The Building Inscriptions of the Erechtheum" by O. M. Washburn. The former was illustrated by Stevens' beautiful drawings. The perfection of these and their marvelous accuracy aroused all the more the desire for the completed work. To Washburn's article on the text of the building inscriptions were added restorations and comments by August Frickenhaus. Here, too, may be mentioned two later articles that came from the study of this building: "The 'Metopon' on the Erechtheum" by Caskey and Hill, and "Structural Notes on the Erechtheum" by Hill.

When Stevens returned to America in 1905 he brought the Erechtheum drawings with him. The manuscript, which had received Heermance's approval, required "a formal rather than an essential revision" and was in Caskey's hands. Fowler was to write the chapter on the temple sculpture. A committee on the publication of the Erechtheum volume was appointed. These arrangements were reported to the Managing Committee in 1906. A year later Hill had returned to Athens as Director of the School, and it was felt that much was still to be done on the manuscript. "Professor Wright has strongly advised that the book should not be hurried to completion." Never was advice more literally accepted.

The next spring (1908) Stevens visited Athens and took more notes for slight revisions of his drawings. It was stated that work on the publication was going on steadily. The next year slow progress was registered; Elderkin was working on the historical introduction, and Hill on the inscriptions.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee in 1910 the newly appointed committee on publication was urged to hasten the publication of the work on the Erechtheum, and funds were put at its disposal to expedite the project. A year later the appointment of Professor J. M. Paton as editor of the Erechtheum publication with a stipend of twelve hundred dollars was announced. He went to Europe in the sum-

mer of 1911, hoping to find new material for this publication in the libraries there. Considerable historical material was found, and "steady progress" was reported the next year (1912), but delays had now become "unavoidable." The following year good progress was being made, and the time of publication was "distinctly nearer." During the winter of 1913-1914 Paton went to Rome to consult Stevens, who was then in the American Academy. The conference advanced Paton's "editorial work very materially" but also led to further excavations in January and February at the Erechtheum which gave further useful data about earlier structures on this site. In 1915 "there is still vexatious delay in completing the book on the Erechtheum," "and as in a dream one faileth in the chase of a flying man—the one faileth in his flight and the other in his chase," so at the close of Wheeler's chairmanship, "The material for the publication of the Erechtheum is some of it in Rome, some in Athens and some here. Present conditions make it impossible to gather this into one place for printing."

Just before the war brought all work at the School to a close both Director Hill and Architect Dinsmoor were honored by election to the German Archaeological Institute.

Even before war actually broke out, rising prices and unsettled conditions had affected the School. Hoppin had secured through the School permission to conduct a supplementary excavation at the Argive Heraeum in 1915. He was interested in finding the earliest sanctuary on this site and in relating the pottery found there to " 'Minoan' and 'Minyan' ware." The European conflict constrained him, however, to postpone this investigation, and his decision was reported to the Managing Committee at their meeting in 1916. The stipend of the School fellowship was advanced for 1912-1913 from six to eight hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars was added to the Institute fellowship. This extra expense was assumed by the Institute beginning with 1917.

Even so, there was no candidate for the School fellowship for 1913-1914. There was but one student at the School in

1915-1916—the School Fellow, Ralph W. Scott. He was given leave to spend 1916-1917 in Rome. No annual professor went out for 1915-1916. Two Fellows were elected for 1917-1918—James P. Harland, of Princeton, and Miss Janet M. MacDonald, of Bryn Mawr. They did not, however, go to Athens but with Miss Eleanor F. Rambo, of Bryn Mawr, elected Institute Fellow for 1915-1916, awaited the end of the war to occupy their fellowships. There was no fellowship examination in 1918. Since the affairs of the School were slowing to the inevitable standstill, some of the cooperating colleges withdrew their support.

In the midst of this process of disintegration it is a pleasure to record one constructive measure—the founding of the Auxiliary Fund Association by Edward Capps. In 1916 Capps began to gather a group of friends of the School, especially those connected with it as teachers and students, who would contribute to its support. Most of the subscribers pledged annual gifts, and though many of the contributions were small, the aggregate was considerable. In 1916 the treasurer received from this Fund $170; in 1917, $1,053; and in 1918, $1,567.73. After the war the annual contributions were about four thousand dollars ($10,751.32 in 1921, when T. Leslie Shear was Chairman). The Association is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the chairman of the Managing Committee. It was provided that the principal of the fund might be used in an emergency. Fortunately, that contingency has been avoided. The yearly contributions have been consistently added to the endowment, only the income being used for current expenses. In 1942 the total endowment thus created was $102,758.70.

After a brief illness Professor Wheeler died in New York, February 9, 1918. He was only fifty-nine years old. He had been Chairman of the Managing Committee since 1901—seventeen years.

In looking over the record of achievement during these years it is not easy to appraise his services to the School. The lack of activity at the School during the closing years of his regime was an inevitable result of the war. Till that time the

attendance had been satisfactory. The students had been increasingly better prepared for their work. And the work offered to the students had been on a higher plane than ever before. The annual professors had, on the whole, given courses more germane to the environment. The other schools had offered a richer program of lectures, to which the American students were always welcome, the School trips under Hill had been a more rational survey of archaeological sites and less an exercise in pedic activity on bicycles and mountain slopes.

Under the auspices of the School excavations of real distinction had been conducted, for instance at Mochlos and Halae. The excavations by the staff of the School had been confined to Corinth and to exploratory digs on the Acropolis at Athens. The science of excavation as practiced by Hill and Blegen was not only far in advance of anything done before by the School but was also superior to the contemporary work of some of the other foreign schools in Athens.

The work of the Fellows in Architecture, particularly that of Stevens, was notable. In his grasp of detail and his ability to recognize and place correctly architectural fragments Dinsmoor had no equal.

The effect of these inspiring teachers on the students was evident in the character of the papers which they published and which they presented at the open meetings of the School.

Along all these lines progress had been made during the seventeen years of Wheeler's chairmanship. Not so much can be said in praise of the larger achievements of the School.

At the beginning of Wheeler's chairmanship it was said that three problems awaited solution. The systematic excavation of Corinth, which necessitated the securing of funds; the publication of the results of this excavation; and the increase of the School's endowment.

Wheeler had succeeded in securing funds for the excavation—if not ample funds, at least a considerable amount of money was available. It is also true that not all the money intended for this excavation was spent upon it. A careful and systematic excavation had not been conducted. Instead

of campaigns carefully planned to clear successive areas in a well ordered sequence, digging from year to year proceeded erratically. Finally, the main area of the city was entirely abandoned, while one nearby prehistoric site was examined, and a search was made for others.

In the matter of publications the record was even worse. Wheeler had been unable, as has been seen, to secure from the School staff any comprehensive account of the excavations at Corinth. The last published "preliminary report" was for the year 1905. There had appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology* a considerable number of excellent articles written by the staff and the students, describing details of the excavation and the finds, but a well-coördinated plan to "publish Corinth" there was not. Compared with the completely organized and carefully planned excavation of the Athenian Agora by T. Leslie Shear, with its regular annual reports and its weekly bulletins, the activities of the School at Corinth seem inchoate and irrational.

Nor is it a sufficient answer to say that the Agora was abundantly financed while Corinth was not. There was evident at Athens a tendency, almost fatal, to abandon one project, half complete, to engage on another investigation that attracted the attention of the staff.

Corinth needed excavation and publication; it was the first duty of the School. But the energy needed there was diverted to the Erechtheum. The Erechtheum publication was left incomplete, and the older Parthenon was excavated, drawn and published. The Propylaea was to be completely and adequately published, but the work was never completed, while Nicias' monument and the Delphic treasuries were beautifully reconstructed and published. Of the three larger publications which might reasonably have been expected of Wheeler and the staff of the School—Corinth, the Erechtheum, the Propylaea—not one was completed.

The endowment during Wheeler's chairmanship showed a steady but not spectacular growth. The increase was due partly to the fact that several of the cooperating colleges began or completed the funding of their annual gifts. A few

endowment funds like those in memory of Heermance and Adelbert Hay had increased the general funds. One large gift, twenty-five thousand dollars, had been received from the Carnegie Institution, but this had been almost offset by the use of endowment funds to finance the remodeling of the School building. In October, 1902, at the close of Seymour's regime, securities and cash amounted to $97,790.88, an increase of $45,302.50 in the ten years since 1892. In September, 1917 (the last year of Wheeler's chairmanship), the securities and cash amounted to $141,459.37, an increase of $43,668.49 in fifteen years. Under Seymour the increase had been over forty-five hundred a year, under Wheeler less than three thousand.

IV

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF EDWARD CAPPS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, 1918-1939

EDWARD Capps was graduated from Illinois College in 1887. He received his doctor's degree from Yale in 1891. He had already been appointed Tutor in Latin at Yale in 1890 and two years later had the distinction of being invited to join that remarkable group of teachers whom President Harper gathered about him to build the newly founded University of Chicago. There he taught and wrote, edited the twenty-nine volumes of the University's Decennial Publications, founded and edited *Classical Philology*. He lectured at Harvard on the Greek theater and was Trumbull Lecturer on Poetry at Johns Hopkins. He was called to Princeton as Professor of Greek in 1907. He had studied at the School when White was Annual Professor, and his work on the Greek theater and on Menander had given him a recognized place among the authorities on the Greek theater and the Attic drama.

Capps's chairmanship began with an interregnum. When Wheeler died, February 9, 1918, the Executive Committee, consisting of Horatio M. Reynolds, Allen Curtis, James C. Egbert, Paul V. C. Baur, George E. Howe, Edward Capps and Alice Walton, at once asked Professor Edward D. Perry, of Columbia, to serve as Acting Chairman. At a meeting in New York, March 28, 1918, he appointed a committee to report at the annual meeting in May on the advisability of electing a permanent chairman at once or, in view of the conditions created by the war, postponing such a choice and carrying forward the affairs of the School under the direction of an acting chairman. This committee was also instructed to present a nomination in accordance with its recommendation. The committee appointed to make this im-

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portant decision consisted of Perry, Curtis and Howe of the Executive Committee, and from the Managing Committee at large Allinson, Bassett, Fowler and Smyth.

Reporting unanimously May 11, 1918, the committee recommended the election of a permanent chairman and nominated Edward Capps. His election was immediate and unanimous.

Professor Capps's engagements prevented him from assuming the duties of the chairman at once, and it was agreed that he should assume office on September 1, 1918. Perry was continued as Acting Chairman till that time.

During the summer, however, it was decided that a Red Cross Commission should be sent to Greece. Capps was asked to act as director with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and Henry B. Dewing was attached to his immediate staff with the rank of captain. Capps at once offered to resign the chairmanship of the Managing Committee, but the Executive Committee urged him to retain it, offering to continue the arrangement by which Perry served as Acting Chairman till Capps should be free to return to America. Fortunately for the School, Capps consented to these conditions. He actually assumed the chairmanship on December 1, 1919.

At the same meeting at which the Executive Committee had successfully urged Capps to retain the chairmanship, they had also voted to ask the Trustees to put the School property and the School personnel at the disposal of the American Red Cross. This the Trustees consented to do.

Accordingly Capps, on behalf of the Red Cross Commission, and Hill, on behalf of the School, arranged that the School building should be rented by the Red Cross for their headquarters. The staff of the Commission were accommodated in the student rooms of the upper floor and two rooms on the ground floor. This meant that the building was occupied continuously during the two years while the School was inactive (1918-1920) and that the School received a moderate compensation for the use of the building and the rent of the rooms. The building was (so the acting chair-

man thought) "subjected to unusual wear and tear" during its use by the Commission, but the Red Cross made a small grant to compensate for this. In addition, the members of Capps's staff added many items of furniture to the rooms they occupied—articles which, in departing, they left behind them for the comfort of future students. Though the cost of repairs to the building at the close of its occupation amounted to twenty-seven hundred dollars, by the arrangement the School had not only benefited from a financial point of view but had rendered a patriotic service which was not forgotten.

The Commission's staff became much interested in the work of the School and established a Red Cross Excavation Fund. Among the first subscribers were Lieutenant Colonel Capps, Major Alfred F. James, of Milwaukee, Major Horace S. Oakley, of Chicago (later a Trustee of the School), Major A. Winsor Weld, of Boston (later a Trustee and Treasurer of the School) and Major Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville, Illinois. This fund amounted eventually to $3,034.57.

The Red Cross and the School also cooperated in securing a wholesome water supply for Old Corinth. The School provided the labor, and the Red Cross supervised the sanitation.

It has been noted that much difficulty arose in the excavations of Peirene from the fact that this fountain still supplied water to the village of Old Corinth. During the winter of 1919 heavy rains had brought down from the hills so much mud that the drains had been clogged, and the stagnant water accumulating in the excavations had become a breeding ground for malarial mosquitoes. The Red Cross joined the Greek Archaeological Society, the village and the American School in remedying this situation. The drains were cleaned, and pipes were laid, carrying Peirene's waters to the village and restoring normal conditions. The Greek Archaeological Society contributed eight thousand drachmae, and the village gave the labor of two hundred men for a day and the entire cash balance in the village treasury, two

hundred drachmae. These sanitary rearrangements were supervised by Hill.

During these two years there were no students in residence. The staff of the School consisted of the director, B. H. Hill; the secretary, Carl W. Blegen; the architect of the School, William B. Dinsmoor; and during the second year (1919-1920) Henry B. Dewing, who had been promoted to the rank of major in the Red Cross and who was appointed to the annual professorship in May, 1919. They all rendered conspicuous service to the Red Cross.

Hill took charge of the Home Service Bureau, where his chief duty was to see that allotment checks and insurance certificates for the twenty-five thousand-odd Greek soldiers in the American Army reached their proper destinations in Greece. Later he assisted efficiently in the anti-typhus campaign in eastern Macedonia and Bulgaria. Blegen organized relief work among villages near Mount Pangaeon and at Drama. He also inspected for the Red Cross concentration camps in Bulgaria and reported on conditions in western Macedonia and northern Epirus.

Dinsmoor was given a lieutenant's commission in the United States Army in August, 1918, and assigned to duty as a military aide to the American Legation in Athens. In April and May, 1919, he found time to add further to his knowledge of the Propylaea area by excavations in the southwest wing. This excavation gave important evidence regarding the foundation of the early Propylon.

The Greek Government expressed its appreciation of the service of the School staff to the Greek nation by conferring on them distinguished decorations. Capps received the Gold Cross of a Commander of the Order of the Redeemer (the highest order of Greek chivalry) and the Order of Military Merit of the Second Class with Silver Palm; Hill and Blegen received the Gold Cross of an Officer of the Order of the Redeemer. Dewing also received this decoration and in addition the Order of Military Merit, and Dinsmoor was given the Order of Military Merit of the Fourth Class.

This is not the place to speak of Capps's administration as

Commissioner of the Red Cross to Greece. It was characterized by his usual clarity of vision and all-pervasive energy. As an Associate Director of Personnel in charge of the New York Branch of the National Headquarters I had reason to know this personally. The first official communication I received from him was a cable directing me to impound a certain chiropractor in the service of the Red Cross who was returning from Greece and relieve him of a Greek decoration which he had fraudulently obtained.

Capps presented his first report to the Trustees for the year ending August 31, 1920. It is a remarkable document. Clearly a new, vitalizing force was at work in the Managing Committee.

The report not only surveys the condition of the School at the close of the war and lays down the program for the resumption of work but makes a number of concise suggestions for the future and announces a plan of action. It is worth while to summarize this report and to see, in anticipation, how many of these proposed objectives were realized.

Capps at the beginning of this report paid a well deserved tribute to the wisdom of the founders of the School, who had been so careful to separate the functions of the Trustees from the functions of the Managing Committee:

> The above recital of our relations with the Cooperating Institutions shows a most gratifying spirit on the part of their representatives on the Committee, and bears testimony to the wisdom of the policy which was adopted when the School was founded and has been tenaciously adhered to throughout the forty years of its existence. I refer to the plan of management which makes the elected representatives of the colleges and universities which contribute to its support the governing body of the School. The Trustees of the School are the custodians of its property and funds; but the income derived from the several sources is placed without restriction at the disposition of the Managing Committee, which makes the budget and directs the internal affairs of the School, electing as its administrative agents a Chairman and an Executive Committee. Thus clothed with complete authority, the Managing Committee of professors has discharged its duties skillfully and conscientiously year after year, without friction with either the Trustees on the one hand or the Cooperating Institutions on the other; and such a thing as a deficit, which is the chronic ailment of institutions conducted upon the usual plan, is unknown and virtually impossible. Stu-

dents of academic administration are invited to study the record of the Athenian School, which has passed beyond the period of experiment. A wise distribution of function has resulted, on the one hand, in keeping the School a part of the educational system of the institutions which support it, and, on the other hand, in concentrating in the hands of educational experts the full responsibility for the educational administration; there has been efficiency combined with democracy; and the clashing of authority, so commonly witnessed where the position of the faculty is ill defined or too narrowly limited to teaching and discipline, has been conspicuously absent. It is a record of which the Managing Committee, and doubtless the Trustees also, are justly proud.

During the war some of the cooperating colleges found it impossible to continue their support. The revenue from this source had fallen from $4,695.42 in 1917-1918 to $3,662.07 in 1918-1919, a loss of about twenty-two per cent, a severe loss, since at this time the income from the colleges, even at this reduced figure, was one-third of the total School income (income from securities in 1918-1919, $7,816.08). Capps noted that there were twenty-five institutions cooperating in the School's support and that the number had not been increased in twenty years. This static list he vigorously described as an anachronism. He suggested the addition of Bowdoin, Hamilton, Goucher, Oberlin, Northwestern, Vanderbilt, Tulane and the State Universities of Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Colorado. During his chairmanship all these were added except Vanderbilt (which joined in 1940), Tulane and Colorado. And in lieu of these he succeeded in adding the Bureau of University Travel, the Catholic University of America, the College of the City of New York, the University of Cincinnati, Crozer Theological Seminary, Drake University (for one year), Duke, George Washington University, Haverford, Hunter, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Rochester, Radcliffe, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Trinity, Washington University, Whitman College, the State Universities of Ohio and Texas, and the University of Toronto. The income from this source rose immediately. In 1921-1922 it was $8,733.29; for 1929-1930 it was ten thousand dollars.

To secure more publicity for the School Capps advocated

that each cooperating institution mention in its catalogue the facilities of the School, which were open gratis to its graduates.

He further planned to secure extensive publicity for the School by articles of a popular nature in *Art and Archaeology*. Mitchell Carroll, who was then Editor-in-chief and represented the George Washington University on the Managing Committee, promised space, an offer which was later renewed by his successor, Arthur Stanley Riggs.

On the matter of deferred publication Capps spoke in no uncertain tone:

> Referring to the problem of the School's publications in general, the Chairman shares with the other members of the Committee the feeling that, while we have every reason to be proud of the work of research accomplished by our representatives in Athens, the time has come when the publication of discoveries which we have announced to be of the first importance must be pushed to early completion. Certainly the time has now come when no other task or preoccupation should be allowed to interfere with the prompt appearance, one after the other, of the books on the Erechtheum, the Propylaea, and Corinth. Corinth should, in fact, come first. It is therefore urgently recommended that every effort be made, by all the officers and committees concerned, to bring the three volumes mentioned to immediate completion. And the work already done at Corinth should be adequately reported in the preliminary publication before further excavations are undertaken, or funds solicited for them.

The cost of the final completion of work at Corinth and its publication was spoken of as a matter of fifty thousand dollars, a considerable underestimate, as the fact proved. Capps set himself to raise this fund as well as a permanent fund for excavation and research.

It has been noted that the final arrangements for the purchase of a lot for the women's hostel had been announced by Capps while he was still in Athens. He now arranged for the building of the hostel itself by securing the appointment of W. Stuart Thompson as architect. His preliminary plans were formed, and a committee was appointed to secure the $150,000 necessary for the erection of the building.

The Auxiliary Fund, which he had founded, now had reached a principal sum of about ten thousand dollars, and

interest from it could be used for current expenses. But this assistance was wholly inadequate to carry the increased expenses of the School.

Capps pointed out that the budget of $20,050 adopted for 1920-1921 was something like six thousand dollars in excess of the current income of the School. Though part of this was for nonrecurrent items and though part of it could be met from reserves accumulated, still it took a considerable amount of confidence in the future to pass and advocate this budget. Capps did not hesitate. He went a good deal further; he closed his report with the bold statement that an additional endowment of at least two hundred thousand dollars was necessary and that at least half of this must be procured during the coming year.

The aim of Capps's chairmanship was, then, (1) to increase the number of cooperating institutions; (2) to make the work of the School better and more widely known; (3) to publish the books on the Erechtheum, Corinth and the Propylaea; (4) to systematize and vigorously prosecute the further excavation of Corinth but preferably not till after these three publications had appeared; (5) to secure an endowment for excavation and research; (6) to erect a hostel for women; and (7) to more than double the endowment, and that without too much delay. This was no trifling program. No voice like this had been heard in the Managing Committee since the trenchant report of White in 1894 (*Bulletin IV*).

When Capps laid down the chairmanship twenty years later (1939), of these seven objectives all had been magnificently attained except the publication of the Propylaea.

In June, 1920, Capps was appointed, by President Woodrow Wilson, Minister of the United States to Greece and Montenegro. He promptly offered to resign his chairmanship, but the Executive Committee refused to entertain this suggestion and as before appointed Perry Acting Chairman. Capps sailed for Greece in August. While he was Minister in Athens he scrupulously refrained from active participation in the affairs of the School, though he could not with-

draw his interest from what was the most absorbing activity of his rich and varied life.

There may be a difference of opinion regarding the effect on the nation of the defeat of the Democratic Party in the election of 1920. There can be no question that it was a blessing to the School, for it terminated Capps's ministerial mission in March and sent him back to the United States in June, 1921, to devote himself again to the chairmanship. Perry presided at the meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1921. The report for the year was written by Capps.

For the first time since 1914-1915 there was a student body at the School. (There had been one Fellow, part-time, in 1915-1916.) There were nine regular students, all Fellows. There were three Fellows of the Institute (two appointed before the war), one Fellow of the School and a Fellow in Architecture, two Charles Eliot Norton Fellows from Harvard, a Procter Fellow from Princeton and a Locke Fellow in Greek from Hamilton. Miss Priscilla Capps and Edward Capps, Jr., were associate members.

The stipend of the Fellows of the School and of the Institute was this year for the first time advanced to one thousand dollars. Among these Fellows at the School were several who were to maintain a long connection with it. Leicester B. Holland, Fellow in Architecture, was reappointed for the following year with the title Architect of the School and again for 1922-1923 as Associate Professor of Architecture. James P. Harland had been at the School the second semester of 1913-1914. He was now a Fellow of the Institute. He returned to the School twice later—1926-1927 and the second semester of 1939. Benjamin D. Meritt, Locke Fellow of Hamilton College, was the following year Fellow of the Institute, Assistant Director of the School (1926-1928), Annual Professor (1932-1933), Visiting Professor (1935-1936, first semester), member of the Managing Committee from 1926 on and Chairman of the Publications Committee 1939-.

Miss Alice L. Walker (Mrs. Georgios Kosmopoulos), who had been a student in the School 1909-1914, returned to

Greece this year to work on the prehistoric remains about Corinth and the prehistoric pottery found there. This investigation was destined to be long continued. In 1939 she took the manuscript of her first volume to Munich, where she arranged to have it published by Bruckmann. When the book was printed, in 1940, it could not be delivered and probably is still in Munich. Volumes II and III are still "in preparation."

Under the chairmanship of Professor Samuel E. Bassett the Committee on Fellowships recommended a change in the character of the examinations, which was approved by the Managing Committee. Under the new ruling the candidate was required to take examinations of a general character in Modern Greek, Greek Archaeology, Architecture, Sculpture, Vases, Epigraphy, Pausanias and the Topography of Athens and a more searching examination in one of the fields to be chosen by the candidate himself. The requirement had previously been Modern Greek and any three other topics.

The first open meeting in years was held at the School in March. Hill spoke on the excavations at Corinth, and Blegen on Korakou.

The progress of the School was signalized this year by the first automobile trouble. A Fiat camion and a Ford car had been obtained as a legacy, or spoils of war, from the Red Cross. Hill reported that the School trips had been unusually numerous and extensive, "owing to the speed of the camion." These trips were diversified by all sorts of accidents to tires and running gear, causing delay and expense. The final debacle came when an elaborate interchange of locomotive activity with the students of the Roman School was attempted in the spring of 1920. The Athenian School were to proceed by train to Olympia and Messenia, thence by mule to Sparta. There they were to meet the Romans, who were to have gone by camion through Argolis. Here an exchange of transport was to be made, each school returning to Athens by the route the other had taken from Athens. The strategy was excellent, but the tactics faulty. The camion refused to

leave Athens till repairs to vital organs had been effected. Meanwhile, the Romans proceeded to Nauplia by train, where the camion overtook them. At Sparta the exchange was made, but when the camion had transported the Athenians as far as Monemvasia it gave up the ghost. A disgusted chairman reported, "At last accounts the camion has been out of commission since April, 1920, on account of injuries undergone in the Peloponnesus trip."

The *Fortieth Annual Report* (1920-1921) had contained this statement:

> In accordance with the desire of the Committee, in which Dr. Hill fully shares, that no considerable new excavation, or even a continuation of the excavation of Old Corinth, should be undertaken until the officers of the School should have had time to catch up with arrears in the matter of publication, no programme for future excavations by the School itself has been proposed or considered. It is the Committee's hope and expectation that for the next few years the Director and Assistant Director will devote the time which, in other conditions, they would be giving each year to the exploration of sites, in the search for new material, to the preparation for publication of the accumulations of earlier years.

Circumstances seemed to make a relaxation of this "substance of doctrine" advisable.

In October, 1920, Blegen, accompanied by Hill and the students of the School, stopped about halfway between Corinth and Mycenae for a casual investigation of a mound, Zygouries, which had seemed to Blegen to offer attractive possibilities. Here a very cursory examination revealed many traces of prehistoric culture, a bit of wall and many sherds. Lester M. Prindle, Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, found a marble idol that belonged to a type hitherto unknown on the mainland. Seager generously offered five hundred dollars for a trial excavation.* Hill donated one hundred dollars given him by Mrs. Edward Robinson "for excavation." At a further inspection the next March, Dr. Robinson offered to add five hundred dollars more to complete the excavation. Work was begun in April. Wace, of the

**Fortieth Report,* p. 17, states five hundred pounds, but the whole excavation cost less than one thousand dollars (*Forty-first Report,* p. 20).

British School, offered his assistance, and Holland, Harland and J. Donald Young, Procter Fellow of Princeton, joined the force. This excavation was continued the next year (1922). A significant contribution toward defraying the expense was made by Mr. Carl B. Spitzer, of Toledo.

This excavation, made at the relatively small cost of about one thousand dollars, was one of the most successful undertaken by the School. It was shown that there had been a settlement here from 2400 to 1200 B.C. The earlier settlement was the more important. The plans of small houses separated by narrow, crooked streets were disclosed. Much pottery from this stratum was recovered. The Middle Helladic settlement (2000-1600 B.C.) was the least important. A "potter's shop" belonging to the latest Helladic period was discovered in which about a thousand vases were found. In addition to this, Blegen during the second campaign was able to locate the burial place of this village. Here an Early Helladic cemetery was found. With the exception of a single grave discovered at Corinth these were the earliest examples of Early Helladic burial on the mainland. The objects found in these tombs were exceedingly valuable as establishing a connection with the Cyclades. There were also found graves of the Middle and Late Helladic periods.

When the objects found here were removed to Corinth, it was necessary to rent a special building to house them. Blegen at once made a preliminary publication of these excavations in *Art and Archaeology*. The final publication, a handsome volume with twenty illustrations in color, was issued by the School in 1928. *(Plate XII)*

An interesting arrangement was made this year with the Fogg Museum of Art, of Harvard University, for joint excavations. The Museum agreed to furnish not less than ten thousand dollars a year for five years. The School agreed to secure the necessary concessions and to attend to the formalities incident to the conduct of an excavation. Each party was to furnish one representative or more to oversee the work. The publication was to be sponsored by both in-

stitutions, the expense to be met by the Museum. This arrangement was obviously advantageous to the School, and it was hoped that such supervision as would be necessary could be furnished without interfering with the program of publication on which the Committee was determined.

This was the first of several joint excavations in Greece under the auspices of the School. D. M. Robinson's dig at Olynthus and Lehman's at Samothrace were later examples of such an arrangement. Miss Hetty Goldman was chosen by the Fogg Museum as their representative. She had been a student in the School for three years (1910-1913). She had excavated successfully at Halae. During the summer of 1921 Miss Goldman and Hill traveled extensively in Greece, the Islands and Asia Minor, investigating the possibility of digging at various sites. Colophon, about twenty-five miles south of Smyrna, was finally selected. Application was made to the Government at Smyrna in February, 1922. Hill spent ten days in March completing arrangements, and early in April the expedition set out.

Dr. Goldman was in charge with Miss Lulu Eldridge. The School was represented by Blegen and Holland, of the staff, and three students, Meritt, Franklin P. Johnson, Fellow of the School, and Kenneth Scott.

Most of the work was done on the acropolis. This rises terrace above terrace, as at Pergamon. On the main terrace the ground plans of several large houses were uncovered. Stairways and drains were cleared. These Greek houses proved to be of an early date, the earliest yet found except at Priene. A bathing establishment was also found, and the sanctuary of the Great Mother was located. A brief account of this excavation, written by Fowler, was published in *Art and Archaeology,* and a more complete statement appeared in *Hesperia* in 1944. Work was discontinued when the territory about Smyrna reverted from Greek to Turkish authority but was resumed for a brief time in the fall of 1925. The site proved unrewarding, and nothing further was done. Two publications were made, however, a preliminary article on the inscriptions by Meritt in the *American Journal of*

Philology (1935) and an exhaustive discussion of the Colophonian house in *Hesperia.*

At the meeting in 1921 much dissatisfaction with the delay of the Erechtheum publication was manifest. On motion of Dr. Edward Robinson it was highly resolved that "the publication of the results of the investigation of the Erechtheum by the American School be not further delayed, and that no results of investigation later than the spring of 1921 be included." Capps had personally seen each of the contributors. He was able to report that Dr. Paton would finish his chapter in 1922. Stevens' work was complete, Fowler was making his final revisions, and Caskey was well along with the building inscriptions on which he had worked in Athens in 1921. It was hoped the printer would receive the material in 1922.

No such hope was expressed regarding Hill's *Bulletin* on Corinth. It seemed likely that Paton, when released from the Erechtheum, might have to be assigned to this task, too.

The Propylaea book, though "in a somewhat more advanced state than a year ago," was still further from completion than its author could wish.

This year the Auxiliary Fund, under the chairmanship of T. Leslie Shear, reached its high-water mark. The amount received was $10,751.32. Shear himself made a generous gift of five thousand dollars. It was hoped at the time that something like this amount might be realized annually. That has not been possible. For a considerable number of years the gifts amounted to about five thousand dollars annually but during the last few years of Capps's administration they fell to about three thousand dollars. The very success which he attained in securing large gifts discouraged those who were able to give but a modest amount, and these constituted most of the personnel who made up the Auxiliary Fund Association.

One project begun some time earlier was completed this year. A piano had long been needed for the social rooms of the School. Mrs. A. C. McGiffert, of New York, had taken the matter in hand and with the assistance of Mrs. C. B.

Gulick, of Cambridge, and others she raised funds to purchase a Mason and Hamlin Grand Piano, which is still appreciated by the students of the School.

Two other funds were begun in 1920-1921. One fund was in memory of Major Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, a member of the Red Cross Commission. He came to Greece at the request of Mr. Venizelos to advise the Greek Government as a soil expert. The value of his pamphlet on "How Greece Can Produce More Food" has proved the wisdom of Venizelos' suggestion. He died at Gibraltar of malaria contracted in Greece. His friends at the suggestion of Dewing established this fund. The initial amount was $624.

The other fund was established in memory of John Huybers, an American press correspondent who died at Phaleron in 1919. His sympathetic understanding of the Greek people led his Greek friends to desire that his name might have a permanent place in an institution devoted, as he was, to American-Hellenic unity. This fund was $545. In neither case was there expectation that the fund would be very largely increased. The former amounts (1944) to $703.12, and the latter to $714.53. They remain part of the permanent School endowment and will continue to serve the friendly purpose for which they were established.

But the really memorable event of 1920-1921 was the beginning of Capps's first campaign for a large endowment.

Capps realized that the time for such a campaign was unpropitious (it always seems to be) but unlike other chairmen he went ahead anyway. His motto seems to have been, "Today, Providence permitting; tomorrow, whether or no." On June 1, 1920, he applied to the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board, asking each for an endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars on condition that the Trustees and Managing Committee of the School raise one hundred thousand dollars. If both granted the request the School's endowment would be increased by three hundred thousand dollars; if only one did so, by two hundred thousand dollars, the minimum absolutely required by the needs of

the School. A similar request was also made to the Rockefeller Foundation.

The General Education Board was inhibited by its charter from assisting educational institutions in foreign countries, and the Rockefeller Foundation had made other commitments, but the President of the Carnegie Corporation, J. R. Angell, brought the matter to the attention of his Board of Trustees in the fall after Capps had gone as Minister to Greece. Apparently no action was taken at that meeting. Before their spring meeting Dr. Edward Robinson, who had been in Greece during the winter and had thus had an opportunity to study the work of the School personally, wrote a letter describing the achievements of the School and its needs to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Pritchett had earlier been deeply interested in the School, and probably this letter to him and his influence in the Board were determining factors in the favorable decision at which they then arrived.

After several conferences between Capps and Allen Curtis, Treasurer of the School Trustees, and President Angell, on July 18, 1921, the Carnegie Corporation made this conditional offer to the Trustees and the Managing Committee of the School. The Carnegie Corporation would grant the School's request for one hundred thousand dollars for endowment if the School would raise for endowment $150,000 before January 1, 1925. Further, to meet the immediate needs of the School, the Carnegie Corporation offered to pay five thousand dollars a year for five years conditioned on the School's raising seventy-five thousand dollars by July 1, 1923. This was the first but by no means the last of Capps's triumphs as an administrative financier.

The immediate payment of the first five thousand dollars enabled the Managing Committee to revise its budget for 1921-1922. The budget for 1920-1921 had been $20,050. It had been reduced to $13,250 for 1921-1922. It was now possible to increase this to eighteen thousand dollars, including an item of one thousand dollars for the purchase of annuities in favor of the director and the assistant director.

Blegen had been given the title of assistant director at the annual meeting in 1920 in recognition of his distinguished services to the School as secretary from 1913 to 1920. He was the first to hold this title.

An organization committee was appointed, consisting of Capps, chairman, Perry and Allen Curtis. A Committee on Endowment was created by them and fully organized by November 1, 1921. The Committee on Organization were made the officers of this larger committee. Work was prosecuted with all the energy and enthusiasm characteristic of Capps.

As a preliminary to the endowment campaign the committee felt that more publicity of a dignified character for the School was necessary. Mitchell Carroll, a member of the Managing Committee, generously gave a whole issue of *Art and Archaeology,* of which he was editor, to an account of the School. This appeared in October, 1922. Harold North Fowler devoted his entire summer to writing and editing the articles, which were profusely and beautifully illustrated. They included a brief history of the School and its earlier excavations, by Fowler; a chapter on the excavation of Corinth, written by Hill and edited by Fowler; a chapter on prehistoric sites by Blegen. "The Researches on the Athenian Acropolis" was contributed largely by Dinsmoor. "The Publications of the School" was written by George H. Chase, who also contributed, with the assistance of Leicester B. Holland, the article on Colophon. An interesting contribution on the opportunities for study in the Byzantine field at the School was contributed by Dr. Robert P. Blake.

When the annual meeting of the Managing Committee was held the following May, seventy thousand dollars had been raised. By August 1, 1922, the total was $89,506.83, well over half the amount sought in less than a year.

And now a very welcome testimony to the importance of the School as an American institution of the highest standing came from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in whose behalf Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick wrote in June, 1922, to Capps, stating that after careful investigation Mr. Rockefeller had

decided to give the School, preferably for permanent endowment, one hundred thousand dollars, provided the School was successful in its effort to raise the $150,000. Meanwhile, he very generously offered to pay the Trustees of the School the interest on his gift at five per cent. His offer was limited to two years, thereby setting forward the limit for completing the campaign for the $150,000 from January 1, 1925, to June 19, 1924.

More than a year before that date arrived, Capps was able to announce the completion of the task. On May 20, 1923, there had been subscribed $147,000. Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin had pledged two thousand dollars if the fund was completed before July 1, and Dr. Edward Robinson had asked to be allowed to give the last thousand dollars. He had already given the first thousand. Before July 1 additional gifts raised the total to $160,000. The final total was $165,473.99.

All of this amount, as well as the hundred thousand dollars from the Carnegie Corporation and the hundred thousand dollars from Mr. Rockefeller, was for permanent endowment. Of the remainder, $83,555 was given for unspecified purposes. Other endowment funds which were created at the time and which helped to make up the grand total were the American Red Cross Commissions Fund, the Hopkins and Huybers Funds, and funds to capitalize the participation of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Harvard University, the University of California and New York University.

Three funds were also started in honor of the first three chairmen of the Managing Committee, John Williams White, Thomas Day Seymour and James Rignall Wheeler. At the time it was hoped that these might be built up to twenty thousand dollars each and that then each would support a fellow in residence at Athens with a stipend of one thousand dollars. The fellowship in Seymour's memory was to be awarded for the study of the Greek Language, Literature and History. These fellowship funds have later been raised to thirty thousand dollars each, and a fourth in honor of Edward Capps was added by the Trustees after his

retirement from the chairmanship. Seymour, White, Wheeler and Capps Fellows were all appointed in 1940. The details of these gifts with a complete list of all the donors are given in Capps's meticulous report for the year 1922-1923.

When Capps was made chairman in 1918 the endowment accumulated in thirty-six years was less than $150,000. His active work as chairman had begun in 1920. In less than four years he had increased the endowment to more than five hundred thousand dollars.

During the year 1921-1922 there were four regular students at the School. Meritt was spending his second year in Athens, as Institute Fellow. He devoted this year largely to work on Thucydides, spending much time in Elis, Acarnania, Aetolia and the Chalcidic Peninsula. He prepared a paper on the Apodotia campaign of the Athenian general Demosthenes and by careful study of the tribute lists was able to point out unfairness in Thucydides' treatment of Cleon.

Miss Alice Walker continued her study of Corinthian pottery but spent considerable time in investigating prehistoric sites in the Peloponnesus, especially in Arcadia.

This was the year in which Blegen was completing his dig at Zygouries, and, in fact, the attention of the School was being drawn more continuously to the prehistoric sites. Blegen suggested a complete survey of the Peloponnesus with this in view. Another promising site near Thisbe in Boeotia was also considered. The Managing Committee was so impressed with the work of Blegen that they voted an appropriation of fifty dollars at the meeting in May, 1922, for a small investigation on Mount Hymettus, where the year before Prindle had found a few geometric sherds in a hollow near the summit. A preliminary excavation the next year disclosed a deposit of considerable depth containing many sherds of the geometric period and some of the classical age. A few of the geometric fragments were scratched with rude lettering. In 1924 this excavation was completed. A very large number of shattered vases was found, mostly heaped together, apparently votive offerings from a shrine. Some two or three hundred were nearly intact. These were

removed to the National Museum for repair and study. The expense of this excavation was met by T. Leslie Shear.

In March and June, 1939, Rodney Young, of the Agora staff, made a supplementary excavation here. Foundations were discovered indicating a sanctuary, and a three-letter inscription that suggested Heracles as the deity worshipped. An altar was found with another sanctuary nearby, identified as the sanctuary of Zeus, and a stele which, it was suggested, formed the basis of the statue of Zeus of Hymettus, mentioned by Pausanias. The altar would then probably be the altar of Zeus of the Showers, also said by Pausanias to be on Mount Hymettus. Many of the pieces of pottery found were inscribed, but none seems to be earlier than the seventh century B.C.

The Managing Committee took steps at its meeting in 1922 to secure closer relations with the staff of the School and better to acquaint the members of the Committee with what was going on in Athens.

These regulations provided that the director should each year before May 1 provide the chairman of the Managing Committee with a list and description of the courses to be offered during the year, a list of the proposed School trips and of the excavations to be made. The annual professor was to outline his work for the coming year during the preceding December. Monthly reports were to be made by the director and the associate director. The annual professor and other members of the staff were to submit, through the director, reports on January 1 and at the close of the year. The director was further asked to file with the chairman before May 1 each year a detailed report of the year's work "which shall indicate clearly all changes from the proposed plan of work, with the reasons therefor." The Executive Committee was empowered to approve the plan of the year's work or to suggest changes. Explicitly no excavation was to be undertaken by any member of the School staff "unless provided for in the Budget, or approved in advance by the Executive Committee." The idea of publishing the courses in advance recalls White's suggestion, but the general tone of

these resolutions, unanimously recommended by the Executive Committee, suggests growing tension between the Managing Committee and the staff. For a time, however, they seem to have served a very useful purpose.

Dinsmoor's book on the Propylaea was now pronounced to be as nearly complete as it could be made till the author could revisit Athens to verify details. Hill's *Bulletin* on Corinth showed no progress, but the article on the excavations which he was preparing for *Art and Archaeology* was felt to be progressing in the right direction. The hopes for the publication of the Erechtheum had not been fully realized, but such progress had been made that it seemed probable that part of the material would reach the printer in the spring of 1923.

Capps concludes his report for this *annus mirabilis* (1921-1922), which assured the conditional gifts of one hundred thousand dollars each from the Carnegie Corporation and Mr. Rockefeller, with this paragraph:

> I have reserved for the last place in this Report the most remarkable piece of good fortune that has fallen to the lot of the School since its foundation—the gift it has received of the Gennadius Library, of the building to house it, and of the land in Athens on which to build it.

The remarkable story can best be told in Capps's own words:

> The magnificent Library of His Excellency Dr. Joannes Gennadius, who for many years and during the late war represented the Greek Government at the Court of St. James, has long been known to connoisseurs as, within its field, without a rival in the world. Housed in London in the residence of Dr. Gennadius, it has drawn visitors from every country, and was known to contain collections of unsurpassed completeness for the illustration of Hellenic civilization in every age and numberless individual treasures of unique beauty and rarity. . . . . The items number between 45,000 and 50,000.
>
> When President Harding proposed the Washington Disarmament Conference, Dr. Gennadius was living, as the Dean emeritus of the Greek Diplomatic Service, in well-earned scholarly leisure among his books in London. His government summoned him from his retirement to attend the Conference as the representative of Greece, paying to the United States the compliment of sending here one who had rendered to his country and to the

Allies distinguished service during the war, who enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the statesmen of the other countries to be represented in the Conference, and who, besides, was widely known among scholars and collectors the world over. After the work of the Conference was finished, he and Madame Gennadius stayed on in Washington for a time. It was during this period and in the following circumstances that the possibility of the School's receiving from Dr. Gennadius the gift of his Library came to be considered.

It had long been the wish of Dr. Gennadius that his Library and Collections should ultimately go to Athens, there to be used by the scholars of all nations; but owing to their great value, the physical requirements of their proper care, and the scholarly requirements of their use, he had as yet found no means of carrying out his purpose, and the troubled condition of Europe and especially of Greece seemed to make his dream of a great establishment in Athens, worthy of the Library and adequate to its scholarly employment, difficult if not impossible of immediate realization. He spoke of this problem to Professor Mitchell Carroll, Secretary and Director of the Archaeological Society of Washington, and Professor Carroll suggested the possibility that the American School at Athens might be able to provide the building and the custody of the Library. I was accordingly invited, in March 1922, to a series of conferences with Dr. Gennadius and Professor Carroll, in which this possibility was fully discussed from every point of view. Professor Carroll, a pupil of the School and a member of the Managing Committee, had not only prepared the way for these conferences, but contributed many practical suggestions toward the solution which was finally agreed upon. Dr. Gennadius showed himself most sympathetic toward the School, then in the midst of an arduous endowment campaign and possessing no general resources which could be used for a building or even the adequate custody of the Library, and readily adapted the conditions of his gift to what seemed at the time to be within the reasonable expectations of the School. The letter offering the Library to the School was addressed to Professor Carroll and myself, under date of March 29, 1922. I quote here the first part of the letter, omitting the description of the Library which follows:

"In accordance with the preliminary conversations which I have already had with you, I now beg to place before you, in a more detailed and precise form, the proposal I made, with the full approval and concurrence of my wife, Madame Gennadius, for the presentation of my Library and the collections supplementary to it, as hereinafter summarily described, to the American School at Athens, on the following conditions:

"(1) That the said Library and Collections be kept permanently and entirely separate and distinct from all other books or collections, in a special building, or part of a suitable building, to be provided for this purpose.

"(2) That the Library, etc., be known as the *Gennadeion* in remembrance of my Father, George Gennadius, whose memory is held by my countrymen in great veneration and gratitude.

"(3) That as soon as practicable a subject catalogue of the whole Li-

brary and of the collections be completed and published on the same principle of classification as the Sections already catalogued by me.

"(4) That no book or pamphlet, or any items of the Collections, be lent, or allowed to leave the Library; but that rules be drawn up for the proper and safe use of the books, etc. The rarest and most valuable items may even be withheld from any hurtful use, at the discretion of the Directorate.

"(5) That a competent and specially trained bibliognost be employed as Librarian and Custodian.

"(6) That the special section, containing the published works of my Father, of other members of my family, and my own publications, be kept apart, in a separate bookcase, as now arranged in the Library. Likewise the publications of my wife's Father and of his family.

"(7) That the Professors of the University of Athens, the Council of the Greek Archaeological Society, and the members of the British, French, and German Schools at Athens be admitted to the benefits of the use of the Library and of Collections on special terms and conditions to be determined by the Directorate.

"(8) That if ever the American School of Archaeology in Athens ceases to exist, or is withdrawn from Greece, the Library with all the supplementary collections, without exception, shall then revert to the University of Athens on the same conditions as above in respect to their preservation and management.

"My wife and I make this presentation in token of our admiration and respect for your great country—the first country from which a voice of sympathy and encouragement reached our fathers when they rose in their then apparently hopeless struggle for independence; and we do so in the confident hope that the American School in Athens may thus become a world center for the study of Greek history, literature and art, both ancient, Byzantine and modern, and for the better understanding of the history and constitution of the Greek Church, that Mother Church of Christianity, in which the Greek Fathers, imbued with the philosophy of Plato, first determined and expounded the dogmas of our common faith.

"Holding as I do a strong preference for giving away during life what one can, rather than willing after death what one may no longer use, I am ready to make over to the School the whole of the said Library and the other collections as soon as provision for their due housing has been made; and I pray that my wife and I may be spared to enjoy the sight of their actual utilization in full working order."

During the period of negotiations culminating in this most generous offer, I had been unable to consult with the President of the Board of Trustees owing to his serious illness; but as soon as he was able to attend to affairs Judge Loring wrote the following letter of acceptance to Dr. Gennadius, under the date of April 12:

"2 Gloucester St.
Boston, Mass.
April 12, 1922.

"His Excellency Mr. J. Gennadius
Envoy Extraordinary of the Royal Government of Greece,
Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. Gennadius:

"The Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Professor Capps, has transmitted to me, as President of the Board of Trustees of that institution, your most generous offer, dated March 29, 1922, of your magnificent private Library and supplementary Collections as a gift to the School, as a memorial to your distinguished father, Mr. George Gennadius, together with the conditions attaching to your offer.

"I regret that illness has prevented my earlier acknowledgment of your proposal, whose extraordinary character, as well as the high motives which have inspired your action, have not failed to impress me deeply. No more fitting memorial to George Gennadius could have been conceived by his equally distinguished son; Greece is obviously the most appropriate home for your remarkable collection of documents relating to the history of Hellas and the Levant; and Greece as well as America are equally benefited by the permanent establishment in Athens, under the care of the American School, of your Library and Collections, the result of many years of scholarly selection. May I express to Madame Gennadius and to you my profound appreciation of the honor and recognition that your proposal itself confers upon the American School at Athens.

"I accept, in the name of the American School and its Trustees, your generous gift and the conditions subject to which you make it—with the proviso, however, which necessarily attaches to the acceptance of so heavy a responsibility before we have had time to ascertain whether or not we can obtain the funds with which to fulfill the obligations we should be assuming —viz., that before taking title to the Library and Collections we must first consult with possible donors of the necessary funds for the erection of the building or wing to house the Library. Mr. Capps tells me that he has already laid the matter before one benevolent corporation, and I can assure you that he will proceed with all diligence in his search. I trust that, even in these difficult times, we may soon meet with success.

"If the undertaking is consummated in accordance with your highminded and generous proposal, I feel confident that the Gennadeion of the American School in Athens will become the resort of all scholars of the world who devote themselves to the interpretation of the Hellenic civilization in all its branches, from the Ancient Greece, through the Byzantine Empire, to the Greece of today. And I am sure that I share with you the belief that your gift to the world of scholarship, through the agency of the American School, will greatly strengthen the ties, already close, that bind the Republic of the

West to your native country, the fountain-head of our European civilization.

"Accept, Excellency, for Madame Gennadius and yourself the assurance of my sincere and profound gratitude, in the name of my colleagues of the Board of Trustees.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "William Caleb Loring,
"President of the Board of Trustees."

Dr. Gennadius was momentarily expecting to be ordered home by his government and the margin of time for finding the money for the building to house the Library was slight, if the transaction was to be completed before his departure. There was also the question of the site for the building, for which we should have to depend upon the generosity of the Greek Government. Furthermore, it was difficult, without detailed knowledge of the space required for the books and collections of the Gennadius Library, to estimate the size and probable cost of the building. But fortunately Dr. Gennadius, on the one hand, possessed the most exact recollection of the number of volumes, their size and grouping, and the space required for the exhibition of the rarest items; and Mr. W. Stuart Thompson, on the other hand—a practicing architect of New York who had once held the Carnegie Fellowship in Architecture at the School and had superintended the construction of the Library Addition to the School building—had an exact survey of the tract of land lying to the north of the present School property just south of the aqueduct of Hadrian on the slopes of Mt. Lycabettus, which was the only appropriate and available plot near the School for such a building. Tentative plans and estimates were therefore made by Mr. Thompson on the assumption that the proposed site could be obtained, and on April 8 I laid the whole situation before Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Acting President of the Carnegie Corporation.

In the negotiations which followed I had the invaluable cooperation of Dr. Edward Robinson of the Managing Committee, who had personal knowledge of the Gennadius Library in London and instantly saw how advantageous for the School its acquisition would be. "An acquisition like this," he wrote to Dr. Pritchett, "would at once place the School in the front rank of learned bodies in Europe, and enable it to afford unparalleled facilities to scholars from all parts of the world who visit Athens. Such an opportunity does not come once in the lifetime of every institution, and if allowed to pass by it can never recur."

On May 20 the Carnegie Corporation voted a grant of $200,000 for the erection of the Gennadeion. The conditions attached to the grant were "that a building plan satisfactory to the Corporation be submitted, that the building be begun not later than January 1, 1924, and that the building be built and completed, ready for use, free of debt, including all architect's fees and other charges, within the limits of the appropriation."

Meanwhile an application was made to the Greek Government, through Director Hill, for the expropriation of the desired site, which was the prop-

erty of the Petraki Monastery. In this transaction a letter which Mr. Elihu Root, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, wrote to the Prime Minister of Greece played so important a part that it should be quoted here as a matter of record; it is valuable also as showing the considerations which moved the Corporation to make its prompt and generous grant:

"Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue,
New York, June 6, 1922.

"His Excellency
"The President of the Ministerial Council
of the Kingdom of Greece

"Sir:

"I have the honor, on behalf of the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, formally to make known to Your Excellency and your associates of the Ministerial Council, that the Carnegie Corporation has voted an appropriation of $200,000 to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the erection of a building to accommodate the Library and Collections which His Excellency, Mr. Joannes Gennadius, citizen of Greece and Dean of the Greek Diplomatic Service, has recently presented to the School.

"The Corporation was moved to make this contribution, not only by its deep interest in the American School, which we are happy to think worthily represents American scholarship in the capital of Greece, but also by the desire to make prompt and adequate recognition, on the part of America, of the remarkably generous, public-spirited and enlightened act of Mr. Gennadius. We cordially sympathize with his twofold purpose—both to enrich the scholarly resources of his native country for the use and benefit of the scholars of all nations who resort to Athens for the study of the Hellenic civilization, and at the same time to promote and confirm the long-time friendship between the peoples of Greece and the United States of America by means of a visible monument in Athens and a continuing beneficent stream of influence flowing from his foundation. We trust and believe that his purpose will be realized.

"I take this occasion to express to Your Excellency our appreciation of the fine spirit of coöperation which the Greek Government, on its part, has manifested in undertaking to assist the American School to procure, as a site for the Gennadius Library, the tract of land adjacent to the present property of the School. It was with full knowledge of your generous action, and in the confident belief that it would speedily be crowned with success, that our Trustees have made the grant for the erection of the building.

"Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Elihu Root,
"Chairman of The Board of Trustees."

Mr. Root's letter, in a modern Greek translation, was read in Parlia-

ment and was received with enthusiasm. A bill was soon introduced by the Government, and in spite of the pressure of business of the most distressing nature (this was only a short time before the Smyrna disaster) pushed through to its passage. By this bill the tract of land which we desired was expropriated, with the consent of the Petraki Monastery, to the perpetual use of the School for the Gennadeion. The Municipal Council of Athens afterwards vacated the two streets which had been projected, but never built, running through this plot, and added the vacant ground east of this plot to the forest preserve which covers the upper slopes of Mt. Lycabettus. The School property is therefore protected on the north and east sides from building encroachment. The negotiations connected with the acquisition of this land were, in the nature of the case, complicated in the extreme, and beginning in May were not finished for many months. The School is under the greatest obligations to Director Hill for his inexhaustible patience and resourcefulness in the conduct of this business, which he followed through changes of government, political and social disturbances, and legal complications until the land was wholly ours to build the Gennadeion upon. Probably no other person, Greek or foreigner, could have succeeded in the circumstances, in spite of the utmost good will on the part of all the Greek authorities concerned.

The following were appointed as members of the Building Committee by the joint action of the Managing Committee and the Board of Trustees: Dr. Edward Robinson, Professor Perry, Mr. Allen Curtis, Treasurer, Professor W. B. Dinsmoor, Secretary, and Professor Capps, Chairman. Mr. W. Stuart Thompson was sent to London to take exact measurements of the Gennadius Library, and on his return Messrs. Van Pelt and Thompson submitted a series of studies of the projected building. These having been laid before the Carnegie Corporation and approved as the basis of the design, the Building Committee recommended to the Trustees the appointment of Messrs. Van Pelt and Thompson to be the architects of the building. This was done in July, and a formal contract with this firm was executed by the Trustees. During the summer the design and plans were perfected, so that in the early autumn estimates might be made as to the probable cost of the building, with the expectation of letting the contracts during the winter and begin the actual work of construction in the spring of 1923. Mr. Thompson will go to Athens to superintend the construction, and it is our hope that the building may be completed and ready for use by the autumn of 1924. A full description of the site and the building is reserved for the next Annual Report.

It is impossible here to make suitable acknowledgment to all who have contributed in some essential way to making possible this notable enlargement of the scholarly resources of the School, but I can at least mention their names again. To Professor Mitchell Carroll is due the original suggestion which bore fruit in the magnificent gift of Dr. Gennadius; Mr. W. Stuart Thompson gave valuable aid when it was most needed, before Dr. Gennadius' decision was made to give his Library to the School; Dr. Edward

Robinson, immediately appreciating the vast significance to the School of the acquisition of the Library, lent the weight of his influence to gaining for the project the favorable attention of the Carnegie Corporation; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, representing the Corporation, in the negotiations, showed a scholar's enthusiasm for the rare opportunity so unexpectedly offered to the School and must have presented our cause to his associates with conviction, so prompt and generous was their response; Mr. Root so skillfully communicated to the Greek Government the decision of the Corporation as to insure its favorable action on our application for the site; and Dr. Hill in Athens rendered invaluable services as diplomat, lawyer and director of legislation.

The gratitude of the School and its governing bodies to Dr. Gennadius and Madame Gennadius is boundless. The recognition which came to them during the few weeks of their sojourn in America after the public announcement of their gift was a slight and inadequate expression of the sentiments which all sections of the American people feel. The Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America elected him to honorary membership; George Washington University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, and Princeton University that of Doctor of Law; and the Secretary of State took a special occasion to convey to him personally the thanks of the nation. The Managing Committee has spread upon its records the following letter, which Professor Perry as its Secretary addressed to Dr. Gennadius on May 20, 1922:

"Your Excellency:

"The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, at its Annual Meeting held a few days ago, laid upon me the pleasant duty of expressing to you its lively sense of the signal honor done to the School, and through the School to the United States of America, by the munificent and unparalleled gift of your great library and the accompanying collections; and of conveying to you the profound gratitude of the Committee not only for the gift itself but also for the confidence you have thereby shown in the ability of the School to administer a trust of such magnitude and far-reaching importance. Your generosity makes possible not only the broadening, along the old lines, of the work of our institution as strictly a 'School of Classical Studies,' but also its development, in many new directions, as an institution of research in fields where hitherto we have been unable to tread.

"The members of the Committee understand fully how great and how honorable is their responsibility in undertaking to provide for the care and administration of the library and the proper utilization of its advantages; and we beg to assure Your Excellency that we and our successors will in every way endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of the distinction conferred upon us."

The Gennadeion Library and the small houses connected

with it by pillared colonnades make one of the most beautiful among the beautiful buildings of Athens. The two houses accommodate the librarian and the annual professor.

As erected, the actual group occupies a little more ground than had originally been planned. This was made possible by the generous action of the Greek Government in expropriating land for the site. The additional space made it possible to place the residences a little farther from the library, a change which greatly enhanced the beauty of the group, which now has a frontage of 187 feet and a depth of 117 feet. The Gennadeion itself is a rectangular building 79.5 by 55.5 feet. So pleased were the members of the Carnegie Corporation with the model submitted that they voted an additional fifty thousand dollars so that this entire structure—not the façade only—might be marble. *(Plates XIII, XIV)*

It would have been natural to construct the Gennadeion of Pentelic marble, but the quarries could not deliver the desired amount, nor was the quality of their output at all attractive. It was a white marble but shot through with bluish veins. The appearance would have resembled cipollino. Thompson, therefore, very wisely decided to use marble from the Island of Naxos. This Naxian marble is harder than Pentelic but does not have the large crystals so characteristic of the Naxian marble used for ancient statues and buildings. It retains its white color and does not take on with age the soft brown shades that add charm to the Parthenon and the Propylaea. The eight columns that adorn the façade are, however, Pentelic.

Building was begun promptly. The excavations were started on May 1, 1923, and on the twenty-seventh the monks of the Asomaton Monastery performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. On Christmas Day the lintel of the main doorway was lowered into place, and on it the workmen placed wild onions to avert the evil eye.

This onion poultice seems not to have been effective in relieving labor troubles, for by these Thompson was hampered during 1924. He dealt with the strikes in a masterful fashion. He declared an open shop and imported a new lot

of stonemasons from Constantinople. The insufficient supply of water provided by the city system he remedied by sinking an artesian well, which incidentally proved a godsend to the occupants of the School during a water famine created in the second World War in 1944 when the city's water mains were cut by Greek guerillas. Thompson combatted the problem of rising prices by buying material in large quantities and storing it till wanted. But in spite of all he could do, the shortage of material, particularly marble, and the rising cost of labor and supplies made it clear that the buildings could not be completed for the $250,000 allocated by the Carnegie Corporation. Capps presented the situation to them, and they voted an additional twenty-five thousand dollars so that the original design might be carried out in full. The final amount received by the School for the Gennadeion Library was $275,000.

It was hoped that the Library might be ready for use in July, 1925, but it was not till fall that the Librarian, Dr. Gilbert Campbell Scoggin, was able to begin unpacking the books.

The dedication of the Gennadeion took place on April 23 and 24, 1926. Extensive preparations for the event had been made in America and in Athens. Capps reached Athens in March. Dr. and Mrs. Gennadius came on April 13. They were entertained as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Scoggin, and they actually lived again with the books, the collection of which had been a lifelong pleasure. Dr. and Mrs. Pritchett came from America. Seven members of the Board of Trustees were present, including the President, Judge Loring; the Vice-President, Frederick P. Fish; the Secretary, A. Winsor Weld; and the Treasurer, Allen Curtis. Mr. Van Pelt and Mr. W. Stuart Thompson, the architects who had designed and constructed the building, were there. To have completed the group of buildings in twenty-four months under the trying conditions that vexed Greece was an accomplishment of which they might well be very proud. Ten members of the Managing Committee, including Ralph V. D. Magoffin, President of the Archaeological Institute,

attended the ceremony. The entire list of delegates from America numbered 104.

Dean Walter Miller, the Annual Professor for 1925-1926, was delegated to conduct the guests from America on their visits to the museums and monuments of Athens and on short tours about Greece. He met the first group at Patras on April 6 and continued to interpret the country he so loves to his countrymen throughout the month. He led two excursions to Olympia and the Argolid, and two to Boeotia and Delphi, besides giving a dozen half-day programs in Athens on the Acropolis and in the museums.

The official guests included Madame Pangalos and Major Zervos, Captain Laskos and Captain Gennadis, aides to the President of the Republic, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Education, the Mayor of Athens, with their wives, the British Minister and Lady Cheetham, the Austrian Consul General and Madame Walter, the American Consul General and Mrs. Garrels.

The Gennadeion was finally presented by Dr. Pritchett, representing the Carnegie Corporation, to Judge Loring, representing the Board of Trustees, and by him to Dr. Capps, as Chairman of the Managing Committee.

The packing and removal of the books from London to Athens presented a problem in itself. Dr. Gennadius very generously took it upon himself to superintend personally the dismantling of his London library and the oversight of the packing. The books were all put in perfect condition, especial care being given to those volumes encased in rare and precious bindings, nearly a thousand in number. In this work Dr. Gennadius had the assistance of experienced experts, notably Mr. Constantine Hutchins. The books were packed carefully in 192 zinc-lined cases. The cases were soldered shut and stored in London till they were shipped to Greece, in 1924. There they arrived safely.

The mere enumeration of the classes into which the boxes were divided for purposes of record gives some faint indication of the unique character of the splendid collection: Manuscripts, Classical Authors, Family Collections, Arch-

aeology and Art, Editions de luxe, Geography and Travels, Natural History, War of Independence, Periodicals, Historians, Bibliography and Memoirs, Greek Language, Theology, Bibliography, Modern Greek Literature, Question d'Orient, Turkey and the Slav Countries, World War, Balkan Wars, Choral Music, Byzantine Literature, Poetical Works.

One of the obligations assumed by the School in accepting the gift of the library was the publication of the catalogue. As a preliminary to this Dr. Gennadius had prepared a great *catalogue raisonné,* contained in many typed quarto volumes. He had completed this work for about three-fourths of the volumes before they left London. Each volume is herein described in detail, with many interesting facts concerning its history and acquisition. In some cases, as the notes on the work and the correspondence of the Greek patriots, Adamantios Corais and George Gennadius, the father of the donor, this catalogue gives many facts which are of great value for the history of modern Greece. Dr. Gennadius also prepared for publication in *Art and Archaeology* an article on "Bookbindings: Their History, Their Character and Their Charm," illustrated from some of the rare volumes in his own library. For working purposes a card catalogue was at once begun.

To care properly for this collection there was needed not so much a professional librarian alert to all the pitfalls of the Dewey decimal system as a bibliophile who would appreciate these rare volumes and cherish them with something of the loving care bestowed on them by Dr. Gennadius. In the words of the donor, a "bibliognost" was required.

For this post the Managing Committee selected Gilbert Campbell Scoggin, a graduate of Vanderbilt with a doctorate from Harvard. He had been a professor of Greek at the University of Missouri and Western Reserve University and had lectured at Harvard. But above all he was a "collector" of books in his own right.

To commemorate this princely gift the Trustees and the Managing Committee decided to issue a volume, *Selected*

Bindings from the Gennadius Library. This, as Judge Loring said in a prefatory letter of dedication printed in this volume, was offered to Dr. Gennadius "as a slight expression of our gratitude." It was a sumptuous volume, forty-two pages of letter press, thirty-nine plates, twenty-six of them in full color, giving a very adequate idea of the rich and varied bindings that glorify this library. Dr. James M. Paton had editorial charge of the volume. Dr. Lucy Allen Paton wrote the introduction and the description of the plates. An edition limited to three hundred copies was done by the Cheswick Press of Messrs. Whittingham and Griggs, of London.

The disaster to the Greek army in 1922, the burning of Smyrna and the tragic transportation to Greece of all the Greek residents of Turkey brought the School, through its director, into immediate contact with the Athenian population.

The condition of these refugees in Athens was pitiful in the extreme. An Athenian-American Relief Committee was formed, with Hill as Chairman. To this work he devoted himself wholeheartedly, bringing to it his wide knowledge of Athenian resources and his persuasive personality. No American in Athens could have done more. This committee functioned till the Red Cross could take over.

In 1922-1923 there were four men and six women in residence. Pending the building of the hostel the women students had been forced to room in private dwellings. With the overcrowding of the city, due to the influx of refugees, this now became difficult or impossible. In this emergency the chairman and the director decided to allow some of the women to occupy rooms in what had been the men's main dormitory at the east end of the School building. This solution was approved by the Managing Committee at its meeting in May, 1923, but there was considerable discussion, and a motion to allow the director a free hand in assigning rooms to students of either sex was displaced by a substitute motion transferring this discretionary power to the chairman and

expressing an "earnest hope" that the emergency arrangements of the year 1922-1923 might not recur.

This discussion naturally revived in acute form the question of a women's hostel. There being no immediate prospect of this being built, the suggestion was made in the Managing Committee that an annex might be rented which could be used for the accommodation of the women. Hill, resourceful as ever, at once produced a suitable dwelling, the palace of Prince George on Academy Street. This was rented by the School for 1923-1924. Since there were, however, only two women registered for that year, it was used to accommodate Mr. W. Stuart Thompson and his family and Professor and Mrs. Buck, of the School staff. The School continued to rent this property till Loring Hall became available to house amply both staff and students.

A pleasant incident of this year was a cruise among the Greek Islands (Aegina, Delos, Paros, Melos, Thera, Crete), on a yacht chartered by Mr. George D. Pratt, to which the members of the School were invited. Mr. Pratt further showed his interest in the work of the School by a gift the next year of five thousand dollars for the excavation of a site "preferably in Attica."

As has been so often noted, the publication of the Erechtheum volume had been vexatiously delayed. This year, at last, tangible results were achieved, "principally," as the Committee on Publications stated, due to the energy of Capps. The note of irritation engendered by hope long deferred is evident in such statements as, "Under his [Capps's] urgings Mr. Hill has begun to send final notes to Professor Paton." At last the Harvard Press was beginning to put this book into type. Capps made the cautious prediction, the result of so many disappointments and so many unfulfilled hopes, that "the process of proof reading will be slow" and that some conferences between the editor, Paton, Stevens in Rome and Hill in Athens would be necessary.

The following year (1923-1924) "the Erechtheum book is steadily approaching completion, but with disappointing slowness." It is all in type but "final" conferences in Rome

and Athens are necessary. A year later the book was still "steadily, if too slowly," progressing toward completion, and Chase rashly prophesied that the publication might confidently be expected during 1926. But in 1926 the long-continued process of gestation was still going on. The volume "should be published, at the latest, in the spring of 1927." And this was by a narrow margin correct, for the spring of 1927 had run to June before there appeared from the Harvard Press: *The Erechtheum, Measured, Drawn and Restored,* by Gorham Phillips Stevens, the text by Lacey Davis Caskey, Harold North Fowler, James Morton Paton, edited by James Morton Paton. The "text" is a quarto volume of xxvi + 673 pages, with 236 illustrations. The "plates," fifty-four in number, twenty-one by fifteen inches in size, are in a separate portfolio. The work was dedicated to the two men who conceived it twenty-four years before, James Rignall Wheeler and Theodore Woolsey Heermance. In commenting on the completion of this most notable work, Capps pointed out how much the finished publication owed to Heermance's work during the all too short period of his directorate. His scholarship had well withstood the test of time, and the greatness of the loss sustained by his untimely death was emphasized by the completion of an enterprise that owed to him its inception. The drawings prepared by Stevens and practically completed in 1905 have long since gained recognition as architectural classics. The originals were acquired by the University of Cincinnati.

William Bell Dinsmoor had returned to America, after ten years' residence at the School, in 1919. With him he had brought his unfinished book on the Propylaea. The completion of this book was earnestly desired not only by Capps but by the many scholars who had read Dinsmoor's publication preliminary to its issue and had been alike impressed by his learning and charmed by his style. Capps was now able to arrive at an agreement with Columbia University, where Dinsmoor was now a member of the staff, which seemed to offer ideal conditions for the completion of this important publication. Columbia agreed to give Dinsmoor leave of

absence for one semester each year for five years with continuance of salary. The Managing Committee appointed him Professor of Architecture in the School with a subvention of twenty-five hundred dollars per year as compensation for the expenses of travel. His duties to the School were threefold: to finish the volume on the Propylaea, to study the Parthenon, and, if called on, to help the students in their study of architecture. To this Capps added the completion of his drawings of the excavations at Corinth and the suggestion of lectures on the Acropolis, if desired, but concluded that the "position is essentially a research position."

In his earlier work on the Propylaea Dinsmoor had laid the foundations for a treatise that would include much more than that single building. During his four years in America his study in connection with his work at Columbia and at the Metropolitan Museum of Periclean buildings and Periclean proportions had caused him to look forward to a great publication which should add to his almost complete study of the Propylaea, in fact, the whole west end of the Acropolis. How much careful work he had already done in preparation for this is indicated by his letter to Chase, Chairman of the Committee on Publications. Here is sketched a work of twenty-two chapters and five appendices. It covers the central building of the Propylaea and the wings, the older Propylaea, three early temples (A, B, C), the Pelargikon, the Pyrgos and the Temple of Athena Nike. In addition there were a general introduction and three chapters on the Documentary Sources. The five appendices treated of the Propylaea Plan in General, the Greater Propylaea at Eleusis, the Nicias Monument, the Monument of Thrasyllus and the Temple on the Ilissus. Much of this was nearly ready or practically ready. Much of it needed only reduction and coordination in treatment with the central chapters.

During Dinsmoor's first half-year at Athens under this arrangement (March-August, 1924) Hill reports that his work on the Propylaea book was uninterrupted by any School duties, that steady progress was made and that the

book "should be ready for printing next year." He did, however, discover at Nemea the sunken adyton which Blegen reported in 1926.

After his second half-year's residence Dinsmoor reports steady progress. On his way to Athens he had taken the trouble to go to Strasbourg to examine the notes of Haller von Hallerstein on two stones from the Propylaea and one from the Nicias Monument that have disappeared. He also made important corrections to the interpretation of the Propylaea building inscription.

The summer of 1925 was devoted to the parapet of the Temple of Athena Nike. Here, by a careful study of the holes for the dowels at the bottom of the slabs which compose the parapet and by a correlation of these with the evenly spaced holes for the bronze railing that was affixed to the top, he was able to show that Heberdey had, with an inaccuracy that was so perfect that it might almost be regarded as genius, located forty-three of the forty-four slabs in incorrect positions. Using his novel method, he was able to locate sixteen pieces accurately, twelve others with a high degree of probability, leaving unplaced only sixteen.

During his third half-year (in 1926) Dinsmoor again worked on the Nike Temple. Again his meticulous care and amazing command of detail were evident. He doubted the then accepted fact that the temple was trapezoidal at the architrave and rectagular at the stylobate level and by his careful measurements and exact knowledge of architectural detail was able to show precisely where the error in the rebuilding of the temple lay and to correct it in his drawing. The temple was proved to be a perfect rectangle at all levels. Again the expectation was expressed that the drawings would be completed at the end of the summer of 1926 and that the manuscript would be ready for the Publications Committee soon after.

Dinsmoor visited the British Museum before his fourth term of service as Professor of Architecture. He lectured on the Propylaea but devoted most of his time to the study of architectural problems. He interrupted his work on the build-

ings at the west end of the Acropolis to study the temple at Bassae and the problems connected with the reerection of the columns in the north peristyle of the Parthenon. He still expected to complete his drawings during his fifth year and the manuscript as soon as he returned finally to America.

Dinsmoor's five-year appointment to the staff of the School ended in 1928. That summer he was conducting exploratory excavations on the western slope of the Acropolis. Here he found some new architectural clues but also recovered an inscription which was of such significance that it made necessary a revision of Athenian chronology before the Christian era, particularly that of the third century. In view of the importance of this work he felt it necessary to put aside his architectural studies and prepare for publication this new historical material.

This was a serious, almost tragic, change of plan. His book on the Propylaea had been long expected; now that it had grown to a treatise on the whole west slope of the Acropolis its importance was greatly enhanced. Time and facilities had been granted to him for the completion of this task. That other interests should have prevented its completion was not so much a loss for Dinsmoor—Bassae and the chronology of Athens fascinated him—but for the School and for all students of Greek archaeology it was a tragedy. For America has not produced a scholar who combines as he does a rare knowledge of Greek architecture, a memory for minute and multitudinous detail, a flair that amounts to genius for deducing reconstructions from microscopic data, an ability to combine seemingly unassociated details into a rational system and to cause a building to rise from its scattered fragments as a mango tree rises beneath the blanket of a magician. Add to this a style of exposition so lucid that technicalities are made understandable to the layman, a feeling for narrative so true that the most arid subject becomes readable, and a dramatic sense so vivid that the reader often comes breathless to the climax; these are the gifts that uniquely fitted Dinsmoor to write the story of the western slope of Athena's Hill. That he did not do so is an infinite pity.

At the annual meeting in May, 1924, Capps spoke of the death on January 9 of Professor Gildersleeve at the age of ninety-four. He had for years been the dean of American classical scholars; he was the last survivor (except William M. Sloane, who died in 1928 but had withdrawn from the Managing Committee in 1897 and from the Trustees in 1918) of the original Managing Committee.

The fiscal year was altered at this time so as to close June 30 instead of August 31. The Treasurer's report for this year has a slightly pessimistic tone because it records the income of only the ten months during which almost all of the School bills for the entire year were paid—a condition which was, of course, remedied the following year.

The practice of printing yearly the annual report of the director was resumed, and this year for the first time since 1909-1910 such a report appears in the records.

At this meeting, also, Professor Samuel Bassett, Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, made his first report on the newly established fellowship in the Greek Language, Literature and History. An examination had been held in the spring of 1925, but none of the contestants had shown sufficient promise to secure appointment. The Committee reported that it favored the selection of fellows by competitive examination—not on the basis of credentials, as in the Roman School—and that for this fellowship they favored examinations from Greek authors, Greek literature and Greek history (with an emphasis on one of these subjects, to be chosen by the candidate) and an examination in either modern Greek or Greek prose composition. An innovation in the work of the School was provided for at this meeting (1924) by the establishment of a summer session.

Dr. Harry H. Powers, Founder and President of the Bureau of University Travel, was elected to the Managing Committee at the time the Bureau became a cooperating institution. His love for ancient Greece was attested by his volume on *The Message of Greek Art* and his brochure "The Hill of Athena." He proposed to a committee, the other two members of which were Capps and Dean Walter

Miller, of the University of Missouri, a plan for a summer session, according to which the Bureau should assume all the financial burden of the session and the School should appoint a director whose scholastic standing would qualify him to be a member of the School's staff. The facilities of the School were to be at the disposal of the summer session. The Bureau would also assume the expenses of giving the session publicity.

This generous offer was accepted, and Miller was asked to direct the first two sessions, 1925 and 1926. The year between he was to spend in Athens as Annual Professor at the School. The first summer (1925) there were six members enrolled. The session technically began with the arrival of the group at Corfu on July 17, though preliminary lectures had been given on board the steamer and in Italy. Most of the time was spent in Athens, though the sites usually visited on the School trips were also included. Among those enrolled was Dr. Shirley H. Weber, of Princeton, later to be Librarian of the Gennadeion.

There were two students during the summer of 1926. Miller again had charge. Capps made the interesting suggestion that there might well be a number of scholarships of four or five hundred dollars each for summer students. Such scholarships, to be offered to the ablest teachers of Greek and Latin, he thought, would have a "beneficial effect upon our classical teaching."

The third session was under the direction of Benjamin D. Meritt, while Oscar Broneer, then a Special Fellow in Archaeology, had charge of the students while they were traveling in Italy and in Greece. There were six regular students and five part-time members. The first part of the course was given in Italy, with Naples as headquarters (July 12-20). The session in Greece lasted from July 20 to August 26. About two weeks were spent in Athens. Four trips were taken: one to central Greece, a second to Corinthia and Argolis, a third to Olympia and a fourth to Crete. Several scholars besides the staff lectured to the group.

Dr. Broneer also conducted the fourth session (1928), at

which there were three regular and four part-time students.

The summer session was then allowed to lapse till Capps asked me to assume the direction of it in the fall of 1930. I conducted it for nine sessions, till the beginning of the war (1931-1939). The attendance varied from a dozen to twenty students of graduate rank, a number which I thought should not be exceeded. The students were accommodated in Loring Hall, and their presence made it profitable to keep the dining room open during the summer. This proved a great convenience to members of the staff and students of the School who happened to be working in Greece. The School received enough money in tuitions and room rent to compensate for the employment of the director. The support which the students gave to the Auxiliary Fund Association was also considerable.

Those students who took the examinations set at the close of the session were given graduate credit where it was desired. The length of the session was in each case six weeks, all of which were spent in Greece. About half the time was devoted to Attica, the rest to trips in the Peloponnesus and central Greece.

On two occasions (1936 and 1938) after the close of the session a steamer was chartered for a cruise. Sixty to seventy persons availed themselves of this opportunity, on the first cruise to visit most of the Aegean Islands, and on the second to see a few of the Aegean Islands and several sites in Asia Minor, from Troy to Didyma, and Cos, Rhodes, Patmos and Cyprus. I believe strongly with Capps that through the summer session the School can render a great service to the cause of Greek in America. Seymour wrote, "It is better to know Greece than to know what is written about Greece." I know of nothing that will contribute so much toward vitalizing the teaching of classical languages and ancient history as a period of study in Greece. The summer session offers that opportunity to many a teacher who cannot afford a full year's study abroad.

Irritation over the long postponement of the *Bulletin* on Corinth had been increasing. In 1923 the Managing Com-

mittee adopted a resolution stating that it was their considered opinion that this report was so important that the director should not participate in any excavation till this report on Corinth was completed. Heermance had conceived the idea of this *Bulletin* at the time he assumed the directorate (1904). It was to sum up in a scientific manner the excavations of Corinth to that time. Before his death he had made considerable progress toward its completion. As has been already said, Wheeler in 1906 reported that Hill thought a new map was necessary and that some points in his discussion needed verification but that the manuscript would be ready in 1907.

Meanwhile, seventeen years had passed. The excavations were continued for ten years, till the war brought them to a stop. Articles—creditable articles—had been written and published, but a systematic account of the work as a whole had not been forthcoming. Masses of objects found during the excavations still lay uncleaned and unevaluated in their original receptacles. Capps felt, and the Committee shared his opinion, "that the School has so far failed in its obligation to the Greek Government .... and to the scientific world that justly looks to us for a publication of our discoveries."

The whole trying situation was reviewed by Capps in a careful report to the Managing Committee. It was quite clear now that so long a time had elapsed since the *Bulletin* was planned that its publication, even if a manuscript could be secured from the director, would be inadequate to meet the situation. In the twenty years that had elapsed many of the buildings had been completely excavated and were ready for final publication. It was therefore decided that the pursuit of the *Bulletin* which had been a subject of discussion in the Managing Committee at every meeting for the last fifteen years should at last be abandoned. The responsibility for the final publication of the Corinth excavations was transferred from the director to the Publications Committee, and Professor Harold N. Fowler was appointed Annual Professor for 1924-1925 and made editor-in-chief of the Corinth publications. In place of the *Bulletin,* Hill was asked to

write a guide to Corinth, giving a general idea of the plan of the city and of the excavations. It was not to be an elaborate manual but a pamphlet of ninety-five to a hundred pages, based on the account already published in *Art and Archaeology,* using some of the same illustrations. To quote Capps, "It would not be a heavy task. Its main object would be to help us raise money." Fowler was to proceed to Athens in the fall of 1924, survey the situation at Corinth, map out a series of volumes that would adequately cover all the material that had been excavated and the buildings that had been uncovered. He was then to assign to competent hands the various volumes of the series and finally do what work he could on such contributions as he himself would make to the publication. It was a competent and sensible solution of a most difficult situation. "The vague drifting of the last eighteen years" was at an end.

When Capps had induced the Publications Committee to accept this grave responsibility, and Fowler had indicated his willingness to take up this onerous task, it was expected that work at Corinth would not be resumed till 1926-1927 or 1927-1928. But now events occurred that made such a delay seem inadvisable.

On April 2, 1924, Hill cabled Capps the news of two most generous gifts which made it possible to conduct excavations on a large scale again at Corinth in 1925.

T. Leslie Shear had already financed the small dig on Mt. Hymettus. He now offered to contribute for excavation at Corinth five thousand dollars a year for two years if a similar gift of five thousand dollars a year for two years offered by Mr. J. P. Morgan for excavation "preferably at Corinth" and a further gift of one thousand dollars from Mrs. Morgan could also definitely be assigned to that excavation. This was an irresistible argument for resuming at once the digging that had been discontinued in 1916.

Two other gifts subscribed for excavation were also given to the School this year. William T. Semple, of the University of Cincinnati, secured the cooperation of a group of business men to "adopt" a site in Greece and finance its exca-

vation. The site selected was Nemea, and one thousand dollars was contributed. The work was entrusted to Blegen. And finally Professor Hoppin, who had hoped to renew the excavations at the Heraeum, where he had begun his career as an archaeologist, was now compelled by illness to relinquish the project. But he did offer the School one thousand pounds for the excavation and agreed to be responsible also, up to five thousand dollars, for the expense of publishing the results.

Mr. George D. Pratt's gift of five thousand dollars for excavation, "preferably in Attica," has already been mentioned. Hill decided that the most promising site for the excavation would be Phlius, not far distant from Nemea, where the "Cincinnati dig" was to be made.

The funds given by Morgan, Shear and Hoppin could not be used during 1924, but both the Cincinnati and the Pratt gifts were available. Excavations by the School were therefore resumed at two sites in 1924 with the expectation that in 1925 work at Corinth on a large scale would be resumed.

The excavation at Phlius was in charge of Blegen. The site was very extensive—an acropolis more than half a mile from east to west and a lower town of greater extent. The excavation was begun in June and lasted till the end of July. It was of an exploratory nature. None of the many buildings mentioned by Pausanias was located. A surprising discovery was a Byzantine wall immediately above a deposit of Helladic pottery, the period of three thousand years between unrepresented by any remains. The prehistoric pottery found here was important as representing the period of transition from the neolithic to the bronze age of civilization. Many Byzantine tombs constructed of Greek blocks were found; the church of Rachiotissa was built almost entirely of Greek material re-used. Many votive offerings were recovered. Concrete paved cisterns and water channels with their Corinthian tile covers indicated an excellent water supply. A large and important building of the Hellenistic period was found on the terrace called the "Palati," in form a rec-

tangular colonnade facing a central court. A building with several rows of interior columns was also located. It apparently belongs to the "telesterion" type, like the Hall of Mysteries at Eleusis. A hypocaust helped to identify one building as of the Roman era. The location of the theater was also established with a high degree of probability which was converted into certainty by a few days' digging in February, 1925. Blegen described this excavation in *Art and Archaeology. (Plate XV)*

At Nemea the staff consisted of Hill, Blegen, Philip H. Davis (Fellow of the Institute), Prentice Duell (Norton Fellow) and C. A. Robinson, Jr. Work extended from April 16 to June 3. The digging was west of the temple whose three standing columns form a well-known landmark. A simple fourth-century gymnasium was discovered with a pool for a plunge bath and four tubs resembling those found by the School at Eretria. Remains of a large Christian church of the sixth to eighth centuries were found, also an inscription containing the names of L. Mummius, a few bronze fragments and some terra-cotta figurines, presumably votive offerings. The campaign was described by Blegen in *Art and Archaeology. (Plate XVI)*

A second campaign was undertaken at Nemea in December, 1925, again under Blegen's direction and again financed by the Cincinnati group. The first object was to locate, if possible, a ceremonial way leading up to the Temple of Zeus. No traces of this were found, but there was recovered an extensive foundation immediately in front of the temple which probably supported a large altar, the first of its kind and size to be found in the Peloponnesus. The building beneath the church which had been discovered the previous year was examined. It was of very considerable size. It seems probable that it was an adjunct to the gymnasium and the adjacent bath. The stadium in which the Nemean games were held every two years, making with Olympia, Delphi and the Isthmus the four great athletic events of ancient Greece, was also definitely located, and some of the details of it recovered. A considerable deposit of votive offerings was found, care-

fully buried in an artificial pit, several hundred small vases and some figurines. A cave whose roof had long since collapsed was also found and partially cleared. Extensive neolithic remains were found. The finely preserved Hellenic bath discovered the previous year was enclosed within a simple but permanent building, also provided by the Cincinnati patrons. The account of this season's digging also was published by Blegen in *Art and Archaeology*.

A final campaign was conducted at Nemea in the winter of 1926-1927. The west end of the temple was completely cleared, and the curious semi-subterranean crypt at the western end of the cella studied. The west end of the gymnasium was also entirely uncovered, and the plan of the building revealed. The south half was divided into a series of rooms. The north half was a large hall. A building of unknown use was located between the temple and the gymnasium. The stadium was further studied. It clearly never had permanent stone seats, like those at Delphi and Epidaurus. A water channel cut in poros blocks extended along the east side of the running course. The collapsed cave yielded some thirty boxes of neolithic pottery, the earliest up to that time found in the Peloponnesus.

In 1921, again in 1923 and finally in 1931 Miss Hetty Goldman worked at Halae, where with Miss Alice Walker (Mrs. Kosmopoulos) she had dug in 1911-1914. The ancient wall was traced, a stoa of late date was found, and a sixth-century altar, terra cottas and bronzes. Mr. Piet de Jong drew the plans for this excavation. Reports of these excavations were published in *Hesperia*. One dealt with the acropolis, the other with the terra-cotta figurines.

Also under the auspices of the School, Richard B. Seager excavated briefly in Crete near Kato Zakro, hoping to find a Minoan cemetery. In this he was not successful. Seager's death occurred May 10, 1925. His splendid services to the School and its deep debt to him have already been mentioned.

This year, 1924-1925, saw the passing of two other men to whom the School owed much, Joseph Clark Hoppin and Mitchell Carroll. The contributions of the former have al-

ready been stated: his support of the library, the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship, the excavation at Zygouries, his loyal assistance in the endowment campaign. There were many other friendly services that went unrecorded. He had been made Research Professor on the staff of the School in 1922 and retained that position till his death. He had hoped to continue the excavation of the Heraeum, and when failing health made that impossible he arranged that the work should be done by amply financing the excavation and the publishing of the results.

Mitchell Carroll died suddenly on March 2, 1925. His great and unique service to the School was in initiating the negotiations with Dr. Gennadius that eventually led to the gift of his library and the erection of the Gennadeion.

At the annual meeting in May, 1925, two important actions were taken: the conclusion of an agreement with the Harvard University Press to take over the distribution of all the publications of the School and in effect to become its official publisher, and the constitution of a standing Committee on Personnel, consisting of the chairman of the Managing Committee and two other members appointed by him. The function of this committee is to nominate the annual professor and to make recommendations for appointments on the staff of the School. Also there was added this year (1926) a new member to the staff of the School, the bursar. Hitherto the bookkeeping of the School had been done by the director during his spare time or under his supervision by an officer of the School. The increasing importance of the School and the multiplication of the financial details made desirable the employment of a competent accountant. The School was fortunate in being able to appoint George E. Mylonas, who not only fulfilled this qualification but was also a thoroughly trained classical scholar. He served the School as Bursar for three years, acting also as a part-time assistant in the Gennadeion. Later he assisted in the excavation at Eleusis conducted by the Greek Archaeological Society and came to America to be a member of the faculty of Washington University.

Mr. John S. Newbold, by a gift of one thousand dollars, inaugurated the Joannes Gennadius Fund for Byzantine Studies. Such a fund was much needed, since it had been necessary to use a considerable portion of the School's income to operate the Gennadeion. This fund has been increased by gifts and the addition of interest till it now (1944) amounts to $5,805.04.

Among the gifts received this year should be mentioned twelve hundred dollars from Mrs. William H. Moore, whose generosity was more than once to enrich the School, and a new Ford car from Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who had done so much for the excavation of Corinth.

A legal complication which had prevented the American and British Schools from securing a clear title to all the land needed for the women's hostel was finally resolved by Hill's efforts. Miss M. Carey Thomas, who had visited Athens during the summer, had revised the hostel plans, but the funds necessary for its erection were still lacking.

During the year Fowler had made considerable progress toward the publication of the Corinth excavations. Seven chapters had been written, and the whole undertaking, which was now seen to be extensive, was taking shape.

But another project, which was destined to surpass by far that of Corinth in importance, was now beginning to occupy the attention of Capps and the Managing Committee, the excavation of the Athenian Agora.

For many years the successive Greek governments had discouraged the erection of new and expensive buildings in the area north of the Areopagus and east of the "Theseum." It was pretty well agreed that beneath that area lay the Hellenic agora; the position of the Roman market place was well known. The Greek Government had entertained the hope that the uncovering of the Greek agora might be done by Greek archaeologists. But Athens was a rapidly growing city, and the repatriation of the Asia Minor Greek population had accelerated that growth. It now became clear that the landowners in this district must either be bought out soon or allowed to develop there properly. The Government

had not the money to do the former by expropriation proceeding, nor was it likely that they would have it in the near future; to allow the latter would mean that this area, covered with new and costly buildings, would be closed to excavation for many years, perhaps permanently.

A bill was introduced into the Athenian Parliament in the summer of 1924, authorizing the expropriation and excavation of this area. It was defeated.

The movers of the bill had expected to assign certain zones to the different archaeological schools. It was intimated to Hill that the authorities would be glad to be informed of any interest the American School might have in such a project. Hill therefore inquired on behalf of the School whether or not there was a chance for excavation in the district east of the "Theseum," and if so would the American School be allowed to participate in the enterprise? On December 16 the Archaeological Council informed Hill that the School would indeed be granted that privilege.

Hill then informed Capps of the turn affairs had taken. Capps's reaction was immediate and, as always, positive. He welcomed this opportunity for an expansion of the School's activities, though he must have known what an amount of responsibility and labor it would throw on him. When the Minister of Public Instruction learned of this decision, he officially informed Hill, on January 14, 1925, that permission would be given the American School "to conduct excavations in the ancient Agora of Athens to whatever extent desired, provided only the School obtains sufficient funds of its own to pay for the expropriation of the private houses occupying the land in question."

When Capps presented this subject at length to the Managing Committee at its meeting in May, 1925, the proposal was enthusiastically accepted. It was noted that every effort should be made to take advantage of this "magnificent opportunity," and the Chairman was encouraged and empowered to make the effort. He proved quite capable of doing so. But to Hill in Athens there were "lions in the path"—at least two hundred thousand dollars for purchase of the

land, generous support for excavations "more expensive than any hitherto undertaken" and the lack of a competent staff.

There were eight regular students in 1924-1925. Among them was Oscar T. Broneer, Traveling Fellow of the University of California. The next year he became Institute Fellow, then Fellow of the School and Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1927-1928. He then was made successively Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and finally Professor of Archaeology in the School. His conscientious, consistent and prolific work has added immensely to the scholarly reputation of the School; Miss Dorothy Burr (Mrs. Homer Thompson), Fellow of Bryn Mawr, was later to be engaged in the excavation of the Agora. Prentice Duell, Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, long maintained his connection with the School. C. A. Robinson, Jr., in his second year at the School, later became Visiting Professor (1934-1935), and Richard Stillwell, Fellow in Architecture, served successively as Honorary Fellow and Special Fellow, Assistant Professor of Architecture (1928-1931), Assistant Director (1931-1932) and Director of the School (1932-1935).

The School session was marred by the tragic death of John W. Logan, Albert Markham Fellow of the University of Wisconsin. With several other members of the School and some from the British School he was making an excursion to Epirus and Acarnania. They were traveling by automobile between Arta and Karavassara, March 18, 1925, when they were fired upon from what proved to be a deliberately planned ambush. None of the party was struck but Logan. He received a bullet wound through the lower lung. Word was at once telegraphed to Athens, and Doctors Marden and Lorandos of the Near East Relief answered the call. Logan lived to be brought to Athens but died soon after his arrival. This was not an act of brigandage, for no attempt at robbery was made, and the assailants fled immediately after firing the fatal shots. Feeling in Greece was at the time intensely bitter against Italy, and the most likely explanation seemed to be that the students of the School had been mistaken for a party of Italian officers who were rumored to be in that part

of the country. The Greek Government did everything it could to assist while assistance was possible and to express its sorrow after Logan's death by a public funeral and other acts of gracious courtesy. On three occasions only have American archaeological students suffered violence in Greece. Considering the unsettled condition of the country during the early years and the primitive character of the civilization in the outlying districts like Epirus and Macedonia, this is a remarkable record. In the spring of 1872, before the founding of the School, an attempt was made to kidnap White when he was returning from a visit to Marathon. This resulted in the kidnapping of the kidnapper by White. The sandbagging of Miller in 1886 (see Appendix II) resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of his assailants. The attack on Logan alone ended in tragedy.

Allusion has already been made to the provision Hoppin had made to carry forward the investigation at the Argive Heraeum which failing health forbade him to make himself. Death intervened and denied him even the satisfaction of knowing that his conjecture of what might be found by a re-examination of the site was correct.

The first season's excavation (March 9-May 9, 1925) proved the truth of Hoppin's belief that the settlement at the Heraeum was of great antiquity. The site known as Prosymna had been occupied from the neolithic period, and there had been a considerable settlement all through the bronze age.

Hoppin had in mind two distinct objects, the exploration of the ground about the Old Temple cleared by Waldstein, and a search for more chamber tombs near those he had already discovered. Both investigations produced rich results.

On the terrace above the Old Temple, Blegen found the remains of a prehistoric settlement, Late and Middle Helladic pottery and a thick, undisturbed layer of Early Helladic pottery. But it was to the northwest of the Heraeum, on the so-called Yerogalaro Ridge, that the most significant finds were made. Here thirteen chamber tombs were discovered, seven Middle Helladic graves, and one Early Helladic "chamber tomb" and remains of the neolithic period,

the first neolithic pottery to be found in the Argolid. In all, something like two hundred vases were found—most of them either whole or capable of being entirely repaired—of the three Helladic periods. Many bronze objects were found, including daggers, a large bowl and a long sword. The most striking objects were two bronze daggers inlaid with gold, one with three birds flying in a row on either side and the other with a single dolphin on either side. These are like the daggers found by Schliemann at Mycenae. Two gold necklaces were found, and an ivory pendant in the form of an elephant, a unique subject in Mycenaean art. An Egyptian scarab from the era of the New Kingdom was important as a check on the date of these tombs. *(Plate XVII)*

Two subsequent campaigns were conducted at Prosymna by Blegen in 1927 and 1928. To the expenses of the latter Mrs. Hoppin generously contributed. In both these campaigns numerous tombs were opened. During the first, seventeen Mycenaean chamber tombs were cleared. They were of the usual type—a rock-cut chamber approached by a dromos. Several of these had side chambers like that in the "Treasury of Atreus"; one had three such chambers. Over three hundred vases were found, as well as great numbers of beads, knives, daggers, figures of animals and men in terra cotta, and two little two-horse chariots, each with two riders. A fine deposit of geometric and Corinthian pottery was also found, the remains of dedicatory offering from some shrine. Among other objects in this deposit was a bronze panel about eighteen inches long with figures in repoussé. It is excellent workmanship, probably from the latter part of the seventh century. One group, incomplete, shows a warrior in full armor following a woman, the other panel a woman stabbing with a dagger another woman whom she holds by the hair. This might well be a bit of local color—the return of Agamemnon and the murder of Cassandra by Clytemnestra.

The final work was done here between April 18 and June 8, 1928. Again the emphasis, or rather the whole effort, was on the tombs. The results were two neolithic burials, nineteen Middle Helladic graves, twenty-one Mycenaean cham-

ber tombs. There were no objects in the neolithic tombs; the Middle Helladic cist graves yielded some forty vases and a few other objects; but the Mycenaean chamber tombs were unusually rich in vases—about four hundred—and jewelry of gold, silver, bronze, amethyst, crystal, carnelian, amber and paste. A massive gold ring with a bezel bearing an intaglio design of two standing griffins separated by a pillar, and a small ivory goddess in the familiar Minoan dress were also found.

The vases from these three campaigns (1925, 1927, 1928) number over a thousand. The collection makes the finest exhibition of Mycenaean ware yet assembled. These excavations were magnificently published by the Cambridge University Press in two volumes under the title *Prosymna.*

Miss Hetty Goldman continued her excavations, under the joint auspices of the School and the Fogg Museum, at Eutresis, an ancient site in Boeotia, seven miles southwest of Thebes, overlooking the plain of Leuctra. Here she dug with assistance from the School in the fall of 1924, the spring of 1925 and the spring and summer of 1926 and 1927—four campaigns. Though Eutresis was inhabited down into Byzantine times, as the remains showed, the interest in and the importance of these excavations is the light they shed on Helladic civilization. Nowhere else on the mainland of Greece had it been possible to recover such complete plans of Early Helladic houses. During the recent campaign enough of these house plans were revealed so that it was possible to distinguish types of three successive periods. The Early Helladic house was rectangular with usually two rooms with pits beneath the floor. In the Middle Helladic period apsidal and rectangular houses appear without the pits; in Late Helladic, rectangular houses only were found. The discovery of many terra-cotta figures of women seemed to indicate the existence of a sanctuary. The pottery was so profuse that it is proving a valuable aid in determining Helladic chronology. A preliminary report was issued by the Fogg Museum in 1927. The final publication, *Excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia,* was published by the Harvard

University Press in 1931. The volume contains 294 pages of text, 341 figures, 21 plates and 4 plans. *(Plate XVIII)*

At Corinth excavation was resumed in the spring of 1925 after ten years of inactivity broken only by the work done by Miss A. L. Walker (Mrs. Kosmopoulos) in sorting and studying the pottery, the studies of the sculpture made by Franklin P. Johnson (including "Byzantine Sculpture at Corinth" and "Imperial Portraits at Corinth"), and Blegen's volumes on the prehistoric sites of Korakou and Zygouries.

It had been expected that two simultaneous campaigns could be carried on, one at the theater by T. Leslie Shear and the other near the temple of Apollo and the Agora by Hill. As a matter of fact, the lack of workmen and of a suitable staff of students to supervise the work compelled Hill and Shear to conduct their excavations in succession.

Work began at the theater on March 9. Shear was ably assisted by Mrs. Shear, Broneer and C. A. Robinson, Jr., while the drawings were made by Stillwell. The difficulty of uncovering the theater was increased by the fact that some of the earth from previous excavations had to be removed before work on the new project could begin. However, before the close of the season the level of the orchestra had been reached, and surprising frescoes representing gladiatorial contests were uncovered, painted on the wall separating the orchestra from the seats. *(Plate XIX)*

A second important find was a series of beautiful floor mosaics found at a Roman villa, the remains of which were located about a mile west of the theater. In the atrium the best preserved mosaic shows a shepherd playing a flute beneath an olive tree. In other rooms are a standing figure of Dionysus, Europa on the bull, and a beautiful head of Dionysus set in the midst of a wonderful geometric design. The tesserae, of which there are many shades, are partly glass and partly stone. These mosaics were handsomely published by Shear in a large folio volume with seven illustrations and eleven plates (1930). The colors have been very carefully reproduced. This publication is one of the most beautiful

books issued by the School. A preliminary report of this year's excavation was made by Shear in the *Journal*.

The excavation near the Apollo Temple was also hampered by the necessity of removing previous dumps and soil that had been deposited by floods during the last ten years. Nevertheless, much was accomplished. The long, Greek Northwest Stoa was cleared. The stoa dates from the third century and was repaired after the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C. The bases of practically all the forty-seven outer Doric columns were found intact, and most of the twenty-two inner Ionic column bases. Some architectural fragments were found, and a few pieces of sculpture, among them a poros fragment of a horse that may be from a metope of the Apollo Temple.

The rest of the time was devoted to clearing the space north of the Basilica, where a substantial Roman building was located. The eastern part of the area cleared here presents a most confused complex of walls, many of them of the Byzantine period. The accumulated debris from the Lechaeum Road shops and the peribolos of Apollo was also cleared away. A report of this excavation was made by Hill and Broneer in the *Journal*.

The annual meeting of the Managing Committee in 1926 was not held till June 5 because the chairman and many other members were not able to return from the dedication of the Gennadeion till that date.

Capps reported among other gifts ten thousand dollars from the estate of Joseph C. Hoppin, half for general endowment and half for the publication of the excavation at the Heraeum; two thousand dollars from Cyrus H. McCormick for endowment; the second installment of five thousand dollars from J. P. Morgan for excavation at Corinth; five thousand dollars for the same purpose from T. Leslie Shear and an additional thousand dollars for the Shear House at Corinth; undesignated gifts of twelve hundred dollars from Mrs. William H. Moore; five hundred dollars from an anonymous friend of B. H. Hill; and two hundred dollars for an investigation of the Temple of Aphrodite on

Acrocorinth given to Dr. Doerpfeld for that purpose by John M. Wulfing.

George E. Mylonas was appointed the first Bursar of the School, but the systematic organization of the School's accounts had to wait three years more.

The attendance at the School during 1925-1926 was the largest in its history till that time—fifteen regular and five associate members—among them Alfred R. Bellinger, of Yale, the first Fellow in Greek History and Literature to be appointed; John H. Finley, Jr., Norton Fellow; Miss Barbara McCarthy, Alumnae Fellow of Brown; and Allen B. West, the first Guggenheim Memorial Fellow to register at the School.

Benjamin D. Meritt had come first to the School as Locke Fellow of Hamilton College, in 1920-1921. The following year he had remained in Athens as Fellow of the Institute. After securing his doctorate from Princeton in 1924 he had taught at Brown and Princeton.

During his two years in Athens he had been interested in the tribute lists of the Delian League. He soon became convinced that a thorough re-examination of the fragments was necessary and that a correct rearrangement might lead to great additions to our knowledge of the history of the Athenian Empire. His studies now began to parallel those of West in the financial history of Athens. The Bureau of University Travel and two alumni of Hamilton who had been interested in Meritt's work by Professor Edward Fitch, of Hamilton, made it possible for Meritt to spend the summer of 1925 in Athens, collaborating with West. This was the beginning of one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of classical scholarship in America. The untimely death of West in an automobile accident in 1936 cut short a career of great promise, but even before that these two young scholars had begun to write a new chapter in Greek epigraphy.

Meritt was appointed Assistant Director of the School for 1926-1928. He returned to America to hold positions in the University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins University and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. He was

made a Doctor of Literature by Oxford at an age when most men are looking with longing to an associate professorship. He is respected as an authority in his field by European scholars with more unquestioning unanimity than is accorded to any other American classicist.

Articles by West and Meritt in collaboration with each other and with other students began to appear almost at once as a result of their meeting in 1924: "Aristidean Tribute in the Assessment of 421 B.C.," West, *American Journal of Archaeology,* XXIX, p. 135; "The Peace between Athens and Bottice," Meritt, *American Journal of Archaeology,* XXIX, p. 29; "Cleon's Amphipolitan Campaign and the Assessment List of 421," West and Meritt, *American Journal of Archaeology,* XXIX, pp. 59 ff.; *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum,* Volume V, Meritt and West, 1931; "The Athenian Assessment of 425 B.C.," Meritt and West, 1934.

In 1928 the School issued Meritt's first book, *The Athenian Calendar in the Fifth Century,* a quarto volume of 144 pages of close reasoning and accurate factuality.

This was followed by three others, all dealing with inscriptions: *Documents on Athenian Tribute,* 1937; *The Athenian Tribute Lists,* Volume I (with H. T. Wade-Gery and Malcolm F. McGregor), in 1939, a monumental folio of over six hundred pages, with twenty-four plates, nearly two hundred figures in the text, and a map; and the *Chronology of Hellenistic Athens,* in collaboration with W. Kendrick Pritchett, in 1940.

There were four excavations at Corinth in 1926. The most important were those of T. Leslie Shear in the theater area, beginning in March and continuing through July. He was assisted by Mrs. Shear, Stillwell as Architect, Broneer, Edward Capps, Jr., and John Day, Fellow of the School. One of the quests in the excavation of Corinth had been the location of the sanctuary of Athena Chalinitis, described by Pausanias. This Shear located, beyond any reasonable doubt, at a point north of the Sicyon road. Here a wall of some pretensions was found, built of re-used material and

buttressed where necessary—about every ten feet. It was apparently built about the time of Corinth's rebuilding by Julius Caesar, in 46-44 B.C. Within the wall, which was not completely cleared at the time, was a great quantity of Arretine ware and local imitation of Arretine. The presence of a large number of votive objects further pointed to this as the sanctuary sought.

The greater part of Shear's time, however, was spent in excavating the orchestra of the great theater, which had been only partially excavated in 1925. Now not only was the orchestra completely cleared, but also the whole front of the *skenê,* both parodoi and the cavea to a distance of over thirty feet from the edge of the orchestra. It was on the face of the wall separating the auditorium from the orchestra that the frescoes discovered in 1925 were painted. They are adequately described in Shear's article on the 1926 excavation in the *Journal.* They represent gladiators in combat with various animals, bulls, lions, leopards. An interesting graffito in Greek was translated by Shear, "The lion recognizes the man under the bull as his savior and licks him." Quite clearly a reference to Androcles and the Lion.

The orchestra of the Greek theater is situated about a foot below the lower of two Roman pavements.

Besides the recovery of these interesting frescoes, there were found in the theater some fine pieces of sculpture— a bust (probably of Galba), a colossal male figure and a statue of a Greek philosopher. But most important of all there were considerable remains of at least two fine friezes, one representing the combat of the Greeks against the Amazons, and the other the battle of the gods and the giants. The workmanship on the latter is of a very superior order. But the best pieces found were a Parian marble head, probably a Greek copy of the bronze doryphoros of Polyclitus, and a beautiful female head identified by Shear as Sappho.

In addition to his work at the excavation in 1926, Shear also rendered a conspicuous service to a grateful School by rearranging the material in the Corinth Museum. This had been literally a terrifying place, filled with an amorphous

agglomeration of what looked like rubbish in hopeless disorder. To the Augean task of rearrangement Mr. and Mrs. Shear gave an inordinate amount of time and labor, with the result that an attractive, well ordered museum was created.

Blegen excavated on Acrocorinth with the assistance of Stillwell, John Day, John Finley, Jr., and Franklin Jones. This excavation was undertaken at the request of Doerpfeld, to whom, as has been noted, J. M. Wulfing had given two hundred dollars to excavate the Temple of Aphrodite. The site was located, but not a single stone of the temple was *in situ*. The fountain of Upper Peirene was cleared, and the excellent Hellenistic vault that covers it was protected by a permanent structure built over it. This excavation was published in 1930 as Volume III, Part I, of the Corinth series. This volume was the work of Blegen, Stillwell, Broneer and Bellinger.

The other two excavations removed most of the unsightly masses of earth that had disfigured the site. A large area north of the Temple of Apollo was cleared under Stillwell's direction down to the Roman pavement, greatly improving the setting of the temple.

A further section of the Lechaeum Road was cleared by Hill, the Roman colonnade bordering the road was investigated, and Greek foundations beneath it discovered. Some of the shops next to the road and the whole area north of the Basilica were cleared. This also added greatly to the appearance of the excavated area.

The general publication of the excavations at Corinth prior to 1916 had been entrusted to the Publications Committee, and Fowler had been made Editor-in-chief of Corinth Publications in 1924. At the meeting of the Managing Committee in 1926 he made an interesting report of progress.

It had been decided not to issue a uniform series of volumes but to allow the subject matter of each volume to determine its format.

As planned by Fowler, Part I was to have an introduction containing a sketch history of Corinth and a brief account of

the American excavations. This was to be followed by a publication of the Apollo Temple, Peirene, the "Old Spring" with its fake oracle, a chapter on the topography of Corinth and the Corinthia, the fountain of Glauce. All this material was "nearly ready." Part II was to contain the Captives Façade, the Propylaea, the Peribolos of Apollo, the Northwest Stoa, the Northwest Shops, Prehistoric Pottery, Architectural Terra Cottas.

In addition to these two parts, carefully planned, the following subjects had been decided on, and in most cases allotted to competent scholars: the Julian Basilica and the Portico, the Agora, the Odeum, the Sculptures, Vases, Terra Cottas, Greek Inscriptions, Latin Inscriptions, Coins, Lamps, Graves, Bronzes, Miscellaneous Objects, the Acrocorinth and a detailed history of Corinth.

Fowler stated that this plan, so simple on paper, really involved a huge amount of work and quoted a letter from K. K. Smith, of Brown, in which it was pointed out that the only sure way to secure its speedy completion would be to send scholars to Athens to do the work there, a solution of the problem beyond the means of the School.

In spite of this a vast amount was accomplished during Capps's chairmanship. A comparison of the following list of Corinth volumes issued by the School with Fowler's tentative proposal will be interesting.* It will serve also as a further proof, if such were needed, of Capps's driving energy:

Volume I, Part I	Introduction, Topography, Architecture	1932
Part II	Architecture	1941
Volume III, Part I	Acrocorinth	1930
Part II	The Defenses of Acrocorinth and the Lower Town	1936
Volume IV, Part I	Decorated Architectural Terra Cottas	1929
Part II	Terra-cotta Lamps	1930
Volume V	The Roman Villa	1930
Volume VI	The Coins	1933
Volume VIII, Part I	Greek Inscriptions	1931
Part II	Latin Inscriptions	1931

*A complete list of these, with authors, pages, illustrations, etc. will be found in Appendix IV.

Volume	IX	Sculpture	1931
Volume	X	The Odeum	1932

The present plan for the publication of Corinth involves the addition to this impressive list of the following volumes: a volume or two on architecture, including The Fountain of Glauce, The Sacred Spring and Peirene, The West Shops, The South Stoa and Associated Buildings, The Shops North of the Temple, and The Amphitheater. Separate volumes on The Theater, Figurines, Miscellaneous Finds, The North Cemetery, The Asklepieion, The Potters' Quarter, Prehistoric Pottery, and a supplementary volume on Sculpture are also in preparation.

The close of the year 1926 witnessed the retirement from the directorate of Bert Hodge Hill, after twenty years of service. Signs of friction between the Managing Committee and the director had not been wanting. At the 1925 meeting Hill's term of office had been limited to a year, with the hope expressed and doubtless cherished that it would be possible to extend it further. At the same time the chairman was instructed to convey to the director the Committee's definite dissatisfaction with his conduct of the School's affairs. These resolutions of the Managing Committee very definitely pointed toward a change in the directorate at Athens. Hill's retirement was the cause of much discussion in the Managing Committee and not a little bad feeling. It caused several of Hill's friends who had been actively interested in the School to retire from its management and withdraw their support. There was a prolonged discussion of the matter at the May meeting of the Managing Committee, and a special meeting was later held in Cambridge, December 27, 1926. These resulted in Hill's retirement and the appointment of Blegen as Acting Director for 1926-1927.

To be a judge in Israel is not an enviable position, and it is perhaps too soon to hazard a verdict on this, the only serious controversy in the School's history.

Hill's conduct of the School had in many ways been admirable. As an excavator he introduced into the work of the

School a technique of excavation hitherto quite unknown there. The work done by him and under him was equal to that of any of the archaeological schools in Greece and far superior to most. He was the first American archaeologist to appreciate and to make his own the new methods introduced by the Germans at Olympia. He was a great and inspiring teacher. It was he who taught Blegen and Dinsmoor and Holland, Thompson, Stillwell, Shear and Meritt and Broneer, to mention only a few of his many pupils. To him these men owed their conception of what an archaeological investigation should be and of what scientific thoroughness and accuracy meant when applied to dowel holes and potsherds.

It was perhaps this very thoroughness, this perfectionism, that finally made his retirement from the directorate inevitable. He was never satisfied with incomplete or imperfect results. So he was continually searching for new data to make his presentation of an excavation complete—but new data are forever forthcoming, and publication cannot indefinitely wait (witness the decision of the Managing Committee that no data on the Erechtheum later than 1921 should be included in that *"iam, iam futurus"* publication). Carpenter's dictum that excavation is destruction must be remembered constantly. If excavation is not followed by publication it is worse than useless, it is criminal. No amount of argument could gainsay the fact: twenty years of excavation and no definite publication.

In Hill's case, as so often happens, there was the conflict between the immediate executive emergency and the less insistent scholarly necessity. When it was a question of action —the negotiations for ground for the Gennadeion is a case in point—he was magnificent. His charming personality, his knowledge of the puzzling currents of Greek diplomacy and intrigue, his cordial and intimate relations with the King, ministers and people, his untiring kindness and unfailing geniality, his amazing resourcefulness, all combined to make him, in those respects, an ideal director.

His skill as an excavator tempted him to continue digging

when publication was imperative. Excavation, like gold mining, is exciting. At any moment the spade of a workman may bring to light a new statue, or an inscription that will change the history of Greece, or (most precious of all) a sherd that may make it possible to show how wrong another archaeologist is. But to write the account of an excavation is a tedious and toilsome task that must be performed in the musty atmosphere of a study, not in the bright air of Hellas. This part of his duty as director Hill found it increasingly hard to perform, till at the close of his long and useful term it became an almost insurmountable inhibition. He published in the *Journal* a few preliminary reports, but on the title pages of the volumes on Corinth his name does not appear; his chapter on Peirene, which Fowler reported to be "nearly ready" in 1926, is still incomplete.

The action of the Managing Committee was unavoidable. It was accepted by Hill as inevitable. He continued to live in Athens and to work, often in collaboration with the officers and students of the School, on subjects of archaeological research. He was very helpful to the School in its later work at Corinth, and his advice and assistance were always available and were given, when desired, with the same cheerful spirit of friendly cooperation that has always been one of the most attractive qualities of his winsome personality.

Carl W. Blegen was Acting Director in charge of the School during 1926-1927, and Benjamin D. Meritt was Assistant Director.

Meritt and West, as has been said, had been working together on a rearrangement of the fragments of the Athenian tribute lists. The fragments had been built into stelae in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens. West and Meritt had been able to demonstrate so clearly that the placing of the fragments was incorrect that Dr. Leonardos, the Director of the Museum, had given permission to have these stelae broken up and new ones constructed in which the fragments should be rearranged according to Meritt and West's plan. To defray the expense of this reconstruction, the Honorable

F. G. Griffith and Dr. H. H. Powers each contributed two hundred dollars to the School.

The protection of excavated areas had become something of a problem. It has already been mentioned that a permanent roof had been built over the Greek bath at Nemea. Mr. Henry J. Patten this year provided at his expense for a similar protection for the Hellenic vault over the spring of Peirene in Acrocorinth and for building a simple but substantial structure over the Roman mosaics discovered by Shear at Corinth.

Mr. Horace S. Oakley, of Chicago, a Trustee of the School, who had also been a member of the Red Cross Commission to Greece, had seen something of the conditions under which the staff of the School lived while they were working at Corinth. He now laid the School under renewed obligation to him by giving five thousand dollars for the erection of an excavation house to accommodate the staff during the period of excavation and while they were working at the finds in the Museum. Stillwell drew the plans for the house, and Thompson prepared the working drawings. Mr. Oakley subsequently gave a considerable additional sum to make the house more attractive, contributing in all about eighty-five hundred dollars for this and five hundred dollars for books to form a small working library. When the house was partially wrecked by the great earthquake in 1928, he had it repaired at his own expense.

Two events occurred in Greece during 1926-1927 which concerned the School, though not as part of its responsibility. The Delphi Festival was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Sikilianos at Delphi, May 9 and 10. Aeschylus' *Prometheus* was produced with great fidelity to the original in the marvelous setting of the theater, and Greek athletic contests modeled on the Pythian Games were held in the stadium. Many of the members of the School attended this Festival.

Two momentous announcements were made by Capps in his annual report for 1926-1927.

When the proposal that the School should have a part in the excavation of the Athenian Agora was first made, it was

the general supposition that the Greek Government would expropriate the land, pay for it and assign it in sections to several archaeological schools for excavation. The proposal made by the Greek Government to the American School now was, in effect, that the School should pay for the expropriated land and excavate as much as it could afford. That, of course, meant that a very much larger sum would be required. Capps was not, however, daunted by the prospect, which had been tentatively broached on several occasions.

In March, 1927, a most remarkable response to his efforts came. A friend of the School—who remained for a considerable time anonymous—proposed to place $250,000 at the disposal of the School as soon as satisfactory arrangements for the excavation should be made with the Greek Government. He expressed his hope and intention of continuing his interest in the undertaking if the results of the excavation seemed scientifically satisfactory and if the necessary cooperation could be secured. The Trustees at once voted to send Capps to Athens to negotiate with the Greek Government. Oakley was to accompany him, to give him the benefit of his legal advice.

Capps characterized his second announcement by saying, "No chairman of the Managing Committee since the foundation of the School has had the privilege of making an announcement of such far-reaching importance for the future of our institution as it is now my delightful duty to make." It was the answer of the International Education Board to his request for new endowment for the School.

Beginning in the spring of 1926, Capps had had a long series of conferences with Dr. Abraham Flexner, Director of Educational Studies of the International Education Board. Capps had laid before him carefully the program of the School and its needs. A long and searching investigation of the work of the School had followed. The magnificent gift which came as a result of this investigation was a well-deserved tribute to Capps's leadership and to the scholarly work of the School.

The International Education Board offered to contribute

a sum not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, for endowment, construction and equipment, and a revolving publication fund. No definite condition was laid down with the gift, but there was an understanding that the authorities of the School would endeavor to raise $250,000 to supplement this. This was to be done by December 31, 1932. But the International Education Board proposed to begin making their contribution without awaiting this date.

Capps had presented the needs of the School under these headings: (1) new endowment for increase of salaries, enlargement of staff, increase in stipends of fellows and larger appropriations for the library and administration, $500,000; (2) a residence hall for students and staff, $200,000; (3) a revolving publication fund, $50,000. The proposal was, then, that the Board would contribute two-thirds of each of these items. No time was lost. Capps at once set about organizing his committees.

When the excavations had been renewed at Corinth in 1925, the Managing Committee had left the question of further activity at this site to be settled by the outcome of these investigations. Now after two campaigns (1925 and 1926) the results seemed to justify the determination to proceed with major excavations here for at least five years. For these excavations Mr. Morgan offered a third subvention of five thousand dollars for the campaign of 1927, and Semple and the supporters of the Cincinnati Fund decided after the completion of the work at Nemea in December, 1926, to select a definite project at Corinth and excavate that for at least three years, subscribing five thousand dollars a year for this purpose.

Shear conducted no excavation at Corinth during 1927. The interesting material he had secured during the campaign of 1926 required arrangement and study. He very wisely avoided the all too common practice of allowing excavation to outrun examination and publication.

The gift of Mr. Morgan, the third of five thousand dollars, enabled the School to continue its clearing of the main excavation area. Here the digging was in charge of Meritt, who

was assisted by Broneer; R. S. Darbishire, a graduate of Oxford; Jotham Johnson, of Princeton (Fellow of the Institute the following year); Miss Miriam C. Akers, of Illinois College; and Ferdinand J. M. De Waele, of Aloysius College, the Hague. The area cleared was again along the Lechaeum Road, freeing that fine, well paved highway almost up to the Museum and thus making a dignified and impressive approach to the Corinth excavations.

There was found a large number of coins, but the most interesting discovery was that there had apparently been near this point a monument representing the seven hills of Rome. No trace of the foundations or plan of the monument was secured, but several blocks were found inscribed *Capitolinus Mons, Collis Viminalis, Aventinus, Esquilinus Mons.* Meritt made a preliminary report of this excavation in the *Journal.*

The same staff also began the excavation of the Odeion this year. The clearing of this structure, located by Hill in 1906, had been taken on by Semple and the Cincinnati group as their project. The results of the season's digging were unusually interesting. A considerable part of the cavea was found to be well preserved, the lower seats rock-cut, the upper ones of concrete. The lowest seats were at the edge of a vertical scarp which rose from the floor of the orchestra six feet below. This vertical scarp had been covered with stucco that was probably decorated with fresco painting like that of the theater, though no traces of design or color remained. The Odeion had suffered much by being used later as a quarry. Meritt confirmed the identification, made in 1906, of this as the Odeion mentioned by Pausanias and as probably the "covered theater" built by Herodes Atticus. His preliminary report was printed in the *Journal.* This excavation was completed the following year (1928) under the direction of Broneer, the funds again being supplied by Semple and the Cincinnati group. Broneer agreed with Meritt in believing that the Odeion is that referred to as being "built" by Herodes Atticus. He could, however, show that the building was of an earlier date—the middle of the first century—

and that it was rebuilt, probably by Herodes. Broneer completely cleared the Odeion. Several notable pieces of sculpture were found—the torso of a statue of Athena Archegetis, of heroic size, and a badly broken statue of a Roman in armor. The details of this shattered statue show excellent workmanship, such as the straps of the leather cuirass and heads of Medusa and Zeus from the lappets dependent from the cuirass. Broneer gave an excellent preliminary report of this excavation in the *Journal.* He wrote also the final report published in the Corinth series, Volume X. The complete excavation of the Odeion added an unexpectedly imposing building to those already cleared. Its extensive stage is a huge piece of masonry, and the vaulting, while fragmentary, has a thoroughly Roman dignity.

To succeed Bert Hodge Hill as Director, the Managing Committee unanimously elected Rhys Carpenter, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, B.A. and M.A. of Oxford University (Balliol College) and A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. of Columbia. It was no small source of pride to the Managing Committee that he declined the directorship of the Classical School in the American Academy at Rome to accept this position. He had been Drisler Fellow of Columbia during his year as a student in the School (1912-1913). He had twice re-visited Greece since then and had been Annual Professor in the Classical School in Rome in 1925-1926. He brought to the directorate a richer training and a wider interest than any of his predecessors. He was not only an archaeologist, as his *Greeks in Spain* showed, but an art critic, as he proved by his *Aesthetic Basis of Greek Art,* and an artist, as his volumes of verse reveal him. An unusual master of language and of English style, his vivid energy augured well for the five years he was to direct the School. Years later, in opposing the appointment of a candidate for this position, he said, "If you appoint him, there will be nothing exciting during his directorate." That was a criticism that no one could think of leveling at Carpenter.

The coming of Carpenter to Athens meant more than the appointment of another director. It meant that Capps's

program could now be promptly implemented. In Stuart Thompson and Carpenter he had found two lieutenants on whom he could rely for action. He was no longer stymied. With Carpenter to excavate, publish and stimulate research, and Thompson to build his buildings, Capps's plans for the School went swiftly forward. No reader of the School's history can fail to note the accelerated tempo. On these two men more than any others depended the success of Capps's administration.

Carpenter was ably supported during his first year by Meritt as Assistant Director. Meritt returned to America at the close of the year, to be succeeded by Stephen B. Luce. Mylonas, the Bursar, resigned at the same time, and his varied duties were variously disposed. Mrs. Carpenter acted as Bursar for a year. She entirely reorganized the School accounts and introduced an orderly system of bookkeeping which has been retained till the present time. Franz Filipp, appointed in 1929, served till 1939.

The added revenue which was now available made it possible to increase the staff by the appointment of "Special Fellows." Oscar Broneer was the first (1927-1928). These Special Fellows were given various stipends, usually larger than those of the Fellows of the School or of the Institute. These latter fellowships had now been advanced to twelve hundred dollars, a sum which was regarded as insufficient. For it sometimes happened that unsuccessful candidates for these appointments would later be awarded Carnegie Fellowships that paid as much as two thousand dollars. Later in Capps's regime an advance of one hundred dollars was made, but at the time of his retirement he still felt that thirteen hundred dollars was inadequate.

Dinsmoor's discovery of an important historical inscription on the west slope of the Acropolis has been mentioned. This year, his last at the School as Professor of Architecture, was partly spent on his research into the details of Athenian history based on this inscription. It showed that Olympiodorus had by a sort of dictatorship interrupted for two years the usual functions of Athenian government. This explained

why Ferguson's Law of Tribal Cycles had apparently broken down when applied to the third century. Dinsmoor was able now to give an accurate list of archons for this century. He made use of Delphian and Delian inscriptions and of Egyptian papyri, bringing his investigations down to 26 B.C. In an elaborate study of the calendar he attempted to assign to the correct date in the Julian calendar every Attic month from 432 to 109 B.C. These results the School published in 1931 under the title *The Archons of Athens in the Hellenistic Age,* an elaborate quarto volume of 498 pages.

During this year he became interested also in the temple at Bassae. Here he collaborated with Carpenter in a publication of this unique structure, but like the work on the west slope it is still "expected." But his study of the dowel holes, like that of the Nike balustrade, led to an entire rearrangement of the frieze in the British Museum. It was a brilliant piece of work that no other archaeologist had conceived and perhaps none other had the skill to execute.

Two other volumes were conceived this year by Carpenter, and these were not destined to be like Bassae—stillborn. "*The Nike Balustrade,* to be written by Rhys Carpenter and William Bell Dinsmoor" appeared in 1929 but, significantly, with a different title and authorship: *The Sculpture of the Nike Parapet,* by Rhys Carpenter. It is a delightful book of eighty-four pages with twenty-nine plates and fifteen figures. It is a rearrangement of the slabs of the parapet frieze, determined not by dowel holes but by the style of the sculptures. Several artists are distinguished, and the slabs belonging to each are grouped together.

The second book was not written by members of the School but by two German scholars interested in Byzantine art. Ernst Diez and Otto Demus produced in *Byzantine Mosaics in Greece: Hosios Lucas and Daphni* a really remarkable study of the mosaics in these two rich churches. Besides forty-two half-tone plates to illustrate the 120 pages of text, there were fifteen color plates. In producing these the authors were greatly helped by Mrs. Carpenter, who had made a name for herself as an artist and decorator. She visited

Daphni and Hosios Lucas again and again to verify the accuracy of the color reproductions, braving not only the hardships of the journey but the somewhat terrifying hospitality of the Abbot. The result is that these plates reproduce not the colors which the traveler vaguely remembers the originals had, but the colors that they actually do have. This volume was issued in 1931.

The guide to Corinth which had been so long vainly sought from the preceding administration was issued by Carpenter almost overnight. The first edition came out in 1927: *Ancient Corinth: A Guide to the Excavations,* by Rhys Carpenter. A second edition appeared in 1933, and a third edition, enlarged to 121 pages by Morgan, in 1936. As Carpenter says, this was issued "in an effort to take advantage of the very general interest and the rather occasional learning of visitors."

Work on cataloguing the Gennadeion Library had gone steadily forward. The titles of about sixteen thousand volumes had been recorded on cards, but ten thousand still remained, and nothing had yet been done toward publishing the catalogue of the library, an obligation that was incurred when the gift was accepted and which still remains undischarged.

The great project of excavating the Athenian Agora occupied Capps's time during the entire summers of 1927 and 1928. The former summer he spent in Athens in company with Mr. Horace Oakley, as has been already stated. The experiences of the summer are best told in Capps's own words:

> The political conditions were peculiarly unfavorable, the Ministry of Mr. Kaphandaris, which was then in power, being a coalition government composed of discordant and, under the surface, hostile political elements. All the political leaders had to be consulted, but none was willing to commit himself, especially since the population of the entire "archaeological area" to the north, east and south of the Acropolis had been thoroughly organized, ostensibly to resist the granting of any concession to excavators, but in reality, as one often had reason to suspect, to extract unreasonable indemnifications from the Americans. At any rate, the group of protestants

were numerous enough to exercise strong political pressure, and they were supported by the majority of the newspapers.

The strength of this popular opposition to the proposed concession to the School was due in part to the altogether laudable desire of the Greek archaeologists, both those of the Archaeological Bureau of the Ministry of Education and those of the University, to save as large an area as possible for future scientific exploitation. Consequently the Ministry insisted that the American concession should embrace the territory under which lie, not only the ancient Agora of the classical period, which was bounded on the east by about the line of Aeolus Street, but also the Roman Agora, which extended to the Horologion of Andronicus. This doubling of the minimum area nearly doubled the number of persons who would be affected, making some 10,000 in place of about 5,000; and the organizers and agitators, following the most approved political methods, did not scruple to admit to their numbers owners and residents of the fringes and outskirts of the delimited region, taking in members from the Ceramicus, Shoe Lane, the squatters district high up on the northeast slopes of the Acropolis, the Street of the Tripods, and even the neighborhood of the Odeum of Pericles. The newspapers could thus, without straining their consciences, speak of the "hundred thousand autochthonous citizens who were going to be driven from their ancestral homes by the Americans!"

The task that we had hoped could be achieved in a few weeks was protracted from June to July and from July into August with little real progress and not much prospect of success, in spite of the unremitting efforts of the distinguished archaeologist who is the Chief of the Archaeological Bureau of the Ministry of Education, Dr. K. Kourouniotis. It finally became necessary to engage passage in the last steamer that would reach New York in time for the beginning of the next academic year. Matters then, when only a few days in Athens were left, came quickly to a head. A concession which the negotiator thought would be acceptable to the Trustees was signed by the Minister of Education, Mr. Argyros, countersigned by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kaphandaris, and the leaders of each of the political groups represented in the Ministry, and delivered to the Chairman a few hours before his train was to leave for Patras.

This concession, however, did not satisfy the Board of Trustees. Their objection was based on the fact that under the conditions suggested they would become owners of land on which were buildings still occupied. They shrank from the responsibility of becoming landlords for a large number of Greeks, all of whom would probably be of an intensely litigious persuasion.

Capps was forced to spend a second summer (1928) in negotiations in Athens. These were finally successful, and

he was able to report at a special meeting December 26, 1928, that the Trustees had accepted the conditions to which the Greek Government had agreed and that the anonymous donor had given the $250,000 for the inception of the project.

Difficulties, however, were not all past, for when the text of the Greek law authorizing the expropriation of the property over the Agora was printed, it was found that three important changes contrary to the original agreement and all favorable to the Greek landholders had been introduced. Ecclesiastical and monasterial property was not to be expropriated, materials necessary to the work of the excavations were not to enter Greece duty-free, and on the expropriation board the property owners were to have two representatives instead of one. It was found necessary to correct these changes by amendment of the law. A Commission for the Excavation of the Athenian Agora was erected. It was to consist of representatives of the Trustees and the Managing Committee, and its members were to serve for terms longer than a year. The first members of the Commission were, for the Trustees, Peabody, Weld, Curtis; for the Managing Committee, Capps, Chase, Meritt, Edward Robinson and Van Hook.

The Commission proposed that Carpenter be made General Director of the excavations, and Dr. T. Leslie Shear Field Director. In addition, the first two Agora Fellows were appointed—Homer A. Thompson, of the University of Michigan, and Frederick O. Waage, of the University of Pennsylvania. The Agora fellowships were financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Thompson served during the entire time the excavation was carried on before the war, 1931-1939, Waage for only the first year.*

The provision by which Carpenter was to be the General Director of the excavation was never effective. Shear was in complete charge throughout.

*A complete list of the Agora Commission and the Agora staff will be found in Appendix VI.

The project of the women's hostel had gone through various stages, beginning with the subscriptions secured by Chairman Wheeler and the contributions of the women's colleges. When the Gennadeion Library was being constructed, a committee of university women headed by Miss M. Carey Thomas had undertaken with the consent of the School Trustees and in the name of the School to raise funds for a women's hostel on a somewhat larger scale. It was hoped that sufficient money could be raised to acquire the part of the original lot owned by the British School, and on this and the portion owned by the American School to erect a building that should serve as a hostel for all university women in Athens. It was to be operated during the entire year and was to provide rooms for women only, but men from the School would be admitted to the dining room.

This plan was not realized because funds could not be raised in time to construct the building while work was proceeding on the Gennadeion.

This being the situation, the offer of the International Education Board to contribute $133,333.33 toward a $200,000 building for the general dormitory and boarding needs of the School completely altered the situation. The building as now envisioned would not be exclusively for women but would none the less provide the accommodations they had so long needed.

Judge Loring of the Board of Trustees made the legal arrangements necessary to transfer to this building the funds given by the women's colleges and other donors to the hostel. The interests of the women were protected by asking President Pendleton, of Wellesley, and Dean Gildersleeve, of Barnard, to act on the Building Committee with Capps, Perry and Van Hook. The British School's share of the property was acquired in 1928, and plans for the new hall were pushed forward. The campaign to raise $250,000 to add to the $500,000 appropriated by the International Education Board was launched in 1928. Judge Loring became the Honorary Chairman of the Committee to raise this fund, Capps the active chairman. The $250,000 to be raised was

to be allocated as follows: $166,666.67 to endowment, $66,666.67 to the residence hall, and $16,666.67 to the revolving publication fund. Even before the organization of the committee there had been subscribed to the endowment and building fund $35,500. The first subscriber was Mrs. Gustav Radeke, and the second James Loeb, a Trustee to whom the School already was greatly indebted. Other generous givers at the outset of the campaign were Judge Loring and William Amory Gardner of the Trustees, and Mrs. William H. Moore, Miss Caroline Hazard and Miss Elizabeth W. Frothingham. The total subscriptions at the time of Capps's annual report for 1927-1928 were $53,000. In May, 1929, Capps announced at the Managing Committee meeting that $132,963 had been subscribed. It was hoped that the remainder might be secured before January 1, 1930.

The collapse of the country's financial system in 1929 made this impossible, and in May, 1930, almost $95,000 was still to be raised. The $66,666.67 to make up the School's share of the two hundred thousand needed for the residence hall had been paid in, however, before that date. The $95,000 was, therefore, a deficit in the endowment and revolving publication funds. During the next year about forty thousand dollars of this amount was subscribed. This left fifty-five thousand dollars to be secured before December 31, 1932, to meet the desires of the International Education Board. By a special arrangement with the Board this amount was made up by adding to endowment unspent annual income. The entire amount of the $250,000 had thus been raised by Capps and his committee.

It had been a practice hallowed by time that excavations in Greek territory by Americans should be under the auspices of the School. This was a tradition of gradual growth. One of Norton's purposes in founding the School was that it should train scholars to serve the Institute in its excavations. Delphi was to have been an Institute dig in which the School might be invited to cooperate. But during the forty years that had elapsed since then the daughter had been growing, the mother had been aging. In 1928 the School,

thanks to Capps, was a much more potent force than the Institute. It was an institution equipped with funds and personnel to conduct excavations in the most scientific manner. In recognition of this fact the Fogg Museum had associated itself with the School in the excavations conducted by Miss Goldman, and the University of Cincinnati had followed a similar course.

It seemed an appropriate time, therefore, to clarify this situation and to lay down rules which might apply to enterprises of this kind in the future. The matter was brought to a head by a new decree issued by the Greek Government allowing to foreigners who were not connected with any of the archaeological schools certain privileges of excavation. The Managing Committee sent to Carpenter for presentation to the Government a request that the operation of this decree be suspended. This protest was at once presented by Carpenter to Mr. Kourouniotis, Chief of the Archaeological Division of the Ministry of Education. After an interview in which the Minister radiated a considerable amount of heat (private letter of Carpenter), the School's protest was successfully sustained by Carpenter, and Mr. Kourouniotis wrote to Capps a letter which he read to the Managing Committee at a special meeting in December, 1928, in which he gave assurances "that no permission would be granted to an American Archaeologist to excavate in Greece in conjunction with a Greek, independent of the American School at Athens."

In conformity with this principle David M. Robinson, of the Johns Hopkins University, excavated under the auspices of the School from February 17 to June 2, 1928, at a site which he had tentatively identified as Olynthus. Besides Dr. George Mylonas, representing the School, he had a large staff of assistants and about two hundred workmen. The funds for this excavation (about fifteen thousand dollars) were furnished by friends of Robinson in Baltimore.

The remains of the city lay but a few feet below the surface, the digging was not difficult, and a large area was cleared. The identification of the site as Olynthus was

abundantly confirmed. Besides uncovering the fortress, barracks and the agora, a large residential area was cleared. The plans of many houses of the fifth and early fourth century were determined, usually a central court paved with cobblestones opening into numerous rooms. Examples of houses of this date had heretofore been rare. These houses, all facing the south, were about sixty feet square, and there were two general types with three or four rooms on the north facing a portico and other rooms grouped about a court or peristyle. The blocks were arranged in two rows of five houses each, and there was much variety in the interiors of the houses, which were evidently arranged to suit the owner. These houses, with walls white, yellow, blue and especially red, had stone foundations with walls of adobe. The doors and rafters were made of wood studded with bronze nails and knobs. The roof tiles were of terra cotta. There was a room (the oecus) with its hearth, a kitchen with a broiling pit in the floor, and next to it a bathroom with a terra cotta bathtub. That there was a second story is evident from the preserved lower step of the staircase in the court. The men's room often had an anteroom so arranged as to ensure privacy. There was a raised border all around for the couches used at dinner. In the center was often a beautiful pebble mosaic floor with geometric or floral designs. Great numbers of coins and terra cottas were found. The excavation proved very important for the light it threw on the private life of this period. A preliminary report was published in the *Journal*. Later the complete publication of Olynthus was issued by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Under a similar arrangement with the School, Blegen investigated a small mound at Hagiorgitika, near Tripolis in Arcadia, in 1928. The funds were furnished by the University of Cincinnati. The campaign lasted only three weeks. No metal implements were found, but the numerous sherds and terra cotta fragments indicated two chronologically different periods of occupation, both belonging entirely to the neolithic period.

Capps had frequently complained of the uncombed ap-

pearance of the excavated area at Corinth. This year (1928) a welcome gift of five thousand dollars came from Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Chace, of Providence, for "putting the excavations at Corinth in complete order." The results of this gift were soon apparent.

Mr. Henry J. Patten again gave five hundred dollars toward the expenses of excavating Corinth. He had for many years been giving generously to the School and for the last three years had consistently supported Shear's excavation at Corinth at the theater and at the Roman villa.

Meanwhile, under the direction of Fowler, work was going forward steadily on the publication of Corinth. The publication of the Roman villa and the Odeion has already been mentioned. In 1929 the *Decorated Architectural Terracottas* by Ida Thallon-Hill and Lida Shaw King appeared; the next year Broneer's *Terracotta Lamps* and the *Acrocorinth* by Blegen and others; in 1931 the *Greek Inscriptions* by Meritt, the *Latin Inscriptions* by Allen B. West, and the *Sculpture* by Franklin P. Johnson; and in 1932 an Introductory Volume containing chapters on Topography and Architecture by Fowler, Stillwell and others. Broneer's volume on *Terracotta Lamps,* the first systematic treatment of this subject, has proved extremely useful to all excavators concerned with classical sites. In 1928 Miss Katherine M. Edwards began her work on the mass of coins that had accumulated since the beginning of the excavations at Corinth. It was a tedious task demanding endless patience and labor. When it was published in 1933 it covered the coins found from 1896-1929. The volume was nicely illustrated with ten plates.

Mrs. Broneer materially assisted in "clearing up Corinth" by arranging, identifying and labeling the smaller finds, a task which greatly aided Mrs. Gladys Davidson Weinberg in her publication of these objects.

From the twenty-third to the thirtieth of April, 1928, Corinth suffered from a series of violent earthquakes. Practically every building in Old Corinth except Shear's house was damaged. Part of Glauce collapsed, the Oakley Exca-

vation House was seriously shaken and had to be largely repaired. The funds of the School did much to relieve the distress in the village. Mr. Edwin S. Webster, of the Board of Trustees, gave two thousand dollars, and sixteen hundred dollars more was subscribed by other friends.

Carpenter explored the site of Corinth somewhat widely in 1928, prompted by a vote of the Managing Committee that a search should be made "by trial excavations for other buildings mentioned by ancient writers." Carpenter was able to locate the street along which Pausanias passed. He discovered Greek and Roman graves that lined its course. Here he found a large basilica church of the age of Justinian which was later carefully excavated. This was doubtless the "cathedral" church of the Bishop of Corinth. This interesting edifice is described by Carpenter in the *Journal*.

Shear's campaign at Corinth, February 22-June 6, 1928, cleared the east parodos of the theater. An impressive paved road east of the theater was cleared for a considerable distance. It runs roughly north and south. A little work was done at the precinct of Athena Chalinitis, but since it appeared that the paved road would skirt the precinct, further excavation there was deferred, awaiting its clearance.

A cemetery about half a mile northwest of the theater had been located by Hill and Dinsmoor in 1915. Here Shear opened thirty-three graves, mostly burials in stone sarcophagi. There were found lamps, strigils and 194 complete vases, Attic ware, Corinthian ware and Corinthian imitation of Attic. Many of these vases were beautiful examples of ceramic art. A preliminary report of this appeared in the *Journal* for 1928.

In his report for the year 1927-1928 Carpenter makes a significant comment on the School's appropriate functions:

> We should encourage Byzantine investigation, especially in connection with the Gennadius collection, and pre-Hellenic research, especially in excavation; but our ultimate reason for existence must always and necessarily be the pre-eminence of things Greek over things un-Greek, or pre-Greek, or post-Greek. It is in so far as we insist on this old faith of the Humanists

in the humanities (and not in the pre-human-ities, or even the exhume-anities) that our school will have a torch to hand down to future days.

The first Fellow in the Greek Language, Literature and History had been appointed for 1925-1926. A fellow was appointed for each of the next two years, but then difficulties began. At the May meeting of the Managing Committee in 1929 Bassett reported that in three out of the six years since this fellowship was established no appointment had been made because none of the candidates was qualified. The committee had considered, informally, reducing the requirements but strongly recommended instead a wider publicity for the fellowships. Effective steps were taken to secure this end. In 1933 the principal of the Seymour Fund had reached an amount ($25,025.35) where it seemed wise to appoint a fellow on this foundation, the Thomas Day Seymour Fellow in the Greek Language, Literature and History. From 1930 till 1939 there was but one year when no fellow was appointed in Greek Literature.

At this meeting in 1929 the Managing Committee took a most important step in the development of the School on the recommendation of the Committee on Publications.

Since the last volume of School papers had been issued in 1897, containing School papers written down to 1895, the preliminary reports of the work done in Athens and articles embodying the results of research of permanent value had been published in several periodicals. Most of these had appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. Since its founding by Mitchell Carroll in 1922, *Art and Archaeology* had frequently published popular summaries of School activities. Some articles had appeared in the *American Journal of Philology*. Others had been published in the *Bulletin* of the French School, the *Annual* of the British School, *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* and the *Century Magazine*.

Chase, Chairman of the Publications Committee, now brought in a report stating that Carpenter had suggested that with the beginning of the excavation of the Athenian Agora the School should organize and publish a journal of its own

which should, it was hoped, not only carry the preliminary reports on the Agora but should also enable members of the School to publish promptly their researches. The Committee recommended the establishment of such a journal. The recommendation was adopted, and the name *Hesperia* was suggested.

The new residence hall was approaching completion in the summer of 1929. So nearly done was it that Prince George's Palace was vacated the first of July, and the Treasurer's report carries the lugubrious item, "Annex Repairs, $1,500."

The building was designed and built by W. Stuart Thompson, a former Fellow of the School, and the Architect of the Gennadeion. The eastern building contains, besides kitchen and laundry, a fine living room, an airy (but well heated) dining room and a game room on the main floor. Below, but still above ground, owing to the varying slope of the terrain, is a comfortable suite of rooms for the manager or bursar of the School. The upper floor is occupied by single rooms for women. The central portion of the building has on each floor a suite, consisting of sitting room, bedroom and bath; west of each of these suites is a series of single rooms and a bath. The suites and the rooms are so arranged that men or women may be accommodated on either floor. It has thus been possible to accommodate all the students of the School in this excellent residence hall, dividing the rooms occupied by the men and women as their respective numbers may vary from year to year. The western wing of the building is a self-contained unit, with kitchen, dining room and bedrooms. This has been occupied usually by the annual or the visiting professor and his family.

This was the final and most satisfactory solution of the "Hostel for Women Problem."

The students' rooms were occupied in the fall of 1929. The building was turned over by Thompson to the Managing Committee on February 1, 1930, furnished and ready for operation. The cost, including the landscaping of the grounds, had exceeded by only eight hundred dollars

Thompson's estimate of two hundred thousand dollars. The cost of the building had been defrayed one-third by subscriptions and two-thirds by the International Education Board. The Trustees of the School voted to name the new building the William Caleb Loring Hall. *(Plate XX)*

Judge Loring well deserved this tribute. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He had been President of the Board of Trustees from the time of his election in 1911 till 1928, when he resigned in favor of William Rodman Peabody, remaining a member of the Board until his death, September 18, 1930.

He had given his time and his mature knowledge unstintingly to the service of the School. During the trying negotiations that preceded the expropriation of the Agora area he had striven to bring about a settlement that would be fair to the evicted owners and to the School. In all the campaigns for raising money he had loyally supported Capps, both by generous personal gifts and by soliciting assistance from others. When he became President of the Board the School was a small, struggling institution. He lived to see it become the best equipped school in Athens. In this growth he had had a large share, and in it he took great pride.

The Parthenon was undergoing repairs in the spring of 1929, and Capps, with the assistance of John H. Finley, took advantage of the occasion to raise considerable sums of money, with which the fallen columns of the north peristyle and a few columns of the south peristyle were re-erected under the direction of Dr. Balanos, supervising architect of the Acropolis. The two ends of the Parthenon, rent asunder by the explosion of powder stored there in the siege of 1687, were once more reunited. The size of the temple seemed to be magically increased, and its regal domination of the Hill of Athena restored.

The excavations at Corinth during 1929 were conducted by the director, and during the summer by De Waele. The area cleared lay north of the Temple and west of the Museum. Here a Roman market place was uncovered. It was laid out symmetrically. It encroached slightly on the rock

of the Temple Hill. The shops in this market are of the type well known from other Roman cities, characterized by uniformity, stability and monotony—a monotony that was somewhat relieved by finding in the third shop five skulls without their attendant skeletons. Some beautiful Byzantine pottery was found here, reproductions of which were later to grace Charles H. Morgan's volume on *Byzantine Pottery*.

This excavation also threw light on the elaborate drainage system of Corinth. Some interesting mosaics were found, and a few pieces of sculpture. The preliminary report of the dig was made by De Waele in the *Journal*.

Shear was again at work at the theater, this time from February 20 to July 15, Stillwell and De Waele assisting him. The central part of the cavea was cleared, greatly improving the general appearance of the excavation and securing confirmatory evidence placing the Roman remodeling of the theater in the time of Augustus. The earth was also removed from the west parodos. At the exit a road, unpaved, was found, as expected, along the west side of the theater. Among the interesting objects uncovered in this area was a fifth-century inscription containing a digamma. A third exploration was undertaken at the northeast edge of the theater. Here Byzantine pottery was found, and an inscription stating that paving had been laid there at the expense of Erastus. Shear suggests that he was Paul's friend of Romans 16, 23. Stillwell published an excellent account of the theater in the thirty-third volume of the *Journal*.

Several fine pieces of sculpture came to light during the excavation at the theater—more pieces of the interesting friezes representing the battle of the Greeks and Amazons and the battle of the gods and giants, on which Edward Capps, Jr., had been working, a marble head of Dionysus, of good Greek workmanship, and a beautiful life-sized statue of Artemis, headless but otherwise almost undamaged.

Shear also opened graves in two areas this season. In the eastern part of the city, surprisingly within the city wall, he explored a sizable cemetery, investigating thirty-seven graves. These were of the fourth and third centuries B.C.

Carpenter has suggested that the city at that time did not fill the area enclosed by the walls, and so burial at this point was not prohibited. The other graves were in the North Cemetery already mentioned. Here two hundred graves were opened. The vases found were not only numerous, but many of them were very lovely examples of Corinthian art. An interesting discovery was that this cemetery had been used from prehistoric times as a Middle Helladic burial ground. Shear's excellent account of this year's work in the *Journal* is really more than a preliminary report.

During 1929-1930 three members of the Managing Committee died—Miss Ellen F. Mason, Horatio M. Reynolds and Kendall K. Smith. Miss Mason, of Boston, was elected to membership in 1898. She had the distinction of being the first member elected to the Managing Committee who did not represent any cooperating institution. She did not often attend the meetings of the Committee but was deeply interested in the School and left a generous bequest of twenty-five thousand dollars. Horatio M. Reynolds, of Yale, had been a member of the Committee since 1901 and was for eighteen years its Secretary. The Committee was under deep obligation to him for his long and faithful service. At her death Mrs. Reynolds left a fund to commemorate his name in the School. It has since been increased to twenty thousand dollars—the Horatio M. Reynolds Library Fund. Kendall K. Smith, of Brown, had been a member of the Committee for only eight years, but his services on the Committee on Fellowships had made him one of the most valued and influential members. He had been deeply interested in the establishment of the fellowship in History and Literature, and his advice had largely determined the policy adopted in its award.

Three members of the Board of Trustees died during 1929-1930, William Amory Gardner, Secretary of the Board 1910-1920, Alexander Smith Cochran and Horace S. Oakley. They had all been staunch supporters of the School. Gardner and Oakley each bequeathed it five thousand dollars. Oakley's bequest provided for the upkeep of Oakley

Excavation House at Corinth. He left five thousand dollars also to the University of Wisconsin, the income to be paid to the School annually as Wisconsin's contribution to the support of the School.

For almost the only time in his chairmanship Capps was seriously ill during this year. At the May meeting in 1930 he asked to be relieved of the chairmanship, and a committee was appointed to nominate a successor. The committee showed an unusual degree of sagacity by never meeting, and fortunately Capps quite regained his lost vigor if not all his unusually good health.

An increase of the fellowship stipend to fourteen hundred dollars was voted at this meeting. It became effective in 1931-1932. By the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Duell a special fellowship in archaeology was made available for several years. Miss Lucy T. Shoe, of Bryn Mawr, was appointed to the fellowship and held it from 1929 to 1932.

One of the urgent needs of the School was a new museum at Corinth to house adequately the growing collection of vases and statuary coming from the excavations. Capps spoke of this at the meeting in 1930. He not only spoke of it but began at once to see that the museum was provided.

Many years before, Seymour had had some very uncomplimentary things to say about the olive orchard in which the grounds of the School terminated as they sloped south to the all-too-available Evangelismos Hospital. Now came Mrs. Carpenter with a gift of six hundred dollars from one of her Philadelphia friends to change all this. With her usual energy and her unfailing taste, by judicious planting and landscaping she transformed this unsightly agglomeration of Athena-created arborage into a most attractive garden. Seymour, a real lover of nature, would have been pleased.

The excavation of the Agora was now on the verge of becoming a reality. A third Agora Fellow, Miss Dorothy Burr (Mrs. Homer Thompson), of Bryn Mawr, was appointed, and an artist, Miss Mary Wyckoff, also of Bryn Mawr. It was voted that the Agora staff "be given the status and privi-

leges of members of the School." Expropriation of the Agora area was actually begun, and on motion of Edward Robinson the Managing Committee appropriately voted to express to its chairman its "high appreciation of the able manner in which the negotiations concerning the Agora have been carried out."

Carpenter had expressed his desire to retire from the directorate in 1932. A special committee, after careful consideration of the situation, voted to recommend that Richard Stillwell be appointed Assistant Director for 1931-1932 and Director for 1932-1935. These recommendations were adopted at a special meeting of the Managing Committee at New York, February 7, 1931.

Shear began his excavations at Corinth on January 27, 1930, and continued them till May 10. His work was confined to further exploration of the North Cemetery, where 235 graves were opened, and to an adjacent site about a quarter of a mile distant, where more graves were found. Of these, 113 were opened.

The results of this third excavation confirmed the earlier conclusion of Blegen that there was a large neolithic settlement at Corinth. Fifty-one vases of the Early Helladic period were recovered from a well shaft. Many of these were intact or could be completely reconstructed from the pieces into which they had been broken after they were thrown into the pit. Among them were many examples of the sauceboat and bowl. Vases of the Middle Helladic period were found in the North Cemetery. Here were also found other interesting objects, among them a gold diadem, large bronze spirals adorning the skulls of women, and other jewelry.

No graves of the Late Helladic period were found, though some scattered sherds did come to light. This was a distinct disappointment, because it would have enabled the excavators to refute further the statement of Dr. Walter Leaf that no Mycenaean town existed at Corinth, a statement already challenged successfully by Blegen.

The graves of later date yielded a veritable harvest of beautiful vases of Proto-Corinthian, early and late Corinth-

ian, Attic and other imported ware. From this collection alone an almost complete history of the ceramic industry at Corinth could be written—the growth and development of the local style and its displacement by the superior art of the potters of Athens. Roman graves were also found, containing lamps and unusual children's toys. A very careful and beautifully illustrated report of this is given by Shear in his article in the *Journal*. An excellent popular account of these splendid finds was written by Miss Josephine Platner (Mrs. T. Leslie Shear) in *Art and Archaeology*.

Meanwhile, excavation had been going on under Carpenter and De Waele in the area delimited by the North Market, the Temple, Glauce and the Odeion. Here was discovered a Greek stoa, or rather three Greek stoas, the latest of which had been partially destroyed by the building of the Roman Market. By careful and painstaking work it was possible to demonstrate that this uppermost stoa, about three hundred feet long, was of two stories, and that the upper story opened to the south on the terrace of the Temple. This third stoa is tentatively dated about 387 B.C. A Greek street was also identified and cleared. A fine portrait head of Caracalla found during the excavation of this stoa was published by Ess Askew in the thirty-fifth volume of the *Journal*.

Many incidental finds of interest were made, but these were overshadowed completely by the discovery of a hoard of gold coins—forty-one staters of Philip II and ten of Alexander the Great. At least thirty-three different dies were used in stamping the Philip staters. The Alexander coins were all minted at Tarsos, Salamis in Cyprus, and in Macedonia. Besides this remarkable collection of coins there was found a beautiful gold necklace, nor was the evidence lacking that for this valuable treasure trove posterity is indebted to the crafty care of a Hellenistic thief of the second half of the fourth century B.C.; for coins and necklace were found secreted beneath the floor of the Greek stoa.

Another hoard of coins was discovered this year by Stillwell in the North Cemetery. This consisted of twenty-nine bronze coins buried in the reign of Gallienus (254-268

A.D.). Some of them were of the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161). Besides Corinth, nine other Peloponnesian cities were represented in this collection. The coins were very badly corroded, and the successful cleaning of them by the electrolytic method clearly proved the superiority of this process over that employed by other numismatists. A chemical analysis also brought out interesting facts, notably that the frugal inhabitants of Sicyon used about thirteen and a half per cent of lead in their coins, whereas the Corinthians used only about four and three quarters. The hoard was also published by Shear.

During 1929, 1930 and 1931 Miss Agnes Newhall (Mrs. Richard Stillwell) excavated an area on the eastern slope of a ravine about a mile west of the Corinth agora. Here she located the Corinthian potters' quarter, the Cerameicus. Abundant proof of pottery factories was found—the character of the buildings, the abundance of fine clay deposits near at hand, the elaborate water system and the large number of pots discarded because of various flaws due to imperfect firing. The number of vases discovered was very large and represented a wide variety of form and a range in time from Proto-Corinthian in the eighth to the decline of the Corinthian ware in the fourth century B.C. Among the finds were about a thousand miniature vases, many terra-cotta figurines of unusual shapes and terra-cotta shields. One of these carried on its outer side a fine relief of a horseman leaping from his horse. Miss Newhall published the results of the first two years' excavations in the *Journal*.

The Managing Committee met in 1931 on May 9, the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of W. W. Goodwin, the first director of the School. Capps spoke with great feeling of the death of Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum. He had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1903 and had been most influential. He had been of conspicuous help to Capps in securing the aid of the great foundations, especially in connection with the building of the Gennadeion. Sherwood O. Dickerman, of Williams, also died during the year. He had been a con-

sistent supporter of the School and had for many years anonymously given to Williams College the Greek fellowship for study in Europe.

Professor Jane Gray Carter, of Hunter College, presented the School with five thousand dollars in memory of her sister, a fund to make Hunter a cooperating college in perpetuity, the M. Caroline Carter Fund.

Gilbert C. Scoggin resigned his position as Librarian of the Gennadeion after six years of service and was succeeded by Clarence G. Lowe, of the Greek Department of the University of Nebraska, who also held the office for six years (1931-1937). Progress had been made toward cataloguing the Library, but none of the catalogue was yet ready for publication. Few additions had been made to the Library during Scoggin's term. Lowe began the policy of filling the gaps in the collection and in the magazine files by systematic purchase.

An appropriation of three thousand dollars was made to remove the upper story of Oakley House, which was deemed unsafe since the earthquake, and to build an anti-seismic annex providing sleeping accommodations for about ten persons. The latter project was promptly accomplished, but objections to the former, made by some of the staff, blocked this precautionary action for several years.

A School publication of some sort had already been approved by the Managing Committee. It was now time for its organization, since the excavation of the Agora was about to begin, and much new material for publication would be available.

That an annual like that of the British School had been definitely considered is clear from the Minutes of the Managing Committee. But fortunately the suggestion of Carpenter that a periodical rather than an annual publication be initiated prevailed. The result was the quarterly *Hesperia, A Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*. Volume I covered the year 1932. It was at first edited by the director in Athens and printed in Vienna. Later this arrangement was changed. The plates and the extra

copies were brought to America and stored at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. The editorial control was transferred to the Publications Committee, of which Meritt became chairman in 1939. The same year Paul Clement, of the Institute for Advanced Study, was added to the School staff and made Managing Editor of Publications.

Hesperia filled a long-felt want. Half of the numbers were devoted to the Agora, giving space for preliminary publication of each year's work and for articles describing in detail some of the discoveries. The other two numbers were devoted to articles by members of the School. In addition to the numbers issued quarterly, seven supplementary volumes were published during Capps's chairmanship:

Prytaneis: A Study of the Inscriptions Honoring the Athenian Councillors, by Sterling Dow, 259 pages, 1937;
Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora, by Rodney S. Young, (with an Appendix on the Skeletal Remains);
Geometric Athenians, by J. Lawrence Angel, ix + 250 pages, 1939;
The Setting of the Periclean Parthenon, by Gorham Phillips Stevens, 91 pages, 1940;
The Tholos of Athens and Its Predecessors, by Homer A. Thompson, 160 pages, 1940;
Observations on the Hephaisteion, by William Bell Dinsmoor, 171 pages, 1941;
The Sacred Gerusia, by James H. Oliver, xii + 204 pages, 1941.

The format and press work of *Hesperia* were excellent. The new journal secured wide recognition and praise. It was another of Capps's great contributions to the School's upbuilding. Without the confidence that he inspired it is doubtful if the School would have undertaken so fine, albeit ambitious, a publication. Nor did it automatically win the necessary support. To build up the subscription list Capps wrote literally hundreds of letters with his own hands to

friends and libraries. The result was success, but it was achieved by the toil and patience of the chairman.

At the annual meeting of 1931 Carpenter's plan for a survey of the defenses of Acrocorinth was approved. The result was an investigation that began the following autumn. It included not only a survey of the impressive Venetian fortress that crowns the height of Acrocorinth with its elaborately defended approach and the interesting postern that looks down on the old city but also a survey of the circuit wall that enclosed the Greek and Roman town. This was completed and published in 1936. Carpenter was assisted by the mediaevalist Antoine Bon. Arthur W. Parsons also contributed to the volume, which contained over three hundred pages, ten plates, 242 illustrations and a map. *(Plate XXI)*

During 1931 excavations were also conducted at Corinth in the hope of discovering the Asklepieion. These, under the direction of De Waele, were highly successful.

In 1930, as has been said, Shear discovered and opened a large number of tombs in the North Cemetery and in the small ridge near it called Cheliotomylos. He had hoped to find tombs of the Late Helladic period but had been disappointed in this, though plenty of scattered sherds were discovered. In 1931 he made a further search in this locality but instead of Late Helladic tombs he found that the whole hillside across a shallow ravine from Cheliotomylos was honeycombed with chamber tombs cut into the hard clay. These chamber tombs were of Roman date. Four of these tombs were excavated. In every case the roof had collapsed. All had been re-used. In three of those tombs there was a second, inner chamber. The most interesting feature of these tombs was the paintings with which the walls were adorned. These had in places scaled off the clay background, and the entire surface had then been covered with a coat of white stucco. The recovery of these paintings beneath the stucco required great care and skill. One painting in orange and red represents two tritons and two dolphins symmetrically grouped about a large crater. Another depicts a Roman soldier with a green (to represent bronze) breastplate stand-

ing between two sketchily drawn plants of doubtful lineage. The third fresco shows two peacocks with trailing tails standing either side of a large handleless vase. These tombs, judging from considerable inscriptional evidence and from the coins, seem to have been constructed and painted during the latter part of the first century A.D., re-used during the second and third centuries and filled and abandoned in the fourth, at the time of Alaric's destruction of the city in 396. These tombs are fully described in an article by Shear in the *Journal.*

In 1931 from March to June, David M. Robinson again excavated at Olynthus under the auspices of the School. The funds were provided by Baltimore friends, and five thousand dollars was contributed by the American Council of Learned Societies. Twenty-seven houses on North Hill were cleared, and some variations in the Hellenic house-plan were noted. Two cemeteries were also discovered, and many vases found, some of an interesting local Olynthian ware. The terracotta finds were also important. Of all the coins found (1,222), only six were of Hellenistic date, and fifteen post-classical. The others date before 348, when Olynthus was destroyed. Many of the houses contained fine examples of black and white pebble mosaics. One of these, Pegasos slaying the chimera, Robinson believes to be the earliest figure mosaic representing a mythological scene. The preliminary account of this second season of work at Olynthus is reported by Robinson in the *Journal.*

But the most notable discovery of the year won by the American School was not made with the spade. It was the result of the keen observation of the director and his thorough knowledge of Greek sculpture. At the entrance to the Acropolis Museum, lying quite exposed—indeed, discarded as not worth the protection of the museum roof—was one of the missing figures from the west pediment of the Parthenon. Every archaeologist, great and small, who had visited Athens for the last fifty years had seen it. But Carpenter was the first to recognize it. There could be no doubt as to the identification: it fitted exactly the appropriate place on the

pediment floor. If "excitement" was a desideratum of a directorate, Carpenter himself had provided it. The account of this discovery very appropriately was the first article in the first volume of *Hesperia.* As if this were not enough, the following year Carpenter extracted from the discarded fragments in the Acropolis Museum sculpture which he again clearly demonstrated belonged to the Parthenon's east pediment. The account of this discovery became the leading article in *Hesperia,* Volume II. This volume also contained Capps's *Foreword* on the excavation of the Agora and Shear's account of the first campaign. No archaeological school at Athens has issued so momentous a record of a year's work.

The annual meeting in 1932 was postponed till the twenty-eighth of May to enable Capps, who had been in Greece, to be present. He reported the School and the School property in excellent condition. The common rooms in Loring Hall had been nicely furnished. A gift of five thousand dollars from Edward S. Harkness had made this possible.

Carpenter had resigned the directorate, and Richard Stillwell had been appointed for three years to succeed him. Carpenter's directorate had lasted only five years, but the results achieved had been remarkable. A mere glance at the list of articles published by members of the School during those five years (1927-1932) in the *American Journal of Archaeology* and in *Hesperia* will show the stimulating character of his leadership. His wide knowledge of literature and his keen aesthetic appreciation were added to thoroughly sound archaeological practice, a combination that kindled the enthusiasm of his students. The wide variety of his interests is shown by his studies of the Nike balustrade, the temple at Bassae, the fortifications of Corinth and Acrocorinth, the Byzantine mosaics (he inspired and edited the book by Diez and Demus) and the startling discoveries of statues belonging to both pediments of the Parthenon. The School had never known a quinquennium so exciting.

Richard Stillwell, of Princeton, who succeeded Carpenter, had long been associated with the School, as Special Fel-

low in Architecture (1924-1925), Honorary Fellow (1925-1926), Assistant Professor of Architecture (1927-1931), Assistant Director (1931-1932). His familiarity with the excavations at Corinth was complete, for he had measured and drawn most of the buildings, and his association with the School had been so varied that he was familiar with most of the problems of its management. He was the first director who was not a classical Greek scholar.

The previous year Capps had spoken of the great need for a new museum at Corinth to house the objects found in the excavations. With his characteristic energy he had found in Mrs. William H. Moore a friend of the School who would provide this museum. Mrs. Moore had before on several occasions made generous gifts to the School. She now gave forty thousand dollars for the erection of the museum in memory of her father and ten thousand dollars for endowment to assist in its upkeep. The museum was designed by W. Stuart Thompson. *(Plates XXII, XXIII)*

It is situated in the midst of the excavation but is so well designed and placed that it is quite inconspicuous and in no way detracts from the architectural remains which surround it. The outside of the building is severely plain. Within, however, is a beautiful court designed in the style of the buildings which are such an attractive feature of the Greek Islands. Careful planting about the museum and in the courts adds much to its charm. The building contains a sculpture hall, a room in which the coins and vases are displayed, and another room in which the inscriptions are collected. A small separate room houses the objects found in the Asklepieion. In addition there are study rooms, a reception room and a library. The museum is so built that additions can be made to it without interfering with the general plan. The collections in the interior have been beautifully arranged, and the result is that Corinth now has one of the most attractive of all the many museums in Greece.

In addition to this, Capps secured from the Rockefeller Foundation a gift of fourteen thousand dollars to erect a museum in Mytilene. Thompson designed and erected this,

also. It is a charming building, small but adequate to the needs of the island. It houses a unique collection of Aeolic architectural fragments. And while this museum is in no way connected with the School, its gift to the Greek Government was due to the chairman of the Managing Committee. It is a continuing source of cordial relations between Greek and American archaeologists. *(Plate XXIV)*

In December, 1930, excavation had been started at the Pnyx by Homer A. Thompson, of the School, and K. Kourouniotis, of the Greek Archaeological Service.

Here Crow had conducted a cursory investigation during the first year of the School's history. Thompson confirmed his location of the ancient Pnyx by identifying the original position of a boundary stone that had long been known. He was able also to show that the Pnyx had been arranged in three different ways. During the first period the speaker stood near the middle of the present area and faced roughly south, toward what is now the bema. He found the line of the retaining wall for the Pnyx of this period. It was in this Pnyx that Dicaeopolis sat on the ground and looked north toward his home in Acharnae. The natural slope of the land is from the south toward the north.

In the second period this slope was reversed. The bema was placed at the south—the exact spot could not be located. The level was then artificially raised so that the speaker, facing north, looked upward at his audience. This is confirmed by a passage in Plutarch which says the change occurred in 404-403 B.C., a passage hitherto not understood. Thompson and Kourouniotis found the retaining wall of this edition of the Pnyx, and the pottery finds agree with the date assigned by Plutarch.

The third period saw the second Pnyx greatly enlarged but the orientation retained. The present bema belongs to this third construction, as do the massive stones forming the retaining wall to the north, which are so familiar. Pottery found behind the retaining wall indicated a date in the time of Hadrian. The excavators were also able to point out the beginnings of the stairways that led over this retaining wall

and served the crowd that would surge up from the Agora to attend the meetings of the assembly.

The excavators were also able to locate with certainty the sanctuary of Zeus the Highest and to assign its date to the second century A.D.

In the summers of 1932 and 1934 further work was done at the Pnyx. As far as the Pnyx was concerned, much was done to preserve the results of the former excavations and to render the site intelligible to the student. The earth removed from the floor of the earlier Pnyx was used to restore the raised level of the third structure. The quarry at the southeast corner was left completely exposed.

More votive plaques from the sanctuary of Zeus the Highest were found. Investigating the ground about the Pnyx toward the south, Thompson found traces of many structures. He cleared some of the towers of the city wall and discovered in front of the wall to the north a long building of the stoa type. Between it and a retaining wall which roughly prolongs the eastern line of the Pnyx he found votive offerings of a character that led him to locate here the Thesmophorion so familiar to readers of Aristophanes.

Further investigations, however, on the Pnyx hill undertaken in 1936 and 1937 led Thompson to be less sure of this identification. Broneer had meanwhile argued that the Thesmophorion shared with the Eleusinion a site on the north slope of the Acropolis. While this question still remains undecided, the later work of Thompson and Kourouniotis did disclose the details of an ambitious but abortive building project of the time of Lycurgus. With the aid of R. L. Scranton, a Fellow of the School, Thompson also established the sequence of the series of city walls that appear on the Pnyx hill.

In the spring of 1937 the Department of Public Works of the City of Athens was constructing a public bath at the little Square of Karamanos, where Bysse and Boreas Streets join Athena Street. Here the workmen engaged in excavating came upon ancient foundations. Homer Thompson was invited to clear and examine them. He was assisted by N.

Kyparisses. A short section of an ancient road was found, probably connecting the northeast corner of the Agora with the Acharnian Gate. Beneath this was a drain of Hellenistic date, but covered with later Roman brick work. On the east side of the road lay a small temenos in which stood an altar dedicated, as the inscription proved, to Zeus and Athena Phratrios. The date indicated by the lettering was of the late fourth or early third century B.C. The altar is strikingly like one dedicated to the same divinities found in the Agora. That, however, had a small temple associated with it, while this has none. The Agora altar probably served a state cult; this one was maintained by some single phratry.

In 1931 Broneer began a "minor excavation" on the north slope of the Acropolis which proved to be one of the most interesting investigations conducted by the School.

Two inscriptions cut into the north slope beside niches which had held votive offerings led him to think that in that neighborhood was located a shrine of Eros and Aphrodite. This he was able to locate just below the Mycenaean postern gate in the north wall of the Acropolis. Broneer established the strong probability that this is the sanctuary of Aphrodite of the Garden. He further cleared part of a passage through which he believed the maidens descended from the Acropolis, celebrating a ceremony described in an interesting passage in Pausanias: *(Plate XXV)*

> Two maidens dwell not far from the temple of the Polias: the Athenians call them Arrephoroi. These are lodged for a time with the Goddess; but when the festival comes round they perform the following ceremony by night. They put on their heads the things which the priestess of Athena gives them to carry, but what it is she gives is known neither to her who gives nor to them who carry. Now there is in the city an enclosure not far from the sanctuary of Aphrodite called Aphrodite of the Garden and there is an underpass direct through it. Down this way the maidens go; below they leave their burdens, and getting something else which is wrapped up, they bring it back.

The preliminary work of 1931 was followed by further investigations on a small scale in the late spring of 1932 and again by a seven-week campaign in the fall. The area cleared

was about a hundred feet wide north from the Acropolis wall and two hundred feet eastward from the sanctuary of Eros and Aphrodite. An inscription was found giving in stadia and feet the circumference of the Acropolis. Confirmatory evidence appeared showing the fertility nature of the cults worshipped here. Two fragments from the Erechtheum frieze were recovered, and several more steps of the stairway that led up to the postern in the Mycenaean wall.

In 1933 and 1934 Broneer continued his interesting investigation along the north slope. He discovered the foundations of many houses belonging to a late Mycenaean settlement. These were built over the steps leading to the Mycenaean postern, making it clear that the gate had for some reason been closed. Many bronze arrowheads that were used by the Persians in their attack on the Acropolis in 480 B.C. were found, as well as a few of iron and one of obsidian. Several more small altars with numerous phallic symbols were found. Two drums of the Old Parthenon came to light—one badly broken but the other intact. The latter, like most of those already known, was fluted at the bottom for only a few inches. The ramp approaching the sanctuary of Aphrodite and Eros was uncovered. These excavations made it indisputably clear that here was the precinct of Aphrodite of the Garden mentioned by Pausanias, to which the Arrephoroi came from the Temple of Athena Polias by the underground passage west of the Erechtheum.

A number of very interesting fragments from the Erechtheum frieze were found, including one badly damaged head that still suggests some of its ancient loveliness. Among the many inscriptions found was one that adds an important detail—the exact amount of money borrowed from Artemis Mounichia. The terra-cotta finds and the pottery fragments are described in *Hesperia* by Charles H. Morgan, II, and Miss Mary Zelia Pease. Broneer's excellent report precedes these articles.

In 1936, with funds provided by Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh, Broneer cleared most of the debris from the large cave on the east slope of the Acropolis. No sculptural finds of im-

portance were made, but many interesting fragments of pottery were recovered.

During the spring and summer of 1937 Broneer continued digging along the north slope of the Acropolis. In a well filled up during the sixth century he found a bronze statuette of a horse and rider and fragments of a magnificent black-figured vase painted by Exekias. Several important pieces of inscriptions were found; one from the stele recording the erection of Athena Promachos and another from the building accounts of the Erechtheum. A large fragment of a Parthenon metope was discovered. But the most spectacular find was 190 ostraka, all bearing the name of Themistocles and accompanied in some cases by the terse ΙΤΩ ("get out"). Careful examination showed that several groups of these were inscribed, each by a single hand. Clearly they were not done by the individual voters, and it seems very possible, as Broneer suggests, that they were prepared by Themistocles' opponent for free distribution here. He had come on the Republican Party headquarters! *(Plate XXVI)*

During the spring of 1938 the excavation of the north slope of the Acropolis went on. More fragments of the vase painted by Exekias were found. This fine vase, about two-thirds of which were recovered, is one of the most beautiful examples of Attic black-figured ware in existence. Five wells filled during the fifth century were cleared. Many interesting vase fragments were recovered, but the most interesting object was the head of Heracles which belongs to the poros pediment in the Acropolis Museum, representing Heracles' conflict with the Triton. This has now been attached to its proper place in the group. *(Plate XXVII)*

The color which was so conspicuous in the other figures of this group when discovered on the Acropolis had largely disappeared from this head of Heracles, but traces were left from which it appears that the flesh color was pinkish, the top of the head black, the curls dark green. The fillet around the head appeared like a twisted band, the folds alternately red and white. *(Plate XXVIII)*

The entire underground passage northwest of the Erech-

theum was cleared. The upper part of this had long been known and was probably in use till classical times, affording a passage from the Acropolis to the cult shrine at its base. Wooden stairs came down this far. Here there was an entrance from outside which was closed in Mycenaean times. From this level down to the bottom the cleft had been filled in Mycenaean times. When this fill was removed, traces of a series of six stairways with stone steps were found. These led down over forty feet. Here a shaft, roughly circular, begins, which about twenty-five feet farther down reached the water level. There were traces of steps leading down this shaft, but the water may have been drawn up by ropes. Before the entrance above was opened this well would be accessible to the defenders in the Acropolis without outside interference, furnishing them an abundant and secret water supply like that afforded the garrison of Mycenae by the cistern without its walls. From a careful examination of the pottery from this deep fountain some very interesting conclusions can be drawn. The construction of this secret water supply took place at the end of the thirteenth century B.C. It was used only a short time, and the stairways were allowed to collapse. About the middle of the twelfth century the opening from the outside was made, and the two upper flights of stairs repaired. This and other evidence seem to point to some great danger which threatened Athens near the close of the thirteenth century. At that time the houses outside the walls of the Acropolis were abandoned, the walls of the citadel strengthened, and this elaborate construction for the supply of water provided. After the danger passed, this was abandoned, and water was secured from more easily accessible sources. The traditional date of the Dorian Invasion is 1104 B.C. If Herodotus is right in placing the first attempt of the Dorians to conquer Greece three generations earlier, the date of this attempt could exactly coincide with the building of this well, and the statement of Thucydides that the Dorians had not conquered Athens would be verified. *(Plate XXIX)*

In the following year (1939) Broneer extended his in-

vestigation of the Acropolis slopes to the east. Here, some 150 feet east of the Theater of Dionysus, he uncovered a road paved with thin marble slabs. This was apparently a road for ceremonial approach to the theater for processions or people on foot. The thinness of the slabs and steps seems to preclude the possibility of heavy traffic. On the north slope on a narrow shelf (about twelve feet wide) were found many small vases, cuplike in shape, all inverted and arranged in straight lines—four or six in each series. The interpretation of this curious find is uncertain. It must, apparently, have something to do with the cults of worship so conspicuous in this area.

This north slope excavation well illustrates the hazards of archaeology. Begun as a quite unimportant, casual dig, inadequately financed, it developed under Broneer's methodical, painstaking direction into one of the most spectacular and interesting of all the School's undertakings. It not only recovered the beautiful crater by Exekias and the head of Heracles from the poros pediment but threw new light on early Attic history. The clearance of the Mycenaean stairway was a triumph of excavating technique. The School could well be proud of Broneer's work and recognize that much of the success of its later campaigns of excavation was due to his expert supervision.

De Waele's successful search for the Sanctuary of Asklepios at Corinth has already been mentioned. It is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the Temple of Apollo on a terrace which was once the north boundary of Corinth. Here he had made a short investigation in 1929. A trial trench had been dug in 1930, and systematic work was continued through 1931 and 1932. The earlier temple devoted to Asklepios and Hygieia was located. This was displaced in the middle of the fourth century by a much larger Asklepieion and the fountain of Lerna. The sanctuary consisted of a temple, porticoes, halls that surrounded three sides of the precinct and on the fourth (south) side a covered street. The rooms of the *abaton,* where the patients slept, were found. The sculptural finds consisted of rather unimportant

pieces, but the votive offerings were remarkable; among them were limbs and other parts of the body in lifesize terracotta reproductions. These were the first of the kind found in Greece. Similar reproductions were known only from Italy. An account of this excavation is given by De Waele in the *Journal*. *(Plate XXII)*

The fountain of Lerna was further examined in 1933. It consisted of five large reservoirs and a network of subterranean channels. De Waele was able to find no inscriptional confirmation to connect this fountain with the Lerna of Pausanias, but the identification seems highly probable. Fragments of the architrave of an archaic temple were also secured. A Christian cemetery was discovered here, in use from the second half of the fourth century of our era till the time of Justinian, in the middle of the sixth century. So numerous were the finds at the Asklepieion that a separate room was set aside for them in the new museum.

Shear began the excavation of the Athenian Agora in 1931. A campaign was conducted each year till, after the season of 1940, work had to be abandoned because of the war. The work was pressed eagerly forward but always with the greatest thoroughness and care. In no excavation in Greece has such meticulous attention been focused on details. The greatest precautions were taken to see that no slightest evidence was lost. Every fragment was inspected. Elaborate catalogues were kept. All objects were listed. Excavation was never allowed to outstrip examination. There were no huge piles of unclassified and unsorted material accumulating from year to year to dishearten the excavator and bewilder the visitor. It was a systematic, orderly but vast and complex excavation.

Shear organized his staff with the greatest of care. A complete list of his appointments is given in the *Directory* (Appendix VI). They included architects and fellows, specialists in epigraphy, pottery and coins; artists, photographers, chemists and record keepers. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the undertaking was the spirit of good fellowship and helpful cooperation that Shear suc-

ceeded in maintaining among his large staff during the entire time from the beginning to the end of the excavation.

The Agora Commission was extremely fortunate in securing the services of Anastasios Adossides as a liaison officer in charge of relations with the Greek Government and with the owners of the property in the Agora area. He met all the vexatious problems that arose from expropriation proceedings with a patience and fairness that relieved the School of many a tiresome law suit. His business acumen and his wide political influence (he had been Governor General of Macedonia) saved the School many thousands of dollars. His charming personality and his warm friendliness won the hearts of his American associates. He was deeply devoted to the interests of the School. The conscientious care which he gave to the School property at the risk of his own health while he was Consultant for the School during the war undoubtedly hastened his death. The School has known no truer or more loyal friend.

It is impossible here to give more than a sketch of this excavation.

Shear had made an enviable reputation for himself during his work at Corinth by the prompt publication of preliminary reports. Though the Agora was a far larger task, he did even better in this respect. Reports were faithfully and promptly made in the *American Journal of Archaeology* each year. In *Hesperia,* too, each year there were much more complete reports of the digging and numerous articles about discoveries of special interest. The complete list of these articles, given in Appendix IV, is impressive. In addition there were frequent reports in the public press—*The New York Times, The Illustrated London News, Time.* During the latter campaigns weekly bulletins were printed in Athens and sent to the members of the Managing Committee. *(Plates XXX, XXXI)*

The campaign of 1931 was only exploratory in its nature. The year 1932 saw six months of digging. The results were highly satisfactory. The two buildings at first identified as those mentioned by Pausanias on his visit to the Agora were

discovered—the Royal Stoa and the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios. While the statue of Zeus which stood before the stoa was not found, the statue of Hadrian which was next to it was actually recovered, although not *in situ*. A north and south street running through the Agora was located, and a sixth-century water channel with excellent masonry construction.

Among the objects found were an archaic head of Hermes, a fine female statue of the fourth century, of the Nereid type, a striking bronze head of a woman adorned with strips of silver inlay. It seems probable that this is a head of Nike and that the bits of silver and gold in the channels are remnants of an overlay of the precious metals. A remarkable marble statuette of a faun of the Roman period was skillfully reconstructed from seventy-three pieces. It is a work of great animation and charm. *(Plate XXXII)*

The pottery covered a vast period of time, nearly two thousand years. Prehistoric pottery was represented only by sherds, but surprisingly enough some unopened geometric graves were found with vases (amphorae) intact. All periods down through Byzantine to Turkish were represented.

On the north slope of the Areopagus, not far from the shrine of the Eumenides, a unique terra-cotta plaque was found. On it was a figure of a snake goddess—a woman with hands upraised between the two snakes—the one red with blue dots, the other blue with red dots. The goddess' hair is red, her eyes blue in red orbits. Many other terra cottas were found, and a large number of lamps representing all stages of development from the simple saucer with a spout of the seventh century B.C. to the complete lamp of the Roman period with its artistic designs. Over nine thousand coins were recovered, and twelve ostraka, four bearing the name of Aristides and two of Themistocles. *(Plate XXXIII)*

The following year (1933) work was again begun in February and continued till July. The areas cleared were east and south of the Royal Stoa and south of the Stoa of Attalos. In the first locality inscriptional evidence led to the belief that the Metroon must be in this vicinity, and the heavy foundation walls of a large building were tentatively identi-

fied with the Bouleuterion. South of the Stoa of Attalos a wall made of re-used material—some of the blocks from the Stoa itself—indicates a fortification hastily built to protect the interior city. This wall was excavated along its whole length from the Stoa up to the bastion below the Propylaea, where it terminates. It was clearly the Valerian Wall, and its date was definitely fixed as A.D. 275-300.

The great drain discovered the preceding year was further cleared. It was found to divide into two channels, one leading northeast, the other southwest, probably indicating the direction of two streets, one running between the Areopagus and the Acropolis, and the other between the Areopagus and the Pnyx. About two acres of the Agora had been cleared.

Among the sculptures found were a fine marble Nike, an akroterion from the Stoa of Zeus, of the late fifth century, statuettes of Aphrodite and Attis, an excellent Roman portrait of the Republican period, a philosopher's portrait, one of Commodus and one of the young Augustus, a charming quadriga relief, a relief in the neo-Attic style representing Dionysus, and the triangular base of a tripod decorated on each side with a graceful figure in relief.

In 1855 an inscribed block had been found which contained the last third of two epigrams. It had been conjectured that these were the epitaphs written in competition by Aeschylus and Simonides to commemorate the Athenians who fell at Marathon. Simonides had won. Aeschylus, according to tradition, withdrew in disgust to Sicily. This year the first third of the block on which these verses were written was found in the Agora. Across the top of the stone on a carefully dressed surface ran the two lines written by Simonides. Below them on the roughened stone were two more lines cut not long after. These were probably those of Aeschylus. These inscriptions were discussed by J. H. Oliver, Jr., in *Hesperia*. The following translations are by C. M. Bowra. Simonides: "The valor of these men shall possess forever an imperishable glory .... who fell at Marathon fighting the Persians. For on foot they kept back the loud barbarous battle cry so that all Hellas should not see the day

of slavery." Aeschylus: "These men had an unconquerable spirit in their hearts when they set their spears before the gates against the myriads of those who wished to burn the city of the Protectress by the sea, humbling the force of the Persians with strength." Aeschylus is an Athenian, Simonides a Hellene.

As an example of the care with which the excavation was conducted, it may be mentioned that already over a thousand stamped amphora handles had been found and catalogued. A Mycenaean gold signet ring was discovered in a grave near the base of the Areopagus. The scene inscribed on the bezel represents a bull-headed man leading two captive women—perhaps a local version of the well-known Minotaur legend.

At the close of the campaign of 1933 a broad strip of the Agora had been cleared, from the Athens-Piraeus railroad to the slope of the Areopagus.

The excavation in 1934 lasted from January 22 to May 12 and was of the greatest importance, because at last a building was uncovered that could be identified beyond doubt. Located at the west side of the American zone of excavation at the south end of the slope on which the "Theseum" stands was the Tholos—the building to which Socrates went when summoned by the Thirty Tyrants and from which he went in defiance home. Here were kept the public standard weights and measures. The building was identified by its circular shape (about sixty feet in diameter) and the fragments of some of these public measures. *(Plate XXXIV)*

While the discovery of the building was welcome, its presence in this particular location was something of a shock. It was now possible to identify the other buildings along this west side by simply reading those mentioned by Pausanias in reverse order. (His route was from north to south.)

Next to the Tholos, toward the north, close together, lay the Bouleuterion and the Metroon—the council chamber and the temple of the Mother of the Gods. The identification of the former was confirmed by the discovery of numerous curved marble benches among the ruins of the building. The hall would have furnished seating space for about five

hundred persons. The identification of the Metroon was determined by its position near the Bouleuterion and by the discovery of roof tiles inscribed with a dedication to the Mother of the Gods, by marble statuettes representing her and by many inscriptions found nearby.

The Temple of Apollo Patroos stood next in order to the north. Here had been discovered in 1907 a colossal statue of Apollo, now in the National Museum. This is the only case where a cult statue has been recovered at its shrine. According to Pausanias it was the work of the celebrated Corinthian (early fourth century B.C.?) sculptor, Euphranor.

The stoa which lies north of this had now to be renamed. It had been tentatively called the Stoa Basileios because that was first mentioned by Pausanias. It was now shown, by process of elimination, to be the second one he mentions, the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios. This left the Stoa Basileios still undiscovered, and an eager search for it began.

Another triumph of the campaign of 1934 was the location of the Altar of the Twelve Gods dedicated by Peisistratos, the son of Hippias. This was identified beyond a doubt by an inscription on a statue base standing outside the west wall of the enclosure. The peribolos extended under the track of the Piraeus railroad, but the excavation of pits between the ties sufficed to establish the whole outline of the precinct. The circular altar adorned with figures of the gods in relief which now stands in the National Museum dates from the fourth century B.C. and so must be a replacement or an addition, not the original altar of this precinct.

The excavation now extended along the east edge of the hill upon which the "Theseum" stands till it reached the Areopagus, thence eastward to the Stoa of Attalos and for some distance along the railroad which forms the north boundary of the area. The buildings which Pausanias mentioned had one by one come to light—the Peribolos of the Twelve Gods (identified by a base *in situ* with inscription), the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios, the Temple of Apollo Patroos, the Metroon, the Bouleuterion with its Propylon, the Tholos.

The South Stoa was also cleared—a long building over 450 feet long, oriented at right angles with the Stoa of Attalos, from the southern end of which the South Stoa's eastern terminus was about one hundred feet distant.

North of this, near the center, was discovered a building of a theatrical type, at that time not clearly identified, though it seemed most probable that it was the Odeion.

One of the surprising developments in the Agora excavation was the large number of graves of the geometric period. These were found chiefly in a family burial plot of the eighth and seventh centuries along the east foot of the hill of Kolonos Agoraios. Since burial was not customary within a city's walls, these graves would indicate that Athens was at that period a well inhabited town but that it did not extend so far as the Agora. Late Helladic ware was found in two Mycenaean tombs, and one burial of the neolithic period was found, dating prior to 3,000 B.C.

Some beautiful sculpture was found—ivory statuettes, the head of a Maenad, several excellent Roman portraits, including one mounted as a herm, an archaic marble head and a statuette of the Venus Genetrix type.

Ostraka were found that bore the names of all those whom Aristotle mentions as having suffered banishment by this unique device and some who were not "by merit raised to that bad eminence." By the time the fifth campaign had closed, June 29, 1935, approximately half the Agora had been partially cleared. It had been the prediction of Capps and Shear that the task would take ten years. The following objects had been found: bronzes, 259; inscriptions, 3,058; lamps, 1,921; pottery, 6,208; sculpture, 599; stamped amphora handles, 4,648; terra cottas, 940; coins, 41,290.

The sixth campaign in the Agora at Athens lasted from January 27 to June 13, 1936. Perhaps nothing testifies more eloquently to the excellence of Shear's leadership than the fact that he had now trained so many young students in the technique of excavation that he was able to dig in eight different places during the season. The task of clearing entirely the north side of the area allotted to the American excavators

was completed. It was now possible to draw with accuracy the ground plans of a very considerable number of buildings. In addition to those already mentioned there were a large pillared hall just northeast of the "Theseum" and a narrow stoa-like building about 150 feet farther in the same direction. A Greek building with an interior court surrounded by columns was found beneath the north end of the Stoa of Attalos, and upon the western side of this a small circular building. The plan of the South Stoa was now complete—a building with two colonnades facing north and south, over 450 feet in length, and south of it another stoa nearly as long, with a single colonnade facing north. The Odeion, too, took shape—a theater-like building with a stage on the north side and a covered colonnade underlying the auditorium on the three remaining sides. Almost directly south of the Tholos a fountain house was discovered, and tentatively identified as the much-pursued and diversely located Enneakrounos. South of the "Theseum" a series of four rows of square cuttings appeared in the rock. These were roughly aligned with the columns of the Temple. In some of these rows a broken pot of cheap quality, with a hole in the bottom, was found in each cutting. Mrs. Dorothy Burr Thompson cleverly identified these as plantings made exactly as Cato directs in his *De Agri Cultura*. When a vine or tree is to be planted by the layer method Cato directs that a branch should be passed through the perforated bottom of a jar. Earth is then packed closely into the jar about the branch and left for two years. Roots will by that time have started. The branch is then detached. The jar is placed in the ground and broken. Exactly this had been done in this garden about the "Theseum." Mrs. Thompson suggests that the trees here were laurel. Near here also were discovered a series of moulds for bronze statues and a quantity of bronze and iron slag. Since much of this predates the Temple it seems possible to locate the metal-workers' quarter here. *(Plate XXXIV)*

The finds in pottery and small objects were interesting this year: a beautifully polished statue of Aphrodite entering the bath, of the second century A.D.; a bronze bull well

modeled, full of vigor; a statuette of Anubis from Egypt and another of Asclepius, of Roman workmanship, with drapery worked in broad masses.

Several inscribed bases were found, all interesting but one of them supremely so, for it bears the name of Praxiteles. The inscription records a dedication to Demeter and Kore, and hence the monument is in all probability to be identified with a group of Demeter, Kore and Iacchus by Praxiteles which Pausanias observed on his entry into the city at just this point. It is interesting, too, that this inscription makes possible a correction in the text of the forty-first oration of Demosthenes.

A statuette in ivory of Apollo Lykeios was restored by the careful work of Shear's staff. Two hundred small pieces of ivory were found in one of the many wells in the Agora area. These, when pieced together with infinite labor, were found to restore almost completely this graceful figure. It is about a foot in height and represents the god with his left hand extended, his right thrown up and across his head. Shear suggests the possibility that this is the work of Praxiteles himself, a "replica of the statue of Apollo which he had previously made for the Lykeion."

No one had hoped to find the well-known statues of the Tyrannicides in the excavation, but it was a distinct triumph when a piece of Pentelic marble came to light on which was the word "Harmodios," so placed that it appeared to be from the epitaph attributed to Simonides which was carved on the base of the Tyrannicide monument. The fragment lay in the earth north of the Stoa of the Giants in front of the second giant from the eastern end.

Another even more thrilling historical discovery was made. At the bottom of a cistern was found a shield of bronze, terribly corroded and fragile. It was again a triumph of Shear's scientific technique that this could be preserved. When cleaned the inscription read, "The Athenians dedicated the shield as a trophy taken from the Lacedaemonians in the battle of Pylos." This is beyond doubt one of

the actual shields taken in that battle in 424 B.C. and seen by Pausanias on the wall of the Stoa Poikile. *(Plate XXXII)*

The seventh campaign began January 25, 1937, and ran till June. Further digging was done about the "Theseum." The Valerian wall was traced to its lair and forced to reveal its date (last quarter of the third century A. D.); but the most notable topographical discovery of the season was the location, clearly proved, of the Temple of Ares and the determination of its size and proportion. It was a Doric temple a little larger than the "Theseum," with six columns on either end and thirteen on the sides. Enough architectural fragments were secured so that Dinsmoor was able to reconstruct it completely in an article in *Hesperia.*

As usual, the number of vases found was astonishing. Till this year there had been no good examples of Early and Middle Helladic ware. This gap was now filled by a fine group of vases found in a well situated beneath the Acropolis Street. It was now possible to see every period represented by Attic pottery, from the neolithic age to Byzantine and Turkish times. The array of Roman utensils was greatly increased. Several vases of unique shape of the Greek period were found, not all of them beautiful.

While no notable pieces of sculpture rewarded the excavators this year, there were some beautiful reliefs, a statuette of a triple Hecate grouped about a pillar, a beautifully preserved head of Aphrodite, and more excellent Roman portraits. In the ostraka campaign Themistocles still maintained his lead (eighty-three out of a total of 247); Aristides, forty-one; then follow two whose names are not otherwise historically known—Kallixenos (thirty-one) and Hippokrates (thirty); Alcibiades got but one.

The epigraphical discoveries of this season were notable. In fact, one of the most rewarding features of the great excavation was the new light that was being thrown on Attic history. Many new fragments of the Tribute List were found, archons hitherto unknown—among them the sons of Cephalus, participants in Plato's *Republic*—were being rescued from oblivion, and the list of the property belonging to

Alcibiades and others charged with mutilating the Herms, which was confiscated and sold at auction, was being steadily filled out as the fragments of the stele on which it was engraved came to light.

Work on the Agora in 1938 lasted from January 24 to June 18. Enough architectural details of the buildings along the west side were now known so that Mr. John Travlos, later architect of School excavations, was able to draw an elevation showing how they must have appeared to Pausanias.

To the east of the Tholos was found *in situ* a stone bearing the inscription, "I am the boundary stone of the Agora." The letters are those of the sixth century, B. C. It had been hoped that the shrine of Demeter and Kore—the Eleusinion—would be found this year. The street of the Panathenaia was definitely located, and marble plaques and vases such as were used in the workshop of the Eleusinian goddesses were found in considerable numbers. It was, therefore, pretty clear that the shrine past which this street ran could not be far distant. The determination of the course of the Panathenaic street and the other streets already located made possible a complete plotting of the Agora. *(Plate XXXV)*

At the north end of the Stoa of Attalos the east end of a building was uncovered. It appeared to be a stoa marking the north side of the Agora, but as it disappears beneath the Athens-Piraeus railroad, it could not be completely investigated.

Much of the Roman system of water supply for the Agora was cleared. Parsons began his investigation of the Clepsydra. From his work this season it seemed to be clear that the connection of this spring with the Acropolis by the rock-cut brick vaulted passage was effected in the first century of our era.

As usual, much interesting pottery was found, particularly black-figured ware. Nearly ten thousand coins were recovered; the total for the excavation was now just short of eighty thousand. Among the 550 inscriptions was an ostrakon of Hyperbolus, a welcome addition to the Agora list,

for he was the last Athenian to be ejected from his city in this way.

The Agora dig was drawing to a close. Shear wrote that only one major campaign remained.

During the ninth season (1939) digging at the Agora was mostly along the lower slope of the Areopagus. In the southwest corner of the zone preparation for the Agora museum was made by an excavation of considerable depth. Fifty-six thousand tons of earth were removed, the largest amount in any single campaign.

In the northwest corner of the area a boundary stone marking the limit of the Cerameicus was found *in situ*.

But the great discovery of the year, one of the most interesting in the course of the whole excavation, was the finding of one of the royal tombs of the Kings of Athens. It lies on the lower slope of the north side of the Areopagus, a chamber tomb of the Mycenaean type, approached by a dromos about thirty-five feet long, cut in the solid rock. At the entrance of the tomb chamber the dromos was blocked by a wall of stones carefully laid up and still undisturbed. The chamber was also hollowed out of the solid rock, but the architect had incorrectly calculated the strength of the rock and had left the roof too thin. It had collapsed after a single burial had been made. The body had been removed without entirely clearing the chamber of the broken fragment of the roof and the dirt that had fallen in with it and without removing the stone wall that blocked the dromos. Some of the offerings were left under the debris, and these fix the date of the tomb in the early part of the fourteenth century. The quality of the offerings and the elaborate character of the tomb indicate that it was to serve as the burial place of the royal family. This, so Shear held, was where one of the princesses of the family of Erechtheus was buried—where, if the roof had not collapsed, he himself would have been interred. *(Plate XXXV)*

Among the objects found here were a bronze mirror, ivory pins, two large ivory bars with hinged clasps to confine the hair, a small ivory box, a large ivory box with scenes of com-

bat between deer and griffins elaborately engraved in high relief around the sides and on the cover. There were, besides, ninety-seven thin gold ornaments in the shape of leaves and rosettes like the well-known ornaments from Mycenae. Only traces of other chamber tombs were found. *(Plate XXXIV)*

Apart from the sentimental satisfaction of having found a tomb of the Royal House of Athens, the richness of this burial shows clearly the importance of early Athens as a seat of culture. One who believes strongly in the historical basis of Greek myths might even see here a proof of the growing importance of the city after Theseus had delivered it from its tributary subservience to Cnossus.

At the close of the ninth campaign Shear had cleared practically all the Agora except the sites on which stood the buildings that had been used for offices of the staff and for the temporary housing of the finds. These could not be destroyed till the new Agora museum was built.

Excavation for this was begun under the charge of Rodney S. Young in 1939. The amount of earth to be moved proved to be unexpectedly large, and the finding of some sixth-century graves delayed the work so that it could not be completed till 1940.

During the brief campaign of five weeks in 1940 the remaining graves were carefully examined, and the contents removed. In addition to several fine vases a remarkable poros disc, with a scene in high relief representing Demeter and Poseidon, and a Hellenistic marble statuette with many traces of color were found. Among the ostraka (five hundred in all have been found) was one inscribed with the name of Pericles, probably used in 443 B. C. About five hundred coins were found in this brief excavation, making the total number now about ninety thousand.

Only five weeks of excavation were undertaken because Europe was already aflame with war, and the American members of the Agora staff except Vanderpool were leaving Greece. What could be done to protect the objects found in the Agora was done. The most important objects had been boxed and were given to the Greek Government, the rest

placed in cellars. The records were placed in a bombproof shelter. Duplicate records, as far as they existed, and a complete set of photographs were brought to America. The task of photographing in microfilm the four hundred field notebooks was begun, and its completion left to competent Greek technicians. Thus the hatches were battened down, and the decks cleared for the storm.

When the work in the Agora was interrupted by the war, Shear was nearing the completion of his task. He had been wonderfully accurate in his prophecy both as to the length and as to the cost of the excavation. The Agora Commission had spent on the project more than a million dollars, provided by the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. There were still two years' work to be done, and the Agora museum, provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, had to be erected.

The excavation had cleared about sixteen acres. Three hundred and sixty-five undesirable buildings had been removed. These unsightly structures will be replaced by an archaeological area beautified by appropriate planting. The "Theseum," now seen in its original setting, topping the Hill of Kolonus Agoraios, will take on a new dignity. Much work still remains to be done in investigating levels below that revealed by the present excavation. Here the School may well find years of fruitful study for its faculty and students.

But already the "Agora dig" takes its place as the School's greatest achievement. The topography of ancient Athens has been clarified. Much has been added to our knowledge of prehistoric Athens by the objects found, and much to the knowledge of historic Athens by the inscriptions. The identification of the "Theseum" as the Temple of Hephaestus had been established, and the existence of a previously unsuspected interior colonnade had been proved. The sculpture recovered has been interesting and in some cases important. The pottery has been remarkable, both in its bulk and in the continuity of its sequence. And finally, by his painstaking care and ingenuity, Shear had set a new level in the history of scientific excavation. *(Plates XXXVII-XXXIX)*

The meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1933, was uneventful. Carpenter had returned from his five years in Athens and contributed many interesting facts of an intimate nature about the conditions in Athens. The financial crisis had made drastic revisions of the budget advisable, though the School's investments were on the whole sound and in much better condition than most funds of a like character. This was very largely due to the foresight and good judgment of the Treasurer, Mr. Allen Curtis, who had spent the entire summer of 1929 in radically overhauling and making more conservative the School's investments. Mr. Curtis had served the School as Trustee and Treasurer since 1914. His death on November 20, 1933, was a heavy loss to the School, for his services had been tireless and his care unremitting. He had succeeded Gardiner M. Lane and he was succeeded by the present (1946) Treasurer, A. Winsor Weld.

Shortly after the annual meeting James Loeb died—May 29, 1933. He had been deeply interested in the School for many years. He had been a Trustee from 1909 to 1930. Some of his many gifts to the School have been mentioned in the course of this narrative. To every campaign for funds he contributed generously. He had established the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship at Harvard for study at the School. He had supported the cause of the classics in many other ways. The Charles Eliot Norton Lectureship in the Archaeological Institute and the great Library of Greek and Roman classics that bears the name of Loeb are two conspicuous examples.

At his death it was found that he had been one of the School's greatest benefactors. He left to the Trustees of the School five hundred thousand dollars to be used in conducting excavations in Greece. "Greece" was to be interpreted as meaning ancient Hellas. A liberal interpretation of this by the executor, Mr. Sol M. Stroock, also a friend of the School, gave the School the benefit of the income on this legacy from the time of Mr. Loeb's death. For this noble gift the School was ultimately indebted to the founders, Nor-

ton and White, for it was they who had aroused in the college undergraduate the enthusiasm for the classics that became the dominant, lifelong interest of James M. Loeb.

The financial depression had made available for purchase many valuable libraries. To take advantage of the situation, four thousand dollars instead of two thousand was appropriated for the Gennadeion Library, and Lowe was able to make good use of the enlarged fund.

The value of the drachma had rapidly declined at Athens, and it was felt possible to reduce the stipend of the fellows from fourteen hundred dollars to twelve hundred. No Institute Fellow was appointed. But in spite of these and other minor reductions the budget as finally adopted for 1933-1934 called for an expenditure of $53,975; the School was very much a going concern.

Ferdinand Joseph Maria de Waele, Assistant in Archaeology for six years (1929-1934) was not reappointed. He had served the School well as an excavator, his work at the Asklepieion had been competent. But he never made a final report for publication, and the manner of his departure left behind him an odor of unsanctity highly offensive to the School.

The American Council of Learned Societies appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars for excavations by the School, and this amount was added to the usual appropriation of five thousand dollars for work at Corinth.

Here in 1932 Arthur W. Parsons, working under the direction of Stillwell, discovered a Roman bath and a fine dipylon gate in the east wall. This was Parsons' second year at the School. He was appointed Agora Fellow in 1933; in 1939, Assistant Director; and in 1941, Director of the School.

A very interesting result of the season's work at Corinth was the excavation under the direction of Miss Sarah Freeman of the podium of a Roman temple near the museum. Parts of fourteen Corinthian capitals were found, which surmounted tall, unfluted columns. This temple is probably the Capitolium mentioned by Pausanias, though the identification is not certain. It may be the Temple of Octavia, of

which he also speaks. The excellence of the workmanship indicated an early imperial date.

Broneer succeeded in locating the West City Wall, which had long evaded the exasperated excavators.

After the final clearance of the northwest stoa in 1933 the great task of removing the earth from about two-thirds of the Agora remained. This Broneer began in 1933.

A circular foundation had been discovered at the east side of the agora, about half-way across from south to north and near the southwest corner of the Basilica Julia. Starting from this, Broneer worked west, finding the beginning of what seemed to be a long series of small shops. These were uniform in size and all opened north. Seven of these were cleared.

A beginning was made at both ends of the South Stoa. At the eastern end a space of about 150 feet was excavated, and at the west end about half as much. The whole stoa had a length of over two hundred feet. The shops in the South Stoa were found to have each its private well, used for purposes of refrigeration. They were supplied by a conduit from the main channel of Peirene. These were of Greek construction. When the Roman rebuilding took place the wells were filled and new floors laid. The wells were found to contain many terra-cotta architectural fragments with colored designs.

At the western end of the Stoa only a few shops were excavated, but an interesting colonnade was found—or, rather, re-found, for Heermance had noted it in 1904. This consisted of monolithic columns with archaic capitals resembling those of the Apollo Temple. So close is the resemblance that Broneer suggests that these may be the interior columns of that temple, brought here when the Romans repaired that structure. There seems to have been little rebuilding at this end of the Stoa, and it was unaltered till Byzantine times.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1934, Capps announced the completion of the museum at Mytilene and its transference to the Greek authorities. Professor Thomas Means, of Bowdoin, the Annual Professor, had

made it possible for three Rhodes Scholars to spend their spring vacations at the School, an interesting extension of the School's usefulness, as Stillwell reported. Arrangements were made for the publication of Blegen's work at the Heraeum by a contribution of twenty-five hundred dollars from the Taft Memorial Fund of the University of Cincinnati, twenty-five hundred dollars from Mrs. John Jay Whitehead, Jr., fifteen hundred dollars from the Managing Committee, and one thousand dollars remaining of the five-thousand-dollar fund left by Joseph C. Hoppin for the publication of these excavations. This resulted in the sumptuous publication, *Prosymna,* already mentioned.

The question of the admission of Canadian students to the School, or more exactly the awarding of fellowships to Canadians, occasioned much debate. The discussion was finally postponed till the following year. At that time (May, 1935) the Managing Committee after long deliberation voted that to be eligible for appointment to a fellowship the student must either hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university in the United States or have completed two years of graduate study in a United States college or university. Since 1938 candidacy for the three competitive fellowships has been limited to citizens of the United States.

In the spring of 1934 some progress was made in clearing the agora at Corinth. Work was pressed forward at either end, and some work was done south of the South Stoa.

In the excavation at the eastern end of the agora, further work was done in the line of Roman shops which roughly bisects the agora from east to west. Beyond the seven shops excavated in 1933 a larger room was partially cleared, and four more shops of the familiar pattern were discovered, continuing the line still farther west. Between this line of shops and the South Stoa a terrace was traced, along which were bases for statues.

The rooms built in the Roman period in the eastern end of the South Stoa did not prove to be uniform in size as had been at first supposed.

The Greek shops in this South Stoa, which is probably of

the fourth century B. C., are all uniform in size except the easternmost and the westernmost. These two extend farther to the south than do the others. The later Roman buildings constructed in this Stoa are of various dimensions.

Above the South Basilica was a later building with an apse that is probably a Christian church, though it is oriented north and south.

The building south of the South Stoa was largely excavated. It proved to be of the Roman basilica type. West of this, three beautiful mosaic floors were found, a Nereid riding on the back of a triton, a Dionysiac scene and many geometric patterns.

The archaic columns investigated the year before were now found to have been used as the support of an aqueduct that carried water to a reservoir probably used for distribution purposes.

The group called the West Shops had been known since the early excavations. Now six more were discovered south of these, three of them having the Roman vaulting still in place. In front of these and of those to the north ran a colonnade.

A considerable number of architectural fragments were recovered. The capitals had animals' heads, in one case human heads, flanked by wings. The sculptural finds were interesting, a portrait of Antoninus Pius, a fine marble statue of the Tyche type, an attractive Nike statue, an archaistic statue of Hermes carrying a ram.

During 1934 and 1935 Stillwell pressed forward the clearing of the agora at Corinth. In the fall of 1934 the area attacked was east of the south block of the West Shops. Here two small prostyle temples on podia were found. Some of the architectural members were recovered, showing that they were similar to the large temple near the museum. Here was also found a large settling basin or reservoir, and near it a base which probably served as a foundation for the fine acanthus column that lies in the courtyard of the museum. Two more small Roman temples were found to the north, and the foundation for the monument of Cnaeus Babbius

Philinus. This was a small circular structure of eight delicate Corinthian columns surmounted by a conical roof.

Two of these four small temples are probably the temples of Tyche and of All the Gods, mentioned by Pausanias.

At the eastern end of the South Stoa much was done to clear the South Building. Around its inner core ran a cryptoporticus, which was partially excavated. It showed well preserved walls of fine masonry, nearly complete in places, with cuttings for transverse beams and bases for central supports for these beams which carried the main floor of the building.

About seventy-five more feet of the South Stoa was excavated, and an entrance to the building from the south was found. It had exactly the width of one of the shops which it replaced. Two more of the shops had been thrown together, and the room thus created used to house a fountain. This was part of the Roman construction. Some of the architectural decorations of this fountain show very beautiful carving. Enough material was found here to make a partial restoration of the fountain possible.

The sculptural finds and the vases were interesting but not notable except for the beautifully preserved ivory forearm of a lifesized chryselephantine statue. So rare are such fragments of this technique that this deserves careful study.

David M. Robinson dug for the third time at Olynthus, from the end of March to the middle of June, 1934. The American Council of Learned Societies again contributed five thousand dollars. In this campaign Robinson excavated more houses on "North Hill," bringing the total number of houses examined here and at other points in Olynthus up to seventy. The city was laid out on the Hippodamian system of regular rectangular blocks, 120 Greek feet in width and three hundred in length. Slight variations occur where the slope of the hill or the proximity of the city wall makes them necessary.

The city walls were located during this campaign and traced for a considerable distance. In some cases the solid

outer wall of the houses forms the city wall, a scant protection against even the inefficient Greek siege engines.

The absence of public buildings from the finds of the two preceding campaigns was in part compensated for this year by the discovery of a structure with seven interior columns of the Doric order (three capitals were found). The purpose of the building could not, however, be determined, nor its complete plan recovered.

In the cemetery about two hundred graves were opened. Forty-four skeletons were found buried in three mass graves without coffins or coverings. A common form of burial was beneath a covering of tiles. One chamber tomb with painted interior was found, but it had been rifled in antiquity.

Excavations at the port town, Mekyberna, disclosed houses similar to those at Olynthus.

At Olynthus during 1934 a considerable amount of pottery was found, some of it interesting local ware. Bronze objects included handsome door plates. Over two thousand coins were found, the great majority from Chalcidice. At Mekyberna there were found sixty-nine coins of Philip II, and ninety-five of Alexander the Great, whereas only thirty-two of Philip were found at Olynthus, confirming the theory that while Alexander destroyed Olynthus he allowed the inhabitants to continue to live at Mekyberna. But Robinson's most important discovery during this season was "the Villa of Good Fortune" (the name is outlined in mosaics), in which were found five very beautiful mosaics of the Hellenic period. These mosaics, showing mythological scenes, are "the only ones with inscriptions earlier than those of Delos." The villa is distinctly larger than the usual Olynthus house. The mosaics are made of pebbles (not tiles or marble tesserae), mostly white and black, but with a few stones of other colors. In the main field of one of the mosaics can be discerned a swastika and a double axe outside the central design, which in this case is a rectangle carrying the inscription "Fair Aphrodite." One of these pebble mosaics represents two Pans on either side of a large crater. There are about eight thousand pebbles in this relatively small mosaic. It lies in

a passage between two rooms adorned with the two most notable of these beautiful mosaics. One of these has for its central panel Dionysus riding in a chariot drawn by two panthers done in red pebbles. Above flies an Eros. A nude figure precedes the chariot. All about this central scene goes a procession of dancing maenads, each brandishing a thyrsos, or dagger, pursuing hinds or tearing them limb from limb in true Dionysiac madness. The third mosaic has three of these fine borders, and the scene within is even more interesting, for it represents Thetis bringing to Achilles (the names appear in the mosaic) the armor fresh from Hephaestus' workshop. The armor—a shield, a spear, a crested helmet—is borne by two Nereids who are riding on sea serpents. *(Plate XL)*

At the meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1934, a joint committee, consisting of the members of the Executive Committee and the Personnel Committee, was asked to nominate to the Managing Committee a successor to Stillwell, whose term expired in 1935. This committee met in New York, on December 20, 1934, and after a long debate voted to recommend that Charles H. Morgan, II, of Amherst, be appointed as Assistant Director for 1935-1936 and Director for 1936-1938.

Since it would be impossible to leave the election of a director till the regular meeting of the Managing Committee in May, 1935, the special committee asked permission to take a ballot on this recommendation by mail. The alternative would be a special meeting of the Managing Committee in January. When this request was placed before its members the Managing Committee voted sixty-seven to two for a mail ballot instead of a special meeting. The nomination of Morgan was thereupon submitted with the statement that if the recommendation of the special committee was adopted the Executive Committee would appoint Capps as Acting Director for the year 1935-1936. Morgan was elected by an almost unanimous vote. At the May meeting of the Managing Committee in 1935 Capps spoke in warm terms of the services of Stillwell during his three years as director. He

had steadily prosecuted the excavation of Corinth and by his careful and systematic supervision had done much toward bringing the work close to a conclusion. His written reports and articles had been models of clarity.

Charles H. Morgan, II, who succeeded him after Capps's year (1935-1936) as Acting Director, was a graduate and a doctor of philosophy from Harvard. He had received his degree in fine arts and archaeology. He had been a student at the School 1926-1928. He had taught at Harvard, Bryn Mawr and Amherst and had been Visiting Professor at the School 1933-1934. He had organized the Department of Fine Arts at Amherst and had shown himself capable both as an archaeologist and as an administrator.

Lowe had been able to make good use of the extra money appropriated for the purchase of books for the Gennadeion Library. He could report at this meeting in 1935 that the great Byzantine Collection of Dr. Ernst Gerland, consisting of over one thousand volumes and two thousand pamphlets, had been catalogued and made available for use. While Capps was to be in Athens as Director in 1935-1936, La Rue Van Hook was made Deputy Chairman of the Managing Committee.

The May meeting of the Managing Committee in 1936 was postponed a week to await Capps's return from his year as Acting Director in Athens.

He gave a most complete account of the activities in Athens during the year. Morgan had been Assistant Director, and Meritt Visiting Professor for one semester. There had been no annual professor, since Shero had at the last minute found it impossible to go. There were only six regular students, but there had been an unusual number of American scholars studying in Athens, several of whom found accommodations at Loring Hall.

The increasing recognition given to the Gennadeion Library was indicated by the fact that one of the students in the School and a visiting professor from Bowdoin came to Athens to avail themselves of its collection. A member of

the faculty of the University of Athens recently left his entire library to the Gennadeion because its facilities are at the disposal of Greeks as well as Americans.

The students' programs during the year were enriched by lectures by B. H. Hill, Gorham P. Stevens and George Karo, Director of the German Archaeological Institute.

Among the gifts that came to the School during the year was a subvention of three thousand dollars from Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Allen to aid in the excavations along the north slope of the Acropolis.

The excavations at Corinth during 1935-1936 were in charge of Assistant Director Morgan. During an exploratory campaign in September an interesting head of Eros was found. The main campaign began in March and lasted twelve weeks. Robert Scranton, Fellow of the School in Archaeology, had charge of the area south of Peirene, and Broneer excavated at the South Stoa.

The excavation south of Peirene did not disclose any new buildings, but two walls roughly parallel were found that suggest the possibility of a long light stoa that was never completed.

The line of Roman shops that bisects the agora was traced to its conclusion. Beyond them was a passage way with steps that led up through the shops from the lower north part of the agora. West of this was an elaborate room with nicely cut stone details used as a waiting room and containing a graffito giving the names of two lovers of the Corinthian courtesan Euphrosyne. Another room to the west, somewhat similar, was not completely cleared. A ninth-century church here yielded some interesting coins, and a well some fine specimens of Byzantine ware. Another interesting find in this area was a fragmentary archaic sphinx, apparently preserved because its awkward shape could be used in no building operation. Most of the cryptoporticus of the South Building was cleared, and the building was identified as a basilica. The most interesting topographical discovery of the year was the location and clearing of the Corinthian senate house. It was situated just west of the South Basilica and

overlapped and displaced the shops of the South Stoa. Morgan suggests that in the Roman rebuilding of Corinth the South Stoa was rebuilt largely as a series of public edifices, and the Roman shops halfway across the open agora area took the place of the South Stoa shops.

Capps announced the final gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the excavation of the Athenian Agora. This amounted to $350,000. The total amount given by Mr. Rockefeller for this excavation was well over a million dollars. "In making this gift, Mr. Rockefeller stated that he was glad he had had the privilege of participating in this great undertaking, and wished to congratulate the School upon the efficiency with which the work had been conducted, and to thank the Commission for the Excavation of the Athenian Agora for keeping him so fully informed about its current progress each year, and for the completeness of its annual financial statements. He believed that the School could confidently look to other sources for the funds needed for the necessary expenditures which would come after the excavation itself should have been completed, as, for example, for the Agora Museum, landscaping the excavated area, publication of the results, etc."

The question of erecting a museum in the Agora to display the objects found and to provide facilities for future study of the area was at once presented to the Rockefeller Foundation. After a thorough investigation of the matter and a personal visit to Athens by Dr. David Stevens, Director of Humanities in the Rockefeller Foundation, the Trustees of the Foundation appropriated $150,000 to the School for this purpose.

Clarence G. Lowe declined a reappointment as Librarian of the Gennadeion, and to succeed him Shirley H. Weber, Associate Professor of Classics at Princeton, was appointed. During the year the Gennadeion received from Madame Melas, the daughter of Heinrich Schliemann, the diaries, letters and other papers belonging to her father. This fine

gift at once began to attract the attention of scholars and historians.

In anticipation of Morgan's retirement as director in 1938, a special committee was appointed to recommend to the Managing Committee a successor. The Committee recommended that Dean H. Lamar Crosby, of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, be made Acting Director for 1938-1939. This recommendation was approved. Two important volumes besides those already mentioned were added to the School publications and were reported at the 1936 meeting: *The Periclean Entrance Court of the Acropolis in Athens,* by Gorham P. Stevens, and *Profiles of Greek Mouldings,* by Lucy T. Shoe.

During the Balkan War of 1912-1913 some Greek soldiers serving along the lower Strymon came upon fragments of a stone lion somewhat like that which stands at Chaironeia. When the Monks-Ulen Company were draining the Serres and Drama plains for the Greek Government in 1929, the French School made some investigations of the site. Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh, Minister of the United States to Greece, later became interested in the project of collecting these fragments and restoring the monument and the lion, and the work became a joint enterprise of the American and French Schools. The French School was represented by M. Jacques Roger, and the American School by Broneer.

The site was thoroughly excavated in June, 1936, and some small but important fragments were found. The monument was re-erected during the summer of 1937. It is situated on the right bank of the Strymon on a hillside facing the river. The lion, seated on a high pedestal built of ancient stone blocks, looks out across the river to Amphipolis on the other side. The pedestal, as reconstructed, consists of an oblong base of four courses resting on a substructure of three steps and surmounted in turn by three more steps which support the statue of the lion itself. The pedestal is about twenty feet high, the lion sixteen. It is known, however, from the fragments that this is not a reproduction of the original pedestal. That was decorated with Doric pilasters, probably four on

each side, above which was the usual Doric frieze of metopes and triglyphs. There may have been a chamber within. It was not thought wise to reconstruct this elaborate pedestal.

A careful study of similar and related works has led Broneer to refer this monument to the last quarter of the fourth century B. C. and to suggest that it was erected to commemorate Laomedon of Amphipolis, a general of Alexander the Great.

The monument was published by the School and is an attractive book of seventy-six pages, illustrated with thirty-six photographs and eleven plates, *The Lion Monument at Amphipolis,* by Oscar Broneer, 1941. *(Plate XLI)*

Morgan had been pushing the excavations at Corinth in the hope that he might be able to clear the entire agora and the district to the south of the agora before the expiration of his term. To help in this project Capps reported gifts of one thousand dollars from Mr. Paul B. Morgan to purchase the Church of St. John Theologos, and $150 from the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. W. Rodman Peabody. The budgetary appropriation for the excavation was raised to nine thousand dollars for 1937-1938.

With this encouragement Morgan embarked energetically on his task. In the South Stoa, now clearly seen to have been rebuilt in Roman times, the shops west of the Senate House were cleared. The first had not been altered, but the next three had been thrown into one room about fifty feet square. The area south of these shops and west of the South Basilica yielded some pottery of the Early Christian period, a welcome addition to the Corinth collection. The clearing of the cryptoporticus in the South Basilica was completed. The same sturdy construction throughout was revealed.

The church of St. John was purchased in April and demolished. It was a single-aisled building of the Turkish period, built on the remains of a tenth- and eleventh-century church with three aisles and narthex.

More work on the central shops showed that west of the "waiting room" and the passage leading through this line of shops to the upper agora and the South Stoa was the foun-

dation of the bema, a structure over fifty feet long. The discovery of this structure in 1936 and its identification were another triumph registered by the steady, competent work of Broneer. He has shown that this is beyond doubt the *rostra* referred to in a Latin inscription. It adjoins the senate house and is thus the bema referred to in the *Acts* from which Paul made his defence before Gallio, the Roman Governor of Achaea. West of this again were a second "waiting room" and a second passage with steps, almost duplicating the arrangement on the eastern side. Beyond this symmetrical central group the line of shops continues. Some graves opened here contained fine specimens of geometric ware and jewelry. Fragments of a Greek pebble mosaic representing two griffins were found. *(Plate XIX)*

Morgan was able, through the courtesy of the Greek Government, to remove the road which had passed diagonally across the agora. This greatly improved the appearance of the dig and made possible the final clearance of the west portico of the Basilica Julia, southeast of Peirene. The exploration of the deeper levels below the agora floor must await later excavators.

The removal of the road led also to a most unexpected discovery. Just west of the Basilica Julia, in the Greek level below the Roman pavement, were found slabs marking the starting line of a race course. In these slabs were cuttings for sixteen contestants. These toeholds were not arranged in the position of those of Olympia, Epidauros and Delphi—narrow grooves close together for a standing start; here were two short grooves for each runner, one about twenty inches before the other and a little to the left. Morgan suggests that a crouching start is indicated, with the left hand in the forward cutting. This would leave the right hand free to hold a torch. The date of this starting line is the third century B. C. Below this was found a second starting line (only partially excavated this season) with a different orientation and belonging to the fourth century B. C. West of these interesting athletic remains was discovered a low mound with a curved front faced with two courses of poros. This, dating

also from Hellenistic times, may very well have been used as the foundation for a temporary reviewing stand to watch the start, and perhaps the finish, of the races.

The annual meeting of the Managing Committee in 1938 was saddened by the absence for the first time in many years of its faithful Secretary, Edward Delavan Perry. He died March 28, 1938. He became a member of the Committee in 1897 and had been Secretary since 1920. Twice while Capps was in Europe he had been Acting Chairman. In his capacity as Secretary he had acted as the gracious host each year, inviting the Committee to luncheon in the well remembered courteous formula.

Professor Clarence H. Young had been Acting Secretary till the May meeting, when Professor La Rue Van Hook, of Columbia, was elected Secretary. On recommendation of the Committee on Personnel, Gorham Phillips Stevens was elected Director of the School. His connection with the School had begun in 1903, when he became the first Fellow in Architecture. He had later been Director of the School of Architecture in the American Academy in Rome, and Director of the Academy. His distinguished work on the Erechtheum has already been mentioned.

The School for 1937-1938 had the largest enrollment in its history, twenty-six. During this year there were also twenty-one on the Agora staff. The resources of Loring Hall were taxed to the utmost.

But it was not this large enrollment alone that demonstrated the success of Morgan's directorate. In his energetic prosecution of the excavation of Corinth, in the promptness and clearness of his reports, in his business-like administration of the vexing details of his position and above all in the cordial cooperation he gave to the chairman and the committee and received from his staff, the Fellows and students, he proved himself a thoroughly competent and popular director.

Weber's administration of the Gennadeion began well. He added over a thousand volumes to the Library by judicious purchases. He outlined in his report the need of further

acquisitions. At his request Mr. Antonio Benaki consented to open to qualified students his Byzantine collection and library. He made constructive suggestions about the use of the Gennadeion for open meetings of the School. This practice had been inaugurated by Capps. The Gennadeion proved a very attractive place for these functions. The King of Greece attended one of these open meetings in 1937 and another in 1938.

Mrs. William H. Moore, who had given the museum at Corinth, was reported by Capps as considering favorably a request to finance the building of a much-needed addition. She later gave ten thousand dollars for this purpose. Plans for this were drawn, and the necessary excavation made when the war brought all archaeological activity in Greece to a standstill. As soon as normal conditions are restored this addition will be erected.

David M. Robinson excavated for the fourth time at Olynthus, from March to June, 1938. The dig was under the auspices of the School; Johns Hopkins University and Washington University of St. Louis participated by sending George E. Mylonas, who acted as Field Director. Most of the work was done on North Hill, East Spur Hill and the valley between. The houses excavated this year brought the total to over one hundred and added some new features to the now well-known Olynthian Hellenic house plan. Many of the houses were of the "villa" type—somewhat larger than the standard city house and sometimes with open spaces on either side. The price of a house in the better district is given in an inscription—4,500 drachmae (about nine hundred dollars).

An investigation of the South Hill seemed to show that the houses there were less pretentious. Two new cemeteries were located on the west side of North Hill. The aqueduct was also traced for a considerable distance, a terra-cotta pipe with cemented joints laid in a tunnel. An excellent elbow was discovered at a joint where a right-angle turn was necessary. The entire aqueduct was eight or ten miles long. Some excavation was also made at the port town, Mekyberna.

The objects found at Olynthus were placed in the museum at Salonika—a large number of terra cottas, many very interesting vases, some with unique designs, a beautiful shield rim of bronze with a guilloche and dot pattern, and, from this latest campaign alone, 635 coins.

Robinson has published these excavations with exemplary promptitude. Besides a long list of articles in popular and scientific journals, there have been issued (1944) twelve volumes. These cover the history of Olynthus, the prehistoric settlement, the architecture and sculpture, coins, terra cottas, vases, lamps, mosaics, miscellaneous finds, the Chalcidic mint, the tombs and the Hellenic houses.

The entire cost of the four campaigns was over fifty thousand dollars, to which Robinson generously contributed something over twenty thousand.

Under the auspices of the School but with funds of its own the Archaeological Research Fund of New York University began excavation at Samothrace in 1938 and continued in 1939. The enterprise was sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Holsten, of New York, and the staff was under the direction of Professor Karl Lehmann. The excavation was carried on in relatively short campaigns, while the entire group continued cooperative studies related to it throughout the remainder of each year. During the two years preceding the war a comprehensive exploration of Samothrace was initiated with results which promise well for the future.

Samothrace, because of the famous sanctuary of the "Great Gods" and the mystery that surrounded them, was an unusually attractive site, but its remoteness made it rather inaccessible. Little work had been done since two Austrian excavation campaigns and an earlier French expedition in the decades after the middle of the nineteenth century. These and succeeding scattered partial excavations by French and Czech scholars had concentrated for the most part on uncovering Hellenistic buildings.

The first campaign of the New York University expedition was of an exploratory nature. Various searches in the ancient town located among other things a Hellenistic tem-

ple and a sizable Early Christian church near the ancient harbor, recovered inscriptions from a Roman aqueduct and uncovered Hellenistic and Early Christian tombs. In the sanctuary an archaic altar near the "Old Temple" was excavated.

In the sanctuary the excavators discovered at the start an important building, the Anaktoron, the full excavation of which was accomplished in the second campaign (June-August, 1939). The building was obviously the telesterion of the cult. Dating from about 500 B. C., it is surprisingly well preserved, though some details were renewed and modified in later centuries. A stately hall, oriented north and south with entrances on the long western side, included a raised sanctuary at one end; at its doors a bilingual inscription, in Greek and in Latin, forbade the uninitiated to enter. The main hall, framed by wooden grandstands on two sides and a platform for spectators to the south, had a circular wooden stage in the center for the exhibition of the initiate, and in one corner a kind of altar structure (*bothros*) with a sacred stone.

A careful excavation of the well-known round building dedicated by Queen Arsinoe revealed details of the structure, the existence of an altar and of an earthen floor. In the corner between the Anaktoron and the Arsinoeion, a small "sacristy" of the Hellenistic age and inscriptions recording initiations were discovered. Various earlier structures preceded it, and at the lowest level a monumental building which extends in both directions beneath the Anaktoron and the Arsinoeion was unearthed. This structure indicates that the background of the cult was a "heroic," in this pre-Greek, culture. M. Jean Charbonneau, of the Louvre, joined the excavations for the purpose of a renewed exploration of the site of the *Victory*.

An excavation on the site where the *Victory* was found demonstrated the falsity of previously published investigations, but what these results were have not yet been disclosed.

There were few sculptural finds, and no terra cottas were recovered inside the sanctuary. The ceramics dated from the prehistoric to the Roman period. The inscriptional finds

on stones and vase fragments, together with some symbolic articles, began to throw light on the Kabeiric mysteries.

The technical difficulties of the wild terrain about the shrine and the local conditions added to the work a touch of adventure reminiscent of earlier days of archaeology. The staff lived in tents. At first the finds had to be stored provisionally. These and the monuments that had been carried off from town and sanctuary were collected. The building of a local museum was begun by the excavators in 1939.

At Corinth the fall excavation of 1937 (September 13-December 11) cleared nearly all the western part of the South Stoa. Just beyond the large room which had been carved out by the Romans from the Greek shops was found a small bath which occupied three more of the shops. Beyond this the work of the Roman rebuilders had been practically obliterated by that of the mediaeval rebuilders.

Farther north a great deal of the earth covering the area from the bema to the small temples at the western side of the agora was removed down through the mediaeval fill. Here the center of the Byzantine city of the tenth to the twelfth centuries was apparently situated. Many fragments from the bema were found, some of them in an interesting manhole of Peirene, built when the long west tunnel behind the spring's storage chamber was constructed. Another large manhole admitting to the west supply of Peirene was found in the area between the South Stoa and the eastern end of the central shops. The large number of Byzantine sherds found in this excavation was to prove a help to Morgan in his volume on the Byzantine pottery, later published by the School. Morgan's last campaign (from its driving speed it might almost be called Morgan's last raid) continued from January 31 to June 6, 1938, and with it he completed the task he had set himself, the clearing of the agora and the district south of it.

In the center of the agora the line of central shops was found to continue west of the bema nearly to the boundary of the agora, the western shop being somewhat deeper than those near the "waiting room" and the bema. At the end of

the line, however, was a building of undetermined use with a central apsidal room flanked by stairways on either side.

The removal of earth north of the central shops disclosed that the Byzantine city dated as early as the tenth century. In clearing the ground in the St. John's area a monastic foundation was discovered.

Two of the little temples at the west side of the agora were proved by inscriptional evidence to belong to the reign of Commodus, at the close of the second century after Christ. The Greek and Roman drainage system was studied and partly cleared.

Among the finds of this campaign was a hoard of thirty gold coins of Manuel I. These were described in a careful article by Miss Josephine M. Harris, Institute Fellow, 1937-1938.

The completion of the excavation of the agora at Corinth was an admirable piece of work. What had previously been an unsightly series of holes separated by heaps of dirt now became an expanse of orderly foundations with an uninterrupted outlook stretching from the Basilica Julia to the museum and the Temple of Jupiter and from the South Basilica across the agora to the northwest shops and the great Temple of Apollo. *(Plate XLII)*

Some further investigation of the South Stoa was made by Broneer in the autumn of 1938. The three westernmost shops were carefully examined. They were built over fifth-century Greek houses. A fine Byzantine tomb was found, and another manhole of the Peirene water system was discovered and cleared.

Excavations under the direction of Saul S. Weinberg, Special Fellow in Archaeology, during the fall of 1938 near the Temple of Apollo, pointed to the third quarter of the sixth century as the probable date of the construction of the temple. He found also traces of an earlier temple destroyed by fire.

Before the area west of the museum could be properly landscaped, it was necessary to examine the ground so that no archaeological remains would be permanently concealed.

This was done during the fall of 1938 and the spring of 1939. Here were found a great many fragments of vases, and some that could be reconstructed. They represented almost all periods from neolithic down. Two manholes were discovered, each leading to separate systems of underground water channels at a depth of over thirty feet below the present ground level.

The annual meeting of 1939 was held May 13, as usual in New York. Capps spoke with great satisfaction of the excellent administration of the School's affairs during the past year by Dean H. Lamar Crosby, who had been Acting Director. Especial gratitude was due him for his careful survey of the buildings of the School and for recommending measures to keep them constantly in repair.

Under Crosby the work of the School had gone steadily forward. The courses of instruction by the Director; by the Annual Professor, George W. Elderkin, of Princeton; by the Visiting Professor, Miss Mary H. Swindler, of Bryn Mawr (whose lectures were so popular that the director had to limit the attendance); by Broneer and Weber; the School trips; the open meetings (one of which the King again honored with his presence); the supervision of the work of the Fellows and students—all ran in the well appointed routine established as the satisfactory result of nearly sixty years of trial and error.

The excavations, too, were all well ordered undertakings, those of the School at Corinth and the Agora, those under its auspices at Olynthus and Samothrace.

There were also the spectacular finds at Pylos. This excavation was under the joint direction of Carl W. Blegen, of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. K. Kourouniotis, of the National Museum at Athens, representing the Greek Archaeological Society. The grant for the excavation was sponsored by the director of the School.

Mycenaean chamber tombs had been known for some time to exist near the Bay of Pylos, but it was reserved for Blegen and Kourouniotis to discover in a brief excavation from March 25 to May 11, 1939, at Ano Engalianos, not far from

the north end of that bay, a palace which in its extent (to be judged by the preliminary dig) rivals those of Mycenae and Tiryns. This, one may say with confidence, was the Palace of Geranian Nestor, long-sought. But the most surprising feature of the excavation was the discovery of over six hundred tablets covered with writing that resembles the "linear B" script of Crete—the first to be found on the mainland of Greece.

Weber reported a year of achievement at the Gennadeion. Thirty-two large folio volumes—*The Greek Fathers*—had been purchased from the library of Dr. Kalopothakis with a fund subscribed by members of the Harvard Class of 1888. Forty-two war maps were acquired, giving the plans of all the fortifications in the hands of the Venetians from 1684 to 1718. These belonged to the Venetian General, Francesco Grimani. They contain plans of many portions, since destroyed, of the beautiful fortresses that line the Peloponnesian coast and dot the Islands. Their publication at an early date was recommended.

The work on the great catalogue had gone steadily forward, its publication an obligation of the School that could not be forgotten. Weber recommended also the establishment of a Gennadeion fellowship for the study of Greece and the Near East.

A new series of volumes published by the School was begun this year, the Gennadeion Monographs. The first of these to appear was *The Venetians in Athens, 1687-1688,* from the "Istoria" of Cristoforo Ivanovich, edited by James M. Paton. This was based on unique documents in the Gennadeion Library.

In his report of this year Weber had mentioned the possibility of publishing that part of Schliemann's diary which dealt with his first visit to America. This he was able to do a little later in the Gennadeion Monograph Series, *Schliemann's First Visit to America, 1850-1851,* edited by Shirley H. Weber.

The coming war cast its shadow on the School this year.

The *anschluss* between Hitler's Germany and Austria made it impossible any longer to print the School publications in Vienna. Accordingly, measures were taken to ship to America plates and unsold numbers of books and *Hesperia.* The result was that the back numbers of *Hesperia* and the plates arrived and after considerable discussion with the Customs House were admitted free of duty and deposited with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. The books left Bremerhaven and had reached mid-Atlantic when the ship which bore them was ordered home. They were disembarked and sent to Leipzig, where they are now reposing in the cellar of Harrassowitz if they have escaped the fury of the Allied bombers.

To care for the increasing publications of the School a new position on the staff was created. It was that of Managing Editor of Publications, and to this Paul Clement, of the Institute for Advanced Study, was appointed. Meritt was made Chairman of the Committee on Publications.

Capps announced the gift of three thousand dollars, through Mr. Sol M. Stroock, to be used as a fellowship fund to assist properly qualified Jewish students who had been driven from Germany by Hitler's persecution. To this German Refugee Fellowship, Heinrich Immerwahr, a graduate of Breslau, was appointed. He had just received his doctorate from the University of Florence and went immediately to Greece, rescued thus from a German concentration camp.

At this meeting Capps resigned the chairmanship of the Managing Committee, which he had held since 1918. In presenting his resignation he said, "But since 1921 [the date when his active work as chairman began] the duties of that position, with which you have honored me, have, though not of my own choice, outweighed in time and strength all my academic and other responsibilities." After the Committee had with reluctance accepted the chairman's resignation, Dean George H. Chase, of Harvard, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote. It expressed,

though with true Attic restraint, the feelings of the entire Committee:

> I am sure we all feel that the resignation of Professor Capps should not be allowed to take place without some record of the feeling of the members of the Committee about him. We all are proud of the great advances which the School has made during his chairmanship. We boast about them to our friends and hope that we have been helpful, but in our hearts we know that these advances are really due to the energy and foresight of Professor Capps. Indeed, during his chairmanship we have almost attained the Platonic ideal of a state ruled by a wise philosopher. I, therefore, move that the Committee place upon its records an expression of our deep appreciation of the many services to the School of the retiring Chairman and of our hope that we may for many years have the benefit of his wisdom in our councils.

In Capps's first annual report to the Committee he had set up seven objectives to be attained:

1. To increase the number of cooperating institutions.
   When he assumed the chairmanship there were twenty-five; in 1939 there were forty-five.

2. To make the work of the School better and more widely known.
   There could be no doubt of his success in this endeavor.

3. To publish the books on the Erechtheum, Corinth and the Propylaea.

   The handsome volume on the Erechtheum and the long line of books in the Corinth series are the answer to that problem. Only the Propylaea volume is lacking.

4. To complete the excavation of Corinth.
   The final clearing of the theater, the Odeion, the Asklepieion, the Roman Villa and the vast space of the agora—these abundantly satisfy that requirement.

5. To secure an endowment for excavation and research.
   The Seager Fund of forty-five thousand dollars and

the Loeb Fund of five hundred thousand dollars more than realize that dream.

6. To erect a hostel for women.
   The William Caleb Loring Residence Hall is a far better solution of that problem than a mere women's hostel.

7. To more than double the endowment.
   When Capps was made Chairman the cash and securities amounted to $141,459.37. In 1939 the assets of the School (exclusive of the property in Athens) were $1,621,711.23.

Capps had more than attained the multiple goal he had set for himself and the Committee. To him also belongs the credit for creating the fellowship funds honoring the three previous chairmen (it is a pleasure to record that a Capps Fellowship Fund of thirty thousand dollars was at once created by the Trustees) ; for securing and administering the splendid gift for the excavation of the Athenian Agora; the building of Loring Hall; the Rotating Publication Fund that enabled the School to publish Corinth; the Gennadeios Library and the glorious buildings that house it and provide homes for the librarian and the annual professor; the museum at Corinth with its endowment and the one to rise in the Athenian Agora; the charming museum at Mytilene; *Hesperia,* the Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. These are the visible and outward signs of that astonishing change which Capps wrought in the School. It is idle to say that his chairmanship fell in a period of the country's history when philanthropy was a habit and promotion a pastime. Other institutions went through the same period and showed no such phenomenal growth because they were not directed by men of Capps's vision and dynamic force. If it was his privilege to be at the head of the Managing Committee during the years of prosperity, it was also his misfortune to be chairman during the depression. In both emergencies he was a wise and prophetic leader.

Nor will he be remembered only as one who built fine buildings, dug wide excavations and created great endowments. His scholarship equalled his executive ability. In the last two generations of classicists in America only two men have been, in the opinion of their contemporaries, both great executives and great scholars. Both have been chairmen of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens: John Williams White, authority on Aristophanes, and Edward Capps, Editor of the Loeb Classical Library.

When a Greek city had been delivered from deadly peril or when it had received fresh life and vigor from some great benefactor who had within him the creative force that brings regeneration, it was customary to hail him as the city's founder and to erase from the records the name of the man to whom that honor had belonged. No such proceeding is necessary for the School. It would not forget its debt to the great men of the past, but in no mere idle words or empty phrases it may well be writ that Edward Capps was the Second Founder of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

APPENDIX I

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE SCHOOL

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THE FIRST YEAR OF THE SCHOOL AT ATHENS

By Harold N. Fowler

One Sunday in the spring of 1879 I was dining, as I did about every other Sunday, at the house of the Misses Ashburner on Kirkland Street in Cambridge, when Professor Charles Eliot Norton came in with an armful of circulars and envelopes to be addressed, so his two eldest daughters, his sister-in-law, Miss Theodora Sedgwick, and I set to work and addressed them. The circulars were to be sent out to invite those who received them to join in founding the Archaeological Institute of America. A school at Athens was not explicitly mentioned in the circular but was in Mr. Norton's mind from the first, and the School was organized, with Professor John Williams White as Chairman of the Managing Committee, as early as 1881. It was assumed that men would receive training at the School and that excavations would be carried on by the Institute.

In June of 1882 I called at Professor Norton's house to register as a member of the School at Athens, and he greeted my announcement with the words, "Harold, you are the first one to register." I reached Athens shortly before the first of October, 1882, and in a few weeks the School was ready for work. The Director for the year (the only official of the School) was Professor William Watson Goodwin, of Harvard, who was accompanied by his newly wedded second wife, his sixteen-year-old son Charley, and a friend of Charley's a year older than he, Ezra Thayer, who was afterwards Dean of the Harvard Law School. Before I reached Athens, Mr. Goodwin had rented a place for the School and had ordered shelves for the books, which arrived early in October. The books were not very many but were well selected. The place was in a large house almost directly across the street from Hadrian's Gate. A well lighted room, at least thirty feet long, was devoted to the School, and the rest of the second floor was occupied by Professor Goodwin and his family. In the large room were bookshelves, chairs and a large table.

The members of the School were all there by the middle of October except Louis Bevier, who came in December and was not listed as a regular member. He was afterwards Professor of Greek and Dean at Rutgers College. The regular members were: John M. Crow, afterwards Professor at Iowa College; Frank E. Woodruff, later Professor at Bowdoin College; Paul Shorey, who was later Professor at Bryn Mawr and Chicago and the most brilliant scholar of his generation; J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, Ph.D. of

Munich, afterwards Professor at Miami University, the University of Texas, Amherst College, and Cornell University; Franklin H. Taylor, who had finished his junior year at Wesleyan University; James Rignall Wheeler, afterwards Professor at the University of Vermont and Columbia University, Annual Professor of the School in 1892-1893 and Chairman of the Managing Committee 1901-1918; and I.* Of us all, Sterrett was the only one who had any real knowledge of archaeology. Crow and Woodruff had been studying in Germany but had, I believe, heard no lectures on archaeological subjects, and what little knowledge I had had come from Professor Norton's lectures on the history of art and my own reading. Professor Goodwin was no archaeologist. We students lodged in such rooms as we could find and took our meals in restaurants. Wheeler was married, and he and Mrs. Wheeler lodged in a small hotel till the middle of the year. I had room and breakfast at the house of Frau Wilberg, widow of a former German consul general who had founded the only foreign book store in Athens. That house was near the church of the Saints Demetrios. Where the others lodged I do not remember.

One evening not long after the middle of October, Shorey and I were in Wheeler's room, and we all fell to talking about the School. Wheeler and I were already reading Greek tragedies together, and no doubt the other members were doing some sort of work, but the School as an institution was inactive. Dr. Dörpfeld, then a young man not much older than we were, had already in the previous year or two lectured before the monuments of Athens but had announced that he was not going to do so that year, so I suggested that we Americans do it for ourselves, that each of us choose something to talk about, work up his subject, collect the members of the School and talk to them on the spot, then read a paper at the School. Shorey and Wheeler thought that was a good plan, so I saw the other members of the School, and all agreed to join us. Then Wheeler and I asked Mr. Goodwin to preside at our meetings and to present a paper himself. He greeted our request with the words, "That's just what I've been waiting for!"

The first result of all this was a delightful picnic at Salamis. The Goodwins provided the food, so it was plentiful, excellent and well served. We looked over the scene of the battle, and not many days later Mr. Goodwin read his paper on the Battle of Salamis at an evening meeting of the School. We had many such meetings—I think about two each month until spring. My two papers were on the Erechtheum and the Battle of Marathon, Taylor's was on the Temple of Athena Nike, Crow's was on the Pnyx, and in connection with this he obtained a permit and dug a trench—the first excavation conducted under the auspices of the School. Wheeler wrote on the Dionysiac Theatre, and Bevier on the Olympieum. I do not remem-

*Fowler was a teacher at Harvard, Professor at Phillips Exeter Academy, at the University of Texas and at Western Reserve University, Consultant in Classical Literature in the Library of Congress and Professor at the School 1903-1904 and 1924-1925, and Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, 1904-1917.

ber the subjects of the other papers. At these meetings some guests were always present, among them almost always Dr. Schliemann and the American minister, Eugene Schuyler. The first volume of the *Papers* of the American School at Athens is made up of some of the essays read at those meetings with the addition of some inscriptions from Asia Minor which Sterrett collected and edited. A few years later I was told by Professor White that Salomon Reinach, the most distinguished French archaeologist of the time, told him that the first book he recommended to any French student who was going to Athens was Volume I of the *Papers* of the American School. Not bad for a set of essays written for the most part by novices! In the autumn while the weather was good we made excursions to Peiraeus, Phaleron and other places within walking distance. The population of Athens and Peiraeus is now (or was before the war) ten times as great as it was then, so we looked for remains of the long walls and other relics of antiquity in open fields where now are streets and houses. In the late autumn and the winter there was a monthly meeting at which Mr. Goodwin translated Aeschylus to us, after which Mrs. Goodwin served tea.

Members of the School took long walks and even journeys. Once several of us, with Mr. Sampson, a missionary and agent of the Bible Society, walked up to the top of Mt. Hymettus, probably by way of Kaisariane, and came down by the end nearest the sea. A man gave us water from a pig skin and asked us where we came from. When we said, "From America," he asked, "Is that a Turkish village?" Once I walked to Spata and back with Ezra Thayer, and I walked also to Daphni and Menidi. Late in the spring I drove, with Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and Mrs. Schuyler, to Laurium, where the director of the French mining company entertained us lavishly. We saw the mines and also Sunium. In the Christmas holidays I took a trip in the Argolid with Wheeler, Fritz Baumgarten (Ph.D. of Bonn), who was tutor to the Wilberg boys and therefore lived in the same house as I, and Dr. Schneider, a teacher in a school in Berlin. We went by sea to Nauplia, and visited Tiryns, Epidaurus, Mycenae, Nemea, and Argos. In February I had another trip, this time with Dr. Schneider, a Dr. Wendeland, and Fritz Wilberg. We drove to Kephissia and walked to Marathona by way of Stamata and the slopes of Pentelicus, visited the field of Marathon, Rhamnus, Oropos (only the port, not the temple of Amphiarus, where nothing was then to be seen), Schimatari (Tanagra), and Tatoi (Decelea).

Late in February, Allan Marquand, whom I had known at Johns Hopkins University, and Allen Curtis (afterwards for many years Treasurer of the School) spent a day or two in Athens, and late in March I went with Curtis to Sicily, arriving at Catania on Easter morning. I was in Sicily thirteen days, visiting Catania, Taormina, Messina, Syracuse, Palozzolo (Akrai), Girgenti, Palermo, Segesta, and Selinus. When I came back to Athens, only Shorey and the Wheelers were there, as all the others were off on trips, Sterrett even as far as Asia Minor. Wheeler and I went by steamer (crossing the Isthmus of Corinth in a carriage) to Katakolo and by

train to Pyrgos. That bit of railway was all there was in Greece, except the line from Peiraeus to Athens. From Pyrgos to Olympia we walked on a good road, which, like the railway, had been built by the Germans. At Olympia we found Dr. and Mrs. Dörpfeld, Dr. Schneider, Professor Schwabe of Tübingen, and a Herr Siebold. We spent two days at Olympia and saw everything fairly well. There was no hotel then, but we were accommodated after a fashion in a house which had been used by the excavators. The Apollo from the west pediment of the temple of Zeus and the Hermes were standing upright, tied with ropes to stakes set in the ground. The Nike of Paeonius was lying on the floor of a shed. When we left Olympia Dr. Schneider went with us, and we had horses. We went to Samikon, Bassae, Messene, Kalamata, over the Langadha pass (where we met the Goodwins and their party) to Sparta, then to Megalopolis, Tripolitza, Tegea, Mantinea, Argos, and Nauplia, which we reached on Good Friday, for the Greek Easter was five weeks later than the Roman Easter that year—the maximum difference. We went back to Athens the day after Easter, and very soon I set out again, this time alone. I had planned to hire a sailboat to carry me from Corinth to Itea, but found that too expensive, so waited for a steamer. I visited Old Corinth, Acrocorinth, and the theatre of Sicyon. In Corinth I shared a room with a young Frenchman, an engineer engaged in cutting the canal through the Isthmus. When the steamer came, I went in it to Itea and walked to Delphi, or rather Kastri, which stood where the excavated area now is. Thence I rode a horse to Arachova, Daulis, Chaeroneia, Orchomenus, Lebadeia, Thespiae, Leuctra, Plataea, Eleutherae, and Thebes. There I took the night coach to Athens. A few days later a party of us drove to the monastery of Mendeli and climbed to the top of Mt. Pentelicus, and at some time that spring Professor Sayce of Oxford and Professor W. M. Ramsay were in Athens, and some of us drove to Eleusis. There Mrs. Goodwin wanted an apron which a woman had on, so I asked for it in Greek. The only answer I received was, "Albanitika." Menidi was also an Albanian village, and at one of the villages we passed in our trip in February only Albanian was spoken. Now all citizens of Greece have been taught in the public schools to speak Greek. At some time during the year a large party of us went to Phyle, driving as far as we could, then walking or riding.

I have mentioned all these trips and journeys to show what we students did and how we did it. I was the only one who went to Sicily, and I think I did more travelling in Greece than any of the others, but Sterrett travelled in the interior of Asia Minor. When I left Greece in June, I went, with Baumgarten, to Mykonos, Delos, Syra, Smyrna, Ephesus, Magnesia ad Sipylum, Sardis, Pergamon, Mytilene, Assos, Alexandria Troas, Neandreia, Bunarbaschi, Ilium (Hissarlik), Dardanelles, Constantinople, up the Danube from Rustschuk to Basiash, to Budapest and Vienna. I was the only member of the School who did all that, but the others came away by other routes.

There was quite a little social life in Athens for us that year. Mrs. Goodwin was very good about giving us tea and the like. I dined often with the Goodwins, as I was teaching the boys Greek, Latin, and German, so was much in the house. Ezra and I made a catalogue of the School library. There were two court balls, both of which some of us attended, the Schliemanns gave a ball, some of us dined occasionally at the Schuylers', and I recall at least one afternoon tea there. There were several Americans in Athens for long stays, and we knew all of them. Francis H. Bacon spent a good part of the winter there, and Joseph T. Clarke was there for a shorter time. Woodruff's fiancée came down from Germany, and they were married in Athens, after which they lived with the Sampsons until the Sampsons went away, and the Wheelers took over their house. Then the Wheelers and the Woodruffs were together. Throughout the year we used to gather in that house Sunday evenings, when we sang hymns and other things, chiefly German student songs. Two of the Misses Calvert from Dardanelles visited the Goodwins for several weeks in the winter, Miss Maud Banks (who became a capable actress) and Shorey spent some pleasant evenings on the Acropolis, and some of the younger diplomats were agreeable people to know. Wheeler and I attended one or two festive gatherings of the Germans, and we all had very pleasant relations with Dr. Kalopothakis and his family. Some, perhaps most, of us often went to hear Dr. Kalopothakis preach, partly at least because it was good for our modern Greek.

I should have said, when I mentioned the School Library, that whenever one of us needed books which the School did not possess, he was free to use the books in the library of the German Institute. For a short time Shorey went to the French school, until he was told to do so no longer.

We did a good deal of work and, some of us at any rate, a good deal of travelling, but most of us had a pretty good time in other ways also. We were not prepared for work in Greece as students are prepared nowadays, but we absorbed a good deal of knowledge, much of which, and more, we passed on later to others.

APPENDIX II

HOW I BECAME A CAPTAIN IN THE GREEK ARMY

By Walter Miller

On the third day of June, 1886, after the conclusion of the first campaign of excavation at the Theatre of Thoricus, I started out in the early morning for my tramp through northern Greece. Inasmuch as during the winter months I had covered the topography of Attica pretty thoroughly, I decided in order to economize my time, to take the little train that shuttled back and forth between Athens and the village of Kephisia (charmingly located on a spur of Mt. Pentelicus, amid the springs and waterfalls that form the source of the storied Cephissus River, eight and a half miles from the capital).

My program for the day was an extensive one, ending at nightfall at the village of Marathona, many hard miles away from Athens. Accordingly, I had risen early and caught the five-thirty train for Kephisia. But, again to husband my time, I left the train at Amarousion, seven miles from the city. There I drank from the spring that in 1906 leaped into fame as the Greek Government's prize given to Spyridon Loues, the winner of the first Marathon Race at the first Olympic Games of modern times. (With his carts and his huge jars Spyridon Loues supplied Athens with excellent table water until the great reservoir was built in the hills above Marathon.)

From Amarousi an easy trail led me east to the monastery of Pentele (Mendele), known at that time as the richest monastic settlement in Attica. Hospitality has always been one of the outstanding virtues of the Greeks, and the monks are especially hospitable. Accordingly, I was not surprised to find the abbot himself standing at the entrance to the court of the convent and insisting upon my coming in and making myself at home there for as long as I would consent to stay. But first he would entertain me with coffee and sweetmeats under the great plane trees that shaded the spring that gushed up in the middle of the court. Upon his asking me of my plans for the day, I told him that I was going to the top of the mountain and down the other side of Marathon. He thereupon devoutly crossed himself and asked if I had made my will—for no one could get down the northern side of Pentelicus alive. So he insisted upon sending along with me to the summit one of the young neophytes, with instructions to spend the day with me and bring me back to the monastery at night.

After a pleasant half-hour with the brothers, the neophyte and I started up the mountain. Our trail led us directly to the ancient marble quarries

out of which came the material for the famous buildings and sculptures of classical days. And there, as I explored the antique cuttings and the devices for letting those enormous blocks of marble down without breaking, I managed to lose my neophyte (and I rather think he contributed to his being lost) and easily made my way to the summit.

After several hours of enjoyment of the wonderful panorama below me, in spite of the advice of the guidebook and the warning of the monks of Pentele, I got my bearings for Marathon and dropped down the northern face of the mountain. It is precipitous and hard; but to one who has mountaineered in the Rockies and the high Sierras it presents no impossible feat; and in late afternoon I found myself in the midst of the plain at the foot of the mountain. The sun had sunk behind the western mountains, and I followed the course of the brook of Marathona, its banks overgrown with oleander and clematis and melodious with the evening song of the nightingales, up to the village of Marathona. At that time the village boasted of two so-called hotels. I stopped at the first one and asked for supper and a room. No food at all was available, and no furnished bedroom existed at that hostelry. So I tried the other inn. A bed could be had, but no food. Marathona was a prosperous little town, and I wondered at its poverty in the matter of food. I was informed that there had been a pic-nic from all the country round at Marathona that day, and the pic-nickers had eaten up everything that could be bitten. I had had a long, hard day with very little to eat, and was tired and hungry and much inclined to complain. In the midst of my complaining a young man approached and introduced himself as the schoolmaster of the village and eager to be of help to a future member of his guild: he would take me to the home of the Demarch (mayor) and entertain me there. But his honor, the Demarch, was at Athens, and the Demarch's house had been stripped as bare as the rest of the town. Finally the village priest, hearing that (of all things!) an American was left to starve on their hands went down to the church and brought us two loaves of the shew-bread ("which it is lawful for only the priests to eat"), and with good scriptural precedent the schoolmaster and I did eat and were filled!

On Sunday, two days later, after stopping at the Amphiaraum, as I was making for Tanagra, not far from Delisi I was overtaken by two young men on horseback. They greeted me with a volley of questions, as is the custom of the land: where was I going? what was I going to do there? where did I live? what was my business? who was my father? where did he live? what was his business? etc.; etc. I told them that I was an archaeologist, a student at the American School at Athens; that I was just then on my way to Tanagra, to spend the greater part of the day there. And then it was my turn to ask questions. From their answers I discovered that they lived at Chlembotsari; that they were brothers; that their name was Delvanares; and that they had come down to Delisi to catch little cuttlefish (much relished as food by the Greeks of the day) and swim their horses in the Euripus. The trail to Tanagra, they assured me, was difficult to follow, but their

route to Chlembotsari led directly through Tanagra, and we could all proceed together that far.

After about an hour we came to one of those bright and beautiful springs that gush out of that limestone country almost anywhere, and there we stopped to drink. As I threw myself down flat to quench my thirst, my watch indiscreetly slipped out of my pocket and attracted their attention and curiosity. I exhibited my silver timepiece and explained its merits. Then came a repetition of the Glaucus-Diomedes episode in the Sixth Book of the *Iliad* —except for the conclusion. The elder of my two young men carried a beautifully carved shepherd's staff. This he wished to give me in exchange for my watch. The laws of Hellenic guest-friendship, from the days of the Trojan War to the present time, demanded that the exchange be made. But I had no immediate need of a shepherd's crook, and I did have constant need of my watch. Zeus did not "take away my wits," as he did the wits of Glaucus,

"Who, interchanging his harness with Tydeus' son, Diomedes,
Took only bronzen for gold, even nine bulls' worth for a hundred."

So, although I knew I was violating a basic law of Greek hospitality, I was obliged to refuse.

But attached to the other end of the leather guard I carried in the opposite vest-pocket a compass. What about that? Would I give him the compass in exchange for the shepherd's staff? Again I had to violate the law; for in a land without roads, railroads, or even signposts, a compass was part of the essential equipment of the lone wanderer on foot. My lack of cooperation was accepted with apparent good grace, and, as we proceeded from the spring, the younger one, leading the way, invited me to hang my black bag on the horn of his saddle. The trail was a good one, wide enough for one rider and one footman to walk side by side, but not wide enough for two horses. I explained to him that it was really much more comfortable for me to carry the bag slung over my shouder and let it carry my coat than it would be to wear the coat or to carry it over my arm. But when the invitation was repeated, even a third time, I was afraid they might think that the bag contained something more valuable than my notebook, my guidebook, my bit of bread and cheese, and the one indispensable change of raiment I carried for the trip ahead of me. So I caught the strap of my bag about his saddle and dropped back to talk with the older young man. The two meanwhile had been conversing in Albanian, of which I understood only "yes" and "no." But what they were saying became ere long quite apparent. As soon as I dropped back, the man on the forward horse began to unbuckle the covering of the bag. There was nothing in it that I objected to his seeing; but I did resent his curiosity as impudence. So I stepped forward and told him so, while I readjusted the buckle. Again I was called back; and again he attempted to open the bag. This time I made a vigorous protest and told him that it was by his courtesy that I had hung my bag on his horse, and by his courtesy I expected him to let it alone. When I was called back

a third time, instead of trying to open the bag, he hit his horse a smart cut on the flank, and away he galloped up the trail. But the strap was none too firmly attached to the bag, and as the horse galloped, and the bag bounced up and down, the bag fell to the ground, leaving the strap still attached to the horn of the saddle. Before the young man could stop the onrush of his horse and turn around to where the bag lay, I had it in my hands, unwound the strap, bade them go on their way to Chlembotsari (I'd find my way to Tanagra myself), and withdrew to the shade of a live-oak tree, where I sat down and opened my bag. From it I took out a needle and thread and proceeded to repair the damage. Instead of going on and leaving me there, they both dismounted and came and sat down within a few feet of where I was doing my needlework and watched the operation. Just as I was putting on the finishing stitch, the younger man rose as if to remount, but instead he leaped at my throat as I sat there with both hands impeded by my sewing. He held me firmly, while the other came and tore my watch from my pocket and carried it away and stowed it in one of his saddlebags. By that time I began to realize what was going to happen, and, as he came back to complete the job of robbery, my onetime skill with a football returned, and I planted my foot in the midst of his body and sent him reeling. But I had not placed my kick wisely; for where he landed someone had left an olive-wood club. With that he returned, while the other was still throttling me, and the last words I heard him say were: "You'll never kick anybody again —in this world."

When I woke up, the sun had passed the zenith. My watch was gone; my purse was gone; nothing was left me but my old black bag. I looked all around. Nothing was in sight but the wheat fields, with here and there a live-oak tree. Straight through the standing wheat I struggled to the top of the nearest hill. Away off to the southeast I saw a Turkish tower. It may have been built by the Venetians. But at any rate, it dated from the time of the wars of the Venetians and the Turks for the possession of the land. Where there was a Turkish tower, there was sure to be a Greek village. So on through the wheat fields I went to the village. It was still Sunday, and everyone in town was asleep. I passed through the greater part of the village and knocked at an open door. No response. So I walked in and found a man asleep on the floor by his hearth. With my foot I roused him, and he sat up and looked at me in amazement. Here was a stranger; in "European dress"; stained with blood and looking wild. While he was getting his breath, I asked him the name of his town. "Staniates." This was the centre of the battlefield of 424 B. C., but I was not now interested in the battle of Delium nor even in Socrates and Xenophon and Alcibiades.

"Where is your Demarch (mayor)?" I asked him.

"The Demarch is not here," was the reply, which was not an answer to my question. So I repeated, with emphasis:

"Where IS your Demarch?"

"Our Demarch does not live here." (Out in the country the Demarch

is not mayor of a small village but of a township, which may comprise a number of villages.) Then I asked:

"Well then, where does your Demarch live?"

"He lives at Chlembotsari," he answered and pointed toward the west. I had heard that name not long before, and I felt that I had had all the experience with the citizens of that town I cared for. For all I knew, this Demarch might have been the father or the uncle or the brother of my brigands, and I had no inclination to appeal to him for redress. But I did ask him, "How far is it from here to Chlembotsari?"

"*Tessaras horas* (four hours)," he replied.

Glancing through my involuntary host's east window, I saw the top of Mt. Parnes. Beyond Parnes was Athens. There I should find help. So I asked again: "How far is it to Tatoi?" (Tatoi was the summer residence of the royal family, well down on the eastern side of Parnes.)

"How far is it from here to Tatoi?" I asked.

"*Tessaras horas.*"

To Athens I would go. So I asked the man to show me the trail to Tatoi. He not only showed me the way, but he walked with me a mile or more, trying his best to find out why in the world I inquired for the Demarch and then walked off in exactly the opposite direction. But my story was not to be told until I should reach Athens.

After about two hours' walk from Staniates I came to another of those bright and beautiful springs, where I stopped and washed the blood from my aching head and ate the cent's worth of bread and the cent's worth of cheese that I had brought from Oropus Landing in the morning. What I lacked of food found copious compensation in the spring. Luncheon finished, I hurried on again. In the late afternoon I arrived at a village at the foot of Parnes, Kako-Salesi by name. By this time the time of the Sabbath rest was past, and people were astir. At the entrance to the town I made inquiry of a woman:

"How far is it from here to Tatoi?"

"*Tessaras horas,*" was the reply.

That's funny, thought I. Four from four leaves four. It just didn't agree with my kind of mathematics. So I proceeded to argue with the lady. But she was not inclined to argue the case. "If you don't believe me," she said, "there is the road; try it and see."

At the farther edge of the town I met a bunch of soldiers, *chorophylakes* (gensdarmes). Soldiers whose task it is to patrol the country must surely have accurate knowledge of distances. So with them I renewed my inquiry as to the distance to Tatoi.

"We," they replied, "have been all day coming down. We think you might make it in about six hours."

My heart sank. My little Sunday-morning pleasure walk was turning out rather long, and I gave up hope of reaching Athens that night. I began to wish that I had gone to the demarchia at Chlembotsari after all. Soon

after the meeting with the soldiers I overtook a woman with two horses and a donkey laden with wheat for the mills at Nanoi, not far from Marathon, and with that my hopes revived. She did not know how far it was to Athens; "But," she said, "yonder ahead of us is a man with a cargo of butter (on a horse) on his way to Athens to market. He can give you the information you seek."

I put on extra speed and overtook the man with the butter and asked him where he was going.

"To Athens," he joyously replied.

"When do you expect to arrive?" I asked.

"Oh, tomorrow about this time, or next day"—he didn't care, so long as he got to "bright and shining Athens."

I was tired and disheartened and inclined to be a bit sarcastic, when I asked:

"Tell me, friend, isn't there a shorter road to Tatoi than the one you are planning to take?"

"Yes, there is—right there." And with that he pointed to a trail leading directly up the mountain. "By that trail you can make Tatoi in a little less than four hours. But mind you don't let night catch you on this side of the mountain!"

Like Pentelicus, the northern side of Parnes also is the precipitous side. I have seen some pretty mean trails in the Rockies and the high Sierras; but never have I encountered a more heartbreaking trail than the one that climbed from Kako-Salesi to the summit of the pass over Parnes. With the strength of despair I reached the top. "The sun sank," as Homer puts it; "darkness dropped down out of the skies; and all the ways were darkened." But I was on the Attic side of the mountain and soon struck the highway that led from Athens to that same Oropus Landing which I had left early in the morning.

It was some time after dark when I came in sight of the royal residence at Tatoi. The royal family and guests were gathering about the dinner table set forth upon the lawn in front of the palace. I was hungry enough to have joined them, but I had not been invited; and besides I was in a hurry to get to Athens. Nevertheless my hobnails on the highway had announced my approach, and as I arrived at the upper end of the driveway leading in to the palace, there was a member of the king's bodyguard, detailed to find out who was tramping through Tatoi at that time of night. I satisfied him that I was a member of the American School; that I had been out on an archaeological excursion and was late in getting back to the School. But that report did not satisfy His Majesty. And at the lower end of the driveway the soldier halted me with some more questions. My answers to these were apparently all that was desired.

Down the mountain I hurried with all the strength I had. But instead of following the highway directly into the city, I thought to gain time by turning off to Kephisia, that pleasant resort eight and a half miles from

Athens, and catching the little train into town. Now I knew that that train ran till ten o'clock on weekdays and till eleven o'clock on Sundays—or just the other way. Anyway, my watch was gone, and I could only guess at what time it might then be. In any case, I must hurry, hurry. As I crossed the bridge over the Cephissus, I heard the locomotive whistle blow, and I knew that the train was leaving Athens. Then it blew for leaving Patisia; then Herakleion, Amarouseion, and Anavryta. Then a longer pause; and I knew the train was waiting at Kephisia. I thought it must be the last train for the day, and I put on extra steam. But just as I got to the entrance of the village, "Toot," and away went the train. I sank on the roadside, exhausted; for I had been on the go since five o'clock in the morning, besides being knocked on the head, with nothing to eat but a small bit of bread and cheese in all that time. I was just dropping off to sleep, when the thought occurred to me that maybe it was only ten o'clock and there might be an eleven o'clock train, and there I'd be, left asleep by the side of the road until next day.

So I pulled myself together and dragged myself into the town. At the first cafe I inquired if the last train had gone to Athens. The waiter thought it had; but he advised me to go to the station and make sure. I crept down to the station. The agent was putting up his shutters for the night, and I knew there was no getting to Athens that night. I dropped down upon a bench, with the old black bag for a pillow. I could not have gone to a hotel; I had no money. I might have sought hospitality in that land of guest-friendship; but I should then have had to explain how and why I was reduced to asking for entertainment. So the bench on the station platform had to serve me for my bed. And it served me well; for I was awakened by the first train coming in in the morning.

I then searched my pockets for chance loose change; my paper and silver and gold were gone—to Chlembotsari. I managed to scrape together seventy-five lepta (centimes; equivalent to about fifteen cents). It took seventy of those precious lepta to buy a third-class ticket to Athens. The remaining five lepta I blew in on a breakfast!

My first objective in Athens was the Presbyterian manse, where I would seek comfort and help from my beloved old friend, Dr. Kalopothakes. To him I told my tale. He was obviously worried—worse worried than I realized at the moment—worried on more accounts than mine. While I was telling him of the robbery, Mrs. Kalopothakes, a dear New England lady, was preparing for me an American breakfast. Never in all my life has any food tasted to me so good and satisfying as that!

Dr. Kalopothakes knew what to do. He sent me at once to the American Legation with the request that Mr. Walker Fearn, our Minister to Greece, should take me to the State Department and introduce me to the Prime Minister, Charilaos Trikoupes, and have him attend to the matter. Mr. Fearn was no stranger to me, and I lost no time in giving him the history of recent events and thoughtlessly added that I came with instructions

from Dr. Kalopothakes. But our fine diplomat was also enough of the politician to resent suggestions from a preacher; and when I told him that Dr. Kalopothakes requested him to introduce me to the Prime Minister, he balked.

"My only access to the powers," he insisted, "is not through the Prime Minister but through the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and if I write to him about your case, I shall probably in the course of a week or two get a polite letter from Mr. Dragoumes, saying that he is sorry that such a thing should happen, but the laws of Greece are supposed to protect foreigners as well as natives. And there the matter will end."

"But," I interposed, "you have always seemed to be a friend to me."

"And so I am, indeed," he replied.

"You are also said to be a close friend of Trikoupes; are you not?"

"Yes," he answered; "I am right proud of my friendly relations with the Greek Prime Minister."

"Then," said I, "let this business not be official at all; but take your friend Miller and introduce him to your friend Trikoupes, and let me do the rest."

We were soon on the way to the State Department. Mr. Trikoupes was not there; he had gone, they thought, to the Department of War. Thither we drove. Yes, Mr. Trikoupes had been there, but he had gone to the Foreign Office. Yes, he had been there (Trikoupes was everywhere, as busy and as brilliant a statesman as ever was), but he had gone home. To his home we went and there were entertained by his gracious and accomplished sister for a while, and presently she said:

"You came to see my brother on business, I suppose. You will certainly find him now at his own office."

And we did so. In a few words Mr. Fearn introduced me to the great Trikoupes as "a student at our American School, who had gone out into Boeotia and fallen in with some brigands and been robbed." Trikoupes turned upon me in a savage military manner, pulled at his mustachios and shouted:

"What did you mean, a young fellow like you, going about our country alone, and ignorant of our language!"

Up to this point the conversation had been altogether in English, which Trikoupes spoke perfectly. But when he bullied me and said I was "ignorant of the language," it was my turn to bully back, for I was at that time right proud of my mastery of the modern Greek tongue, and I said to him in Greek:

"Mr. Trikoupes, I can speak Greek just as well as you can, Sir; and I love your country and your people almost as much as you do, and if I want to wander about in it—even alone—I'd like to know a good reason why I should not do so."

My impudence pleased the great man, and he asked me to tell him the whole story in detail—in Greek. I did so. And, as I proceeded, he be-

came more and more worried—like Dr. Kalopothakes a few hours before. The reason for such worry was this: when the Greek nation came out from under the Turkish yoke in 1828, there were brigands in Greece, and the problem of brigandage was a serious one. At no small expenditure of money and of lives, the government got rid of the curse. And when, in after years, a bit of brigandage breaks out, it is, or may be, a very serious matter. Only a few years before this experience of mine, Mr. Frederick Vyner, a member of the British Legation in Athens, with three others, while traveling in this neighborhood, were captured by an organized band of Albanian robbers, carried off into the hills, and held for a ransom of twenty-five thousand pounds, together with a demand for an amnesty for this and all previous crimes. While negotiations were still in progress, a troop of Greek soldiers attacked the brigands, who then shot all four of their prisoners. Mr. Vyner and one other may have been murdered under the very tree under which I was slugged and robbed—at least, it was very close by. This act of brigandage caused serious complications with the British Government; the British press and the Parliament held that the Greek Government was responsible for the outrage but, for political reasons, was afraid to act against the organized brigands; brigandage, it seemed, was just then in danger of becoming a social institution in Greece. The case was finally settled by the overthrow of the corrupt ministry then in power and the payment of an idemnity, which may be seen today in the Frederick Vyner Memorial in York Minster.

While I talked, Mr. Trikoupes pulled nervously at his forelock, and when I finished he walked to his desk and sent a message by telegraphic wire (this was before the days of telephones) and returned to us, begging to be excused as he was very busy and explaining that he had given orders for the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of my property. As we walked to the door, I made bold to ask what he had done.

"I have ordered a company of mounted chorophylakes to go to that part of the country and get the brigands."

"Mr. Trikoupes," I said, "your chorophylakes can't do a thing. Send me along. If I ever set eyes upon my men, I shall recognize them and make their arrest possible."

"You are right," he replied. "Come around to the *moirarcheion* (headquarters of the division) this afternoon at four o'clock, and you will find everything ready for you. Good morning!"

Our interview was eminently successful, and Mr. Fearn carried me off in triumph to the Legation for luncheon. At four o'clock, as I approached the *moirarcheion,* I saw coming up a side street a company of cavalry, with a riderless horse led on the flank. With a thrill I said to myself: "That's MY horse!"

I was conducted to the colonel's office and there given a captain's uniform and a captain's commission, with authority to employ that company of cavalry according to my own judgment, in any way I would, for the discovery, identification and arrest of the perpetrators of the crime.

I have had a good many proud moments in my life; but I do not believe I ever had a prouder thrill than when a fine young lieutenant of the mounted gensdarmerie of Greece saluted the new captain and held the stirrup for me to mount that same "riderless horse." Away we went at a gallop to Tatoi. There we stopped for supper. Shortly after sundown we were again in the saddle and soon descending Mt. Parnes at a comparatively slow pace. After my experiences of the preceding forty-eight hours, I was naturally tired and sleepy; and I often dozed in my saddle. On one such occasion, my magnificent Bosnian steed took a notion to run under a pine tree and pretty nearly played the Absalom game with me. My cap was torn off and my ear badly lacerated; after that I was wide awake—for a while. On we rode, I still napping at times, and arrived an hour after midnight at Oropus Landing, from which I had started less than forty-eight hours before. A lieutenant of the infantry chorophylake, whom I had seen upon my earlier arrival at Oropus Landing, was the first person to greet us. He put me into the military station, and there I enjoyed the sweetest three hours of sleep I ever had. This lieutenant, Epaminondas Moiras by name, and three of his foot soldiers, learning of our mission, begged to be permitted to go along with us. It was a happy coalition, as the sequel proved.

My plan of campaign was to conduct my company over precisely the same route that I had followed on Sunday. By the time we arrived at Delisi, the peasants were nearly all out in the fields busy with their grain or their flocks. The Epistates (a sort of deputy for the Demarch in an outlying village of the township) turned over to our council of war his headquarters. The council consisted of our commissioned officers. The men we sent out to range the fields and bring in every man, woman and child that belonged to that village. Such is the police authority of the chorophylake. One by one they were put through a searching examination by our chief advocate, Epaminondas Moiras, a skilled attorney. The main line of inquiry was in regard to a "stranger in European clothes" who had passed that way on Sunday, and in regard to two young men from up-country who had come to swim their horses in the Euripus and catch cuttlefish. According to all the testimony we obtained, not a soul had come from the outside to Delisi on that particular Sunday. Even the woman who had given me a cup of water at the village well and sent me with her blessing on the road to Tanagra had not seen any stranger or anyone else.

Not the shadow of a clue was obtained at Delisi. We proceeded inland, took in water at the fateful spring, paused under the still more fateful live-oak, and soon arrived at Staniates—that point which is four-hours distant from every other point on the globe.

At Staniates we followed the same procedure. As far as we could discover no one had gone from Staniates on Sunday; and no stranger had passed that way. Even the man whom I had rudely awakened from his Sabbath slumber and who had accompanied me, with more or less interesting conversation, on the road toward Tatoi had not seen anyone. Something was

wrong with him. He was recalled. No use. He was recalled again. This time I myself further cross-questioned him—with no obvious results; but he withdrew to one side and pulled distractedly at his forelock, and something clicked. So he came back and peered under the visor of my cap, then turned to my captain and said:

"Captain, you keep asking about a lad in European clothes that came this way on Sunday. Well, Captain, there was such a boy; and, Captain, this (pointing at me)—this is that boy!"

They *could* remember—if it seemed the part of discretion to remember. One can only guess what was in his mind. And this was the only bit of information that we obtained at Staniates. One stranger had passed through; no native had gone anywhere for any purpose.

We left Staniates in mid-afternoon for Chlembotsari, where we, trusting in the information that the young robbers had given me early in our acquaintance, were confident that we should end our quest successfully. On the way we passed directly through the Tanagra that I had started out to visit on that memorable Sunday; but Tanagra, with all its historical and archaeological associations, had nothing of interest for me now; we marched straight through.

It was now near sunset, and people were returning from their harvesting to the village. Their curiosity was aroused by the sight of a small army, foot and horse, moving on Chlembotsari. One athletic young man hurried to join us and asked what it was all about. But we were not answering questions but asking them; so Epaminondas took him in hand and questioned him closely about where he had spent the preceding Sunday and what he could tell of the movements of other young men of the village. To us he told nothing; but when we were through with him, he started off to give big news to his friends. That wouldn't do. So, at command of one of our officers, a trooper caught a rope-end around the young man's arms and attached him to a ring in his saddle. Then came up another curious Chlembotsarian and then another and another; and all were subjected to the same sort of examination and then in like manner detained with us.

We were in plain sight from the town even when more than a mile away. So we were not surprised to find awaiting our arrival the Demarch himself at the city gates. He was anything but the terror I had pictured to myself, when I turned my back on Chlembotsari on Sunday and headed for Athens—anything but the father of brigands—a gentle, mild-mannered old man with snow-white hair and beard and a winsome smile that won the heart. I dismounted to receive his greeting and his welcome. In a few words I informed him why we were there, and this gentle old soul literally burst into tears at the news of such a crime on the part of two of his citizens. What should we do with our prisoners? Well, the Demarch said, there was the town jail; we might put them in that under guard till we should be ready to go. The word "jail" sounds rather uninviting; but I doubt if that particular jail had had an occupant in half a dozen years. At any rate, into

that calaboose they went, with a guard whose business it was to see that they had no communication with the outside world.

The Demarch took me to his house, which, of course, was also his office. He asked me how old were my robbers. I told him that they were between eighteen and twenty-one. To make sure, he took down the record of births and drew off a list of all the youth of Chlembotsari between the ages of twelve and twenty-five. The names were distributed among our soldiers, who brought the young men in one by one or two by two to be examined before the court of the clever Epaminondas Moiras. When he got through with them, they were taken across the street to join their friends in the jail.

About eight o'clock there was brought in a lad of that age which the ancient Greeks, accustomed to seeing their youngsters stripped in the athletic games of the palaestra every day, called, with careful discrimination, not "boys" nor "youths" but *mellepheboi,* "lads on the point of becoming youths." Such was this youngster. No Albanian was he, like most of those we had seen, but a Greek of that perfect type of beauty which we see in fourth-century Attic sculpture. Even grizzled old warrior Epaminondas softened when he took this lad in hand.

"My son" (Epaminondas never said "son" to any other witness), he asked, "what is your name?" With obvious local pride the boy's shoulders came up a bit, and he answered:

"My name is Epaminondas." (Chlembotsari is only a few miles from Thebes, the capital of the province.)

"My name is Epaminondas, too," said the lieutenant. "Do you know where we got our name?"

"Yes, sir." The shoulders came up another notch with patriotic ardor. "From the great Epaminondas of Thebes."

"Well, then (with the most solemn oath that he could under the circumstances administer), by the great Epaminondas of Thebes you tell us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The head and shoulders came up to their full height, as he answered:

"By the great Epaminondas of Thebes, I'll die for the truth."

And then the little rascal proceeded to lie like a "Cretan."

"Epaminondas, where were you last Sunday?"

"I went down to Delisi."

"What did you go to Delisi for?"

"I went to see my aunt."

"Did you see anybody on the way to Delisi?"

"No, sir; not a soul."

"Did you see anybody on the way back?"

"No, sir; not a soul."

Now Delisi is all of ten miles from Chlembotsari; and although it was Sunday, it was not likely, albeit possible, that in those twenty and more miles he should not have seen anyone at all. But let that pass.

"Well, did you see anyone at Delisi?"

"No, sir; not a soul."

"But I thought you went there on purpose to see an aunt."

"Oh yes, of course I saw my aunt; but not a soul besides."

Although Moiras was one of the shrewdest Greeks I ever knew and could handle a witness as well as the cleverest of lawyers, he failed utterly to budge young Epaminondas from the position he had taken. Our entire council of war and the Demarch, who sat with us, were perfectly sure that Epaminondas had valuable information for us. But how were we to get it out of him? The Demarch had a scheme:

"Down under this house," he said, "is a cellar without a chink to let a sound in or out, except the door. You might put Epaminondas down there, with a guard at the door, to think things over a while."

So down into the cellar went the lad Epaminondas.

Soon after that came in two big, hulking, surly fellows who, under cross-examination, failed to give a consistent account of their movements on the Sunday before.

"Those two," said my captain, "are your men."

But I knew better; and the work went on. Later those two suspicious characters were re-introduced, and again their answers were confused.

"Those two are your men," the captain repeated; and he handed me a written document. It was the description I had given at headquarters in Athens when I first reported the robbery; and it tallied even to the embroidery on their peculiar Greek shoes.

"Those two are your men," said the captain; "and tomorrow we'll take them to Athens as our prisoners."

"Nay, not so," I replied. "I am sorry to remind you, captain, that I am in command of this expedition. Those are not my men, and the search must continue."

Before we turned in, we had Epaminondas brought up out of the cellar. He was a little pale from his solitary confinement in that black cellar. But all the clever pleading and all the furious browbeating of Lieutenant Epaminondas failed to elicit the slightest information. So back to the cellar went Epaminondas, and the rest of us to bed.

The first thing in the morning Epaminondas was brought up again. He was decidedly pale and worried now. And when big Epaminondas asked him pleadingly, "Tell me, son, who was it that you saw at Delisi besides your aunt?" he answered hesitatingly:

"Well, yes, I did see a couple of young fellows swimming their horses in the Euripus."

"Were you near enough to talk with them?"

"Yes; I talked with them."

"Then you can tell us their names."

"I have no idea what their names are."

"Didn't you ask them their names?"

"No; it never occurred to me to ask their names."

From the days of the Trojan War to the present it is the most natural thing for a Greek, when he gets into conversation with a stranger, to ask his name. Epaminondas did not seem to know that; but we did, and we were sure that we should ultimately get the truth out of him.

"Well; at least you can tell us where they came from."

"No, sir; I haven't the remotest idea where they came from."

"Didn't you ask them where they were from?"

"No, sir; it never occurred to me to ask them where they were from."

This also, and for the same reasons, seemed to us altogether improbable, but nothing could shake his oath to "be true"—to his friends. Of course he had no idea what they had been doing; but he knew that it was serious, or so many soldier-policemen would not be on their trail. There seemed to be nothing else for it, and again Epaminondas was conducted to the Demarch's cellar.

Before the morning was done we had examined every young man on the Demarch's list and still had not got anywhere. Then the Demarch asked me if I would recognize the animals. I was sure I could. No one had left the town that day for work in the harvest or elsewhere. So the Demarch took me the round of the stables of the village. My horses were not there.

"Thank God!" cried his honor; "the crime does not come home to my village!"

We returned for luncheon to his house. The officers' mess was in a large room in the upper story. While the others were getting ready, I stepped out upon a balcony looking to the east, and saw a lone horseman coming up the trail toward the town. I was at once curious. No one had left Chlembotsari; we had seen to that; who could be coming in, and why? As he came near, I recognized the *epistates* of Delisi. He also recognized me and came at once to the balcony where I was sitting. He, too, was uneasy and worried and was nervously pulling at his forelock as he addressed me:

"Captain; when you all were at our place the other day we were all so excited we couldn't remember anything. But after you went off, we got to thinking it over and talking about it. And then it came back to us that there had been two young men from up-country at Delisi on Sunday; that they had unloaded their saddles at my door, had drunk a cup of coffee with me, and then gone to the Euripus to swim their horses and catch some cuttle-fish; that they did have some conversation with me and with some other people."

The reader will have little difficulty in guessing what was the matter with their memories if he will recall that while negotiations were in progress concerning Frederick Vyner and his companions, the brigands in that case were lodged for several days in three houses at Oropus Landing, one of which was the home of the Epistates! Loyalty to neighbors and clan was far stronger in the hearts and minds of those peasant folk than bonds of law and justice. From this the reader may also readily guess what prompted our Epistates

to ride all the way up to Chlembotsari to tell us that. But he had something more vital to tell us just then.

"What are their names?" He told me, told me correctly.

"Where do they live?"

"They live at Bratsi."

Bratsi is a small village only a few miles away and in the same township; and my expectations of an early catch rose. Then said I:

"Well, then; we shall get them!"

"Oh yes; you'll get them all right." And this he said with such assurance that I asked:

"What makes you so dead sure of our getting them?"

"Oh, I came around by the way of Bratsi, and I told them the army was on their trail and that you'd get them."

Then it was my turn to rage. I actually drew my sabre and made at him as if I would have his worthless life. He dropped to his knees and begged: "If you don't get them, you may kill me; but you *will* get them."

We didn't wait for the luncheon that was about ready for us but ordered all men to horse. While our horses were being brought out and saddled, I had Epaminondas brought up out of his awful confinement.

"Epaminondas," I asked him, "were those fellows that you saw at Delisi from Bratsi?"

"Who told you?"

"Are their names so-and-so?"

"How did you find out?"

"Well, at least, my dear boy, you did not betray them."

About the same time there were coming from the jail across the way cries of *"Adika! Adika!"* ("Injustice! Injustice!") Orders were immediately issued for their release; and they came out to freedom the most surprised bunch of Hellenic youth that ever suffered unjustly.

Chlembotsari is high up on one spur of the mountain; Bratsi is in the plain, with another spur of the mountain in between. When we got well down the former spur, we sent half of our troopers around the next spur to head off any possible flight into the grain fields and lower hills. The rest of us climbed the intervening spur. When we reached the top, with Bratsi in plain view, we could see those other horsemen careering about the wheat fields in apparent excitement; this was too much for the rest, and they all plunged down the mountainside, helter-skelter, to get into the melee, leaving on the trail only Epaminondas Moiras, who also was now mounted, myself, and the Demarch (Bratsi also was in his bailiwick), and the *espistates* from Delisi, whose miserable life was in the balance, away back in the rear. As we descended toward the village, I caught sight of two men walking leisurely toward the wooded hills. I called to Epaminondas, who was ahead of me on the narrow trail, to hurry up and stop those two fellows. But Epaminondas was tired; he had borne all the burden and the heat of the day ever since he joined us at Oropus Landing, and he could only grunt:

"Oh, they don't amount to anything; let them go."

"All right. If you don't want to go, get out of my way and let me pass. I'll get them."

That was too much for the soldier. He drove his heels into the flanks of his beast and went galloping down the trail, closely followed by me. The men heard the clattering of the hoofs on the flinty trail and broke into a run for the woods. Epaminondas called them to halt or he'd kill them. They didn't halt but ran the faster. Moiras drew his carbine and fired. They must have heard the bullet sing pretty close to their heads; for they stopped. In an instant Epaminondas was on his feet at their side, with drawn revolver. In another instant I was with him and exclaimed:

"Those are the very chaps we have been looking for!"

"The devil you say!"

To his prisoners he said:

"Take hold of those reins and lead us to your house." They led.

Meanwhile our troopers were bringing in the people of Bratsi for investigation, as at the other places where we had been. They were all immediately released to go about their work as they might wish. After the first excitement of the capture had died down, someone asked the robbers what they had done with my watch and money. They replied that they had not meant to keep them but had turned them over to their father, and he had gone to Thebes to deliver them to the headquarters of the *chorophylake* there, to be returned to me at Athens! So we put our tallest lieutenant on my steed, with telegrams to the authorities in Athens, and bade him ride with all speed on the road they said the old man had taken for Thebes, send the telegrams and catch the father going or coming and bring him back to Bratsi.

Later someone asked the fellows why in the world they had robbed me.

"We were going along together pleasantly," they said. "He told us he was an archaeologist, and we thought he must be a lord with plenty of money. Finally the devil came and prompted us; and we robbed him."

We had a grand dinner to celebrate our success and lay down, expecting to be roused at midnight to go to Athens. But we were not disturbed. For our lieutenant returned from Thebes without any news of the father. He had not gone to Thebes at all. So we were called at daybreak to go on a hunt for the old man. As I came down from my billet, a soldier came to tell me that the village priest wished me to have coffee at his house. While I was chatting with him, the Demarch came to me and fished out of his capacious leather pocket a silver watch and asked me if it was mine. I identified it, and he handed it to my captain. Out of another compartment of that wonderful pocket he drew forth a leather purse and asked if that was mine. I said it looked like mine.

"Count the money," he said. I counted. There was a good deal, for I was equipped with enough to carry me all through northern Greece, to Constantinople, down through the famous cities of Asia and back to Athens. I replied that my money was all there, with the possible exception of a five-

franc piece of paper, and I wasn't perfectly sure of that and would let it pass. The *epistates,* whose life was now restored, took a cheerful view of the situation and suggested that, now that I had my "things" all restored, we give the boys a flogging and let them go. The priest pleaded for mercy. But we had no choice. The men had been arrested as "brigands," and to Athens they must go.

But there was still the question of the father. He had made himself *particeps criminis,* and all my men were for running him down and taking him along to Athens. But I said, "No; we are taking away two of the three breadwinners of that family; let us leave the other." So they fettered each of the young men to a trooper's horse, his right hand firmly fastened to a ring in the saddle, and set out on our return. The wailing of the mother was pitiful in the extreme; the smaller children added their howls.

Our progress, under the circumstances, was necessarily slow. The captain and I soon became tired of it. So we each took a trooper with us and galloped to Tatoi, where we arrived soon after noon. After an excellent luncheon we galloped on to Kephisia. There we refreshed ourselves at a swell café, turned our horses over to our knights to bring home, took a fine carriage to the station, and rode in *first class* this time, if you please, to Athens. All quite different from the way I had traveled on the preceding Sunday! Again I called first of all on Dr. Kalopothakes and his good wife, to whose kind counsel all the success of my adventure was due.

Within a few days the preliminary trial was held at the office of the Attorney General, where I told my story briefly and identified the prisoners as the "brigands" who had robbed me. Before the final trial came off I had made another excursion, on which I was one night the guest of a district judge. To him I told the tale in considerable detail and asked him what he thought would be the sentence.

"If you tell that story in court as you have told it to me, the sentence can only be death."

So when the trial came off, I omitted all mention of the club and my being left for dead from the slugging. I did not wish to have their lives on my conscience. Accordingly the sentence was one that I should not prefer to having my head cut off. The men were young, and it was their first offense; so they were sent to the awful prison at Aegina for ten years. Whether they survived the horrors of that black hole I never learned. I still treasure my commission as Captain of the Mounted ***Chorophylake.***

APPENDIX III

EXCAVATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, 1882-1940

"Excavation" is used in the broadest sense. Crow's work in the Pnyx, 1882, was more properly an "investigation." This is true also of Bates's and Allen's work at the Asklepieion in 1906, and of Hill's at the Erechtheum in 1914. Miller's Thoricus was the School's first real dig. "Under the auspices of the School" is used to describe an excavation not financed by the School but for which the School secured the Government's permission to dig and for which the School assumed responsibility. In the case of the excavation at Pylos the School merely endorsed the request for permission to dig.

The excavations "with the Fogg Museum" and "with the University of Cincinnati" were joint enterprises, those "with the Archaeological Institute of America" were partially or wholly financed by the Institute and staffed by the School.

"With the assistance of the School" means that School Fellows participated in the excavation, and facilities for publication were given.

ABBREVIATIONS

A. A. *Art and Archaeology*

A. I. A. Archaeological Institute of America

A. J. A. *American Journal of Archaeology*

H. *Hesperia*

P. *Papers* of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

R. *Annual Reports* of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

(*Reports I-XV* were published by the Managing Committee; *Reports XVI-XXVII* were printed in the *A. J. A.*, Second Series, Volumes I-XII; *Reports XXVIII-XLVII* were printed in the *Bulletins* of the A. I. A., *I-XIX;* and *Reports XLVIII-LX* were printed by the Managing Committee.)

A book listed without place of imprint (e. g., *The Argive Heraeum*) is one of the regular School publications issued by the Harvard University Press.

LIST OF EXCAVATIONS WITH DATES

Amphipolis, 1936
Amyclae, 1892
Anthedon (Boeotia), 1889
Atalante (Locris), 1911
Athens, 1882, 1883, 1900, 1906, 1910, 1911, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1924, 1931-1940
Colophon, 1922, 1925
Corinth, 1896-1905, 1907-1911, 1914-1916, 1925-1939
Eretria, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895
Eutresis (Boeotia), 1924-1927
Gonia (Corinthia), 1916
Hagiorgitika (Arcadia), 1928
Halae (Locris), 1911-1914, 1921, 1923, 1931
Heraeum (Argolis), 1892-1895; Prosymna, 1925, 1927, 1928
Icaria (Attica), 1888
Kato Zakro (Crete), 1925
Kavousi (Crete), 1900
Korakou (Corinthia), 1915, 1916
Koukounari (Attica), 1895
Koutsopodi (Argolis), 1893
Kyparissi (Locris), 1911
Mochlos (Crete), 1908
Nemea, 1924-1926
Oeniadae, 1900, 1901
Olynthus, 1928, 1931, 1934, 1938
Opous, 1911
Phlius, 1892, 1924, 1925
Plataea, 1889-1891
Prosymna (Argolis), (Heraeum), 1925, 1927, 1928
Samothrace, 1938, 1939
Sicyon, 1887, 1891
Sparta, 1892, 1893
Stamata (Attica), 1888
Thisbe, 1889
Thoricus (Attica), 1886
Vari (Attica), 1901
Zygouries (Corinthia), 1921, 1922

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EXCAVATIONS

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, CHAIRMAN 1881-1887

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Athens	1882 and 1883			42
Pnyx		J. M. Crow	*P. IV*, pp. 205-260	
Thoricus (Attica)	1886			
(With A. I. A.)	April-June 2	Walter Miller	*P. IV*, pp. 1-21	42-44
	Fall	W. L. Cushing	*P. IV*, pp. 22-34	45
Sicyon	1887			
(With A. I. A.)	March 23-May 10	W. J. McMurtry	*P. V*, pp. 1-20	45

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, CHAIRMAN 1887-1901

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Sicyon (With A. I. A.)	1887 Dec. 5-30	M. L. Earle	*P. V*, pp. 20-42	46
Icaria (Attica)	1888 Jan. 30-March 19	C. D. Buck	*P. V*, pp. 43-134	70, 71
	Nov. 13-Jan. 14, 1889	C. D. Buck		71
Stamata (Attica)	Dec. 27-Jan. 3, 1889	H. S. Washington	*P. V*, pp. 189-193	73
Anthedon (Boeotia)	1889 March 5-26	J. C. Rolfe	*P. V*, pp. 194-223	73
Plataea	April 2-7	C. Waldstein	*P. V*, pp. 233-252	73, 74
Thisbe	March 27-31	J. C. Rolfe	*P. V*, pp. 224-232	73
Plataea	1890 Feb. 19-March 13	H. S. Washington	*P. V*, pp. 253-283	74
Eretria	1891 Jan. (end)-March 18	C. Waldstein	*P. VI*, pp. 56-122; *Nineteenth Century*, May, 1891	75
Plataea		H. S. Washington	*P. VI*, pp. 40-55	75
Sicyon	July 27-Aug. 14	M. L. Earle	*P. VI*, pp. 1-9	76
	Dec. 23-30	C. L. Brownson C. H. Young	*P. VI*, pp. 10-22	76
Amyclae	1892 March	C. Waldstein	*R. XI*, p. 31	77
Eretria	Jan.	W. C. Poland	*R. XI*, p. 40	77
Heraeum (With A. I. A.)	Feb. 13	C. Waldstein	*Bulletin III* of the School	78
Phlius	March	H. S. Washington	*A. J. A.* XXVII (1923), pp. 438-446	77
Sparta	March 18	C. Waldstein	*P. VI*, p. 206	77
Heraeum (With A. I. A.)	1893	C. Waldstein	*R. XII*, pp. 27-35	78
Koutsopodi (Argolis)	April 24-30	C. Waldstein	*A. J. A.* (1st Series) VIII (1893), pp. 429-436	78
		J. M. Paton	*R. XII*, p. 28	
Sparta	April 15-25	C. Waldstein	*P. VI*, pp. 206-224	78
Eretria	1894	R. B. Richardson	*R. XIII*, pp. 23-33	80

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Heraeum (With A. I. A.)	1894	C. Waldstein	*R. XIII*, pp. 34-38	84
Eretria	1895	R. B. Richardson	*R. XIV*, pp. 30-32	84
Heraeum (With A. I. A.)		C. Waldstein	*R. XIV*, pp. 37-48 *The Argive Heraeum*, 2 vols., 1902	86
Koukounari (Attica) (With A. I. A.)	Feb. (4 days)	R. B. Richardson	*P. VI*, pp. 374-391 *R. XIV*, pp. 25-30	85
Corinth	1896 March 23-April 2 April 15-June 6	R. B. Richardson	*R. XV*, pp. 30-39 *A. J. A.* I (1897), pp. 312-332; 455-506	89, 90
Corinth	1897 April 14-23	R. B. Richardson	*A. J. A.* I (1897), pp. 110-112 *R. XVI*	
Corinth	1898 March 23-June 13	R. B. Richardson	*A. J. A.* II (1898), pp. 233-236; 499-502 *A. J. A.* IV (1900), pp. 204-226	92, 93
Corinth	1899 March 27-May 27	R. B. Richardson	*A. J. A.* III (1899), pp. 682-684 *A. J. A.* IV (1900), pp. 226-239; 458-475	94
Athens Propylaea	1900	C. H. Weller	*A. J. A.* V (1901) Supplement, pp. 21, 22, 27 *A. J. A.* VIII (1904), pp. 37-47	97
Corinth	March 30-May 28	R. B. Richardson	*A. J. A.* IV (1900) Supplement pp. 22-27 *A. J. A.* VI (1902), pp. 7-22; 306-32c	96
Kavousi (Crete) (Auspices of the School)	May 14 (a month)	Miss Harriet Boyd (Mrs. Charles H. Hawes)	*A. J. A.* V (1901), pp. 125-157	95
Oeniadae	Dec.	B. Powell J. M. Sears, Jr. L. L. Foreman	*A. J. A.* V (1901) Supplement, p. 26	97
Corinth	1901 March 21-May 22	R. B. Richardson	*A. J. A.* V (1901) Supplement, pp. 27-31 *A. J. A.* VI (1902), pp. 321-326	97, 98

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Oeniadae	Spring	B. Powell J. M. Sears, Jr.	*A. J. A.* VIII (1904), pp. 137-237	97
Vari (Attica)		C. H. Weller	*A. J. A.* V (1901) Supplement, pp. 26, 27 *A. J. A.* VII (1903), pp. 263-349	97

JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER, CHAIRMAN 1901-1918

Corinth	1902 March 1-June 13	R. B. Richardson	*A. J. A.* VI (1902) Supplement, pp. 19-22	103, 104
Corinth	1903 April 22-June 12	T. W. Heermance	*A. J. A.* VII (1903), p. 350; Supplement, p. 19	104
Corinth	1904 May 13-June 28	T. W. Heermance	*A. J. A.* VIII (1904), p. 433; Supplement, pp. 23-26	104
Corinth	1905 July 4-Aug. 20	T. W. Heermance	*A. J. A.* X (1906), pp. 17-20	104
Athens Asklepieion	1906 Feb.	Lacey D. Caskey Gordon Allen	*A. J. A.* X (1906) Supplement, p. 15 *A. J. A.* XI (1907), pp. 307-312	113
Corinth	1907 April 12-July 6	B. H. Hill	*A. J. A.* XI (1907), Supplement, p. 19 *A. A.* XIV (1922), p. 224	105
Corinth	1908 March 24-July 3	B. H. Hill	*A. J. A.* XII (1908) Supplement, p. 16	105
Mochlos (Crete) (Auspices of the School)		R. B. Seager	*Explorations in the Island of Mochlos,* 1912	119, 120
Corinth	1909 May 10-July 10	B. H. Hill	*R. XXVIII,* p. 142 J. R. Wheeler, *Carnegie Institution Yearbook,* VIII (1909), pp. 203-205	105

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Athens	1910		*A. J. A.* XVI	118
Parthenon	May	B. H. Hill	(1912), pp. 535-558	
Nicias Monument	April-May	W. B. Dinsmoor	*A. J. A.* XIV (1910), pp. 459-484	122
Corinth	May 9-June 28	B. H. Hill	J. R. Wheeler, *Carnegie Institution Yearbook,* IX (1910), p. 205	105
Corinth	1911			
	April 6-20	B. H. Hill	*R. XXX,* p. 134	105
	June 15-Aug. 17			
Halae (Locris)	Spring	Mrs. Alice Walker Kosmopoulos	*A. J. A.* XIX (1915), p. 433	119
(Auspices of the School)		Hetty Goldman	*R. XXX,* p. 135	
Kyparissi (Locris)	Spring	C. W. Blegen	*A. J. A.* XXX (1926), pp. 401-404	118, 119
Atalante				
Opous			*R. XXX,* pp. 134, 135	
Halae	1912	Mrs. Kosmopoulos	*A. J. A.* XIX	119
(Auspices of the School)		Hetty Goldman	(1915), pp. 433, 434	
			R. XXXI, pp. 219, 220	
Halae	1913	Hetty Goldman	*A. J. A.* XIX	
(Auspices of the School)	Fall	Mrs. Kosmopoulos	(1915), pp. 434-436	
			R. XXXII, p. 8	
Athens	1914			
Erechtheum	Jan.-Feb.	C. W. Blegen	*A. J. A.* XXXI (1927), pp. 462-470	
			R. XXXIII, p. 10	
Corinth	March 23-June 12		*R. XXXIII,* pp. 10, 11	106
	Oct.-Christmas	B. H. Hill	*R. XXXIV,* p. 10	
Halae	Spring	Hetty Goldman	*A. J. A.* XIX	
(Auspices of the School)		Mrs. Kosmopoulos	(1915), pp. 418-453	
Corinth	1915	B. H. Hill	*R. XXXIV,* p. 10	106
	April 16-Aug. 15		*A. J. A.* XIV (1910), pp. 207-209	
Korakou (Corinthia)	Aug.	C. W. Blegen	*R. XXXIV,* p. 10	106

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Corinth	1916	B. H. Hill W. B. Dinsmoor	*R. XXXVI*, p. 7	106
Gonia (Corinthia)		C. W. Blegen	*R. XXXVI*, p. 7 *Metropolitan Museum Studies* III, pp. 55-80	
Korakou (Corinthia)		C. W. Blegen	*Korakou*, 1921	106
Athens Propylaea	1918 April-May	W. B. Dinsmoor	*R. XXXVIII*, p. 8	123
EDWARD CAPPS, CHAIRMAN 1918-1939				
Athens Propylaea	1919 April-May	W. B. Dinsmoor	*R. XXXVIII*, p. 10	133
Halae (Auspices of the School)	1921 Spring	Hetty Goldman	*H.* IX (1940), pp. 381-514	175
Zygouries (Corinthia)	April	C. W. Blegen	*R. XL*, pp. 17, 18 *A. A.* XIII (1922), pp. 210-216	
Colophon (With Fogg Museum)	1922 April-June	Hetty Goldman	*R. XLI*, pp. 16-18 *A. A.* XIV (1922), pp. 256-260	142
Zygouries	Aug.-Sept.	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLI*, pp. 18-20 *A. A.* XV (1923), pp. 85-89 *Zygouries*, 1928	148
Athens Mt. Hymettus	1923 May	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLI*, pp. 16, 17 *A. A.* XVI (1923), p. 207 (news item)	148
Halae (Auspices of the School)	Fall	Hetty Goldman	*R. XLIII*, p. 26 *H.* IX (1940), pp. 381-514	175
Athens Mt. Hymettus	1924 April 10-12	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLIII*, pp. 26, 27 *A. A.* XVII (1924), pp. 285, 286 (news item)	148
Eutresis (With Fogg Museum)	Fall	Hetty Goldman	*R. XLIV*, p. 32	182
Nemea (With University of Cincinnati)	April 16-June 3	B. H. Hill C. W. Blegen	*R. XLIII*, pp. 27-29 *A. A.* XIX (1925), pp. 175-184	174
Phlius	June 2-July 31	B. H. Hill	*R. XLIII*, pp. 29-31 *A. A.* XX (1925), pp. 23-33	173

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Corinth	1925	B. H. Hill	*A. J. A.* XXX (1926), pp. 44-57	183
Agora	March 9-Aug. 22	O. Broneer	*R. XLIV*, pp. 33-37	
Roman Villa		T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXIX (1925), pp. 381-397 Corinth V	183
Theater	March 9-June 7	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXIX (1925), pp. 381-391	183
Colophon (With Fogg Museum)	Sept.	Hetty Goldman	*A. A.* XIV (1922), pp. 256-260 *R. XLV*, p. 27	142
Eutresis (With Fogg Museum)	Spring (3 months)	Hetty Goldman	*R. XLIV*, pp. 31-33	182
Kato Zakro (Crete) (Auspices of the School)	Spring	R. B. Seager		175
Nemea (With University of Cincinnati)	Nov. 30-Dec. 24	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLV*, p. 35 *A. A.* XXII (1926), pp. 127-134	174
Phlius	1925 Jan.-Feb.	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLIV*, p. 32 *A. A.* XX (1925), pp. 23-33	174
Prosymna (Argolis) (The Heraeum)	March 9-May 9	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLIV*, pp. 37-40 *A. J. A.* XXIX (1925), pp. 413-428	180
Corinth	1926	C. W. Blegen	Corinth III, 1, 1926	188
Acrocorinth	March 15-May 26			
Lechaeum Road		B. H. Hill	*R. XLV*, p. 35 *A. J. A.* XXXI (1927), pp. 70-79	188
North of Temple of Apollo		R. Stillwell	*R. XLV*, p. 36	188
Theater	March-July	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXX (1926), pp. 444-463 *A. A.* XXIII (1927), pp. 109-115	186, 187
Eutresis (With Fogg Museum)	Summer	Hetty Goldman	*R. XLV*, p. 34 *Eutresis in Boeotia*, 1931	182

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Nemea (With University of Cincinnati)	Nov. 9-26 Jan. 10-27, 1927	C. W. Blegen B. D. Meritt	*A. J. A.* XXXI (1927), pp. 421-440	175
			R. XLVI, pp. 33, 34	
Corinth	1927	B. D. Meritt	*A. J. A.* XXXI (1927), pp. 450-453	196
Lachaeum Road etc.	April-end of June			
Odeum (With University of Cincinnati)		O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XXXI (1927), pp. 454-461	196
			Corinth X, 1932	
Eutresis (With Fogg Museum)		Hetty Goldman	*Eutresis in Boeotia,* 1931	182
Prosymna (Argolis) (The Heraeum)		C. W. Blegen	*R. XLVI,* pp. 35, 36	181
Athens	1928	W. B. Dinsmoor	*A. J. A.* XXXIII (1929), pp. 101, 102	167
Acropolis	July-Aug.		*Archons of Athens* (1931), pp. 3, 4, pl.	199
Corinth				
Cenchrean Gate etc.	June 14-1½ months	R. Carpenter	*A. J. A.* XXXIII (1929), pp. 345-360	208
North Cemetery		T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXII (1928), pp. 490-495	208
Odeum (With University of Cincinnati)		O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XXXII (1928), pp. 447-473	
			Corinth X, 1932	
Theater	Feb. 22-June 26	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXII (1928), pp. 474-490	208
Hagiorgitika (Arcadia) (Auspices of the School)		C. W. Blegen	*A. J. A.* XXXII (1928), pp. 533, 534 (news item)	206
Olynthus (Auspices of the School)	Feb. 17-June 2	D. M. Robinson	*R. XLVII,* p. 35	205
			A. J. A. XXXIII (1929), pp. 53-76	
Prosymna (Argolis)	April 18-June 8	C. W. Blegen	*R. XLVII,* pp. 34, 35	181
(The Heraeum)			*Prosymna,* Cambridge Univ. Press, 1937	248

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Corinth	1929			
Asklepieion		F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 417-447	230
North Cemetery		T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXIII (1929), pp. 538-546	213
North Market		R. Carpenter F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXIV (1930), pp. 432-454	211, 212
Potters' Quarter	April-mid-June	Agnes Newhall Stillwell	*A. J. A.* XXXV (1931) pp. 1-30	217
Theater	Feb. 20-July 15	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXIII (1929), pp. 515-536	212
Corinth	1930			
Asklepieion		F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 447-457	230
North Cemetery	Jan. 27-May 10	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXIV (1930), pp. 403-431 *A. A.* XXXI (1931), pp. 153-160; 225-234	215
North Market		R. Carpenter F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXV (1931), pp. 394-423	216
Potters' Quarter	Spring (3 months)	Agnes Newhall Stillwell	*A. J. A.* XXXV (1931), pp. 1-30	217
Athens	1931			
Agora	May 25 (10 weeks)	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXVI (1932), pp. 382-392 *H.* II (1933), pp. 96-109	231, 226, 232
North Slope	Jan. and Spring	O. Broneer	*H.* I (1932), pp. 31-55	227
Pnyx (Assistance of the School)	Dec. 8-30 June 13-31	H. A. Thompson K. Kourouniotes	*H.* I (1932), pp. 90-217 *A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 180-182; 652-656	224
Corinth				
Acrocorinth		R. Carpenter A. Bon	Corinth III, 2, 1936	220
Asklepieion		F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 447-457	220, 230

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
North Cemetery (Roman Tombs)		T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXV (1931), pp. 424-441	220
Corinth				
Potters' Quarter		Agnes Newhall Stillwell	*A. J. A.* XXXV (1931), pp. 1-30	217
Halae (Auspices of the School)	Spring	Hetty Goldman	*H.* IX (1940), pp. 381-514 *H.* XI (1942), pp. 365-421	175
Olynthus (Auspices of the School)	March 31-June 18	D. M. Robinson	*A. J. A.* XXXVI (1932), pp. 16-24; 118-138	221
Athens	1932			
Agora	Jan. 25-June 4	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXVI (1932), pp. 382-392 *H.* II (1933), pp. 451-474 *A. A.* XXXIV (1933), pp. 19-28	232, 233
North Slope	Spring, 7 weeks in Fall	O. Broneer	*H.* II (1933), pp. 329-417	226, 227
Pnyx (Assistance of the School)	Summer	K. Kourouniotes H. Thompson	*H.* V (1936), pp. 151-200	225
Corinth				
Asklepieion		F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 417-451 *A. J. A.* XXXIX (1935), pp. 352-359	230, 231
Roman Bath etc.		R. Stillwell A. W. Parsons	*Records* of the School, p. 537	246
Temple E		Sarah Freeman	Corinth I, 2, pp. 166-236	246, 247
West City Wall		O. Broneer	Corinth III, 2, pp. 66-75	247
Athens	1933			
Acropolis North Slope	Fall	O. Broneer	*H.* IV (1935), pp. 109-188	227

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Agora	Feb. 6-July 8	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 289-296; 305-312; 540-548 *A. A.* XXXIV (1933), pp. 283-297 *H.* IV, (1935), pp. 311-339	233
Corinth				
Agora etc.		O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XXXVII (1933), pp. 554-572	247
Asklepieion		F. De Waele	*A. J. A.* XXXIX (1935), pp. 352-359	231
Athens	1934			
Acropolis North Slope	Spring	O. Broneer	*H.* IV (1935), pp. 109-188	227
Agora	Jan. 2-May 12	T. L. Shear	*H.* IV (1935), pp. 340-370	235, 236
Pnyx (Assistance of the School)	Summer	K. Kourouniotes H. A. Thompson	*H.* V. (1936), pp. 151-200	225
Corinth				
Agora	Fall (6 weeks)	R. Stillwell	*A. J. A.* XL (1936), pp. 21-45	249
South Basilica etc.		O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XXXIX (1935), pp. 53-75	249
Olynthus (Auspices of the School)	March 25-mid-June	D. M. Robinson	*A. J. A.* XXXVIII (1934), pp. 501-510 *A. J. A.* XXXIX (1935), pp. 210-247	250
Athens	1935			
Agora	Jan. 28-June 29	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XXXIX (1935), pp. 173-187; 437-447 *H.* V (1936), pp. 1-42	237
Corinth				
Agora	10 weeks	R. Stillwell	*A. J. A.* XL (1936), pp. 21-45	249
Amphipolis	1936	O. Broneer	*The Lion Monument of Amphipolis*, 1941	256, 257

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Athens				
Acropolis North Slope	February	O. Broneer	*H.* V (1936), pp. 247-272	
Agora	Jan. 27-June 13	T. L. Shear	*H.* VI (1937), pp. 333-381	237
Pnyx	Summer	H. A. Thompson K. Kourouniotes	*A. J. A.* XL (1936), pp. 188-203	225
Corinth		R. L. Scranton	*H.* XII (1943), pp. 269-383	254
Agora	Fall (8 weeks)	C. H. Morgan II	*A. J. A.* XLI (1937), pp. 539-552	257
Athens	1937			
Acropolis North Slope	Mar. 8-July 24	O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XLII (1938), pp. 161-164 *H.* VII (1938), pp. 161-263	228
Agora	Jan. 25-mid-June	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XLII (1938), pp. 1-16 *A. J. A.* XLI (1937), pp. 177-189 *H.* VII (1938), pp. 311-363	240, 241
Athens				
Central City	Spring	H. A. Thompson N. Kyparisses	*H.* VII (1938), pp. 612-625	225, 226
Pnyx	Summer	H. A. Thompson K. Kourouniotes	*H.* XII (1943), pp. 269-383	225
Corinth				
Agora	Spring (19 weeks)	C. H. Morgan II	*A. J. A.* XLI (1937), pp. 539-552	257
	Sept. 13-Dec. 11		*A. J. A.* XLII (1938), pp. 362-370	263
Athens	1938			
Acropolis North Slope	Mar. 8-June 15	O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XLII (1938), pp. 445-450 *H.* VIII (1939), pp. 317-429	228
Agora	Jan. 24-June 18	T. L. Shear	*H.* VIII (1939), pp. 201-246	241, 242

SITE	DATE	EXCAVATORS	PUBLISHED	*HISTORY* PAGE
Corinth				
Agora	Jan. 31-June 6	C. H. Morgan II	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 255-267	263, 264
South Stoa etc.	Fall (7 weeks)	O. Broneer S. S. Weinberg	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 592-600	264, 265
Olynthus (Auspices of the School)	Mar. 28-June 18	D. M. Robinson	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 48-77 Four Campaigns. *Excavations at Olynthus,* Vols. I-XII, D. M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1929-1946	260
Samothrace (Auspices of the School)	June-July	Karl Lehmann-Hartleben	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 133-245	142, 261, 262
Athens	1939			
Agora	Feb. 20-June 24	T. L. Shear	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 577-588 *H.* IX (1940), pp. 261-307	242, 243
Acropolis North Slope		O. Broneer	*A. J. A.* XLIV (1940), pp. 252-256	229, 230
Hymettus		C. W. Blegen R. S. Young	*A. J. A.* XLIV (1940), pp. 1-9	149
Corinth				
Near Museum	Spring (6 weeks)	S. S. Weinberg	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 592-600	265
Pylos (Auspices of the School)	March 25-May 11	C. W. Blegen K. Kourouniotes	*A. J. A.* XLIII (1939), pp. 557-576	265
Samothrace (Auspices of the School)	June-Aug.	Karl Lehmann-Hartleben	*A. J. A.* XLIV (1940), pp. 330-350	262, 263
Athens	1940			
Agora	Apr. 22-5 weeks	T. L. Shear	*H.* X (1941), pp. 1-8	243

APPENDIX IV

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, 1882-1941

The publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens consist of:

I. Annual Reports, Volumes 1-60.

II. Five Bulletins, published 1883-1902, and one preliminary report.

III. Papers: six volumes of *Papers* were issued, 1882-1897. Many of the papers in these volumes were published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (First Series). After the beginning of the Second Series of the *American Journal of Archaeology,* in 1897, the School papers were printed in that journal. They usually—but not always—bear the imprint of the School. They have not been separately published, as they were before 1897. The list of papers which follows is limited to those which bear the School imprint and those which obviously were written as the result of excavations and investigations conducted in the name of the School by students or members of the staff. A few of the papers of the School were published in *Art and Archaeology,* Volumes XIII (1922)-XXXIV (1933), and elsewhere.

IV. *Hesperia,* the journal of the School. This has been published quarterly since 1932. Six Supplement Volumes have been issued.

V. Thirty-three volumes issued 1902-1941. Twelve of these are publications of the School excavations at Corinth, and two are in the series of Monographs issued by the Gennadius Library.

I

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Reports 1 (1881-1882) -15 (1895-1896) were published by the Managing Committee of the School. (The first, second and third Annual Reports were reprinted in 1886 and published in one pamphlet.)

Reports 16 (1896-1897) -27 (1907-1908) were printed in the *American Journal of Archaeology,* 2nd series, Vols. I-XII; usually, but not always, as part of a supplement.

Reports 28 (1908-1909) -47 (1927-1928) were printed in the Bulletins of The Archaeological Institute of America, Vols. I-XIX (Vol. II contains no report).

Reports 48 (1928-1929) -60 (1940-1941) were published by the Managing Committee of the School.

II

BULLETINS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Bulletin I. 1883.

Report of William W. Goodwin, Director of the School in 1882-1883.

Bulletin II. 1885.

Memoir of Lewis R. Packard, Director of the School in 1883-1884, with the Resolutions of the Committee, and a Report on the School for 1883-1884.

Bulletin III. 1892.

Excavations at the Heraion of Argos. By Dr. Charles Waldstein.

Bulletin IV. 1895.

Report of John Williams White, Ph.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at the School in 1893-1894.

Bulletin V. 1902.

The First Twenty Years of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. By Thomas D. Seymour.

Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Journey Made Through Asia Minor During the Summer of 1884. By Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett.

III

PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Volume I. 1882-1883.

Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
The Theatre of Dionysus, by James R. Wheeler.
The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.
The Battle of Salamis, by William W. Goodwin.

Volume II. 1883-1884.

An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor, During the Summer of 1884, by J. R. Sitlington Sterrett.

Volume III. 1884-1885.

The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor, by J. R. Sitlington Sterrett.

Volume IV. 1885-1886.

The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, by Walter Miller.
The Theatre of Thoricus, Supplementary Report, by William L. Cushing.
On Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Frederic D. Allen.
The Athenian Pnyx, by John M. Crow; with a Survey and Notes, by Joseph Thacher Clarke.
Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.

Volume V. 1886-1890.

Excavations at the Theatre of Sikyon. General Report of the Excavations, by W. J. McMurtry. Supplementary Report of the Excavations, by Mortimer Lamson Earle. A Sikyonian Statue, by Mortimer Lamson Earle. (The three preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* V, 1889.) A New Sikyonian Inscription, by Mortimer Lamson Earle. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* IV, 1888).

Discoveries in the Attic Deme of Ikaria, 1888, by Carl D. Buck. (Part of this article is also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* IV, 1888, the balance *ibid.,* V, 1889.)

Greek Sculptured Crowns and Crown-Inscriptions, by George B. Hussey. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VI, 1890.)

The Newly Discovered Head of Iris from the Frieze of the Parthenon, by Charles Waldstein.

The Decrees of the Demotionidai: A Study of the Attic Phratry, by F. B. Tarbell.

Report on Excavations Near Stamata in Attika, by Charles Waldstein and F. B. Tarbell. (The three preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* V, 1889.)

Discoveries at Anthedon in 1889. Report on Excavations at Anthedon, Architectural Discoveries at Anthedon, and Bronze Implements Found at Anthedon, by John C. Rolfe. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VI, 1890.) Inscriptions Found at Anthedon, by C. D. Buck and F. B. Tarbell. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* V, 1889.)

Discoveries at Thisbe in 1889. Report on Excavations, by John C. Rolfe. Inscriptions from Thisbe, by F. B. Tarbell and J. C. Rolfe. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VI, 1890.)

Discoveries at Plataia in 1889. A New Fragment of the Preamble to Diocletian's Edict "De Pretiis Rerum Venalium," by J. C. Rolfe and F. B. Tarbell. Report on Excavations at Plataia in 1889, by Charles Waldstein, F. B. Tarbell, and J. C. Rolfe. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,*

V, 1889.) Inscriptions from Plataia, by F. B. Tarbell and J. C. Rolfe. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VI, 1890.)

An Inscribed Tombstone from Boeotia, by John C. Rolfe. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VI, 1890.)

Discoveries at Plataia in 1890. General Report on the Excavations, by Charles Waldstein. Detailed Report on the Excavations, by Henry S. Washington. Description of the Site and Walls of Plataia, by Henry S. Washington. Notes on the Battlefield of Plataia, by W. Irving Hunt. (These articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VI, 1890.)

The Mantineian Reliefs, by Charles Waldstein.

A Greek Fragment of the Edict of Diocletian from Plataia, by Theodor Mommsen. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VII, 1891.)

Appendix: Inscriptions from Ikaria, Nos. 8 and 9, by A. C. Merriam.

Volume VI. 1890-1897.

Excavations in the Theatre at Sicyon in 1891, by Mortimer Lamson Earle.

Further Excavations in the Theatre at Sicyon in 1891, by Carleton L. Brownson and Clarence H. Young. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VIII, 1893; the first is summarized *ibid.,* VII, 1891.)

Discoveries at Plataea in 1890: Votive Inscription, by R. B. Richardson.

Discoveries at Plataea in 1891: A Temple of Archaic Plan, by Henry S. Washington. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VII, 1891.)

Excavations and Discoveries at Eretria, 1891-1895. Introductory Note by Charles Waldstein. Eretria: A Historical Sketch, by R. B. Richardson. Inscriptions, 1891, by R. B. Richardson. The Theatre, 1891: The Stage Building (by Andrew Fossum), Cavea, Orchestra, Underground Passage (by Carleton L. Brownson). Eretria: A Topographical Study, by John Pickard. (The preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VII, 1891.) A Temple in Eretria (1894), by R. B. Richardson. The Theatre, 1894, by Edward Capps. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* X, 1895). The Theatre, 1895, by T. W. Heermance. Fragment of a Dated Panathenaic Amphora, by T. W. Heermance. The Gymnasium, 1895, by R. B. Richardson. Sculpture from the Gymnasium, by R. B. Richardson. Inscriptions, 1895, by R. B. Richardson and T. W. Heermance. (The five preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* XI, 1896.)

Excavations at Sparta, 1893: Reports, by Charles Waldstein and C. L. Meader. (Also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VIII, 1893.)

Excavations and Discoveries at the Argive Heraeum, 1892-1895. Excavations in 1892, by Carleton L. Brownson. Sculptures, by Charles Waldstein. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VIII, 1893.) A Head of Polyclitan Style (1894), by Charles Waldstein. Stamped Tiles, by R. B. Richardson. (The two preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* IX, 1894.) Inscriptions, by J. R. Wheeler and R. B. Richardson. (Nos. I-XI, by J. R. Wheeler, also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* IX, 1894; Nos. XII-XX, by Rufus B. Richardson, also printed *ibid.,* XI, 1896.)

The Relation of the Archaic Pediment-Reliefs of the Acropolis to Vase-Painting, by Carleton L. Brownson.

The Frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens, by Herbert F. De Cou.

Dionysus ἐν Λίμναις, by John Pickard.

A Sepulchral Inscription from Athens, by William Carey Poland. (The four preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* VIII, 1893.)

A Torso from Daphne, by R. B. Richardson. (Also printed in the *American Journal of Archaeology,* IX, 1894.)

A Sacrificial Calendar from the Epakria, by R. B. Richardson.

The Chorus in the Later Greek Drama, with Reference to the Stage-Question, by Edward Capps.

Grave Monuments from Athens, by Thomas Dwight Goodell and T. W. Heermance. (The three preceding articles are also printed in *American Journal of Archaeology,* X, 1895.)

PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY*

(See also Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens)

FIRST SERIES

Volume VIII. 1893.

Report on Excavations Between Schenochori and Koutsopodi, Argolis, in 1893, by James M. Paton and Charles Waldstein. Pp. 429-436.

Volume IX. 1894.

Preliminary Report on the Excavations at the Argive Heraeum in 1893, by Charles Waldstein. Pp. 63-67. (Reprinted from the *Twelfth Annual Report* of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.)

A Silver "Mirror-Case," Inlaid with Gold, in the National Museum of Athens, by Richard Norton. Pp. 495-503.

On the Possibility of Assigning a Date to the Santorini Vases, by Henry S. Washington. Pp. 504-523.

SECOND SERIES

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Pre-Mycenaean Graves in Corinth, by Theodore Woolsey Heermance and George Dana Lord. Pp. 313-332.

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Pirene: I, Before the Excavations of 1899; II, At the Close of the Excavations of 1899, by Rufus B. Richardson. Pp. 204-239.

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The Lechaeum Road and the Propylaea at Corinth, by Joshua M. Sears, Jr. Pp. 439-454.

Volume VII. 1903.

Greek Inscriptions from Corinth, by Benjamin Powell. Pp. 26-71.

Archaic Inscriptions from Cleonae and Corinth, by Sherwood Owen Dickerman. Pp. 147-156.

The Cave at Vari. Description, Account of Excavation, and History, by Charles Heald Weller. Inscriptions, by Maurice Edwards Dunham. Marble Reliefs, by Ida Carleton Thallon. Vases, Terra-Cotta Statuettes, Bronzes, and Miscellaneous Objects, by Lida Shaw King. Coins, by Agnes Baldwin. The Terra-Cotta Lamps, by Samuel Eliot Bassett. Pp. 263-349.

Excavations at Corinth: 1903. Preliminary Report, by T. W. H. (Heermance). P. 350. The Founding of the School at Athens, by Charles Eliot Norton. Pp. 351-356. (With imprint "Archaeological Institute of America.")

Volume VIII. 1904.

Pre-Periclean Propylon of the Acropolis at Athens, by Charles H. Weller. Pp. 35-70. (With imprint "Archaeological Institute of America.") Oeniadae. History and Topography, by Benjamin Powell. The Theatre, by Benjamin Powell. The Small Temple, by Benjamin Powell. The Building on the Hill, by Benjamin Powell. A Greek Bath, by Joshua M. Sears, Jr. The Ship-Sheds, by Joshua M. Sears, Jr., Pp. 137-237.

Fragment of a Treasure List Found in the Acropolis Wall of Athens, by Carroll Neidé Brown. Pp. 263-282.

A Group of Dionysiac Sculptures Found at Corinth, by Rufus B. Richardson. Pp. 288-296.

Excavations at Corinth in 1904, Preliminary Report, by T. W. Heermance. Pp. 433-441.

Volume IX. 1905.

The Temple of Apollo at Corinth, by Benjamin Powell. Pp. 44-63.

Notes on Inscriptions from Eleusis Dealing with the Building of the Porch of Philon, by Lacey D. Caskey. Pp. 147-156.

The City Gates of Demetrias, by Roland G. Kent. Pp. 166-169.

A Bronze-Age "Pocket" from Avgo (Crete), by Harold Ripley Hastings. Pp. 277-287.

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Geometric Vases from Corinth, by M. Louise Nichols. Pp. 411-421.

Volume X. 1906.

The Building Inscriptions of the Erechtheum. The Text of the Inscriptions, by Oliver M. Washburn. Beitrage zur Erklarung, by August Frickenhaus. Pp. 1-16.

Excavations at Corinth in 1905, Preliminary Report, by O. M. Washburn. Pp. 17-20.

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The Charioteer of Delphi, by Oliver M. Washburn. Pp. 151-153.

Terra-Cottas from Corinth, by David M. Robinson. Pp. 159-173.

On Dating Early Attic Inscriptions, by Leila Clement Spaulding. Pp. 394-404.

A Doryphorus on a Red-figured Lecythus, by Robert Cecil McMahon. Pp. 405-414.

Ointment-Vases from Corinth, by David M. Robinson. Pp. 420-426.

Volume XI. 1907.

New Inscriptions from the Asclepieum at Athens, by William N. Bates. Pp. 307-314.

Volume XII. 1908.

The "Metopon" in the Erechtheum, by L. D. Caskey and B. H. Hill. Pp. 184-197.

The Charioteer of Amphion at Delphi, by Oliver M. Washburn. Pp. 198-208. (With imprint "Archaeological Institute of America.")

The Cornice of the Temple of Athena Nike, by G. P. Stevens, Pp. 398-405. (With imprint "Archaeological Institute of America.")

Volume XIII. 1909.

A Series of Sculptures from Corinth: Hellenic Reliefs, by Elizabeth M. Gardiner. Pp. 158-169.

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A Calyx-Krater by Exekias, by Oscar Broneer.
Remains from Prehistoric Corinth, by Saul S. Weinberg.
The Prehistoric Pottery on the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937, by Hazel D. Hansen.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

Buildings on the West Side of the Agora, by Homer A. Thompson.
Inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum, by Eugene Schweigert.
The Campaign of 1936, by T. Leslie Shear.
Two Curse Inscriptions, by G. W. Elderkin.
The Garden of Hephaistos, by Dorothy Burr Thompson.
The Kneeling Boy, by Eugene Vanderpool.
Greek Inscriptions, by Margaret Crosby.

Volume VII. 1938.

Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937, by Oscar Broneer.
Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis, by Eugene Schweigert.
The "Pyramids" of Argolis, by Louis E. Lord.
The Pottery from the Pyramids, by Robert L. Scranton.
Pergamene Influence at Corinth, by Edward Capps, Jr.
A Well of the Black-figured Period at Corinth, by Mary Thorne Campbell.
A Sanctuary of Zeus and Athena Phratrios Newly Found in Athens, by N. Kyparisses and Homer A. Thompson.
Epigraphic Notes, by Eugene Schweigert.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

The Salaminioi of Heptaphylai and Sounion, by William S. Ferguson.
Additional Note on the Identification of the Property of the Salaminians at Sounion, by Homer A. Thompson.
Greek Inscriptions, by Benjamin D. Meritt.
The Campaign of 1937, by T. Leslie Shear.
The Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft, by Eugene Vanderpool.
Pottery from a Seventh-Century Well, by Rodney S. Young.
Middle Byzantine Pottery in Athens, by M. Alison Frantz.
Metrical Inscriptions, by Malcolm MacLaren, Jr.
A Corrected Inscription, by Margaret Crosby.

Volume VIII. 1939.

The Head of Herakles in the Pediment of the Old Athena Temple, by Oscar Broneer.
The Sarcophagus of Sidamara, by G. W. Elderkin.
A Hoard of Greek Federal Silver, by Margaret Thompson.
Leagros, by A. E. Raubitschek.
An Inscribed Doric Capital from the Argive Heraion, by Lloyd W. Daley.
Epigraphical Notes, by Eugene Schweigert.
Decree in Honor of Euthydemos of Eleusis, by John Ch. Threpsiades.
An Official Rescript from Corinth, by Oscar Broneer.
On the Date of the Temple of Apollo at Corinth, by Saul S. Weinberg.
A Note on the Thessalian Cult of Enodia, by Paul A. Clement.
A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis, by Oscar Broneer.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

Greek Inscriptions, by Eugene Schweigert.
Greek Inscriptions, by Benjamin D. Meritt.
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Kourimos Parthenos, by Lucy Talcott.
An Athenian Clepsydra, by Suzanne Young.
Mater Caelaturae, Impressions from Ancient Metalwork, by Dorothy Burr Thompson.

Volume IX. 1940.

Pottery from the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937-1938, by Carl Roebuck.
The Acropolis of Halae, by Hetty Goldman.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

The Temple of Ares at Athens, by William Bell Dinsmoor.
Greek Inscriptions, by Benjamin D. Meritt.
Greek Inscriptions, by W. Kendrick Pritchett.
The Campaign of 1939, by T. Leslie Shear.
Greek Inscriptions, by Eugene Schweigert.
Some Unpublished Bronze Money of the Early Eighth Century, by Margaret Thompson.

Volume X. 1941.

Blockhouses in the Argolid, by Louis E. Lord (with Notes on the Excavation, by M. Alison Frantz and Carl Roebuck).
The Cults of the Erechtheion, by G. W. Elderkin.
The Natural and the Artificial Grotto, by G. W. Elderkin.

'Αντίπηξ: A Note on the *Ion* of Euripides, by Rodney S. Young.
Coins Found at Corinth, by Josephine M. Harris.
Studies in South Attica: The Salaminioi at Porthmos, by John Howard Young.
Notes on Attic Decrees, by Benjamin D. Meritt.
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Colonial Laus Iulia Corinthiensis, by Oscar Broneer.
A Note on Epigraphic Methodology, by W. Kendrick Pritchett.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

The Campaign of 1940, by T. Leslie Shear.
Akritas and the Dragons, by M. Alison Frantz.
Greek Inscriptions, by Margaret Crosby (with Addendum: A Topographical Note, by John Young).
Greek Inscriptions, by Sterling Dow.
Greek Inscriptions, by Benjamin D. Meritt.
Greek Inscriptions, by James H. Oliver.
St. Spyridon: The Earlier Frescoes, by M. Alison Frantz.
Some Athenian "Cleruchy" Money, by Margaret Thompson.
Greek and Latin Inscriptions, by James H. Oliver.
Greek Inscriptions, by W. Kendrick Pritchett.
The Heroes of Phyle, by A. E. Raubitschek.

Hesperia: Supplement Volumes.

Supplement I. Prytaneis: A Study of the Inscriptions Honoring the Athenian Councillors. By Sterling Dow. 259 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. 1937. $3.00.

Supplement II. Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh-Century Well in the Agora. By Rodney S. Young, with an Appendix on the Skeletal Remains: Geometric Athenians, by J. Lawrence Angel. ix+250 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. 1939. $5.00.

Supplement III. The Setting of the Periclean Parthenon. By Gorham Phillips Stevens. 91 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. 1940. $2.50.

Supplement IV. The Tholos of Athens and Its Predecessors. By Homer A. Thompson. 160 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. 1940. $5.00.

Supplement V. Observations on the Hephaisteion. By William Bell Dinsmoor. 171 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. 1941. $5.00.

Supplement VI. The Sacred Gerusia. By James H. Oliver. xii+204 pages, quarto, paper, illustrated. 1941. $5.00.

V

BOOKS

I. Corinth: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Volume I, Part I: *Introduction, Topography, Architecture.* By Harold North Fowler and Richard Stillwell, with contributions by Carl William Blegen, Benjamin Powell, and Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr. xviii+240 pages. Quarto. Cloth. Frontispiece: 154 figures in the text, 21 folio plates in a portfolio. 1932. $7.50.

Volume I, Part II: *Architecture.* By Richard Stillwell, Robert L. Scranton, and Sarah Elizabeth Freeman, with contributions by H. Ess Askew. xvi+243 pages. Quarto. Cloth. Frontispiece in color; 189 figures in the text, 20 folio plates in a portfolio. 1941. $10.00.

Volume III, Part I: *Acrocorinth: Excavations in 1926.* By Carl William Blegen, Richard Stillwell, Oscar Broneer, and Alfred Raymond Bellinger. vi+68 pages. Folio. Cloth. 60 illustrations, 8 plans. 1930. $3.00.

Volume III, Part II: *The Defenses of Acrocorinth and the Lower Town.* By Rhys Carpenter and Antoine Bon, with contributions by A. W. Parsons. xvi+315 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 242 illustrations, 10 plates, 1 map. 1936. $5.00.

Volume IV, Part I: *Decorated Architectural Terracottas.* By Ida Thallon-Hill and Lida Shaw King. xii+120 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 48 illustrations, 5 colored plates. 1929. $5.00.

Volume IV, Part II: *Terracotta Lamps.* By Oscar Broneer. xx+339 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 210 illustrations in the text, 33 plates. 1930. $5.00.

Volume V: *The Roman Villa.* By Theodore Leslie Shear. 26 pages. Large folio. 7 illustrations, 11 plates. 1930. $10.00.

Volume VI: *The Coins,* 1896-1929. By Katharine M. Edwards. xii +172 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 10 plates. 1933. $5.00.

Volume VIII, Part I: *Greek Inscriptions,* 1896-1927. Edited by Benjamin Dean Meritt. 180 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 331 illustrations in the text. 1931. $5.00.

Volume VIII, Part II: *Latin Inscriptions,* 1896-1926. Edited by Allen Brown West. xiv+171 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 177 illustrations in the text. 1931. $5.00.

Volume IX: *Sculpture,* 1896-1923. By Franklin P. Johnson. xiii+ 172 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 332 illustrations. 1931. $5.00.

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II. Gennadeion Monographs:

I. *The Venetians in Athens,* 1687-1688: *From the "Istoria" of Cristoforo Ivanovich.* Edited by James Morton Paton. xiii+104 pages. Royal Octavo. Cloth. 1940. $2.50.

II. *Schliemann's First Visit to America,* 1850-1851. Edited by Shirley H. Weber. ix+111 pages. Royal Octavo. Cloth. 1942. $2.50.

III. Other Volumes:

The Argive Heraeum.
By Charles Waldstein and others. 2 vols. xxi+231 pages, 90 illustrations in the text, 41 plates; xxix+389 pages, 209 illustrations in the text, 102 plates. 1902-1905. $15.00 a set.

Explorations in the Island of Mochlos.
By Richard B. Seager. 111 pages, 54 illustrations, 11 color plates. 1912. $3.00.

Korakou: A Prehistoric Settlement near Corinth.
By Carl W. Blegen. xv+139 pages, 139 illustrations, 8 color plates, 1 plan. 1921. $5.00.

Selected Bindings from the Gennadius Library.
38 plates in color with introduction and descriptions by Lucy Allen Paton. 1924. $25.00.

The Erechtheum.
Measured, drawn, and restored by Gorham Phillips Stevens; text by Lacey Davis Caskey, Harold North Fowler, James Morton Paton, and Gorham Phillips Stevens; edited by James Morton Paton. xxvi +674 pages, 236 illustrations in the text. With a portfolio of 54 plates, 21x14 inches. 1927. $25.00.

Zygouries: A Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonae.
By Carl W. Blegen. xviii+230 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 20 illustrations in color, 2 maps. 1928. $7.50.

The Athenian Calendar in the Fifth Century.
By Benjamin Dean Meritt. 144 pages. Quarto. Cloth. Illustrated. 1928. $2.50.

The Sculpture of the Nike Temple Parapet.
By Rhys Carpenter. 84 pages. Royal octavo. Cloth. 29 plates, 15 figures, 1 plan. 1929. $2.00.

Byzantine Mosaics in Greece: Hosios Lucas and Daphni.
By Ernest Diez and Otto Demus. viii+120 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 42 halftone plates, 15 color plates. 1931. $8.00.

The Archons of Athens in the Hellenistic Age.
By William Bell Dinsmoor. xviii+568 pages. Quarto. Cloth. 1931. $7.50.

Ancient Corinth, A Guide to the Excavations.
By Rhys Carpenter. First edition, 1927. Second edition, 1933. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 121 pages. Octavo. Paper. 18 figures, 1 plan. 1936. $0.70.

The Periclean Entrance Court of the Acropolis of Athens.
By Gorham Phillips Stevens. ix+78 pages. Quarto. Cloth. Frontispiece, 66 figures. 1936. $2.50.

Profiles of Greek Mouldings.
By Lucy T. Shoe. xvi+188 pages, 3 illustrations in the text. With a portfolio of 85 plates, 21x14 inches. 1936. $10.00.

Documents on Athenian Tribute.
By Benjamin Dean Meritt. Royal octavo, xi+135 pages, 16 figures and 2 plates. 1937. Cloth. $2.50.

The Athenian Tribute Lists.
By Benjamin Dean Meritt, H. T. Wade-Gery, and Malcolm F. McGregor. Volume I: xxxii+605 pages with 192 figures in the text, 25 plates, and a map. Folio. Cloth. 1939. $15.00.

The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens.
By W. Kendrick Pritchett and Benjamin D. Meritt. xxxvi+158 pages with 14 figures in the text. Quarto. Cloth. 1940. $5.00.

The Lion Monument at Amphipolis.
By Oscar Broneer. xx+76 pages. Frontispiece, 37 figures and 11 plates. Royal octavo. Cloth. 1941. $2.50.

Greek Walls.
By Robert L. Scranton. xvi+194 pages. 24 figures in the text. Royal octavo. Cloth. 1941. $3.00.

APPENDIX V

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

The amount of the Funds is as of June 30, 1946.

Funds for General Purposes:

J. Harriet Goodell Fund; established by the bequest of Thomas Dwight Goodell, Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Yale University, 1893-1920 ..... $ 10,100.98

Cyril G. Hopkins Memorial Fund; established 1921 ..... 703.12

John Huybers Memorial Fund; established 1921. ..... 714.53

College Funds

The income of these funds (except the Kirkland Fund) is available for general School purposes. When the fund amounts to $5,000 or more the College is entitled to the privilege of perpetual cooperation in the support of the School.

Albert Harkness Fund for Brown University contributed by his friends in honor of Albert Harkness, Professor of Greek in Brown University. Completed 1902 ..... $ 9,664.09

John H. Finley Fund for the College of the City of New York. This fund was raised by Carroll N. Brown; it was completed in 1926. John H. Finley was President of the College of the City of New York, 1903-1913. .. 5,135.00

Mitchell Carroll Fund for the George Washington University. In honor of Mitchell Carroll, Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, Professor of Archaeology and the History of Art, 1910-1925, in the George Washington University. 1,319.61

William Watson Goodwin Fund for Harvard University. Established by the friends of Harvard. Completed 1924. Named for William Watson Goodwin, Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, 1860-1901. ..... 5,600.30

M. Caroline Carter Fund for Hunter College. Established 1931, by her sister, Jane Gray Carter. 5,000.00

Henry M. Baird Fund for New York University. This fund was raised by T. Leslie Shear in honor of his Greek Professor, Henry M. Baird, Professor of Greek, 1856-1906, in New York University	6,250.00
Charles Beebe Martin Fund for Oberlin College. Established in 1945 by his friends in honor of Charles Beebe Martin, Professor of Greek Literature and Greek Archaeology in Oberlin College, 1880-1925.	5,000.00
Radcliffe College Endowment Fund. Raised by Miss Mary Buckingham.	5,375.92
University of California Fund.	5,000.00
University of Cincinnati Fund. Established by Mr. and Mrs. William T. Semple.	5,000.00
James Hampton Kirkland Fund for Vanderbilt University. Established by Mrs. James Hampton Kirkland in honor of her husband, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, 1893-1937. The income of this fund is available for publication.	5,000.00
The Washington University Fund. Contributed by the Greek-American citizens of St. Louis in 1946 at the solicitation of George E. Mylonas.	5,000.00
Western Reserve University Fund. Established largely through the efforts of Harold North Fowler, Professor of Greek in Western Reserve University, 1893-1929...	7,646.00
Fellowship Funds	
John Williams White Fund. A competitive fellowship in Greek Archaeology.	$ 34,448.98
James Rignall Wheeler Fund. For a Fellow appointed by the Director of the School.	36,264.40
Thomas Day Seymour Fund. A competitive fellowship in the Greek Language, Literature and History.	36,279.25
Edward Capps Fund. Established by the Trustees, 1939. The Fellow is nominated by the Executive Committee. .	30,000.00
John White Field Fund. Established in 1897 by Mrs. Field in honor of her husband, by a legacy of $1,000, the income to be used for a scholarship.	7,563.46
Library Funds	
Joannes Gennadius Fund. For Byzantine Studies. Established in 1926 by John S. Newbold.	$ 6,294.33
Adelbert Stone Hay Memorial Fund. For Library purchases. Established in 1901 by John Hay as a memorial to his son.	1,759.97

Theodore W. Heermance Fund. For books on architecture. Established in 1905 by his friends in honor of Theodore W. Heermance, Director of the School, 1903-1905.	6,901.21
Horatio M. Reynolds Fund. For the Library. Established in 1931 by a bequest of Mrs. Horatio M. Reynolds, in honor of her husband, Talcott Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Yale, 1893-1922.	20,800.00
Robert Louis Stroock Fund. Established in 1931 by Mr. and Mrs. Sol M. Stroock in memory of their son, a student in the School in 1928-1929.	2,644.16
Excavation Funds	
Richard B. Seager Fund. For excavations. A bequest in 1925 from Richard B. Seager, a student of the School, 1903-1904, 1905-1906.	47,571.93
James Loeb Fund. For excavation. A bequest of James Loeb, in 1933. Trustee of the School, 1909-1930.	500,000.00
Miscellaneous Funds	
Mrs. William H. Moore Fund. Established 1932 by Mrs. Moore for maintenance of the Corinth Museum.	10,400.00
Oakley House Fund. Established in 1930 by Horace S. Oakley, a Trustee of the School, 1924-1929, for the maintenance of Oakley House at Corinth.	4,534.50
Total	$827,971.74

PREFACE TO APPENDIX VI

Professor Thomas Day Seymour wrote the history of *The First Twenty Years of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* (1882-1902). To this history he appended a list of the Managing Committee of the School, a list of the chairmen of the committees of the Managing Committee, a directory of the students of the School and a list of the School publications.

It seemed appropriate in connection with this history to issue a complete list of the trustees, managing committee, faculty and students of the School from its founding till 1942.

Mr. Benjamin D. Meritt has made many helpful corrections and suggestions. The editorial work has been most acceptably done by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hartman.

LOUIS E. LORD
Chairman of the Managing Committee

Scripps College
May, 1946

APPENDIX VI

DIRECTORY OF TRUSTEES, MANAGING COMMITTEE, FACULTY AND STUDENTS

1882-1942

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THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, GREECE

Elected		Resigned or Died
1886	MARTIN BRIMMER	1896*
1886	HENRY DRISLER	1897*
1886	BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE	1924*
1886	WILLIAM W. GOODWIN	1912*
1886	JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL	1891*
1886	HENRY G. MARQUAND	1902*
1886	CHARLES ELIOT NORTON	1908*
1886	FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER	1905*
1886	HENRY C. POTTER	1908*
1886	WILLIAM M. SLOANE	1918
1886	SAMUEL D. WARREN	1888*
1886	JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE	1909
1886	THEODORE D. WOOLSEY	1889*
1888	EDWARD J. LOWELL	1894*
1890	SAMUEL D. WARREN	1910*
1892	GARDINER M. LANE	1914*
1892	THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR	1907*
1895	FRANCIS C. LOWELL	1911*
1902	JAMES R. WHEELER	1918*
1909	JAMES LOEB	1930
1909	FREDERICK P. FISH	1930*
1910	WILLIAM AMORY GARDNER	1930*
1910	FRANK A. VANDERLIP	1931
1911	WILLIAM C. LORING	1930*
1911	ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN	1929*
1913	HERBERT WEIR SMYTH	1936
1914	ALLEN CURTIS	1933*
1918	EDWARD CAPPS *Ex officio* as Chairman of the Managing Committee till 1939; elected member, 1939-	
1918	EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY	1928
1920	A. WINSOR WELD	
1922	JAMES S. NEWBOLD	1937*
1922	SAMUEL MATHER	1931*
1924	MRS. J. MONTGOMERY SEARS	1927
1924	HORACE S. OAKLEY	1929*
1926	EDWIN S. WEBSTER	
1928	WILLIAM RODMAN PEABODY	1941*
1930	WILLIAM T. ALDRICH	
1930	ERNEST B. DANE	1942*
1931	JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN	
1931	THOMAS W. LAMONT	
1931	HENRY J. PATTEN	1938*
1935	HERBERT E. WINLOCK	1940
1936	GEORGE H. CHASE	
1936	T. LESLIE SHEAR	
1937	WARD M. CANADAY	
1939	ARTHUR V. DAVIS	
1939	LOUIS E. LORD *Ex officio* as Chairman of the Managing Committee	
1940	WILLIAM T. SEMPLE	
1941	LINCOLN MACVEAGH	

*Died in office.

Note: From November 6, 1915, the Chairman of the Managing Committee has been an *ex officio* member of the Board of Trustees.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

James Russell Lowell	1886-1891*	William C. Loring	1911-1928†
Charles Eliot Norton	1891-1908*	William Rodman Peabody	1929-1941*
Francis C. Lowell	1908-1911*	Edwin S. Webster	1941-

*Died in office.
†Judge Loring resigned as President in 1928 but was a member of the Board till his death, 1930.

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

William Watson Goodwin	1886-1889	William Amory Gardner	1910-1920
	1890-1910	A. Winsor Weld	1920-
Charles Eliot Norton	1889-1890		

TREASURERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Samuel D. Warren	1886-1888*	Allen Curtis	1914-1933*
Edward J. Lowell	1888-1892	A. Winsor Weld	1933-
Gardiner M. Lane	1892-1914*		

*Died in office.
Edward J. Lowell served on the Board of Trustees till his death in 1894.
Since 1933 A. Winsor Weld has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Board.

COMMISSION ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA

For the Trustees of the School

William Rodman Peabody	1931-1939	Henry J. Patten	1933-1935
Allen Curtis	1931-1933*	Herbert E. Winlock	1936-
Edwin S. Webster	1931-1933	T. Leslie Shear	1936-1939
A. Winsor Weld	1931-1932	George H. Chase	1937-1939
Ernest B. Dane	1933-1935		

For the Managing Committee

Edward Capps, *Chairman*	1931-1939	La Rue Van Hook	1931-1939
George H. Chase	1931-1936	Edward Robinson	1931*
Benjamin D. Meritt	1931-1939	C. Alexander Robinson, Jr.	1936-1939
T. Leslie Shear	1931-1935		

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE AGORA EXCAVATION AND THE AGORA MUSEUM

For the Trustees

William T. Aldrich	1939-	Ward M. Canaday	1939
Arthur V. Davis	1939-	William T. Semple	1940-

For the Managing Committee

Louis E. Lord	1939-	T. Leslie Shear	1939-
Charles H. Morgan, II	1939-		

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

The Managing Committee is composed of members elected to represent the institutions cooperating in the support of the School, two members elected by the Alumni Association (from 1941), and the following members *ex officio*: the President of The Archaeological Institute of America (from 1884), the Director and Professors of the School (from 1884), the Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (from 1897), the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Rome (1895-1913), the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Schools of Oriental Research (from 1902), the Treasurer of the Managing Committee till 1915, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and the Secretary of the Advisory Council to the Board of Trustees of the American Academy in Rome (from 1942).

Those persons only are listed as *ex officio* who were not, at the dates given, already members of the Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

*CHARLES D. ADAMS 1893-1900
Dartmouth College

WALTER R. AGARD 1941-
University of Wisconsin

*FREDERIC DEFOREST ALLEN 1885-1886
Harvard University
Ex officio as Director of the School 1885-1886

JAMES TURNEY ALLEN 1920-
University of California

*FRANCIS G. ALLINSON 1910-1911, 1913-1931
Brown University
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1910-1911

LOUIS F. ANDERSON 1921-1939
Whitman College

EUGENE P. ANDREWS 1914-1940
Cornell University

FRANK COLE BABBITT 1926-1935
Trinity College

*H. M. BAIRD 1886-1906
New York University

ALLAN P. BALL 1939-
College of the City of New York

SAMUEL E. BASSETT 1905-1936
University of Vermont

WILLIAM N. BATES 1902-
University of Pennsylvania

WILLIAM J. BATTLE 1923-1939
University of Texas

PAUL V. C. BAUR 1907-
Yale University

*I. T. BECKWITH 1886-1900
Trinity College, 1886-1898
General Theological Seminary, 1898-1900

MISS DOROTHY M. BELL 1942-
Bradford Junior College

CLARENCE P. BILL 1905-
Adelbert College of Western Reserve University

ALBERT BILLHEIMER 1939-
New York University

CARL W. BLEGEN 1920-1927
University of Cincinnati
Ex officio as Assistant Director of the School 1920-1926
Ex officio as Acting Director of the School 1926-1927

GEORGE M. BOLLING 1923-1931
Ohio State University

CAMPBELL BONNER 1913-
University of Michigan

MISS ALICE F. BRAUNLICH 1941-
Goucher College

CARROLL N. BROWN 1926-1938
College of the City of New York

*FRANCIS BROWN 1885-1893
Union Theological Seminary

CARL DARLING BUCK 1922-
University of Chicago

MISS MARY H. BUCKINGHAM
Boston, Massachusetts 1930-1938

MILLAR BURROWS 1934-
Yale University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Schools of Oriental Research 1934-

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL 1941-1942
Institute for Advanced Study
Representing the Alumni Association

EDWARD CAPPS 1908-
Princeton University and Institute for Advanced Study, 1939-

EDWARD CAPPS, JR. 1933-
Oberlin College

RHYS CARPENTER 1920-
Bryn Mawr College

MITCHELL CARROLL 1904-1910, 1922-1925
George Washington University

MISS JANE GRAY CARTER 1931-1936
Hunter College

LACEY D. CASKEY 1920-1940
Boston Museum of Fine Arts

MISS JULIA H. CAVERNO 1914-1937
Smith College

*MISS ANGIE C. CHAPIN 1887-1924
Wellesley College

GEORGE H. CHASE 1906-
Harvard University

HAROLD CHERNISS 1938-
Johns Hopkins University

*EDWARD B. CLAPP 1894-1917
University of California

BENJAMIN C. CLOUGH 1932-
Brown University

KENNETH J. CONANT 1938-
Radcliffe College

*Deceased; when repeated, following a date, indicates that member died in office.

MISS CORNELIA C. COULTER 1942-
Mount Holyoke College
Ex officio as Secretary of the Advisory Council of the School in Rome

HENRY LAMAR CROSBY 1916-
University of Pennsylvania

ALLEN CURTIS 1914-1933
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee

PHILIP H. DAVIS 1937-1940
Vassar College

SIDNEY N. DEANE 1932-
Smith College

ROY J. DEFERRARI 1923-
Catholic University of America

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER 1881-1905
New York
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Committee

HENRY B. DEWING 1919-1920
Bowdoin College, 1923-1928
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1919-1920

NORMAN DEWITT 1939-
University of Toronto

SHERWOOD O. DICKERMAN 1921-1930
Williams College

WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR 1937-
Columbia University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1937-

MARTIN L. D'OOGE 1883-1915
University of Michigan

DOUGLAS L. DREW 1926-1929
Swarthmore College

HENRY DRISLER 1882-1897
Columbia University

DONALD B. DURHAM 1939-
Hamilton College

HERMAN L. EBELING 1926-1940
Goucher College

MISS KATHARINE M. EDWARDS
Wellesley College 1922-

JAMES C. EGBERT 1918-1921
Columbia University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1918-1921

GEORGE W. ELDERKIN 1924-
Princeton University

EDGAR A. EMENS 1895-1914
Syracuse University

ALFRED EMERSON 1897-1899
Cornell University
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1897-1899

WILLIAM EMERSON 1925-
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MORTON S. ENSLIN 1926-
Crozer Theological Seminary

THEODORE ERCK 1940-
Vassar College

ARTHUR FAIRBANKS 1907-1940
Boston Museum of Fine Arts

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON 1913-1915
Harvard University
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1913-1915

O. M. FERNALD 1886-1902
Williams College

JOHN H. FINLEY 1941-
Harvard University

EDWARD FITCH 1923-
Hamilton College

*A. F. FLEET 1887-1890
University of Missouri

ROY C. FLICKINGER 1926-1942
University of Iowa

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER 1901-
Western Reserve University

ALEXANDER D. FRASER 1937-
University of Virginia

MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN 1886-1887
(Mrs. George Herbert Palmer)
Wellesley College

*ABRAHAM L. FULLER 1893-1906
Adelbert College of Western Reserve University

MISS CAROLINE M. GALT 1915-1937
Mount Holyoke College

HENRY GIBBONS 1890-1925
Amherst College, 1890-1894
University of Pennsylvania, 1894-1925

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE 1882-1924
Johns Hopkins University

*THOMAS D. GOODELL 1894-1896
Yale University 1908-1920*
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1894-1896

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN 1882-1912
Harvard University

CHARLES B. GULICK 1911-1913
Harvard University 1927-
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1911-1913

*E. W. GURNEY 1881-1883
Harvard University

*WILLIAM GARDNER HALE 1885-1922
Cornell University till 1892
University of Chicago from 1892

MISS HAZEL D. HANSEN 1938-
Stanford University

ALBERT HARKNESS 1881-1907
Brown University

AUSTIN MORRIS HARMON 1921-
Yale University

GEORGE MCLEAN HARPER, JR. 1936-
Williams College

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE 1903-1905
Ex officio as Director of the School 1903-1905

WILLIAM A. HEIDEL 1906-1941
Wesleyan University

WILLIAM C. HELMBOLD 1937-
Trinity College

JOHN H. HEWITT 1903-1920
Williams College

JOSEPH W. HEWITT 1923-1939
Wesleyan University

ERNEST L. HIGHBARGER 1941-
Northwestern University

BERT HODGE HILL 1906-1926
Athens, Greece
Ex officio as Director of the School 1906-1926

CHARLES HOEING 1928-1938
University of Rochester

CLARK HOPKINS 1939-
University of Michigan

JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN 1900-1925
Bryn Mawr College

GEORGE E. HOWES 1896-1934
University of Vermont
Williams College from 1905

ALLAN C. JOHNSON 1941-
Princeton University

HORACE L. JONES 1922-
Cornell University

*FRANCIS W. KELSEY 1908-1912
University of Michigan
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1908-1912

CLINTON W. KEYES 1938-
Columbia University

MISS LIDA SHAW KING 1919-1932
Woman's College of Brown University

ARTHUR GORDON LAIRD 1922-1940
University of Wisconsin

WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON 1889-1910
University of Pennsylvania

GARDINER M. LANE 1895-1914
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee 1895-1914

MISS ABBY LEACH 1888-1918
Vassar College

WINFRED G. LEUTNER 1941-
Western Reserve University

IVAN N. LINFORTH 1933-
University of California

OSCAR J. LOFBERG 1931-1932
Oberlin College

GEORGE DANA LORD 1900-1934
Dartmouth College

LOUIS E. LORD 1926-
Oberlin College

*SETH LOW 1890-1896
Columbia University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1890-1896

STEPHEN B. LUCE 1928-1929
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Assistant Director of the School 1928-1929

THOMAS W. LUDLOW 1881-1894
Yonkers, New York

MISS GRACE HARRIET MACCURDY 1919-1937
Vassar College

ROBERT A. MACLEAN 1938-
University of Rochester

*RALPH V. D. MAGOFFIN 1922-1931
New York University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1921-1931

J. IRVING MANATT 1904-1915
Brown University

MISS ELLEN F. MASON 1898-1930
Boston, Massachusetts

RICHARD H. MATHER 1888-1890
Amherst College

MISS BARBARA MCCARTHY 1932-
Wellesley College

*MRS. ELIZABETH S. MEAD 1891-1899
Mount Holyoke College

THOMAS MEANS 1928-
Bowdoin College

CLARENCE W. MENDELL 1922-1940
Yale University

BENJAMIN D. MERITT 1926-
University of Michigan 1929-1933
Johns Hopkins University 1933-1939
Institute for Advanced Study 1939-
Ex officio as Assistant Director of the School 1926-1928

AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM 1885-1895
Columbia University

*ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL 1899-1901
Wesleyan University
Ex officio as Acting Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome 1899-1900
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome 1900-1901

C. W. E. MILLER 1924-1934
Johns Hopkins University

WALTER MILLER 1924-
University of Missouri

JAMES A. MONTGOMERY 1918-1933
University of Pennsylvania
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Schools of Oriental Research (till 1925 the School in Palestine) 1918-1933

*GEORGE F. MOORE 1902-1905
Harvard University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Palestine 1902-1905

CHARLES H. MORGAN, II 1932-
Amherst College

AUGUSTUS T. MURRAY 1910-1940
Stanford University

GEORGE E. MYLONAS 1937-1939
Washington University

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON 1882-1908
Harvard University

F. O. NORTON 1922-1924
Drake University 1922-1923
Crozer Theological Seminary 1923-1924

WILLIAM A. OLDFATHER 1926-
University of Illinois

JAMES H. OLIVER, JR. 1941-
Columbia University

*S. STANHOPE ORRIS 1889-1890
Princeton University
Ex officio as Annual Director of the School 1889-1890

LEWIS R. PACKARD 1882-1884
Yale University

FRANCIS W. PALFREY 1881-1889
Boston, Massachusetts

ARTHUR W. PARSONS 1939-
Athens, Greece
Ex officio as Assistant Director of the School 1939-1941
Ex officio as Director of the School 1941-

JAMES M. PATON 1903-1944
Wesleyan University

WILLIAM PEPPER 1887-1889
University of Pennsylvania

CHARLES W. PEPPLER 1922-
Duke University

BERNADOTTE PERRIN 1889-1920
Adelbert College of Western Reserve University 1889-1893
Yale University 1893-1920

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY 1897-1938
Columbia University

CLYDE PHARR 1941-
Vanderbilt University

WILLIAM CAREY POLAND 1891-1929
Brown University

L. ARNOLD POST 1923-
Haverford College

*HARRY H. POWERS 1923-1931
Bureau of University Travel

WILLIAM K. PRENTICE 1902-1933
Princeton University

J. DYNELEY PRINCE 1905-1907
Columbia University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Palestine 1905-1907

LESTER M. PRINDLE 1937-
University of Vermont

MISS LOUISE F. RANDOLPH 1899-1932
Mount Holyoke College

MISS CAROLINE L. RANSOM 1906-1911
Bryn Mawr College

HORATIO M. REYNOLDS 1901-1930
Yale University

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON 1890-1914
Dartmouth College
Ex officio as Annual Director of the School 1890-1891
Ex officio as Director of the School 1893-1903

*EDMUND YARD ROBBINS 1921-1922
Princeton University
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1921-1922

CHARLES ALEXANDER ROBINSON, JR. 1930-
Brown University

DAVID M. ROBINSON 1908-
Johns Hopkins University

EDWARD ROBINSON 1903-1931
Metropolitan Museum of Art

HENRY N. SANDERS 1902-1906
Bryn Mawr College

ALFRED C. SCHLESINGER 1934-
Williams College 1934-1937
Oberlin College 1937-

JOHN ADAMS SCOTT 1922-
Northwestern University

WILLIAM T. SEMPLE 1923-
University of Cincinnati

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR 1884-1907
Yale University

T. LESLIE SHEAR 1920-
Princeton University

LUCIUS R. SHERO 1929-
Swarthmore College

FREDERICK W. SHIPLEY 1913-1917
Washington University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1913-1917

MISS LUCY T. SHOE 1937-
Mount Holyoke College

*PAUL SHOREY 1901-1903
University of Chicago 1908-1934*
Ex officio as Professor of the School 1901-1903

*WILLIAM M. SLOANE 1882-1897
Princeton University

CHARLES FORSTER SMITH 1913-1931
University of Wisconsin

MISS GERTRUDE SMITH 1938-
(Mrs. Sam Greenwood)
University of Chicago

H. DE FOREST SMITH 1901-1932
Amherst College

KENDALL K. SMITH 1922-1930
Brown University

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH 1893-1935
Bryn Mawr College till 1901
Harvard University 1901-1935

JOHN W. SPAETH, JR. 1941-
Wesleyan University

JEROME SPERLING 1941-
Yale University

JOHN R. STEARNS 1934-
Dartmouth College

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT 1893-1914
Amherst College till 1901
Cornell University 1901-1914

GORHAM P. STEVENS 1939-1941
Athens, Greece
Ex officio as Director of the School 1939-1941

RICHARD STILLWELL 1931-1936
Princeton University
Ex officio as Assistant Director of the School 1931-1932
Ex officio as Director of the School 1932-1936

MISS MARY H. SWINDLER 1929-
Bryn Mawr College

MISS LUCY TALCOTT 1941-
Farmington, Connecticut
Representing the Alumni Association, elected to serve until 1943

ROLLIN H. TANNER 1924-
New York University

*FRANK B. TARBELL 1888-1889
Yale University till 1893 1892-1920*
University of Chicago 1893-1920
Ex officio as Annual Director of the School 1888-1889
Ex officio as Secretary of the School 1892-1893

MISS IDA CARLETON THALLON
(Mrs. Bert H. Hill) 1923-1925
Vassar College

HOMER A. THOMPSON 1939-
University of Toronto

GEORGE R. THROOP 1922-1937
Washington University

FITZ GERALD TISDALL 1886-1915
College of the City of New York

OLIVER S. TONKS 1920-
Vassar College

CHARLES C. TORREY 1907-1918
Yale University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Palestine 1907-1918

HENRY M. TYLER 1898-1931
Smith College

*WILLIAM S. TYLER 1882-1888
Amherst College

*JAMES C. VAN BENSCHOTEN
Wesleyan University 1882-1902*

LA RUE VAN HOOK 1921-
Columbia University

FREDERICK O. WAAGE 1941-
Cornell University

*CHARLES WALDSTEIN 1888-1897
Cambridge University, England
Ex officio as Director of the School 1888-1892
Ex officio as Professor of Art of the School 1892-1897

MISS ALICE WALTON 1915-1932
Wellesley College

WILLIAM R. WARE 1885-1915
Columbia University

WILLIAM E. WATERS 1920-1924
New York University

ROBERT H. WEBB 1929-
University of Virginia

A. WINSOR WELD 1933-
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee 1933-

C. BRADFORD WELLES 1941-
Yale University

ALLEN BROWN WEST 1930-1936
University of Cincinnati

ANDREW F. WEST 1901-1913
Princeton University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome 1901-1913

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER 1892-1926
Cornell University till 1899
University of California 1899-1926

JAMES R. WHEELER 1891-1918
University of Vermont till 1895
Columbia University 1895-1918

JOHN H. WHEELER 1884-1885
University of Virginia

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE 1881-1917
Harvard University

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON 1913
Johns Hopkins University
Ex officio as President of the Institute

MISS PEARL B. WILSON 1936-
Hunter College

SAMUEL ROSS WINANS 1897-1910
Princeton University

JOHN GARRETT WINTER 1917-
University of Michigan

FRANK E. WOODRUFF 1922
Bowdoin College

JOHN H. WRIGHT 1897-1908
Harvard University
Ex officio as Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1897-1906

MRS. WILMER CAVE WRIGHT
Bryn Mawr College 1920-1933

CLARENCE H. YOUNG 1909-
Columbia University

RODNEY S. YOUNG 1942-
Representing the Alumni Association, elected to serve until 1944

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Managing Committee was organized in 1886 (Annual Reports 5 and 6, page 29). The members were John Williams White (Chairman); William Watson Goodwin; Thomas W. Ludlow (Secretary); Charles Eliot Norton (President of the Institute); Frederic J. de Peyster (Treasurer); William Ware. From the time of its organization the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee and the President of the Institute have been members. The Secretary was not formally made an *ex officio* member till 1896. In 1887-1888 Thomas Day Seymour became Chairman, Professor White remaining a member through 1888-1889.

There is no record of the membership of the Executive Committee between 1892-1893 and 1901-1902. In 1893 the Committee consisted of Seymour, de Peyster, Ludlow, Ware, Norton, Goodwin. Seymour was replaced by Wheeler in 1901. Lane succeeded de Peyster as Treasurer of the committee in 1895. Ludlow died in 1894. Ware and Norton were elected for one year in 1901 and it may be presumed that their membership had been continuous. Miss Chapin and Winans were elected in 1901 for two years. They also were probably members of the Executive Committee at that time. (Winans became a member of the Managing Committee in 1897.) It is not possible, however, now to discover with certainty whether Miss Chapin succeeded Ludlow in 1894 or at what time Winans succeeded Goodwin.

In 1895 provision was made for the representation of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome on the Executive Committee and for four elected members (Report 15, page 76). In 1901 [Report 20 (1900-1901), page 130] the membership of the Executive Committee was fixed at five *ex officio* members (the Chairman, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Managing Committee, the President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Managing Committee in Rome†) and four members elected, two each year, to serve for two years. In 1926 the number of the elected members was increased to six, two elected each year for three years (Report 45, page 10).

†In 1913 the School in Rome was united with the American Academy in Rome and ceased to be administered by a Managing Committee.

MEMBERS EX OFFICIO

1. The Chairman of the Managing Committee
2. The Secretaries of the Managing Committee
3. The Assistant Secretary of the Managing Committee (1922-1938)
4. The Treasurers of the Board of Trustees*
5. The Presidents of the Archaeological Insitute:

*Charles Eliot Norton Harvard University	1886-1890
*Seth Low Columbia University	1890-1896
*John Williams White Harvard University	1897-1903
*Thomas Day Seymour Yale University	1904-1907*
*Francis Willey Kelsey University of Michigan	1908-1912
*Harry Langford Wilson Johns Hopkins University	1913*
Frederick W. Shipley Washington University	1913-1917
James Chidester Egbert Columbia University	1918-1921
*Ralph Van Deman Magoffin New York University	1922-1931
Louis Eleazer Lord Oberlin College	1932-1936
William Bell Dinsmoor Columbia University	1937-

6. The Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome (from 1895):

*William Gardner Hale University of Chicago	1895-1899
*Elmer Truesdell Merrill Wesleyan University Acting Chairman 1899-1900 Chairman 1900-1901	1899-1901
Andrew Fleming West Princeton University	1901-1913

*The Treasurer of the Managing Committee was an *ex officio* member till that office was abolished in 1915.

MEMBERS BY ELECTION†

*Francis G. Allinson 1914-1916
Brown University

Frank C. Babbitt 1932-1935
Trinity College

*Samuel E. Bassett 1908-1910
University of Vermont 1936*

William N. Bates 1915-1917
University of Pennsylvania

Paul V. C. Baur 1916-1918
Yale University

Clarence P. Bill 1913-1915
Adelbert College of Western Reserve University

Campbell Bonner 1918-1920
University of Michigan 1928-1931
1923-1903

*Carroll N. Brown 1931-1934
College of the City of New York

Carl Darling Buck 1924-1927
University of Chicago

Edward Capps 1910-1912
Princeton University 1917-
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee 1918-1939
Elected to serve until 1943

Rhys Carpenter 1925-1926
Bryn Mawr College 1932-1935

Lacey D. Caskey 1921-1923
Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Miss Julia H. Caverno 1915-1917
Smith College

*Miss Angie C. Chapin 1894?-1903
Wellesley College

George H. Chase 1926-1928
Harvard University 1941-
Elected to serve until 1944

H. Lamar Crosby 1923-1925
University of Pennsylvania 1935-1938
1939-1942

Allen Curtis 1914-1933
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee 1914-1933

Roy J. Deferrari 1938-1941
Catholic University of America

*Frederic J. de Peyster 1886-1895
New York
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee 1886-1895

William Bell Dinsmoor 1937-
Columbia University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1937-

*Martin L. D'Ooge 1902-1904
University of Michigan 1914-1915*

Miss Katharine M. Edwards
Wellesley College 1922-1927

James Chidester Egbert 1918-1921
Columbia University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1918-1921

George W. Elderkin 1939-1942
Princeton University

Arthur Fairbanks 1910-1912
Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Edward Fitch 1926-1929
Hamilton College

*Miss Caroline M. Galt 1920-1922
Mount Holyoke College

*Henry Gibbons 1905-1907
Amherst College

*Thomas D. Goodell 1909-1911
Yale University 1918-1920*

*William W. Goodwin 1886-1901?
Harvard University

*William Gardner Hale 1895-1899
University of Chicago
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome, 1895-1899

Austin Morris Harmon 1928-1929
Yale University

*William A. Heidel 1908-1910
Wesleyan University 1922-1924

*John H. Hewitt 1906-1908
Williams College

Joseph W. Hewitt 1937-1939
Wesleyan University

*Joseph Clark Hoppin 1902-1904
Bryn Mawr College 1919-1921

George E. Howes 1909-1911
University of Vermont 1916-1918

Horace L. Jones 1930-1933
Cornell University

*Francis Willey Kelsey 1908-1912
University of Michigan
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1908-1912

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*Deceased; when repeated, following a date, indicates that member died in office.
†For purposes of convenience the names of the *ex officio* members have been included in this list.

GARDINER M. LANE 1895-1914
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee 1895-1914

*MISS ABBY LEACH 1903-1905, 1913-1915
Vassar College

LOUIS E. LORD 1929-
Oberlin College
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1932-1936
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee 1939-

*SETH LOW 1890-1896
Columbia University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1890-1896

THOMAS LUDLOW 1886-1894
Yonkers, New York
Ex officio as Secretary of the Managing Committee 1886-1894

*RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN 1922-1931
New York University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1921-1931

*J. IRVING MANATT 1907-1909
Brown University

THOMAS MEANS 1934-1937
Bowdoin College

BENJAMIN D. MERITT 1933-1935
University of Michigan

*ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL 1899-1901
Wesleyan University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome

CHARLES H. MORGAN, II 1934-1937
Amherst College

*AUGUSTUS T. MURRAY 1925-1928
Stanford University

*CHARLES ELIOT NORTON 1886-1902
Harvard University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1886-1890

WILLIAM A. OLDFATHER 1930-1933, 1938-1939
University of Illinois

JAMES H. OLIVER 1942-
Columbia University
Elected to serve until 1945

JAMES M. PATON 1918-1922

CHARLES W. PEPPLER 1926-1929
Duke University

EDWARD D. PERRY 1919-1938
Columbia University
Ex officio as Secretary of the Managing Committee 1919-1938

*WILLIAM CAREY POLAND 1904-1906
Brown University

L. ARNOLD POST 1931-1934
Haverford College

WILLIAM K. PRENTICE 1906-1908, 1919-1921
Princeton University

*MISS LOUISE F. RANDOLPH 1905-1907
Mount Holyoke College

MISS CAROLINE L. RANSOM 1907-1909
Bryn Mawr College

*HORATIO M. REYNOLDS 1901-1920
Yale University
Ex officio as Secretary of the Managing Committee 1901-1920

*RUFUS B. RICHARDSON 1903-1905
Dartmouth College

C. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, JR. 1935-1938
Brown University

DAVID M. ROBINSON 1912-1914
Johns Hopkins University

JOHN A. SCOTT 1929-1932
Northwestern University

WILLIAM T. SEMPLE 1927-1930
University of Cincinnati

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR 1887-1901, 1904-1907
Yale University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee 1887-1901
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1904-1907

L. R. SHERO 1937-1940
Swarthmore College

FREDERICK W. SHIPLEY 1913-1917
Washington University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1913-1917

MISS GERTRUDE SMITH 1941-
(Mrs. Sam Greenwood)
University of Chicago
Elected to serve until 1944

KENDALL K. SMITH 1927-1930
Brown University

*HERBERT WEIR SMYTH 1911-1913
Harvard University

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT 1912-1914
Cornell University

RICHARD STILLWELL 1935-1936
Princeton University

MISS MARY H. SWINDLER 1936-1938, 1940-
Bryn Mawr College
Elected to serve until 1943

*HENRY M. TYLER 1904-1906
Smith College

LA RUE VAN HOOK 1922-
Columbia University
Ex officio as Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Managing Committee 1922-

MISS ALICE WALTON 1917-1919, 1929-1931
Wellesley College

*WILLIAM R. WARE 1886-1902
Columbia University

ROBERT H. WEBB 1933-1936
University of Virginia

A. WINSOR WELD 1933-
Boston, Massachusetts
Ex officio as Treasurer of the Managing Committee 1933-

ANDREW FLEMING WEST 1901-1913
Princeton University
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome 1901-1913

JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER 1896-1918
Columbia University
Ex officio as Secretary of the Managing Committee 1896-1901
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee 1901-1918

*JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE 1886-1889
Harvard University 1897-1903
Ex officio as Chairman of the Managing Committee 1886-1887
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1897-1903

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON 1913
Johns Hopkins University
Ex officio as President of the Institute 1913

*SAMUEL ROSS WINANS 1901?-1903
Princeton University

MRS. WILMER CAVE WRIGHT
Bryn Mawr College 1923-1925

CLARENCE H. YOUNG 1911-1913
Elected to serve until 1945 1921-1923
Columbia University 1942-

CHAIRMEN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE 1881-1887
Harvard University

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR 1887-1901
Yale University

JAMES RIGNALL WHEELER 1901-1918*
Columbia University

EDWARD CAPPS 1918-1939
Princeton University

LOUIS E. LORD 1939-
Oberlin College

ACTING CHAIRMAN

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY Feb. 1918-Dec. 1919
Columbia University Aug. 1920-June 1921

SECRETARIES OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

THOMAS W. LUDLOW 1882-1894*

JAMES R. WHEELER 1894-1901
University of Vermont 1894-1895
Columbia University 1895-1901

HORATIO M. REYNOLDS 1901-1920
Yale University

EDWARD D. PERRY 1920-1938*
Columbia University
Acting Secretary 1919-1920

CLARENCE H. YOUNG
Columbia University
Acting Secretary March-May, 1938

LA RUE VAN HOOK 1938-
Columbia University
Assistant Secretary 1922-1938

TREASURERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE†

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER 1882-1895

GARDINER M. LANE 1895-1914*
Treasurer of the Board of Trustees 1892-1914

ALLEN CURTIS 1914-1915
Treasurer of the Board of Trustees 1914-1933

*Deceased. In the officers of the Managing Committee, death is not indicated unless it occurred during the term of office.

†The office of the Treasurer of the Managing Committee was abolished in 1915.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN Harvard University	1885-1888	GEORGE H. CHASE Harvard University	1919-1939
AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM Columbia University	1888-1893	BENJAMIN D. MERITT Institute for Advanced Study	1939-
BERNADOTTE PERRIN Yale University	1893-1897†		

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE Harvard University	1895-1897	SAMUEL E. BASSETT University of Vermont	1917-1936*
BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER Cornell University	1897-1899	BENJAMIN D. MERITT Acting Chairman University of Michigan	1931-1932
MISS ABBY LEACH Vassar College	1899-1904	SIDNEY N. DEANE Smith College	1936-
HAROLD NORTH FOWLER Western Reserve University	1904-1917		

ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF THE *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY* REPRESENTING THE MANAGING COMMITTEE

JAMES R. WHEELER Columbia University	1897-1901	GEORGE H. CHASE Harvard University	1910-
J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT Cornell University	1901-1909		

*Died in office.

†In 1897 it was arranged to publish the Papers of the School in the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the Committee on Publication was discontinued. It was reconstituted in 1919 because "there was more material on hand for publication than the *Journal of Archaeology* can easily provide for—."

INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING IN THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

1882-1942

Amherst College	1882-1895
	1902-
Bowdoin College	1921-
Bradford Junior College	1942-
Brown University	1882-
Bryn Mawr College	1893-1908
	1911-
Bureau of University Travel	1923-1935
Catholic University of America	1922-
College of the City of New York	1882-1886
	1920-
Columbia University	1882-
Cornell University	1882-
Crozer Theological Seminary	1924-
Dartmouth College	1884-
Drake University	1922-
Duke University	1925-
George Washington University	1901
	1904-1910
	1922-1931
Goucher College	1926-
Hamilton College	1923-
Harvard University	1882-
Haverford College	1922-1940
Hunter College	1931-
Institute for Advanced Study	1939-
Johns Hopkins University	1882-
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1925-
Mount Holyoke College	1891-
New York University	1886-
Northwestern University	1922-
Oberlin College	1925-
Ohio State University	1922-1926
Princeton University	1882-
Radcliffe College	1930-
Smith College	1898-
Stanford University	1910-
Swarthmore College	1926-
Syracuse University	1895-1914
Trinity College	1886
	1922-
University of California	1882-1884
	1894-1899
	1921-
University of Chicago	1893-
University of Cincinnati	1923-
University of Illinois	1925-
University of Iowa	1926-
University of Michigan	1883-
University of Missouri	1887-1890
	1924-1931
University of Pennsylvania	1884
	1886-
University of Rochester	1928-
University of Texas	1922-1932

University of Toronto	1938-	Wellesley College	1886-
University of Vermont	1891-	Wesleyan University	1882-
University of Virginia	1882-1884	Western Reserve University	
	1929-	(Adelbert College)	1889-
University of		Whitman College	1921-1931
Wisconsin	1913-	Williams College	1886-1937
Vanderbilt University	1940-		1940-
Vassar College	1888-	Yale University	1882-
Washington			
University	1922-1938		

The permanent cooperation of the following institutions is assured by the establishment of endowment funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the School:

New York University, Henry M. Baird Fund	$6,250.00
Hunter College, M. Caroline Carter Fund	5,000.00
College of the City of New York, John H. Finley Fund	5,155.00
Brown University, Albert Harkness Fund	9,664.09
Harvard University Fund	5,600.30
Vanderbilt University, James Hampton Kirkland Fund	5,000.00
Radcliffe College Fund	5,130.92
University of California Fund	4,950.00
University of Cincinnati Fund	5,000.00
Western Reserve University Fund	7,646.00

The following institutions have permanent funds the incomes from which are designated for the support of the School at Athens:

George Washington University	$1,000.00
University of Vermont, James Rignall Wheeler Fund	4,583.44
University of Wisconsin, Horace S. Oakley Fund	5,000.00

Oberlin College has a fund of $4,526.30 for the support of the Schools at Athens and Rome.

In 1886 the Managing Committee accepted $1,000 each from New York University and Trinity College in lieu of future payments of $250 a year. At that time it seemed probable that a permanent endowment for the School would soon be secured. In 1922 a fund of $5,250 in honor of Henry M. Baird was raised for New York University, thus amply providing for the cooperation of that institution. Since 1922 Trinity College has made annual payments.

The list of cooperating institutions here printed will be found to differ somewhat from the annually printed lists. This list has been compiled from a record of the actual contributions received by the Treasurer of the School and should be accurate. The years here given are calendar years.

THE AUXILIARY FUND ASSOCIATION

Organized by Professor Edward Capps in 1916

CHAIRMEN OF THE AUXILIARY FUND ASSOCIATION

Edward Capps Princeton University	1916-1917 1940	George E. Howes Williams College	1925-1929
George H. Chase Harvard University	1918-1920	Louis E. Lord Oberlin College	1930-1932 1938-1939
T. Leslie Shear Princeton University	1921	Carroll N. Brown College of the City of New York	1933-1937
Clarence Mendell Yale University	1922-1924	Roy J. Deferrari Catholic University of America	1941-

AUXILIARY FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts contributed to the permanent endowment of the School by the Association:

1916	$170.00	1930	3,650.50
1917	1,053.00	1931	6,257.00
1918	1,567.73	1932	3,921.00
1919	1,392.32	1933	2,500.00
1920	4,243.12	1934	3,151.00
1921	10,751.32	1935	2,427.35
1922	6,739.87	1936	2,225.50
1923	5,955.30	1937	2,704.26
1924	5,574.29	1938	3,061.00
1925	4,974.80	1939	5,414.00
1926	4,643.28	1940	2,838.00
1927	4,317.70	1941	1,736.85
1928	4,583.92	1942	1,921.50
1929	4,984.09		$102,758.70

None of this money has been diverted to temporary expenses. An endowment fund has been established amounting to $58,444.02 (July 1, 1942). The balance has been contributed by the Auxiliary Fund to the Fellowship Endowments, the Library Funds, and the funds which some of the institutions cooperating in the support of the School have established.

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL

William Watson Goodwin Harvard University	1882-1883
Lewis R. Packard Yale University	1883-1884
James Cooke Van Benschoten Wesleyan University	1884-1885
Frederic DeForest Allen Harvard University	1885-1886
Martin L. D'Ooge University of Michigan	1886-1887
Augustus C. Merriam Columbia University	1887-1888
Charles Waldstein Cambridge University	1888-1892
Frank B. Tarbell University of Chicago	1892-1893†
Rufus B. Richardson	1893-1903
Theodore Woolsey Heermance	1903-1905*
William N. Bates University of Pennsylvania Acting Director	1905-1906
Bert Hodge Hill	1906-1926
Carl William Blegen University of Cincinnati Acting Director	1926-1927
Rhys Carpenter Bryn Mawr College	1927-1932
Richard Stillwell Princeton University	1932-1935
Edward Capps Princeton University	1935-1936
Charles H. Morgan, II Amherst College	1936-1938
H. Lamar Crosby University of Pennsylvania Acting Director	1938-1939
Gorham Phillips Stevens	1939-1941
Arthur W. Parsons	1941-

†During the year 1892-1893, Frank B. Tarbell, The University of Chicago, was in charge of the School with the title, Secretary of the School.

*Died September, 1905.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Carl W. Blegen	1920-1926	Richard Stillwell	1931-1932
Benjamin D. Meritt	1926-1928	Charles H. Morgan, II	1935-1936
Stephen B. Luce	1928-1929	Arthur W. Parsons	1939-1941

SECRETARIES OF THE SCHOOL

J. R. Sitlington Sterrett	1883-1884
Frank Bigelow Tarbell Chief executive of the School for that year	1892-1893
Herbert Fletcher de Cou	1900-1901
Theodore Woolsey Heermance	1902-1903
Lacey Davis Caskey	1905-1908
George Wicker Elderkin Assistant Secretary 1908-1909 Secretary 1909-1910	1908-1910
Cyrus Ashton Rollins Sanborn	1911-1912†
Carl William Blegen	1913-1920

†(Mr. Sanborn performed the duties of secretary for the first part of 1912-1913. Mr. Blegen performed the duties of secretary for the rest of the year.)

ANNUAL AND VISITING PROFESSORS

For the first six years of the School's existence, 1882-1888, a director was sent each year from America. After the appointment of Charles Waldstein as permanent Director in 1888, the Managing Committee continued to send a representative to the staff of the School annually. At first he was called Annual Director (1888-1892); thereafter, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature (Miss Angie C. Chapin's title, 1898-1899, was Lecturer on Greek Literature). These appointments were interrupted by the war in 1914. After the war the term Annual Professor was used. It was first applied to Henry B. Dewing (1919-1920) and was consistently used thereafter. In 1925-1926 there were two Annual Professors. From 1933 two professors were usually appointed. One was termed Annual Professor; the second, Visiting Professor. The Visiting Professor frequently has served only one semester.

Frank B. Tarbell Yale University	1888-1889
S. Stanhope Orris Princeton University	1889-1890
Rufus B. Richardson Dartmouth College	1890-1891
William Carey Poland Brown University	1891-1892
James R. Wheeler University of Vermont	1892-1893
John Williams White Harvard University	1893-1894
Thomas Dwight Goodell Yale University	1894-1895
Benjamin Ide Wheeler Cornell University	1895-1896
J. R. Sitlington Sterrett Amherst College	1896-1897
Alfred Emerson Cornell University	1897-1898
Miss Angie Clark Chapin Wellesley College	1898-1899
Herbert Weir Smyth Bryn Mawr College	1899-1900
Edward Delavan Perry Columbia University	1900-1901
Paul Shorey University of Chicago	1901-1902
George E. Howes University of Vermont	1902-1903
Harold North Fowler Western Reserve University	1903-1904
Joseph Clark Hoppin Bryn Mawr College	1904-1905
William Nickerson Bates University of Pennsylvania Acting Director	1905-1906
John Henry Wright Harvard University	1906-1907
Edward B. Clapp University of California	1907-1908
William Kelly Prentice Princeton University	1908-1909
David Moore Robinson Johns Hopkins University	1909-1910
Francis G. Allinson Brown University	1910-1911
Charles Burton Gulick Harvard University	1911-1912
Clarence P. Bill Adelbert College of Western Reserve University	1912-1913
William S. Ferguson Harvard University	1913-1914
Henry B. Dewing Princeton University	1919-1920
Charles Forster Smith University of Wisconsin	1920-1921
Edmund Yard Robbins Princeton University	1921-1922
Augustus T. Murray Stanford University	1922-1923
Carl Darling Buck University of Chicago	1923-1924
James Turney Allen University of California	1924-1925
Harold North Fowler Western Reserve University Editor-in-Chief of Corinth Publications	1924-1925

MISS CAROLINE M. GALT 1925-1926
Mount Holyoke College

WALTER MILLER 1925-1926
University of Missouri

HENRY LAMAR CROSBY 1926-1927
University of Pennsylvania

CAMPBELL BONNER 1927-1928
University of Michigan

LOUIS E. LORD 1928-1929
Oberlin College

HORACE L. JONES 1929-1930
Cornell University

LA RUE VAN HOOK 1930-1931
Columbia University

CARROLL N. BROWN 1930-1931
College of the City of New York
Visiting Professor

SAMUEL E. BASSETT 1931-1932
University of Vermont

FRANK COLE BABBITT 1931-1932
Trinity College
Visiting Professor

EDWARD FITCH 1932-1933
Hamilton College

BENJAMIN D. MERITT 1932-1933
University of Michigan
Visiting Professor

THOMAS MEANS 1933-1934
Bowdoin College

CHARLES H. MORGAN, II 1933-1934
Amherst College
Visiting Professor

IVAN N. LINFORTH 1934-1935
University of California

C. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, JR. 1934-1935
Brown University
Visiting Professor

BENJAMIN D. MERITT 1935-1936
Johns Hopkins University (first semester)
Visiting Professor

LUCIUS R. SHERO 1936-1937
Swarthmore College

LOUIS E. LORD 1936-1937
Oberlin College (first semester)
Visiting Professor

EDWARD CAPPS, JR. 1937-1938
Oberlin College

WILLIAM A. OLDFATHER 1937-1938
University of Illnois (first semester)
Visiting Professor

GEORGE W. ELDERKIN 1938-1939
Princeton University

MISS MARY H. SWINDLER 1938-1939
Bryn Mawr College (first semester)
Visiting Professor

JOHN B. STEARNS 1939-1940
Dartmouth College (first semester)
Visiting Professor
Prevented from serving by the war

MORTON S. ENSLIN 1939-1940
Crozer Theological Seminary
Prevented from serving by the war

THE RESIDENT STAFF

Librarians of the Gennadeion

GILBERT CAMPBELL SCOGGIN 1925-1931

CLARENCE G. LOWE 1931-1937

SHIRLEY H. WEBER 1937-

Professor of Art

CHARLES WALDSTEIN 1892-1897

Lecturer on Greek Vases

JOSEPH C. HOPPIN 1897-1898

Research Professor

JOSEPH C. HOPPIN 1922-1925*

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER 1924-1925
*Died in office.

Professors of Archaeology

ALFRED EMERSON 1897-1899

OSCAR T. BRONEER 1940-
Instructor in Archaeology 1928-1930
Assistant Professor of Archaeology 1930-1936
Associate Professor of Archaeology 1936-1940

Professor of Classics

SHIRLEY H. WEBER 1940-

Professor of Architecture

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR 1923-1928

Honorary Professor of Hellenic Antiquities

PROFESSOR KABBADIAS
Ephor-General of Antiquities

Associate Professor of Architecture

LEICESTER B. HOLLAND 1922-1923

Assistant Professor of Architecture

RICHARD STILLWELL 1928-1931

Supervising Architect

EDWARD ZILLER 1890-1895

Architects of the School

EDWARD L. TILTON 1894-1895

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR 1912-1919
Service interrupted during part of 1918-1919 by appointment as Lieutenant in the United States Army

LEICESTER B. HOLLAND 1921-1922

Honorary Architect

GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS 1941-
Elected to serve until 1943

Architect of School Excavations

JOHN TRAVLOS 1940-

Editor-in-Chief of Corinth Publications

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER 1924-1939

Managing Editor of Publications

PAUL CLEMENT† 1939-

Assistants in Archaeology

FERDINAND JOSEPH MARIA DE WAELE 1928-1934

HOMER A. THOMPSON 1932-1939

MISS MARY ZELIA PEASE 1933-1934

Research Assistant

JOHN YOUNG 1939-1940

Assistants in the Gennadeion

SAMUEL A. IVES 1930-1932

RICHARD P. BREADEN 1932-1934

THEODORE H. ERCK 1932-1937

R. E. G. DOWNEY 1934-1935

JOSEPH W. HUNSICKER 1936-1939

MISS EURYDICE DEMETRACOPOULOU 1937-

School Librarian

MRS. VERNA BRONEER 1930-1940

Acting School Librarian

MISS SARA ANDERSON 1939-1940

Directors of the Summer Session

WALTER MILLER 1925-1926
University of Missouri

OSCAR T. BRONEER 1927-1928
American School of Classical Studies at Athens

LOUIS E. LORD 1931-1939
Oberlin College

Consultant

ANASTASIOS ADOSSIDES 1940-

Bursars

GEORGE E. MYLONAS 1925-1928

MRS. RHYS CARPENTER 1928-1929

FRANZ FILIPP 1929-1939

Acting Bursar

JOSEPH W. HUNSICKER 1939-1940

STAFF FOR THE EXCAVATION OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA

Director

T. LESLIE SHEAR 1931-

Assistant Director of the School

CHARLES H. MORGAN, II 1936

Supervising Architect

RICHARD STILLWELL 1932-1935

Architect

JOHN TRAVLOS 1937-1940

Assistant Architect

CHARLES SPECTOR 1932-1934

JOHN TRAVLOS 1935-1936

Representative of the Archaeological Society of Athens

PROFESSOR A. D. KERAMOPOULLOS 1932-1940

Epigraphy

BENJAMIN D. MERITT 1932-1940

†Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Sterling Dow	1934-1936
James H. Oliver	1935-1936
	1939-1940
Eugene Schweigert	1937-1939

Pottery

Miss Hetty Goldman	1932-1934

Coins

Mrs. Josephine P. Shear	1931-1939
Miss Gladys Baker	1933-1934
Miss Mary Zelia Pease	1933
Miss Catherine Bunnell	1934
Miss Doris Raymond	1935
Miss Janet Carnochan (Mrs. James H. Oliver, Jr.)	1936
Miss Margaret Thompson	1937-1940
Miss Elizabeth Washburn	1938-1939

Fellows of the Agora

Homer A. Thompson	1931-1939
Frederick O. Waage	1931-1932
Miss Dorothy Burr (Mrs. Homer A. Thompson)	1932-1934 1936-1939
Eugene Vanderpool	1932-
Arthur W. Parsons	1933-1940
James H. Oliver, Jr.	1932-1936
Rodney S. Young	1934-1940
Miss Margaret Crosby	1935-1939
Miss Virginia Grace	1936
Richard H. Howland	1936-1938
Henry S. Robinson	1939-1940

Records

Miss Lucy Talcott	1931-1940
Mrs. Arthur W. Parsons	1932
Miss Elizabeth Dow	1932-1933
	1935-1936
Miss Virginia Grace	1932-1933
Miss Alison Frantz	1934
Miss Constance Curry	1935-1937
Miss Louise Capps (Mrs. Robert L. Scranton)	1936-1938
Miss Suzanne Halstead (Mrs. John Young)	1938-1940

Artists

Miss Mary Wyckoff (Mrs. Howard Simpkin)	1931-1932
Piet de Jong	1933-1939

Photographers

Herman Wagner	1931-1938
Mrs. Joan Bush (Mrs. Eugene Vanderpool)	1933-1934
Miss Alison Frantz	1935-1940

Chemists

E. R. Caley	1937
Miss Margaret Farnsworth	1938-1939

FELLOWS OF THE SCHOOL

Fellows of the School in Archaeology

Frank Cole Babbitt A.B. Harvard College	1895-1896
Carroll Neidé Brown A.B. Harvard College	1896-1897
Miss May Louise Nichols A.B. Smith College	1897-1898
Arthur Fairbanks A.B. Dartmouth College	1898-1899
Benjamin Powell A.B. Cornell University	1899-1901
Samuel Eliot Bassett A.B. Yale University	1901-1902
David Moore Robinson A.B. University of Chicago	1902-1903
Lacey Davis Caskey A.B. Yale University	1903-1904
Robert Cecil McMahon A.B. Wesleyan University	1904-1905
Frank Thurston Hallett A.B. Brown University	1905-1906
James Samuel Martin A.B. Washington University	1906-1907
Kendall K. Smith A.B. Harvard College	1907-1908

JOHN BOWEN EDWARDS 1908-1909
A.B. Western Maryland College

MISS ALICE LESLIE WALKER 1909-1910
(Mrs. George Kosmopoulos)
A.B. Vassar College

CLYDE PHARR 1910-1911
A.B. East Texas Normal College

CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN 1911-1913
A.B. University of Minnesota

LINDLEY RICHARD DEAN 1914-1915
A.B. Yale University

RALPH WALKER SCOTT 1915-1917
A.B. Washington and Jefferson College

MISS JANET MALCOLM MACDONALD
A.B. Morningside College 1920-1921
Awarded the fellowship in 1917; occupancy deferred by the war

FRANKLIN PLOTINOS JOHNSON
A.B. University of Missouri 1921-1923

PHILIP HALDANE DAVIS 1923-1924
A.B. Princeton University

MISS DOROTHY BURR 1924-1925
(Mrs. Homer Thompson)
A.B. Bryn Mawr College

JOHN DAY 1925-1926
A.B. Ohio State University

OSCAR T. BRONEER 1926-1927
A.B. Augustana College

MISS EUNICE BURR STEBBINS
(Mrs. Herbert N. Couch) 1927-1928
A.B. Smith College

MISS AGNES ELLEN NEWHALL
(Mrs. Richard Stillwell) 1928-1929
A.B. Bryn Mawr College

MISS MARIAN GUPTILL 1929-1930
(Mrs. James S. Carpenter)
A.B. Smith College

JAMES WALTER GRAHAM 1930-1931
A.B. Acadia University

MISS SARAH E. FREEMAN 1931-1932
A.B. Mount Holyoke College

MISS GLADYS DAVIDSON 1932-1933
(Mrs. Saul S. Weinberg)
A.B. New York University

MISS MARIAN WELKER 1933-1934
A.B. Mount Holyoke College

CEDRIC GORDON BOULTER 1934-1935
A.B. Acadia University

ROBERT LORENTZ SCRANTON 1935-1937
A.B. Mount Union College

SAUL S. WEINBERG 1937-1938
B.S. University of Illinois

HENRY S. ROBINSON 1938-1939
A.B. Duke University

MISS SARA ANDERSON 1939-1940
A.B. Mount Holyoke College

Fellows of The Archaeological Institute of America

From 1895-1903 all Fellows are listed in the annual reports of the School as "Fellows of the School." Harold R. Hastings is the first Fellow listed as "Fellow of the Institute." The School did, however, receive each year, beginning in 1895, $600 from the Institute for a fellowship. It seems therefore that the six Fellows whose names precede Hastings' received their grants from the Institute through the School and their fellowships should therefore be credited to the Institute.

HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU 1895-1897
A.B. University of Michigan

GEORGE HENRY CHASE 1897-1898
A.B. Harvard College

MISS HARRIET ANN BOYD 1898-1899
(Mrs. Charles H. Hawes)
A.B. Smith College

JAMES TUCKER, JR. 1899-1900
A.B. Brown University

CHARLES HEALD WELLER 1900-1901
A.B. Yale University

BERT HODGE HILL 1901-1903
A.B. University of Vermont

HAROLD RIPLEY HASTINGS 1903-1904
A.B. Dartmouth College

OLIVER MILES WASHBURN 1904-1906
A.B. Hillsdale College

ALBERT TENEYCK OLMSTEAD
A.B. Cornell University 1906-1907

GEORGE W. ELDERKIN 1907-1909
A.B. Dartmouth College

ALLAN CHESTER JOHNSON 1909-1910
A.B. Dalhousie University

CYRUS ASHTON ROLLINS SANBORN
A.B. Harvard College 1910-1911

CLYDE PHARR 1911-1912
A.B. East Texas Normal College

THEODORE ARTHUR BUENGER
A.B. University of Minnesota 1912-1913

EMERSON HOWLAND SWIFT 1913-1915
A.B. Williams College

JAMES PENROSE HARLAND 1920-1921
A.B. Princeton University
Awarded the fellowship for 1917-18; occupancy deferred by the war

MISS ELEANOR FERGUSON RAMBO
A.B. Bryn Mawr College 1920-1921
Awarded the fellowship for 1915-16; occupancy deferred by the war

MISS ADELE MADELINE WILDES
(Mrs. Thomas F. Comber) 1920-1921
A.B. Brown University

BENJAMIN D. MERITT 1921-1922
A.B. Hamilton College

PHILIP HALDANE DAVIS 1922-1923
A.B. Princeton University

MISS HAZEL DOROTHY HANSEN
A.B. Stanford University 1923-1924

MISS HELEN VIRGINIA BROE
A.B. Wellesley College 1924-1925

OSCAR T. BRONEER 1925-1926
A.B. Augustana College

MISS BARBARA PHILIPPA MCCARTHY
A.B. Brown University 1926-1927

JOTHAM JOHNSON 1927-1928
A.B. Princeton University

MISS MARY ZELIA PEASE 1928-1929
A.B. Bryn Mawr College

HENRY ESS ASKEW 1929-1930
A.B. Harvard College

MISS DOROTHY KENT HILL 1930-1931
A.B. Vassar College

EDWARD J. FLUCK 1932-1933
A.B. Muhlenberg College

RICHARD HUBBARD HOWLAND
A.B. Brown University 1934-1935

DARRELL ARLYNN AMYX 1935-1936
A.B. Stanford University

SAUL S. WEINBERG 1936-1937
B.S. University of Illinois

MISS JOSEPHINE M. HARRIS 1937-1938
A.B. Washington University

MISS DOROTHY A. SCHIERER
A.B. Mount Holyoke College 1938-1939

MISS MARY THORNE CAMPBELL
(Mrs. Carl A. Roebuck) 1939-1940
A.B. Vassar College
Prevented by the war from occupying the fellowship

MISS LOUISE ATHERTON DICKEY
A.B. Bryn Mawr College 1941-1942
Granted permission to hold the fellowship as student at the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Fellows of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History

ALFRED RAYMOND BELLINGER
A.B. Yale University 1925-1926

ALFRED CARY SCHLESINGER 1926-1927
A.B. Williams College

SHERMAN LEROY WALLACE 1927-1928
A.B. University of Wisconsin

ISRAEL WALKER 1930-1931
A.B. College of the City of New York

MITCHELL LEVENSOHN 1931-1932
A.B. Yale University

BASIL C. KOLAR 1932-1933
A.B. St. Procopius College

MISS WINIFRED LOUISE RUTER
(Mrs. Gottfried F. Merckel) 1933-1934
A.B. Hunter College

Thomas Day Seymour Fellows

HENRY SYDNEY GOULD 1933-1934
A.B. University of Toronto

WILLIAM PITKIN WALLACE 1934-1935
A.B. University of Toronto

EUGENE WILLIAM SCHWEIGERT
A.B. University of Cincinnati 1935-1936

FRED WALTER HOUSEHOLDER, JR.
A.B. University of Vermont 1936-1937

MISS HELEN E. CUNNINGHAM
A.B. Mount Holyoke College 1937-1938

MISS HELEN SEARLS 1939-1940
A. B. University of Washington

HERBERT LLOYD CAIN 1940-1941
A.B. Southwestern
Prevented by the war from occupying fellowship

John Williams White Fellow

JOHN H. YOUNG 1940-1942
A.B. Brown University
Resident in Athens 1940-41
Resident at Johns Hopkins University 1941-1942

James Rignall Wheeler Fellow

JOHN HARVEY KENT 1940-1941
A.B. Queens University

Edward Capps Fellow

WILLIAM KENDRICK PRITCHETT 1940-1941
A.B. Davidson College
Prevented by the war from occupying the fellowship

Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellows

MISS MAY LOUISE NICHOLS 1898-1899
A.B. Smith College

MISS HARRIET ANN BOYD 1899-1900
(Mrs. Charles H. Hawes)
A.B. Smith College

MISS LIDA SHAW KING 1900-1901
A.B. Vassar College

MISS AGNES BALDWIN 1901-1902
(Mrs. George Monroe Brett)
A.B. Barnard College

MISS LEILA CLEMENT SPAULDING
(Mrs. Edward W. Kent) 1902-1903
A.B. Vassar College

MISS EDITH HAYWARD HALL
(Mrs. Joseph M. Dohan) 1903-1904
A.B. Smith College

Fellows in Architecture

[1]GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS 1903-1905
B.S. Massachusetts Institute of Technology

[1]GORDON ALLEN 1905-1906
A.B. Harvard College

[1]HENRY DUNN WOOD 1906-1908
B.S. University of Pennsylvania

[1]WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR 1908-1912
B.S. Harvard College

W. STUART THOMPSON 1913-1915
A.B. Columbia University

LEICESTER BODINE HOLLAND 1920-1921
B.S. University of Pennsylvania

RICHARD STILLWELL 1924-1926
A.B. Princeton University
Special Fellow 1924-1925
Honorary Fellow 1925-1926

WILLIAM VAUGHN CASH 1925-1926
B.S. Massachusetts Institute of Technology

[1]On a grant from the Carnegie Institution in Washington. In the case of Mr. Stevens, this applies only to the year 1904-1905.

LYMAN C. DOUGLAS 1928-1930
A.B. Haverford College

ALLEN SQUIRE 1930-1931
B.F.A. Yale University (second semester)

JULIAN H. WHITTLESEY 1930-1931
B.F.A. Yale University (second semester)

JOSEPH M. SHELLEY 1931-1933
Ph.B. Yale University

Special Fellows in Archaeology

[1]ALLAN CHESTER JOHNSON 1910-1911
A.B. Dalhousie University

OSCAR T. BRONEER 1927-1928
A.B. Augustana College

FERDINAND JOSEPH MARIA DE WAELE
University of Nimeguen 1927-1928

MISS AGNES ELLEN NEWHALL
(Mrs. Richard Stillwell) 1929-1932
A.B. Bryn Mawr College

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL 1929-1930
A.B. Dartmouth College
Fellow in Numismatics

MISS LUCY T. SHOE 1929-1932
A.B. Bryn Mawr College

MISS MARY ZELIA PEASE 1932-1933
A.B. Bryn Mawr College

MISS GLADYS DAVIDSON 1935-1938
(Mrs. Saul S. Weinberg)
A.B. New York University

ROBERT L. SCRANTON 1937-1938
A.B. Mount Union College

SAUL S. WEINBERG 1938-1939
B.S. University of Illinois

MISS JOSEPHINE M. HARRIS 1938-1939
A.B. Washington University

CARL A. ROEBUCK 1939-1940
A.B. University of Toronto

German Refugee Fellow

HEINRICH IMMERWAHR 1939-1942
Universities of Breslau and Florence
Resident 1939-1940 in Athens
Ph.D. Yale University

Charles Eliot Norton Fellows

The Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship was established in 1901 by James Loeb in memory of Charles Eliot Norton. It is held by an undergraduate or a graduate student of Harvard University or Radcliffe College. "The holder during the year of his incumbency of the Fellowship must study at the

American School of Classical Studies at Athens and devote himself to the study of some special subject approved by the Committee in the field of Greek History, Literature, Art, Archaeology, Epigraphy or Topography."

Oliver Samuel Tonks	1901-1902
Harold Ripley Hastings	1902-1903
Fritz Sage Darrow	1903-1904
Chandler Rathfon Post	1904-1905
James Samuel Martin	1905-1906
Kendall Kerfoot Smith	1906-1907
Charles Edward Whitmore	1907-1908
Herbert Percy Arnold	1908-1909
Cyrus Ashton Rollins Sanborn	1909-1910
Miss Hetty Goldman	1910-1911
	1911-1912
Cyrus Ashton Rollins Sanborn	1911-1912
James Buell Munn	1912-1913
Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr.	1913-1914
Stephen Bleecker Luce	1914-1915
Alexander Dale Muir	1915-1916
No Appointments	1916-1920
Clarence Kennedy	1920-1921
Lester Marsh Prindle	1920-1921
No Appointment	1921-1922
Miss Natalie M. Gifford (Mrs. William F. Wyatt)	1922-1923
Prentice van Walbeck Duell	1923-1925
John Huston Finley, Jr.	1925-1926
Franklin Weeks Jones	1925-1926
No Appointment	1926-1927
Miss Margaret Gisela Kahn (Mrs. William Gresser)	1927-1928
Henry Ess Askew	1928-1929
Miss Mary Caperton (Mrs. G. Barry Bingham)	1928-1929
Vernon Elgin Way	1929-1930
Edward Cilley Weist	1930-1931
Charles Theophilus Murphy	1931-1932
Harold Leslie Bisbee	1932-1933
Richard Hubbard Howland	1933-1934
Miss Elizabeth Dow	1934-1935
Frederic Harold Tunnell, Jr.	1935-1936
Richard Treat Bruère	1936-1937
John Howard Young	1937-1938
Miss Benita Holland (Mrs. Theodore Low)	1938-1939

THE COUNCIL OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Members of the Council

C. A. Robinson, Jr.	1941-
Chairman, elected to serve until 1945	
Miss Lucy T. Shoe	1941-
Secretary and Treasurer, elected to serve until 1944	
Louis E. Lord	1941-
Ex officio	
Alfred Bellinger	1941-1942
Oscar Broneer	1941-
Elected to serve until 1946	
Miss Gladys Davidson (Mrs. Saul S. Weinberg)	1941-
Elected to serve until 1944	
C. S. Hartman	1941-
Elected to serve until 1943	
Miss Dorothy K. Hill	1941-1942
Richard Stillwell	1941-
Elected to serve until 1943	

Representatives of the Alumni Association on the Managing Committee

William A. Campbell	1941-1942
Miss Lucy Talcott	1941-
Elected to serve until 1943	
Rodney S. Young	1942-
Elected to serve until 1944	

DIRECTORY OF FELLOWS AND STUDENTS

OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

ABELL, ALICE BERNADINE 1937-1938
(Mrs. Lloyd W. Daly), 719 Jenkins Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma. B.Ed., Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, 1925; A.M., University of Illinois, 1935.

ABORN, MARJORIE
Summers 1934 and 1938
1384 Winston Road, Cleveland 21, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College, 1914; A.M., Oberlin College, 1918. Teacher, Social Studies Department, John Adams High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

ADAMS, LUTHER BENTLEY 1906-1907
Waverly, New York. A.B., Brown University, 1900. Principal, Waverly High School, Waverly, New York.

AGARD, WALTER RAYMOND 1921-1922
Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. A.B., Amherst College, 1915; B.Litt., Oxford University, 1922. Professor of Greek, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

AKERS, MIRIAM CYNTHIA 1926-1927
The Buckingham, Buckingham Place, Scarsdale, New York. A.B., Illinois College, 1916; A. M., University of Illinois, 1917.

*ALDEN, JOHN 1893-1894
A.B., Harvard College, 1893. Died March 16, 1914, at Portland, Maine.

ALLEN, GORDON 1905-1906
Fellow in Architecture, 1905-1906; Res., 43 West Cedar Street, Boston, Massachusetts; Bus., 126 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts. B. A., Harvard College, 1898. Architect.

*ALLEN, HAMILTON FORD 1899-1900
A.B., Williams College, 1888; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1905. Professor of Modern Languages, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire. Died August 14, 1929, at Durham, New Hampshire.

ALLEN, JAMES TURNEY 1906
37 Mosswood Road, Berkeley, California. A.B., Pomona College, 1895; A. M., University of California, 1896; Ph.D., Yale University, 1898. Professor of Greek, Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, California.

ALLINSON, SUSANNE CAREY 1910-1911
(Mrs. Frederick R. Wulsin), 983 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1910.

ALLISON, CLARA JANET Summer 1932
1010 Washtenaw Avenue, Ypsilanti, Michigan. B.Pd., Michigan State Normal College, 1901; A.B., University of Michigan, 1902; A.M., Columbia University, 1920. Associate Professor of Latin and Acting Head, Retired, Department of Latin, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

AMYX, DARRELL ARLYNN 1935-1936
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1935-1936. Spreckels Art Building, University of California, Berkeley, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1930; A.M., University of California, 1932; Ph.D., University of California, 1937. Assistant Professor of The History of Art, University of California.

ANDERSON, LOUIS FRANCIS 1906-1907
364 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington. A.B., University of Washington, 1882; A.M., University of Washington, 1885; L.H.D., Whitman College, 1922. Professor of Greek, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington.

ANDERSON, MRS. LOUIS FRANCIS
See Bennett, Flornce Mary

ANDERSON, SARA 1938-1940
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1939-1940. (Mrs. Henry Immerwahr); Tem., Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Per., 126 North Fourth Avenue, Royersford, Pennsylvania. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1935; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1937; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1943. Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College, 1946-1947.

ANDERSON, SVEN CHRISTIAN 1923-1924
Address unknown. A.B., Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1922.

ANDERSON, VERNA Summer 1928
(Mrs. Oscar Theodore Broneer), American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. A.B., Lake Forest College, 1916. Librarian, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece.

*Deceased.

NOTE: This section of the directory includes fellows and students only. If both temporary and permanent addresses have been given, they are marked "tem." and "per." respectively; otherwise, the address given may be regarded as permanent: "bus." indicates business address; "res.," residence. Data regarding married women are given under their maiden names, but both names are included in the directory. The latest position occupied by each person is given.

ANDREWS, ELEANOR RICE 1928-1929
(Mrs. R. Kenneth Holt), Central Union Church, Honolulu, Hawaii. A.B., Oberlin College, 1928; A.M., Oberlin College, 1929.

ANDREWS, EUGENE PLUMB 1895-1896
307 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1895. Professor of Archaeology, Emeritus, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

*ANGEL, MRS. JOHN
See Seymour, Elizabeth Day

ANGEL, JOHN LAWRENCE 1937-1939
3812 Spruce Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania. A.B., Harvard College, 1936; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1942. Associate in Physical Anthropology and Anatomy, The Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

ARLIN, MRS. W. AUBREY
See Noss, Edith Elizabeth

ARNOLD, HERBERT PERCY 1908-1909
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1908-1909. The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut. A.B., Harvard College, 1906; A.M., Harvard University, 1907. Head, Department of Latin and Greek, The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut.

*ARNOLD, MARY LOUISE 1905-1906
A.B., Ohio State University, 1904; A.M., Ohio State University, 1905. Died September 3, 1920.

ASHTON, LOIS Summer 1939
(Mrs. Warren Larson), 519 Fairview Avenue, Elmhurst, Illinois. A.B., DePauw University, 1926; A.M., University of Michigan, 1928. Teacher, Latin Department, York Community High School, Elmhurst, Illinois.

ASKEW, HENRY ESS 1928-1930
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1928-1929; Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1929-1930. Res., Eden, New York; Bus., Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation, Buffalo, New York. A.B., Harvard College, 1928. Manufacturer.

ATHERTON, SARAH SAWYER
Summer 1935
1937-1939
(Mrs. Glanville Downey), 3612 South Taylor Street, Arlington, Virginia. A.B., Smith College, 1936; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1940.

ATKINSON, ALICE MINERVA 1901-1902
(Mrs. Benjamin Kirson), Holicong, Pennsylvania. A.B., Swarthmore College, 1888; A.B., Cornell University, 1889; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1893; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1894.

AVERY, MYRTILLA 1922-1923
425 West 23 Street, New York 11, New York. A.B., Wellesley College, 1891; B.L.S., University of the State of New York, 1896; A.M., Wellesley College, 1913; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1927. Professor of Art, Emeritus, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

*BABBITT, FRANK COLE 1895-1896
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1895-1896. A.B., Harvard College, 1890; A.M., Harvard University, 1892; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1895; Litt.D., Trinity College, 1927. Professor, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Died September 21, 1935, at Hartford, Connecticut.

BABBITT, SARAH A. 1912-1913
(Mrs. Clarence Powers Bill), 2030 East 115 Street, Cleveland, Ohio. A.B., Western Reserve University, 1899; A.M., Western Reserve University, 1906.

BACON, ALFRED HOWE TERRY
Summer 1925
Cornwall, Connecticut. A.B., Yale University, 1914; A.M., Yale University, 1933.

BACON, RICHARD 1934-1935
The Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut. A.B., Williams College, 1934. Teacher.

*BADEN, WILLIAM WILSON 1897-1898
A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1881; LL.B., University of Maryland, 1883; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1892. Professor of Greek, Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania. Died December 11, 1924.

BAKEMAN, MRS. ROBERT A., JR.
See Harden, Jessie

*BAKER, WILLIAM WILSON 1910-1911
A.B., Harvard College, 1898; A.M., Harvard University, 1899; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1901. Died October 11, 1917, at Manchester, New Hampshire.

BALDWIN, AGNES 1900-1902
Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, 1901-1902. (Mrs. George Monroe Brett), 136-36 Maple Avenue, Flushing, New York. A.B., Barnard College, Columbia University, 1897; A.M., Columbia University, 1900. Associate Curator, American Numismatic Society, New York, New York.

BALL, WINIFRED 1895; 1901-1902
(Mrs. J. L. Humphrey), Union Street, Spencerport, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1891.

*BALLANTYNE, GLADYS MARY 1931-1932
(Mrs. N. H. Parker). A.B., McMaster University, 1928; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1929. Died April 8, 1943.

BANTA, JOSEPHINE DAVIS Summer 1925
1925-1926
Graham Hall, Mitchell, South Dakota. A.B., Western College, 1916; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1917 (in Latin); A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1923 (in Education); A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1927 (in Classics); Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1941. Comparative Literature, Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, South Dakota.

BARHAM, MRS. PAUL F.
See Curry, Constance Holden

BARNETTE, CAROL WHITCOMB 1936-1937
(Mrs. Carol Whitcomb Bruère), 6055 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1926; A.M., Columbia University, 1934.

BARTON, MARY ELIZABETH 1933-1934
(Mrs. William Pitkin Wallace), 91 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. A.B., Vassar College, 1932; A.M., Yale University, 1933.

*BASSETT, SAMUEL ELIOT 1900-1902
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1901-1902. A.B., Yale University, 1898; Ph.D., Yale University, 1905. Professor and Head, Greek Department, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Died December 21, 1936.

BATES, ANNA 1901-1902
(Mrs. C. F. Hersman). A.B., University of Missouri, 1887; Pe.B., University of Missouri, 1887; A.M. University of Missouri, 1890; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1907. Lawyer.

*BATES, FREDERICK O. 1922-1923
A.B., Cornell University, 1892; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1899. Head, Department of Latin and Greek, College of the City of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan. Died October 17, 1928, at Detroit, Michigan.

BATES, WILLIAM NICKERSON 1897-1898
220 St. Mark's Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A.B., Harvard College, 1890; A.M., Harvard University, 1891; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1893; L.H.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1940. Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BATTLE, WILLIAM JAMES 1903-1904
University of Texas, Austin, Texas. A.B., University of North Carolina, 1888; A.M., Harvard University, 1891; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1893; D.C.L., University of the South, 1922; LL.D., Southwestern University, 1929; LL.D., University of North Carolina, 1940. Professor, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

BAUR, PAUL VICTOR CHRISTOPHER 1897-1899
548 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut. Ph.D., University of Heidelberg, 1900. Associate Professor of Archaeology, retired; Associate Curator of Coins, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

BAXTER, MRS. FRANK C.
See Morris, Lydia S.

BEASLEY, ELIZABETH TEAGUE Summer 1935
819 Felder Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

BEGGS, GERTRUDE HARPER 1911-1912
Lyons, Colorado. A.B., University of Denver, 1893; Ph.D., Yale University, 1904; LL.D., University of Denver, 1914. Professor of Latin, retired.

BEGLE, GRACE GRIFFITH Summers 1931 and 1934
Tem., Warren Hall, 404 West 115 Street, New York 25, New York; Per., Indian Chase Park, Greenwich, Connecticut. A.M., University of Michigan, 1901. Student, Columbia University, New York, New York.

BELL, DOROTHY M. Summer 1932
Bradford, Massachusetts. A.B., Oberlin College, 1925; A.M., Smith College, 1929. President, Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Massachusetts.

BELLINGER, ALFRED RAYMOND 1925-1926
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1925-1926. Bus., 1049 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut; Res., 234 Fountain Street, New Haven, Connecticut. B.A., Yale College, 1917; Ph.D., Yale University, 1925. Professor of Latin, and Associate Curator of Coins, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

BELLINGER, MRS. ALFRED RAYMOND
See Brinsmade, Charlotte Blake

BENNETT, FLORENCE MARY 1906-1907
(Mrs. Louis F. Anderson), 364 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington. A.B., Vassar College, 1903; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1912.

*BENNETT, JOHN IRA 1902-1903
A.B., Union College, 1890. Professor of Greek, Union College. Died August 6, 1920.

*BERENSON, RACHEL 1904-1905
(Mrs. Ralph Barton Perry). A.B., Smith College, 1902; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1904. Died October 23, 1933.

BERRY, HELEN Summer 1936
(Mrs. Heinz S. Bluhm), New Haven, Connecticut. A.B., Oberlin College, 1936.

*BEVIER, LOUIS 1882-1883
A.B., Rutgers University, 1878; A.M., Rutgers University, 1881; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1881. Professor of Greek, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Died May 5, 1925, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

BILL, CLARENCE POWERS 1902-1903
2030 East 115 Street, Cleveland, Ohio. A.B., Western Reserve University, 1894; A.M., Western Reserve University, 1895; A.M., Harvard University, 1896; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1898. Professor of Classics, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

BILL, MRS. CLARENCE POWERS
See Babbitt, Sarah A.

BINGHAM, MRS. BARRY
See Caperton, Mary Clifford

BISBEE, HAROLD LESLIE 1932-1933
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1932-1933. 146 Warren Avenue, Milton 87, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1932; A.M., Harvard University, 1934; Ph.D.,

Harvard University, 1935. Teacher, Milton High School, Milton, Massachusetts.

BISHOP, CONSTANCE 1929-1930
(Mrs. Kenneth R. Lee), 1909 Asylum Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut. A.B., Wellesley College, 1926.

BLACK, HOWARD RAY, JR. 1937-1938
Tem., 40-49 167 Street, Flushing, Long Island, New York; Per., Eastford, Connecticut. A.B., Bowdoin College, 1935. Student, Columbia University, New York, New York.

BLEGEN, CARL WILLIAM 1910-1913
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1911-1913. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. A.B., University of Minnesota, 1907; A.B., Yale University, 1908; Ph.D., Yale University, 1920. Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BLEGEN, MRS. CARL WILLIAM
See Pierce, Elizabeth Denny

BLEY, HELEN MULLER 1921-1922
(Mrs. Helen Pope), 1791 New York Avenue, Brooklyn 10, New York. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1910; A.M., Columbia University, 1927; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1935. Assistant Professor of Classical Languages, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

BLOOMBERG, MARGUERITE 1927-1928
(Mrs. Louis C. Greenwood), 2568 Princeton Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College, 1920; A. M., Oberlin College, 1924.

BLUHM, MRS. HEINZ S.
See Berry, Helen

BOSWELL, FANNIE J. Summer 1932
1115 Cimarron Avenue, LaJunta, Colorado. A.B. and A.M., University of Colorado, 1910. Librarian, La Junta Junior College, La Junta, Colorado.

BOULTER, CEDRIC GORDON 1934-1935
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1934-1935. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. A.B., Acadia University, 1933; Ph. D., University of Cincinnati, 1939. Assistant Professor, Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*BOYD, HARRIET ANN 1896-1897
1898-1900
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1898-1899; Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, 1899-1900. (Mrs. Charles H. Hawes). A. B., Smith College, 1892; A.M., Smith College, 1901; L.H.D., Smith College, 1910. Died March 31, 1945, at Washington, D. C.

BOYDEN, MRS. WILLARD N.
See Johnston, Angela

BOYLAN, DOROTHY ADELL 1929-1930
(Mrs. Frederick O. Waage), 204 East Upland Road, Ithaca, New York. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1927; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1929.

BRADY, THOMAS A. 1936-1937
605 West Rollins Road, Columbia, Missouri. A.B., University of Missouri, 1924; A.M., Harvard University, 1926; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1931. Professor of History; Vice-President in Charge of Extra-Divisional Educational Activities, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

BRAGINTON, MARY VICTORIA
Summer 1934
228 South First Street, Rockford, Illinois. A.B., Grinnell College, 1920; A.M., Yale University, 1921; Ph.D., Yale University, 1923. Director of Admission and Professor of Latin and Greek, Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois.

BRAININ, ELSBETH ANN SUMMER 1939
(Mrs. J. F. Dusenbery), 28 Gates Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey. A.B., Smith College, 1940. Student, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, New York, New York.

BRANDES, MRS. OTTO
See Dare, Adele F.

BREADEN, RICHARD P. Summer 1931
1931-1934
200 Burgess Avenue, East Providence, Rhode Island. A.B., Brown University, 1931; A.B.L.S., University of Michigan, 1941. Acting Keeper of Printed Books, The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, New York.

BRETT, MRS. GEORGE MONROE
See Baldwin, Agnes

BREWER, HENRIETTA FOSTER 1905-1906
770 Kingston Avenue, Oakland, California. A.B., University of California, 1895.

BREWSTER, RALPH HENRY 1931-1932
3 Piazza San Francesco de Paolo, Florence, Italy. King's College, Cambridge, 1925-1926; 1928-1929; University of Berlin, 1929-1931; University of Göttingen, 1931-1932.

BRIDGMAN, WALTER RAY 1883-1884
100 Union Avenue, Saratoga, New York. A. B., Yale University, 1881; A.M., Miami University, 1891; A.M., Yale University, 1892. Professor of Greek, Emeritus, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.

BRINSMADE, CHARLOTTE BLAKE
1925-1926
(Mrs. Alfred Raymond Bellinger), 234 Fountain Street, New Haven, Connecticut. A.B., Vassar College, 1915.

BROE, HELEN VIRGINIA 1924-1925
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1924-1925. 82 Spruce Street, Portland, Maine. A.B., Wellesley College, 1918; A.M., Wellesley College, 1924.

BROKAW, MARY KATHERINE
Summer 1938
1232 West Erie Avenue, Philadelphia 40,

Pennsylvania. A.B., Ohio University, 1927; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1930. Editorial Assistant, Philadelphia production office, *Time* Magazine.

BRONEER, OSCAR THEODORE 1924-1928
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1925-1926; Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1926-1927; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1927-1928. American address, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; Per., American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. A.B., Augustana College, 1922; A.M., University of California, 1923; Ph.D., University of California, 1931. Professor of Archaeology, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Athens, Greece.

BRONEER, MRS. OSCAR THEODORE
See Anderson, Verna

*BROWN, CARROLL NEIDÉ 1896-1898
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1896-1897. A.B., Harvard College, 1891; A.M., Harvard University, 1891; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1900. Professor, College of the City of New York, New York, New York. Died December 14, 1938.

BROWN, CARROLL THORNTON
Summer 1938
Westtown, Pennsylvania. A.B., Haverford College, 1908; A.M., Haverford College, 1909. Head, English Department, Westtown School, Westtown, Pennsylvania.

BROWN, MRS. CARROLL THORNTON
See Hartshorne, Anna

BROWN, MARY WOOD Summer 1935
330 Woodland Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky. A.B., Transylvania College, 1916. Teacher of Latin, Henry Clay High School, Lexington, Kentucky.

BROWNELL, ELVA MABEL 1902-1903
196 South Willard Street, Burlington, Vermont. A.B., University of Vermont, 1901.

BROWNSON, CARLETON LEWIS 1890-1892
Goshen, New York; Summer, Castine, Maine. A.B., Yale University, 1887; Ph.D., Yale University, 1897. Professor of Classical Languages and Literatures, and Dean, Emeritus, College of the City of New York, New York, New York.

BRUBACHER, CHARLES SHELDON
Summer 1932
54 Caldow Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. A.B., University of Toronto, 1922; A. M., University of Toronto, 1932. Classics Master, York Memorial Collegiate Institute, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

BRUÈRE, MRS. CAROL WHITCOMB
See Barnette, Carol Whitcomb

BRUÈRE, RICHARD TREAT 1936-1937
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1936-1937. 6055 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A.B., Harvard College, 1928; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1936. Assistant Professor of Latin; Dean of Students, Division of Humanities, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

BUCK, CARL DARLING 1887-1889
5609 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Summer, Orland, Maine. A.B., Yale University, 1886; Ph.D., Yale University, 1889; Hon. Ph.D., University of Athens, 1912; Litt.D., Princeton University, 1935. Martin A. Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor of Comparative Philology, Emeritus, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

BUCK, ELEANOR E. Summer 1934
122 West North Street, Morris, Illinois. A.B., Oberlin College, 1929; A.M. Northwestern University, 1930. Teacher of Spanish and Latin, Waukegan Township High School, Waukegan, Illinois.

BUCKINGHAM, MARY HYDE 1892-1893
96 Chestnut Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1890.

BUENGER, THEODORE ARTHUR
1912-1913
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1912-1913. 268 Ridge Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois. A.B., University of Minnesota, 1906; A.M., University of Minnesota, 1907; Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1914 . President, Dovenmuehle, Inc., 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BULLARD, CAROL 1934-1935
(Mrs. Richard D. Nugent), 1448 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10, Illinois. A. B., Wells College, 1934.

BULLER, MRS. HYDE G.
See Libman, Lillian

BUNKER, MINNIE 1900-1901
1906-1907; 1911-1912
2680 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California. A.B., University of California, 1889.

BURNETT, MRS. SAMUEL HOWARD
See Reed, Nellie Marie

BURR, DOROTHY 1923-1925
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1924-1925; Agora Fellow, 1932-1934; 1936-1939. (Mrs. Homer Armstrong Thompson), Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1923; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1926; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1931. Acting Director, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology; Lecturer, University of Toronto.

BUTTS, JESSIE FLORENCE Summer 1935
1815 East Seneca Street, Tucson, Arizona. A.B., Oberlin College, 1915; A.M., Columbia University, 1932. Teacher, Retired, High School, Ossining, New York.

CAIN, HERBERT LLOYD 1940-1941
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1940-1941. (Prevented from occupying the fellowship by the war.) 530 N. E. Twenty-ninth Street, Miami, Florida. A. B., Southwestern, 1937; A.M., Duke University, 1938. U. S. War Department.

CAMPBELL, MARY THORNE 1936-1938 1946-1947
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1939-40. (Prevented from occupying the fellowship by the war until 1946-1947). (Mrs. Carl Angus Roebuck). Tem., American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece; Per., P. O. Box 18, Walla Walla, Washington. A.B., Vassar College, 1934; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1936; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1941.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM A. 1929-1930
Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1929-1930. 6 Norfolk Terrace, Wellesley, Massachusetts. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1926; A.M., Princeton University, 1928; M.F.A., Princeton University, 1930. Field Archaeologist, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; Associate Professor, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

CANADAY, DOREEN DAMARIS 1936-1938
(Mrs. Lyman Spitzer, Jr.), 575 Ridge Road, Hamden, Connecticut. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1936.

CAPERTON, MARY CLIFFORD 1928-1929
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1928-1929. (Mrs. Barry Bingham), Glenview, Kentucky. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1928.

CAPPS, EDWARD 1893-1894
Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Illinois College, 1887; Ph.D., Yale University, 1891; LL.D., Illnois College, 1911; Litt.D., Oberlin College, 1923; L.H.D., Harvard University, 1924; Litt.D., University of Michigan, 1931; LL.D., University of Athens, 1937; Litt.D., Oxford University, 1946. Professor of Classics, Emeritus, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

CAPPS, FRANCES 1928-1929
(Mrs. David G. Cogan), 30 Clark Street, Belmont, Massachusetts. A.B., Vassar College, 1928; M.D., Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1934.

CAPPS, PRISCILLA 1920-1921
(Mrs. Harry A. Hill), American Express Company, Paris, France. A.B., Smith College, 1923.

CARPENTER, MRS. JAMES SALTONSTALL
See Guptill, Marian Elizabeth Allen

CARPENTER, MARJORIE KATHERINE 1925-1926
1322 Wilson Avenue, Columbia, Missouri. A.B. and B.S., University of Missouri, 1918; A.M., University of Missouri, 1919; Ph. D., Radcliffe College, 1930; Hon. A. M., McMaster University, 1933. Teacher of Humanities, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.

CARPENTER, RHYS 1912-1913
"Jerry Run," Downington, Pennsylvania. A.B., Columbia University, 1908; A.B., Balliol College, Oxford University, 1911; A.M., Oxford University, 1914; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1916; Litt. D., Rutgers University, 1941. Professor of Classical Art and Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Director, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1927-1932 and 1946-.

*CARROLL, ALEXANDER MITCHELL 1897-1898
A.M., Richmond College, 1888; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1893. Professor of Archaeology and History of Art, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Died February, 1925, at Washington, D.C.

CARTER, JANE GRAY 1924-1925
Wilton, Connecticut. A.B., Hunter College, 1901; A.M., New York University, 1904; Ph.D., New York University, 1910. Associate Professor of Classics, retired, Hunter College, New York, New York.

CASH, WILLIAM VAUGHAN 1925-1926
Fellow in Architecture, 1925-1926. 3439 Mount Pleasant Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1924; M. Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1925; Diplomé, Académie des Beaux-arts de Fontainebleau, 1925. Registered Architect.

CASKEY, LACEY DAVIS 1902-1904
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1903-1904. 295 Grove Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts. A.B., Yale University, 1901; Ph.D., Yale University, 1912. Curator of Classical Antiquities, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

CASSIDY, PATRICIA 1931-1932
17 Prospect Street, New London, Connecticut. A.B., Smith College, 1926. Clerk, Office of the Supervisory Cost Inspector, Third Naval District.

CATLIN, STANTON LOOMIS Summer 1936
Valley Road, New Canaan, Connecticut. A.B., Oberlin College, 1937. Deputy Chief of Field Operations, UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone, Heidelberg, Germany.

*CAUTHORN, EMMA 1925-1926
A.B., University of Missouri, 1916; A.M., University of Missouri, 1923. Assistant Professor of Latin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. Died October 5, 1935, at Columbia, Missouri.

CHASE, GEORGE HENRY 1896-1898
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1897-1898. 1 Bryant Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1896; A.M., Harvard University, 1897; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1900; L.H.D., Oberlin College, 1935; Litt.D., Boston University, 1939. Professor of Archaeology, Emeritus, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*CHASE, GEORGE MILLET Summer 1936
A.B., Bates College, 1893; A.M., Yale University, 1903. Professor of Classics, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. Died November 14, 1938, at Lewiston, Maine.

CHASE, MRS. GEORGE MILLET
See Miller, Ella May

CLAFLIN, EDITH FRANCES 1899-1900
Tem., 401 West 118 Street, New York, New York; Per., 17 Felton Hall, Cambridge,

Massachusetts. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1897; A.M. and Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1904. Lecturer in Greek and Latin, Columbia University, New York, New York.

CLARK, HELEN L. 1925-1926
(Mrs. Wilson F. Fowle), Rugby Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia. A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1916.

CLARKE, ELEANOR PARKER 1926-1927
Massachusetts Normal Art School (Massasetts School of Art), 1899; New York School of Fine and Applied Art, 1914.

CLEMENT, PAUL AUGUSTUS, JR. 1932-1934
88 Ewing Street, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., University of North Carolina, 1926; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1930. Member, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; Managing Editor, Publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

COAD, PETER ALOYSIUS 1900-1901
Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. A.B., Mount Saint Mary's College, 1890; A.M., Mount Saint Mary's College, 1892. Professor of History, Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

COCHRAN, KATHARINE MORE 1902-1903
15 Golf Road, Hartford, Connecticut. A.B., Vassar College, 1890; A.M., Cornell University, 1912. Instructor in Latin, retired, Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Illinois.

COGAN, MRS. DAVID G.
See Capps, Frances

COLEMAN, CYNTHIA EDNA 1905-1906
Dixon, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1901.

COMBER, MRS. THOMAS F., JR.
See Wildes, Adele Madeleine

CONSTANTINE, JAMES STUART Summers 1935 and 1939
P. O. Box 1835, University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia. A.B., Franklin and Marshall College, 1922; Mus.B., Oberlin College, 1925; A.M. and Mus.M., Oberlin College, 1926. Instructor, School of Ancient Languages, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

COOK, JESSIE LORING Summer 1931
1225 Hedding Street, San José 11, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1902; A.M., Stanford University, 1911. Professor of European History, Emeritus, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

COOLEY, ARTHUR STODDARD 1897-1899
620 Fifth Avenue, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A.B., Amherst College, 1891; A.M., Harvard University, 1893; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1896. Professor of Greek and French, and Registrar, Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

COUCH, MRS. HERBERT NEWELL
See Stebbins, Eunice Burr

COULTER, CORNELIA CATLIN Summer 1932
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. A.B., Washington University, 1907; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1911. Professor of Greek and Latin, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

COX, DOROTHY H. 1922-1923
Cheshire, Connecticut. B.Arch., Columbia University, 1917.

CRAFT, JOHN RICHARD 1937-1939
The Washington County Museum of Fine Arts, Hagerstown, Maryland. Brevet, Ecole d'Art et d'Archéologie, University of Paris, 1938; A.M., Johns Hopkins University, 1939; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1940. Director, The Washington County Museum of Fine Arts, Hagerstown, Maryland.

CRAIG, HARDIN, JR. 1929-1930
The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. A.B., Princeton University, 1929; A. M., Harvard University, 1931; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1937. Associate Professor of History, The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

CRAM, ROBERT VINCENT 1938-1939
118 Folwell Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A.B., Harvard College, 1907; A.M., Harvard University, 1908; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1917. Associate Professor of Classical Languages, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

CRANE, MRS. ALEXANDER
See Hutchings, Mary Hinckley

CROOK, CATHRYN MCKINLEY Summers 1936 and 1938
(Mrs. Coy Schaeffer Hartman), The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. A. B., Oberlin College, 1935; A.M., Oberlin College, 1939.

CROSBY, HENRY LAMAR, JR. 1938-1939
4312 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1938; A.M., Harvard University, 1940. Graduate Student, Columbia University, New York, New York.

CROSBY, MARGARET 1935-1939 1946-1947
Agora Fellow, 1935-1939; 1946-1947. 5 Acorn Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1922; Ph.D., Yale University, 1934.

CROSBY, NICHOLAS EVERTSON 1886-1887 1891-1892
Pine Hill, New York. A.B., Columbia University, 1883; A.M., Columbia University, 1885; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1893. Instructor in Greek, Retired, Browning School, New York, New York.

*CROW, JOHN M. 1882-1883
A.B., Waynesburg College, 1870; Ph.D., Syracuse University, 1880. Professor of Greek, Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Died September 28, 1890.

CUNNINGHAM, HELEN ELIZABETH 1937-1938
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1937-1938. (Mrs. Allison A. Gould), 333 East 53 Street, New York 22, New York. A. B., Mount Holyoke College, 1935; A.M., Brown University, 1936.

CURRY, CONSTANCE HOLDEN 1933-1937
(Mrs. Paul F. Barham), 320 Nelson Avenue, Peekskill, New York. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1931; A.M., Columbia University, 1933.

CURTISS, MRS. JOSEPHINE
See Steinhoff, Josephine

*CUSHING, WILLIAM LEE 1885-1887
A.B., Yale University, 1872; Hon. A.M., Yale University, 1882. Founder, The Westminster School for Boys. Died December 11, 1921, at Simsbury, Connecticut.

DALY, LLOYD W. 1937-1938
719 Jenkins Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma. A.B., Knox College, 1932; A.M., University of Illinois, 1933; Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1936. Associate Professor of Classical Languages, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

DALY, MRS. LLOYD W.
See Abell, Alice Bernadine

DANE, NATHAN II 1937-1938
Tem., 14 Belmont Street, Brunswick, Maine; Per., 43 Highland Avenue, Lexington, Massachusetts. A.B., Bowdoin College, 1937; A.M., University of Illinois, 1939; Ph. D., University of Illinois, 1941. Instructor in Classics, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

DANFORTH, EFFIE Summer 1927
(Mrs. Effie Danforth McAfee), 38 Purchase Street, White Plains, New York. Ph.B., University of Michigan, 1897; A.M., New York University, 1928.

DARBISHIRE, ROBERT SHELBY 1926-1927
R. D. 2, Stanford, Kentucky. B.A., Balliol College, Oxford University, 1909; M.A., Balliol College, Oxford University, 1928.

DARE, ADELE F. 1893-1894
(Mrs. Otto Brandes), 435 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colorado. A.B., Christian University of Missouri, 1875; A.M., Christian University of Missouri, 1895; Pd.B., Colorado State Normal School, 1899.

*DARROW, FRITZ SAGE 1903-1904
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1903-1904. A.B., Harvard College, 1903; A.M., Harvard University, 1904; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1906. Darrow School of Business, Rochester, New York. Died April 4, 1929.

DAVIDSON, GLADYS R. 1932-1939
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1932-1933; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1935-1938. (Mrs. Saul S. Weinberg). A.B., New York University, 1930; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1935. Assistant in the Library, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece.

*DAVIDSON, IRVILLE F. Summer 1938
A.B., Harvard College, 1897; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1908; Hon. A.M., St. Stephen's College, 1907; L.H.D., St. Stephen's College, 1914. Professor of Latin, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York. Died December 27, 1940.

*DAVIS, PHILIP HALDANE 1922-1924
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1922-1923; Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1923-1924. A.B., Princeton University, 1921; A.M., Princeton University, 1922; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1930. Professor of Greek, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Died February 20, 1940, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

DAY, JOHN 1925-1926
Fellow of The School in Archaeology, 1925-1926. 601 West 115 Street, New York, New York. A.B., Ohio State University, 1921; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1925. Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, New York.

DEAN, LINDLEY RICHARD 1914-1915
Follow of the School in Archaeology, 1914-1915. Box 354, Granville, Ohio. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1909; A.M., Princeton University, 1910; Ph. D., Princeton University, 1914. Eliam E. Barney Professor of Classical Languages, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

*DEANE, SIDNEY NORTON 1904-1905
A.B., Yale University, 1902; Ph.D., Yale University, 1914. Professor of Classics on the L. Clark Seelye Foundation; Curator of the Museum of Classical Antiquities, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Died May 4, 1943, at Northampton, Massachusetts.

*DECOU, HERBERT FLETCHER 1891-1892 1895-1899
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1895-1897. A.B., University of Michigan, 1888; A.M., University of Michigan, 1890. Excavator, The Archaeological Institute of America. Slain at Cyrene by Arabs, March 11, 1911.

DENNY, MRS. HAROLD
See Lowry, Jean Bullitt

DE WAELE, FERDINAND JOSEPH MARIA 1927-1929
Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1927-1928 Barbarossastraat 1, Nimeguen, Holland. University of Ghent, 1918; University of Utrecht, 1920; Ph.D., University of Nimeguen, 1927. Professor of History, Institutions and Art of Classical Antiquity, University of Nimeguen.

DEWEY, DANIEL 1932-1933
Mills College, Oakland, California. A.B., Williams College, 1932; A. M., University of Wisconsin, 1934. Assistant Professor of History and Classics, Mills College, Oakland, California.

DEWEY, MRS. DANIEL
See Harwood, Catherine Aurelia

DEWITT, ELSIE VAN DYCK
Summer 1936
255 Hempstead Street, New London, Connecticut. A.B., Vassar College, 1919; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1926.

*DICKERMAN, SHERWOOD OWEN
1897-1899
A.B., Yale University, 1896; Ph.D., University of Halle, 1909. Visiting Professor of Greek, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Died September 20, 1930, at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

DICKEY, LOUISE ATHERTON 1941-1942
Tem., 2139 R Street, N.W., Washington 10, D. C.; Per., Runnymeade Orchard, Oxford, Pennsylvania. Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1941-1942. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1937; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1938.

DINSMOOR, WILLIAM BELL 1908-1912
Fellow in Architecture, 1908-1912. 9 East 77 Street, New York, New York. B.S., Harvard College, 1906; Litt.D., Columbia University, 1929. Executive Officer, Department of Fine Arts and Archaeology, Columbia University, New York, New York.

DINSMORE, JOHN EDWARD 1892-1893
Box 1087, American Colony, Jersusalem, Palestine. A.B., Bowdoin College, 1883; M.A. Bowdoin College, 1886. Teacher and writer.

*DOANE, HOWARD FREEMAN 1895-1896
A.B., Harvard College, 1878. Died September 19, 1913, at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts.

*DOHAN, MRS. JOSEPH M.
See Hall, Edith Hayward

DORSET, HELEN Summer 1925
330 Sixth Street South, La Crosse, Wisconsin. A.B., Stanford University, 1901; A.M., Columbia University, 1922.

DOUGLAS, LYMAN C. 1928-1930
Fellow in Architecture, 1928-1930. 223 South Main Street, Muncy, Pennsylvania. A.B., Haverford College, 1925.

DOW, ELIZABETH 1932-1933
1934-1935
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1934-1935. Dumbarton Oaks, Georgetown, Washington, D. C. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1934; A.M., New York University, 1938. Member of Staff, Dumbarton Oaks Collection, Georgetown, Washington, D. C.

DOW, STERLING 1931-1936
Tem., Archaeological Institute of America, Andover Hall, Francis Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts; 36 Holden Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts; Per., 690 Widener Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1925; A. M., Harvard University, 1928; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1936. Professor of History and of Greek, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*DOWNES, WILLIAM EPHRAIM DANIEL
1899-1900
A.B., Harvard College, 1891; Ph.D., Boston University, 1899. Died February 27, 1936, at Winthrop, Massachusetts.

DOWNEY, MRS. GLANVILLE
See Atherton, Sarah Sawyer

DUELL, PRENTICE 1923-1925
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1923-1925. Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., University of California, 1916; A.M., University of Arizona, 1917; M.Arch., Harvard University, 1924. Fellow for Research in Etruscan Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

DUNCAN, THOMAS SHEARER
Summer 1927
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. A.M., Queen's University, 1904; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1913. Professor of Greek and Head of the Department, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

*DUNHAM, MAURICE EDWARDS
1900-1901
A.B., Yale University, 1883; A.M., Yale University, 1886. Professor of Greek, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Died November 10, 1903, at Edgartown, Massachusetts.

*DURAND, MRS. E. J.
See Perry, Anna Louise

DUSENBERY, MRS. J. F.
See Brainin, Elsbeth Ann

*EARLE, MORTIMER LAMSON 1887-1888
A.B., Columbia University, 1886; A.M., Columbia University, 1887; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1889. Died September 26, 1905.

EBERSOLE, WILLIAM STAHL 1896-1897
616 Fifth Avenue, North Mount Vernon, Iowa. A.B., Lebanon Valley College, 1885; A.M., Lebanon Valley College, 1888; Litt.D., Lebanon Valley College, 1904. Professor of Greek and Archaeology, Emeritus, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

*ECKFELDT, THOMAS HOOPER 1884-1885
A.B., Wesleyan University, 1881; A.M., Harvard University, 1897. Headmaster and teacher, Concord School, Concord, Massachusetts. Died August 22, 1923, at Melrose, Massachusetts.

EDSON, CHARLES FARWELL, JR.
1935-1938
Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. A.B., Stanford University, 1929; A.M., Harvard University, 1931; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1939. Associate Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

EDWARDS, JOHN BOWEN 1908-1909
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1908-1909. 241 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., Western Maryland College, 1903; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity, 1914. Translator; Manager, Friendly Inn, 307-311 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

EDWARDS, KATHARINE MAY 1913-1914
Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28 Street, New York, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1888; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1895. Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology, Emeritus, Wellesley College.

EHRICH, MRS. ROBERT W.
See Hoskin, Ann Marie

EICHSTAEDT, MRS. E. A.
See Myers, Vivian

ELARTH, MRS. HERSCHEL
See van Ingen, Wilhelmina

ELDERKIN, GEORGE WICKER 1906-1910
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1907-1909. 11 Haslet Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1902; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1906. Professor of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

ELDRIDGE, LULU GENEVA 1922-1923
18 Grove Street, New York, New York. Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1910; A. M., Wellesley College, 1912; Ph.D., University of Freiburg, 1914.

ELDRIDGE, RICHARD POTTER
Summer 1931
102 Edgewood Street, Hartford 5, Connecticut. A.B., Brown University, 1931; A.M., Princeton University, 1933. Atlantic Refining Company, East Hartford, Connecticut.

*ELLIOTT, WILLIAM ARTHUR 1894-1895
A.B., Allegheny College, 1901; A.M., Drew University, 1906; B.D., Drew University, 1924; D.D., Allegheny College, 1924. Died 1937, at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

ELLIS, MRS. LAURENCE B.
See Whiting, Alice

*EMERSON, JENNIE 1925-1926
(Mrs. Walter Miller). A.B., University of Michigan, 1884. Died February 28, 1946, at Columbia, Missouri.

*EMERSON, RUTH 1895-1896
(Mrs. Henry Martineau Fletcher). A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1893. Died 1910.

*EMERY, MARY LOUISE 1906-1907
(Mrs. Clarence Owen Harris). A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1898. Died 1928, at Everett, Washington.

EVANS, FRANCES TAYLOR Summer 1936
(Sister Margaret Thérèse, S.N.D. de Namur). Notre Dame Catholic Girls' High School, Church Road and Greenwood Avenue, Wyncote, Pennsylvania. Teacher, Little Flower Catholic High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EVANS, HELENE REBECCA 1927-1928
American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. Ph.B., The University of Chicago, 1915. Secretary.

*FAIRBANKS, ARTHUR 1898-1899
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1898-1899. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1886; Ph.D., University of Freiburg, in Breisgau, 1890; Litt.D., Dartmouth College, 1909. Director, Retired, Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Died January 13, 1944.

FALES, DE COURSEY, JR. Summer 1938
Gladstone, New Jersey. A.B., Harvard College, 1941. Graduate student in classical archaeology, Harvard University.

FALLIS, OSCAR BENNETT 1893-1894
1416 Twenty-fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa. A.B., University of Kentucky, 1891; Ph.D., University of Munich, 1895.

FARR, EDITH Summer 1937
(Mrs. William Robbins Ridington), 83 West Green Street, Westminster, Maryland. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1933; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1934.

FINLEY, JOHN HUSTON, JR. 1925-1926
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1925-1926. Master's Lodgings, Eliot House, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. A. B., Harvard College, 1925; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1933. Eliot Professor of Greek Literature and Master of Eliot House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

FITZPATRICK, BENJAMIN Summer 1938
Jasmine Hill, Wetumpka, Alabama. A.B., Yale University, 1906.

FITZPATRICK, MRS. BENJAMIN
See Mapes, Mary

*FLEET, ALEXANDER FREDERICK
1887-1888
Hon. A.M., Columbian, 1896; LL.D., Richmond College, 1889. Superintendent, Emeritus, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. Died September 3, 1911, at Atlanta, Georgia.

*FLETCHER, MRS. HENRY MARTINEAU
See Emerson, Ruth

FLICKINGER, MRS. ROY C.
See Keys, Minnie Alma

FLINT, HELEN CURRIER 1894-1895
161 North State Street, Concord, New Hampshire. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1891; A.M., Mount Holyoke College, 1895. Associate Professor of Greek, Emeritus, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

FLUCK, EDWARD JAMES 1932-1933
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1932-1933. 1535 Chew Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania. A.B., Muhlenberg College, 1930; A.M., Johns Hopkins University, 1932; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1934. Instructor in Classics, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

FOLSE, MARY ELIZABETH 1935-1936
(Mrs. Gregory L. Hutchison), W/D Detachment, APO 403, care of P.M., New York, New York; Per., 4018 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Missouri. A.B., University of Missouri, 1931; A.M., Univer-

sity of Missouri, 1932; Ph.D., University of Missouri, 1934. War Department employee, Heidelberg, Germany.

FONTENROSE, JOSEPH 1935-1936
1722 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California. A.B., University of California, 1925; M.A., University of California, 1928; Ph.D., University of California, 1933. Assistant Professor of Classics, University of California, Berkeley, California.

*FOREMAN, LEWIS LEAMING 1900-1901
A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1890; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1894. Professor, Emeritus, Cornell University. Died September 10, 1933.

FOSSUM, ANDREW 1890-1891
Glencoe, Minnesota. A.B., Luther College, 1882; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1887. Professor of Greek Language and Literature, Emeritus, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota.

FOWLE, MRS. WILSON F.
See Clark, Helen L.

FOWLER, HAROLD NORTH 1882-1883
2205 California Street, Washington, D. C. A.B., Harvard College, 1880; Ph.D., University of Bonn, 1885; Litt.D., Western Reserve University, 1939. Professor of Greek, Emeritus, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Honorary Consultant, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, A. MILDRED Summer 1926
84 West Newell Avenue, Rutherford, New Jersey. A.B., Wellesley College, 1904; A.M., Columbia University, 1909; Ph. D., Columbia University, 1921. Head, Department of Classical Languages, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN, SUSAN BRALEY 1898-1899
16 Division Street, Newport, Rhode Island. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1889; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1895. Head of Latin Department, retired, Rogers High School, Newport, Rhode Island.

FRANTZ, MARY ALISON 1929-1930
64 Battle Road, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Smith College, 1924; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1937.

FRASER, ALEXANDER DAVID
Summers 1931 and 1935
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. A.B., Dalhousie University, 1910; A.M., Johns Hopkins University, 1919; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1924. Professor of Classical Archaeology, and History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

FREEMAN, SARAH ELIZABETH 1931-1932
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1931-1932. 3225 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1928; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1934. Curator of Fine Arts, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

FRIEDLANDER, ESTHER Summer 1926
2803 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Summer, Minnetonka Beach, Minnesota. A. B., University of Minnesota, 1892; A.M., University of Minnesota, 1893. Teacher, retired, South High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FRY, FRANKLIN CLARK 1921-1922
57 Wellington Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. A.B., Hamilton College, 1921; D.D., Muhlenberg College, 1939; D.D., Hamilton College, 1946; Litt.D., Roanoke College, 1945; Litt.D., Wagner College, 1945; LL.D., Wittenberg College, 1945; LL.D., Thiel College, 1945; LL.D., Gettysburg College, 1945. President, The United Lutheran Church in America, New York, New York.

FRY, VARIAN Summer 1928

GARBISON, VIRGINIA F. Summer 1938
(Mrs. Ellsworth Harry Morse, Jr.), 4218 Twenty-eighth Street, Mt. Rainier, Maryland. A.B., Oberlin College, 1935; A.M., University of Akron, 1941.

GARDINER, ELIZABETH MANNING
1907-1908
(Mrs. Charles Edward Whitmore), The Print Corner, Hingham Center, Massachusetts. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1901; A.M., Wellesley College, 1905. Director, The Print Corner, Hingham Center, Massachusetts.

GARDNER, DOROTHY Summer 1935
722 North 13 Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1917; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1921. Teacher of Latin and English, Rufus King High School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GARDNER, JULIA M. Summer 1933
865 First Avenue, New York, New York. Assistant Librarian, 58 Street Branch, New York Public Library, New York, New York.

GAVARES, CONSTANCE 1933-1934
1345 Taylor Street, San Francisco, California. A.B., The University of Chicago, 1930.

GEER, RUSSEL M. Summer 1927
6019 Hurst Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A.B., Williams College, 1916; A.M., Harvard University, 1917; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1926. W. R. Irby Professor of Classical Languages, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

GEHLKE, MRS. CHARLES E.
See Hopkins, Helen Jeffreys

GIFFORD, NATALIE MURRAY 1922-1923
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1922-23. (Mrs. William F. Wyatt), 7 Atkins Place, Medford Hillside, Massachusetts. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1918; Ed.M., Harvard University, 1921; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1927; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1928.

*GILBERT, JOHN WESLEY 1890-1891
A.B., Brown University, 1888; A.M., Brown University, 1891. Professor of Greek and English, Paine Institute, Augusta, Georgia. Died November 18, 1923, at Augusta, Georgia.

GILMAN, GERTRUDE Summer 1935
948 Chicago Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Ph.B., The University of Chicago, 1925;

A.M., The University of Chicago, 1927. Teacher, Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois.

GOGGIN, MARY G. 1930-1931
Tem., 443 State Street, Albany, New York; Per., 51½ Willard Street, Hartford, Connecticut. A.B., Barnard College, 1930; Ph.D., Yale University, 1938. Instructor in Classics, New York State College for Teachers, Albany, New York.

GOLDMAN, HETTY 1910-1913
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1910-1911, 1911-1912. 2 Newlin Road, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1903; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1910; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1916. Professor, School of Humanistic Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

GOUCHER, LILLIAN S. 1925-1926
Tem., St. Catherine's School, Westhampton, Richmond, Virginia; Per., 408 Morrison Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas. A.B., University of Missouri, 1922; A.M., University of Missouri, 1926. Teacher, St. Catherine's School, Westhampton, Richmond, Virginia.

GOULD, MRS. ALLISON A.
See Cunningham, Helen Elizabeth

GOULD, SYDNEY HENRY 1933-1934
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1933-1934. R.R. 1, York Mills, Ontario, Canada. A.B., University of Toronto, 1929; Ph.D., Yale University, 1933; A.M., Columbia University, 1938. Associate Professor of Classics, Victoria College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

GRACE, EMILY RANDOLPH 1936-1937
(Mrs. V. D. Kazakévich), 435 East 57 Street, New York 22, New York. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1933; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1934.

GRACE, VIRGINIA FITZ RANDOLPH
1927-1928; 1930-1931
Agora Fellow, 1936. Care of F. M. McPhedran, 5321 Baynton Street, Germantown, Pennsylvania. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1922; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1929; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1934. Member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

GRAGG, FLORENCE ALDEN 1899-1900
Lancaster, Massachusetts. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1899; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1906; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1908. Professor of Classical Languages and Literatures, Emeritus, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

GRAHAM, JAMES WALTER 1930-1931
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1930-1931. University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. A.B., Acadia University, 1927; A.M., Acadia University, 1928; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1933. Assistant Professor of Classical Languages and Archaeology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

GRANT, MARY AMELIA Summer 1936
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. A.B., University of Kansas, 1913; A.M., University of Kansas, 1914; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1919. Associate Professor of Latin and Greek, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

GREENE, ELEANOR M. Summer 1938
(Mrs. Donald S. White), 329 North Chestnut Street, Ravenna, Ohio. A. B., Oberlin College, 1935; A.M., Wellesley College, 1936.

GREENWOOD, MRS. LOUIS C.
See Bloomberg, Marguerite

GRESSER, MRS. WILLIAM
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*GREY, EVA WOODWARD 1906-1907
A.B., Cornell University, 1898; A.M., Cornell University, 1899. Teacher of Latin and Greek, Rowland Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah. Died March 14, 1907, at Athens, Greece.

GUION, RIDIE JUSTICE 1936-1937
Tem., Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts; Per., West Alton, New Hampshire. A.B., Wellesley College, 1911; A.M., Columbia University, 1917. Teacher of English, Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts.

GUPTILL, MARIAN ELIZABETH ALLEN
1929-1930
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1929-1930. (Mrs. James Saltonstall Carpenter), Box 415, Route 1, McLean, Virginia. A.B., Smith College, 1926; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1928; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1931.

GURNEY, CAROLINE Summer 1933
A.M., University of Wisconsin. Head, English Department, American College for Women, Istanbul, Turkey.

GUTMANN, ELIZABETH 1932-1935
(Mrs. Joseph B. Lehmann), 90 Morningside Drive, New York 27, New York. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1932; A.M., Columbia University, 1939.

HAGGARD, CLARA PATIENCE 1925-1926
92 Leroy Street, Potsdam, New York. A.B., University of Missouri, 1912; B.S.Ed., University of Missouri, 1913; A.M., University of Missouri, 1923; Ph.D., University of Missouri, 1930. Dean of Women, Potsdam State Teachers College, Potsdam, New York.

HALEY, JOSEPH BOYD 1923-1924
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia. A.B., Emory University, 1916; A.M., Emory University, 1917; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1918; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1921. Professor of Greek, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia.

*HALL, EDITH HAYWARD 1903-1905
Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, 1903-1904. (Mrs. Joseph M. Dohan). A.B., Smith College, 1899; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1908. Curator, Mediterranean Section, University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Died July 14, 1943, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*HALL, FREDERICK ALDIN 1906-1907
A.B., Drury College, 1878; A.M., Drury

College, 1881; Litt.D., Drury College, 1900; LL.D., Drury College; L.H.D., Tufts College. Chancellor, Emeritus, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Died March 24, 1925, at St. Louis, Missouri.

HALLETT, FRANK THURSTON 1904-1906
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1905-1906. 300 Hope Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island. A.B., Brown University, 1900; A.M., Brown University, 1901. Episcopal clergyman.

HALSTEAD, SUZANNE 1937-1938
1939-1940
Special Research Fellow, 1939-1940. (Mrs. John Howard Young), 259 Central Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1934; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1936.

HANSEN, ALLEN O. 1939-1940
Carmel, New York. A.B., Culver-Stockton College, 1912; A.M., Culver Stockton College, 1916; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1926. Professor, College of The City of New York, New York, New York.

HANSEN, HAZEL DOROTHY 1922-1925
1927-1928; 1936-1937
1939
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1923-1924. Box 2442, Stanford University, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1920; A.M., Stanford University, 1921; Ph.D., Stanford University, 1926. Professor of Classics, Stanford University, California.

HARDEN, JESSIE Summer 1936
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HARLAND, JAMES PENROSE
1914 (Second Semester)
1920-1921; 1926-1927
1939 (Second Semester)
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1920-1921 (Fellowship awarded 1917-1918). 1 Briarbridge Lane, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. A.B., Princeton University, 1913; A.M., Princeton University, 1915; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1920, as of 1917. Professor of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

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See Westerlund, Agnes

HARMAN, MARIAN 1937-1938
306½ East Green Street, Urbana, Illnois. A.B., Franklin College, 1923; A.M., University of Illinois, 1924; Ph.D., University of Illionois, 1929. Bibliographer, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois.

HARPER, GEORGE MCLEAN, JR.
Summer 1928
Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts. A.B., Princeton University, 1920; A.M., Princeton University, 1921; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1926. Garfield Professor of Ancient Languages, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

HARRINGTON, HESTER 1932-1933
(Mrs. Henry Lloyd Stow), Care of Faculty Exchange, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. A.B., Brown University, 1930; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1931; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1935.

*HARRIS, CLARENCE OWEN 1906-1907
A.B., Cornell University, 1898; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1906. Professor of Greek Language and Literature, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. Died January 24, 1920, at Baltimore, Maryland.

*HARRIS, MRS. CLARENCE OWEN
See Emery, Mary Louise

HARRIS, JOSEPHINE MARIE 1937-1939
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1937-1938; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1938-1939. 222 East Adams Avenue, Kirkwood, Missouri. A.B., Washington University, 1931; A.M., Washington University, 1932; Ph.D., Washington University, 1936. Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

HART, CHARLES RANDALL 1913-1914
1075 Hudson Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. A.B., Williams College, 1913; A.M., Williams College, 1916; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1927. Professor of Latin, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

HARTMAN, COY SCHAEFFER
Summers 1936 and 1938
The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. A.B., Lafayette College, 1923; A.M., Columbia University, 1931. Department of Latin, The Hill School.

HARTMAN, MRS. COY SCHAEFFER
See Crook, Cathryn McKinley

HARTSHORNE, ANNA Summer 1938
(Mrs. Carroll Thornton Brown), Westtown, Pennsylvania. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1912. Executive Secretary, Westtown Alumni Association, Westtown School, Westtown, Pennsylvania.

HARWOOD, CATHERINE AURELIA
1932-1933
(Mrs. Daniel Dewey), Mills College, Oakland, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1932.

HASTINGS, HAROLD RIPLEY 1902-1904
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1902-1903; Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1903-1904. 146 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1900; A.M., Harvard University, 1902; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1910. Insurance, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

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See Boyd, Harriet Ann

HAYES, HELEN BARKLEY Summer 1937
(Mrs. Derek Riches), British Legation, Addis Ababa, Abyssinia; Per., 158 East 55 Street, New York, New York. A.B., Barnard College, 1928.

*HEERMANCE, THEODORE WOOLSEY 1894-1896
A.B., Yale University, 1893; Ph.D., Yale University, 1898. Director, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. Died September 29, 1905, at Athens, Greece.

HELLYAR, MARIAN Summer 1931
35 Russell Street, New Britain, Connecticut. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1906; A.M., Columbia University, 1922.

HERSMAN, MRS. C. F.
See Bates, Anna

HIGHBARGER, ERNEST LESLIE Summer 1931
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1923. Associate Professor of Classical Languages, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

*HILDRETH, HENRY THEODORE 1885-1886
A.B., Harvard College, 1885; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1895. Died December 27, 1934, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

HILL, BERT HODGE 1900-1903
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1901-1903. 9 Plutarch Street, Athens, Greece; and Bristol, Vermont. A.B., University of Vermont, 1895; A.M., Columbia University, 1900; L.H.D., University of Vermont, 1920. Director of the University of Pennsylvania Excavations in Cyprus.

HILL, MRS. BERT HODGE
See Thallon, Ida Carleton

HILL, DOROTHY KENT 1929-1931
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1930-1931. The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., Vassar College, 1928; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1933. Curator, The Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland.

HILL, EMELINE HURD 1932-1933
2335 California Street, Washington, D. C. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1932; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1935; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1939. Assistant Professor of Classics, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

HILL, MRS. HARRY A.
See Capps, Priscilla

HILL, OTIS SHEPARD 1893-1894
1306 Delafield Place N. W., Washington, D. C. A.B., Harvard College, 1893. Retired.

HINCKLEY, IRENE Summer 1932
(Mrs. Fritz Kupfer), 925 East Pennsylvania Avenue, Redlands, California. A.B., Scripps College, 1932.

HINCKLEY, ROSE 1912
261 Crescent Street, Northampton, Massachusetts. A.B., Smith College, 1895.

*HOAG, HELEN ELIZABETH 1900-1901
A.B., Cornell University, 1894. Professor of Latin, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. Died November 18, 1928, at Johnson City, Tennessee.

HOHLER, ROSALIE C. Summer 1936
449 Oxford Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College, 1925; A. M., University of Chicago, 1942. Teacher, Stivers High School, Dayton, Ohio.

HOLBROOK, MARY AGNES Summer 1931
(Mrs. Marcus Waldo Keyes), 425 East Pacific Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. A.B., Vassar College, 1931; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1936.

HOLLAND, BENITA DAVENPORT Summer 1937 1938-1939
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1938-1939. (Mrs. Theodore Lewis Low), 240 Ridge Avenue, Towson, Maryland. A. B., Radcliffe College, 1938; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1941.

HOLLAND, LEICESTER BODINE 1920-1923
Fellow in Architecture, 1920-1921. 415 West Price Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1902; B.S., in Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, 1904; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1917; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1919. Professor of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania.

HOLT, MRS. R. KENNETH
See Andrews, Eleanor Rice

HOOD, MRS. WILLIAM M.
See Norton, Roberta

HOOVER, EMMA ELIZABETH Summer 1932
2650 Stratford Road, Cleveland Heights, 18, Ohio. Student.

HOPKINS, CLARK 1927-1928
7 Harvard Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan. A.B., Yale University, 1917; A.B. and A.M., Balliol College, Oxford University, 1921; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1924. Professor of Latin and Greek, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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See Sullivan, Susan Mary

HOPKINS, HELEN JEFFREYS 1926-1927
(Mrs. Charles E. Gehlke), 1995 Richmond Road, South Euclid, Ohio. A.B., Smith College, 1924.

HOPKINS, MARGARET ELIZABETH 1926-1927
3353 Braemar Road, Shaker Heights 20, Ohio. A.B., Smith College, 1922. Registrar, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOPKINS, WALTER DAVID 1898-1899
R. F. D. 3, Ithaca, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1893; A.M., Harvard University, 1901; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1902. Retired.

*HOPPIN, JOSEPH CLARK 1893-1897
A.B., Harvard College, 1893; Ph.D., University of Munich, 1896. Died January 30, 1925, at Boston, Massachusetts.

HORNER, FREDERIC WINANS
Summer 1933
7571 Buckingham Drive, Clayton, Missouri. A.B., Washington University, 1930; A.M., Washington University, 1931. Teacher, John Burroughs School, St. Louis County, Missouri.

HOSKIN, ANN MARIE 1930-1931
(Mrs. Robert W. Ehrich), Windridge Farm, Royalston, Massachusetts. A.B., Oberlin College, 1929; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1930 Member of the Staff of the Tarsus Expedition.

HOUSEHOLDER, FRED WALTER, JR.
1936-1937
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1936-1937. Rogers Ferry Road, Meadville, Pennsylvania. A.B., University of Vermont, 1932; A.M., Columbia University, 1934; Ph. D., Columbia University, 1941. Associate Professor of Classics, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

HOWE, HERBERT MARSHALL
Summers 1936 and 1938
430 North Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin. A.B., Harvard University, 1934; A. M., University of Wisconsin, 1941. Fellow in Greek, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

HOWLAND, MRS. BULLARD
See Bullard, Carol

HOWLAND, RICHARD HUBBARD
1933-1935; 1936-1938
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1933-1934; Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1934-1935; Agora Fellow, 1936-1938. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., Brown University, 1931; A.M., Harvard University, 1933. Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1946. Instructor in Archaeology and Art, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

HOYT, MRS. HERBERT
See Taylor, Anna Elizabeth

HUMPHREY, MRS. J. L.
See Ball, Winifred

*HUNT, W. IRVING 1889-1890
A.B., Yale University, 1886; Ph.D., Yale University, 1892. Assistant Professor of Latin, University of California, Berkeley, California. Died August 25, 1893, at Columbus, Michigan.

HUSSEY, GEORGE BENJAMIN 1887-1888
Weaverville, North Carolina. A.B., Columbia University, 1884; A.M., Johns Hopkins University, 1887; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1887. Professor, Emeritus, Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.

HUTCHINGS, MARY HINCKLEY
Summer 1933
(Mrs. Alexander Crane), Barnstable, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1937.

HUTCHISON, MRS. GREGORY L.
See Folse, Mary Elizabeth

HYDE, WALTER WOODBURN 1898-1899
Res., 1512 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Bus., Box 24, Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Summer, Meteora on Cayuga, R. D. 1, Ithaca, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1893; A.M. and Ph.D., University of Halle, 1902. Professor of Greek and Ancient History, Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

IMMERWAHR, HENRY R. 1939-1940
German Refugee Fellow, 1939-1942. Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. D. Litt., University of Florence, Italy, 1938; Ph.D., Yale University, 1943. Post-Service Fellow, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

IMMERWAHR, MRS. HENRY R.
See Anderson, Sara

*JACOBS, CHARLES SHERMAN 1894-1895
A.B., Albion College, 1893. Purchasing Agent, Coopers, Inc., Kenosha, Wisconsin. Died February 23, 1945.

*JENKINS, NORA CORNELIA 1904-1905
(Mrs. Theodore Leslie Shear). Diplomée de l'Ecole du Louvre. Died February 16, 1927.

*JEWETT, ELIZABETH CHAPMAN
Summer 1936
A.B., Oberlin College, 1931; A.M., Oberlin College, 1932. Died November 17, 1943, in New York, New York.

JOHNSON, ALLAN CHESTER 1909-1911
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1909-1910; Carnegie Research Fellow, 1910-1911. 3 College Road, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Dalhousie College, 1904; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1909; LL.D., Dalhousie University, 1929. Andrew Fleming West Professor of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

JOHNSON, FRANKLIN PLOTINOS
1921-1924
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1921-1923. 5621 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A.B., University of Missouri, 1914; A.M., University of Missouri, 1915; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1921. Assistant Professor of Art, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHNSON, JOTHAM 1926-1928
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1927-1928. New York University, Washington Square, New York, New York. A.B., Princeton University, 1926; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1931. Assistant Professor of Classics, New York University, New York, New York.

*JOHNSON, MARTIN HAROLD 1933-1934
A.B., Williams College, 1933. First Lieutenant, Infantry. Killed in action, August, 1944, in France.

JOHNSTON, ANGELA 1927-1929
(Mrs. Willard N. Boyden), 1255 North Green Bay Road, Lake Forest, Illinois. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1926.

JOHNSTON, ARNOLD F. Summer 1932
1407 Washington Street, Norwood, Massachusetts. A.B., Wesleyan University.

JONES, CARROLL HENRY, JR. 1928-1929
Bus., Howard G. Mayer and Associates, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Per., 1422 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. A.B., Harvard College, 1928; A.M., Harvard University, 1930. Publicity representative.

JONES, EMILIE ANN Summer 1936
(Mrs. Edwin D. Stern), 15490 Southfield Road, Detroit 23, Michigan. A. B., Oberlin College, 1928; A.M., Northwestern University, 1929.

JONES, FRANCES FOLLIN 1937-1938
Tem., 114 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey; Per., 9 Aqueduct Place, Yonkers, New York. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1934; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1936. Assistant to the Director, Museum of Historic Art, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

JONES, FRANKLIN WEEKS 1925-1926
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1925-1926. Tem., 2222 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Per., 1422 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. A.B., Harvard College, 1925; A.M., Harvard University, 1927; M.B.A., Northwestern University, 1934; Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1942. Office of Research and Intelligence, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

JORDAN, PAULINE 1936-1937
(Mrs. Carl Rankin). Care of Foreign Service Administration, State Department, Washington, D. C. B.S., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1927.

KAHN, MARGARET GISELA 1927-1928
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1927-1928. (Mrs. William Gresser), 1130 Park Avenue, New York, New York. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1927; A.M., Columbia University, 1932.

*KALOPOTHAKES, DAPHNE 1894-1896
Died 1940.

KALOPOTHAKES, FRANCIS DEMETRIUS 1888-1889
50 Boulevard Amalia, Athens, Greece. A.B., Harvard College, 1888; Ph.D., University of Berlin, 1893. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athens, Greece.

KAZAKEVICH, MRS. V. D.
See Grace, Emily Randolph

KELLY, ISABELLE RITA 1937-1938
(Mrs. Anthony E. Raubitscheck), 16 Dayton Street, New Haven, Connecticut. A.B., Barnard College, 1935.

KENDRICK, RHENA Summer 1932
(Mrs. Donald O. Robson), 210 Huron Street, London, Ontario, Canada. A.B., University of Toronto, 1923; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1925.

KENNEDY, CLARENCE 1920-1922
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1920-1921. 44 Pomeroy Terrace, Northampton, Massachusetts. B.S., in Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, 1914; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1915; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1924. Professor of Art, Smith College. Northampton, Massachusetts.

KENT, MRS. EDWARD W.
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KENT, JOHN HARVEY 1938-1941
James Rignall Wheeler Fellow, 1940-1941. 1943 Lyndale Avenue, Memphis 7, Tennessee. B.A., Queen's University, 1930; M.A., Queen's University, 1934; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1943. Associate Professor of Latin, Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee.

KENT, ROLAND GRUBB 1900-1902
324 Aubrey Road, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania. A.B., Swarthmore College, 1895; B. L., Swarthmore College, 1896; A.M., Swarthmore College, 1898; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1903. Professor of European Linguistics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

KEYES, MRS. MARCUS WALDO
See Holbrook, Mary Agnes

KEYS, MINNIE ALMA Summer 1933
(Mrs. Roy C. Flickinger), 301 North Capitol Street, Iowa City, Iowa. A.B., Drake University, 1929; A.M., State University of Iowa, 1930; Ph.D., State University of Iowa, 1935. Teacher of Latin and French, University High School, Iowa City, Iowa.

*KING, LIDA SHAW 1899-1901
Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, 1900-1901. A.B., Vassar College, 1890; A.M., Brown University, 1894. Dean of Women's College, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Died January 10, 1932, at Providence, Rhode Island.

KING, MRS. LYNDON M.
See Washburn, Elizabeth Pope

KIRSON, MRS. BENJAMIN
See Atkinson, Alice Minerva

KIRTLAND, LYNN Summer 1934
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. A.B., Williams College, 1935; A.M., Princeton University, 1937; Ph. D., Princeton University, 1938. Teacher.

KOBER, ALICE E. Summer 1939
1050 East 43 Street, Brooklyn, New York. A.B., Hunter College, 1928; A.M., Columbia University, 1929; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1932. Assistant Professor, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

KOLAR, BASIL CHARLES 1932-1933
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1932-1933. St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois. A.B., St. Procopius College, 1921. Benedictine Monk; Professor of Greek and Latin, St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois.

KOSMOPOULOS, MRS. GEORGIOS
See Walker, Alice Leslie

KUHL, MRS. RAYMOND
See Neilson, Kathryn

KUPFER, MRS. FRITZ
See Hinckley, Irene

KYLE, JAMES WILLIAM 1898-1899
1924-1925
821 North University Street, Redlands, California. A.B., Denison University, 1894; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1900. Professor of Ancient Languages, Emeritus, University of Redlands, Redlands, California.

LAFAZANOS, KONSTANTIN 1935-1936
16 Faulkner Place, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. A.B., Dartmouth College, 1935. Sociologist.

LARSON, MRS. WARREN
See Ashton, Lois

LARWILL, PAUL HERBERT 1911-1912
Gambier, Ohio. Ph.B., University of Louvain, 1898; A.B., Princeton University, 1900; Ph.D., University of Munich, 1934. Samuel Mather Professor of French and German, Emeritus, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

LATIMER, JOHN FRANCIS Summer 1932
3700 North Charles Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland. A.B., Mississippi College, 1922; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1926; Ph.D., Yale University, 1929. Associate Professor of Classics, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Commander, U.S.N.R.

LAW, HELEN H. 1934-1935
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. A.B., Vassar College, 1911; A.M., Vassar College, 1912; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1920. Professor of Greek on the Ellen A. Kendall Foundation, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

LEE, MRS. KENNETH R.
See Bishop, Constance

LEE, SYLVIA Summer 1933
50 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1901; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1902. Teacher, retired, Winsor School, Boston, Massachusetts.

LEHMANN, MRS. JOSEPH B.
See Gutmann, Elizabeth

LEUTNER, WINFRED GEORGE 1907-1908
21150 Brantley Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio. A.B., Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, 1901; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1905; LL.D., Oberlin College; LL.D., The College of Wooster; LL.D., Wittenberg College. President, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEVENSON, MITCHELL 1931-1932
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1931-1932. Apartment DH-8, 40 Monroe Street, New York, New York. A.B., Yale University, 1928; Ph.D., Yale University, 1931. Teacher, Long Island City High School, Long Island City 1, New York.

LEVENSON, MRS. MITCHELL
See Sivitz, Ethel

*LEWIS, JOSEPH MCKEEN 1885-1887
A.B., Yale University, 1883. Fellow, Yale University Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship, at American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. Died April 29, 1887, at Morristown, New Jersey.

LIBMAN, LILLIAN 1933-1934
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LIGHT, GRACE Summer 1934
Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York. A.B., University of Kansas, 1911; A. M., University of Kansas, 1919. Chairman, Department of Foreign Languages, Grover Cleveland High School, Brooklyn, New York.

LO, MAO TE 1933-1934
Tem., Chinese Educational Mission, 1360 Madison Street, Washington, D. C., or 317 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York; Per., Yu-Tai-Huan Company, Lo-Chwan-Tsing, Ese-Chung-Hsien, Sze-Chuan, China. A.B., Ohio State University, 1931.

LOCKE, GLADYS 1931-1932
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LODGE, GONZALEZ 1888-1889
Old Stamford Road, New Canaan, Connecticut. A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1883; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1886; LL.D., Franklin and Marshall College, 1901; Litt.D., Columbia University, 1929. Professor of Greek and Latin, Emeritus, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York.

*LOGAN, JOHN WATSON 1924-1925
A.B., Emory University, 1918; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1921; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1923. Shot at Arta, Greece, by bandits, March 18, 1925, while member of archaeological expedition.

*LORD, GEORGE DANA 1895-1896
A.B., Dartmouth College, 1884; A.M., Dartmouth College, 1887. Professor of Classical Archaeology and Associate in Greek, Emeritus, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. Died June 29, 1945.

LORD, PRISCILLA 1928-1929
Summer 1933
Scripps College, Claremont, California. A.B., Oberlin College, 1925; A.B., St. Hugh's College, Oxford University, 1927; A.M., St. Hugh's College, Oxford University, 1931.

LOW, MRS. THEODORE LEWIS
See Holland, Benita Davenport

LOWRY, JEAN BULLITT 1935-1936
(Mrs. Harold Denny), Care of Van Wervecke, 27 West 67 Street, New York, New York, or Dr. Thomas Lowry, 572 Park Avenue, New York, New York. A.B., Barnard College, 1926.

LUCE, STEPHEN BLEECKER 1914-1915
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1914-1915. 267 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1909; A.M., Harvard University, 1911; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1913. Fogg Art Museum; Andover Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

*LYTHGOE, ALBERT MORTON 1892-1893
1897-1898
A.B., Harvard College, 1892; A.M., Harvard University, 1897. Died January 29, 1934, at Boston, Massachusetts.

LYTLE, JOHN GILES 1912-1913
Blairstown, New Jersey. A.B., Grove City College, 1906; A.M., Grove City College, 1906; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary, 1912; Ph.D., Grove City College, 1917. Minister, First Methodist Church, Blairstown, New Jersey.

MACDONALD, JANET MALCOLM 1920-1921
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1920-1921. 3360 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. A.B., Morningside College, 1910; A.M., University of Illinois, 1913; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1918. Professor of Classical Languages and Archaeology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MACLEAN, ROBERT ALEXANDER Summer 1936
32 Westbrook Road, Pittsford, New York. A.B., Queens University, 1903; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1912. Professor of Classics and Lecturer in Archaeology, The University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

MACVEAGH, MARGARET 1939-1940
(Mrs. Samuel Thorne), Stony Creek, Connecticut. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1942.

MALTZ, GERTRUDE 1929-1930
Tem., Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia; Per., 222 Leamy Avenue, Springfield, Pennsylvania. A.B., Swarthmore College, 1923; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1924; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1928. Associate Professor of Greek and Latin, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia.

*MANLY, WILLIAM GWATHMEY 1900-1901
A.M., Harvard University, 1890. Died November 28, 1929, at Columbia, Missouri.

MAPES, MARY Summer 1938
(Mrs. Benjamin Fitzpatrick), Jasmine Hill, Wetumpka, Alabama.

MARGARET THÉRÈSE, SISTER
See Evans, Frances Taylor

*MARTIN, JAMES SAMUEL 1905-1907
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1905-1906; Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1906-1907. A.B., Washington University, 1904; A.M., Harvard University, 1905. Died January 7, 1928.

MARTIN, MRS. OSCAR THADDEUS II
See Traquair, Dorothy

MARTIN, SUSAN H. 1926-1927
70 Morningside Drive, New York 27, New York. A.B., St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, 1924; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1933. Professor of Greek and Latin, Mt. St. Vincent College, New York.

MAYOR, ALPHEUS HYATT 1926-1927
Tem., 51 East 97 Street, New York 29, New York; Per., Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York 28, New York. A.B., Princeton University, 1922; B.Litt., Oxford University, 1926. Curator of Prints, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York 28, New York.

MCAFEE, MRS. EFFIE DANFORTH
See Danforth, Effie

MCCARTHY, BARBARA PHILIPPA 1925-1927
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1926-1927. Tem., Shepard House, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Per., 62 Armington Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. A.B., Brown University, 1925; A.M., University of Missouri, 1927; Ph.D., Yale University, 1929. Associate Professor of Greek, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

MCCORMICK, CATHERINE CHRISTINE 1938-1939
Tem., 71 Martin Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Per., 815 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1935; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1936. Candidate for the Ph.D., Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MCDONALD, WILLIAM ANDREW 1938-1939
Moravian College for Men, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A.B., University of Toronto, 1935; A.M., University of Toronto, 1936; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1940. Professor of Classical Languages, Moravian College for Men, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

MCELROY, MRS. JOHN L.
See Sheldon, Maude Miriam

MCGIFFERT, ARTHUR CUSHMAN, JR. 1913-1914
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1913-1914. 5757 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. A.B., Harvard College, 1913; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, 1917; A.M., Columbia University, 1917. President, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois.

MCLAIN, MADGE Summer 1927
Hunter College, New York, New York.

*MCMAHON, ROBERT CECIL 1903-1905
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1904-1905. A.B., Wesleyan University, 1900; A.M., Columbia University, 1901. Teacher and book dealer. Died April 9, 1929, at New York, New York.

*McMURTRY, WILLIAM JOHN 1886-1887
A.B., Olivet College, 1881; A.M., University of Michigan, 1882; LL.D., Yankton College, 1912; LL.D., University of South Dakota, 1922. Professor of Psychology and Philosophy, and Dean, Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota. Died December 31, 1928.

McPHERSON, GERALD D. A. 1939-1940

MEADER, CLARENCE 1892-1893
R. R. 5, Box 259, Ann Arbor, Michigan. A.B., University of Michigan, 1891; Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1902. Professor of General Linguistics, Emeritus, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MECKLIN, JOHN MOFFATT 1899-1900
5 Webster Terrace, Hanover, New Hampshire. A.B., Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1890*; A.M., Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1892; B.D., Princeton Theological Seminary, 1896; Ph.D., University of Leipzig, 1899; LL.D., Southwestern College, 1925. (*Became Southwestern College when moved to Memphis, Tennessee in 1925.) Professor of Sociology, retired, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

MERITT, BENJAMIN DEAN 1920-1922
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1921-1922. The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Hamilton College, 1920; A.M., Hamilton College, 1923; A.M., Princeton University, 1923; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1924; D.Litt., Oxford University, 1936; LL.D., Hamilton College, 1937. Professor, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

MERKEL, MRS. GOTTFRIED F.
See Ruter, Winifred Louise

MESSENGER, HARRY KNOWLES 1911-1912
313 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15, Massachusetts. A.B., Williams College, 1911; A.M., Harvard University, 1920; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1925; M.D., Harvard University, 1932. Ophthalmologist.

METZGER, FREDERICK ELDER 1891-1892
Maryland College for Women, Lutherville, Maryland. A.B., Pennsylvania College, 1888*; A.M., Pennsylvania College, 1890. (*Now Gettysburg College). President, Emeritus, Maryland College for Women, Lutherville, Maryland.

MILLER, ELLA MAY Summer 1936
(Mrs. George Millet Chase), 20 Frye Street, Lewiston, Maine. A.B., University of Wichita, 1899; A.B., Bates College, 1900.

MILLER, WALTER 1885-1886
1516 Wilson Avenue, Columbia, Missouri. A.M., University of Michigan, 1884; LL.D., University of Arkansas, 1916; Litt. D., University of Michigan, 1932. Professor, and Dean of the Graduate School, Emeritus, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

*MILLER, MRS. WALTER
See Emerson, Jennie

MILLS, LAWRENCE Summer 1936
A.B., Harvard College, 1937; A.M., Harvard University, 1940; B.D., Episcopal Theological School (Cambridge, Massachusetts), 1942. Rector, Immanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware.

MONROE, JOHN HILL Summer 1932
6919 Prince Georges Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. A.B., Harvard College, 1927; A.M., Harvard University, 1928. The George Washington University Graduate Council.

*MONTAGUE, ANNIE SYBIL 1909-1910
A.B., Wellesley College, 1879; A.M., Wellesley College, 1882. Died 1914.

MOORE, MRS. AUBREY
(Mrs. H. W. Moseley). See Todd, Myrtle

MORGAN, CHARLES HILL II
Second Semester, 1926-1927
1928-1929
317 South Pleasant Street, Amherst, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1924; A.M., Harvard University, 1926; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1928. Professor of Fine Arts, on the William R. Mead Foundation, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

MORLEY, SUSAN GERTRUDE
Summer 1933
87 Howland Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. B.A., University of Toronto, 1905; M.A., Trinity College, 1907. Lecturer in Classics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

MORRIS, HILDEGARDE WULFING
Summer 1927
(Mrs. Eugene Tavenner), 5 Southmoor, Clayton 5, Missouri. A.B., Washington University, 1916.

MORRIS, LYDIA S. 1924-1925
(Mrs. Frank C. Baxter), 1614 Camden Parkway, South Pasadena, California. Goucher College, 1921-1922; Newnham College, Cambridge University, 1923-1924.

MORSE, MRS. ELLSWORTH HARRY, JR.
See Garbison, Virginia F.

*MORSE, SIDNEY NELSON 1898-1899
A.B. Yale University, 1890. Alumni Secretary, retired, Williston Academy. Died March 7, 1935, at Easthampton, Masschusetts.

MOSELEY, MRS. H. W.
See Todd, Myrtle

MUIR, ALEXANDER DALE 1915-1916
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1915-1916.

MUNN, JAMES BUELL 1912-1913
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1912-1913. 58 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1912; A.M., Harvard University, 1915; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1917. Professor and Tutor in

English, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MURPHY, CHARLES THEOPHILUS 1931-1932
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1931-1932. Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Harvard College, 1931; A.M., Harvard University, 1933; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1935. Assistant Professor of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

MYERS, LILLIAN Summer 1934
(Mrs. Frank Whitacre), Union Medical College, Peking, China. A.B., Oberlin College, 1928; A.M., University of Pittsburgh.

MYERS, VIVIAN Summer 1934
(Mrs. E. A. Eichstaedt), 5728 Summit Street, Sylvania, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College, 1934.

NEILSON, KATHRYN Summer 1938
(Mrs. Raymond Kuhl), 178 Ridge Avenue, Ben Avon, Pennsylvania. A.B., Oberlin College, 1934; A.M., Syracuse University, 1935.

*NEWCOMER, CHARLES BERRY 1904-1905
A.B., University of Nebraska, 1889; A.M., University of Nebraska, 1900; Ph.D., University of Berlin, 1899. Died May 30, 1931, at Des Moines, Iowa.

NEWHALL, AGNES ELLEN 1927-1932
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1928-1929; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1929-1932. (Mrs. Richard Stillwell), The Great Road, Princeton, New Jersey. A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1927.

*NEWHALL, BARKER 1891-1892
A.B., Haverford College, 1887; A.M., Haverford College, 1890; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1891. Died July 28, 1924, at Baltimore, Maryland.

NEWNAN, EVA MAY Summer 1938
Tem., The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio; Per., Mountain View, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1915; A.M., Stanford University, 1916; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1936. Professor of Classical Languages, The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

*NEWTON, MRS. JAMES H.
See Norcross, Emily

*NICHOLS, HESTER DEAN 1898-1899
A.B., Wellesley College, 1884; A.M., Wellesley College, 1898. Died July 31, 1924.

NICHOLS, MAY LOUISE 1897-1899
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1897-1898; Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, 1898-1899. 56 Imlay Street, Hartford 5, Connecticut. A.B., Smith College, 1888; A.M., Smith College, 1898. Teacher of Greek and History of Art, retired, Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Connecticut.

NICOLAIDU, LYDIA 1932-1933
270 St. Philip Street, Charleston, South Carolina. A.B., Cornell University, 1930; A.M., Cornell University, 1931.

NOE, SYDNEY PHILIP 1922-1923
Bishop Place, New Brunswick, New Jersey. B.S., Rutgers College, 1910; A.M., Rutgers University, 1913. Secretary and Museum Curator, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156 Street, New York, New York.

*NORCROSS, EMILY 1888-1889
(Mrs. James H. Newton). A.B., Wellesley College, 1880; A.M., Wellesley College, 1884. Died February 7, 1940.

*NORRIS, ORLAND OTWAY Summer 1933
A.B., Michigan State Normal College, 1909; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1922; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1927. Professor of Education, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Died September 23, 1938.

*NORTON, RICHARD 1892-1894
A.B., Harvard College, 1892. Died August 2, 1918, in France.

NORTON, ROBERTA Summer 1928
(Mrs. William M. Hood), 1615 Washington Avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania. A.B., Swarthmore College, 1929.

NOSS, EDITH ELIZABETH Summer 1931
(Mrs. W. Aubrey Arlin), 1822 Church Avenue, Scranton 8, Pennsylvania. A.B., Oberlin College, 1928; A.M., University of Cincinnati, 1929.

NOSSER, MARION A. Summer 1935
87-25 133 Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York. B.A., Mount Holyoke College, 1923; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1924 Teacher, Turkish Educational Society School, Ankara, Turkey.

NUGENT, MRS. RICHARD D.
See Bullard, Carol

NUTTING, WILLIS DWIGHT 1923-1924
Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana. A.B., State University of Iowa, 1921; A.B., Oxford University, 1923; B.Litt., Oxford University, 1924; Ph.D., State University of Iowa, 1933. Associate Professor of History, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana.

*O'CONNOR, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW 1901-1902
A.B., University of Rochester, 1897; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1908. Professor of Greek, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, New York. Died October 8, 1918.

OLIVER, JAMES H., JR. 1932-1933 1939-1940
Agora Fellow, 1932-1936. South Danbury, New Hampshire. A.B., Yale University, 1926; Ph.D., Yale University, 1931. Professor of Greek, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

*OLMSTEAD, ALBERT TEN EYCK 1906-1907
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1906-1907. A.B., Cornell University, 1902; A.M., Cornell University, 1903; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1906. Professor of Oriental History, Oriental In-

stitute, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Died April 11, 1945.

OLMSTEAD, CLETA MARGARET 1937-1938
(Mrs. David O. Robbins), Oriental Institute, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. A.B., The University of Chicago, 1935; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1936; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1942. Associate Professor, Department of Art, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida.

PAINE, ERNEST TROWBRIDGE 1904-1905
1090 Avon Road, Schenectady, New York. A. B., Brown University, 1901; A.M., Brown University, 1903; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1919. Instructor in Philosophy, retired, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

PARK, MARION EDWARDS 1901-1902
Plymouth, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1898; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1899; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1918. President, Emeritus, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

PARKER, HARLAN RITER Summer 1934
Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College, 1917. Teacher, Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio.

*PARKER, MRS. N. H.
See Ballantyne, Gladys Mary

PARSONS, ARTHUR WELLESLEY 1931-1933
Agora Fellow, 1933-1940. 1360 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California. A. B., Yale University, 1922; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1942. American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Athens, Greece.

PARSONS, MRS. ARTHUR WELLESLEY
See Locke, Gladys

*PARSONS, RICHARD 1893-1894
A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1868; A.M., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871; Litt.D., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1921. Professor of Greek, Emeritus, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Died February 11, 1926, at Delaware, Ohio.

PATON, JAMES MORTON 1892-1893, 1912-1913
Hotel Victoria, 271 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A.B., New York University, 1883; A.B., Harvard College, 1884; Ph.D., University of Bonn, 1894. Associate Professor of Greek, retired, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

*PEABODY, CHARLES 1893-1894, 1896-1897
A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1889; A.M., Harvard University, 1890; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1893. Curator of European Archaeology, Emeritus, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Died August, 1939, at Paris, France.

PEASE, MARY ZELIA 1927-1929, 1932-1934, 1935-1937
(Mrs. John Philippides), Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1928-1929; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1932-1933. High Mowing, Cook Hill Road, Wallingford, Connecticut. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1927; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1933.

*PECK, ANNIE SMITH 1885-1886
A.B., University of Michigan, 1878; A.M., University of Michigan, 1881. Died July 18, 1935, at New York, New York.

PECK, EDWARD S., JR. Summer 1937
A.B., Oberlin College, 1931; A.M., Oberlin College, 1933. Specialist, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Economics Division, Office Military Government U.S., Berlin, Germany.

*PERRY, ANNA LOUISE 1896-1897
(Mrs. E. J. Durand), A.B., Cornell University, 1894. Died June 11, 1901, at Ithaca, New York.

*PERRY, MRS. RALPH BARTON
See Berenson, Rachel

PHARR, CLYDE 1910-1912
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1910-1911; Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1911-1912. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. A.B., East Texas Normal School, 1905; A.B., Yale University, 1906; Ph.D., Yale University, 1910. Professor of Greek and Latin, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

PHILIPPIDES, MRS. JOHN
See Pease, Mary Zelia

*PHILLIPS, EDWARD E. 1893-1894
A.B., Harvard College, 1878; A.M. and Ph.D., Harvard University, 1880. Henderson Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. Died November 22, 1940.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, JR. Summer 1934
Exeter, New Hampshire. A.B., Amherst College, 1926; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1933. Cilley Professor of Greek, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire.

PHILLIPS, MRS. MERRITT ABRAM
See Taylor, Lillian Louise

*PICKARD, JOHN 1890-1891
A.B., Dartmouth College, 1883; A.M., Dartmouth College 1886; Ph. D., University of Munich, 1892; Art D., Washington University, 1925. Professor of Classical Archaeology and History of Art, Emeritus, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. Died November 25, 1937, at Columbia, Missouri.

PIERCE, ELIZABETH DENNY 1922-1923
(Mrs. Carl William Blegen), University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. A.B., Vassar College, 1910; A.M., Vassar College, 1912; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1922.

PLATNER, JOSEPHINE 1927-1929
(Mrs. Theodore Leslie Shear), 12 Battle Road, Princeton, New Jersey. A. B., Wellesley College, 1924; A.M., Columbia University, 1928.

POND, JEANNETTE 1935-1936
115 Main Street, Easthampton, Massachusetts. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1935; M.A., University of Chicago. Government Employee.

POPE, MRS. HELEN
See Bley, Helen Müller

POST, CHANDLER RATHFON 1904-1905
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1904-1905. 11 Hilliard Street, Cambridge Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1904; A. M., Harvard University, 1905; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1909. Boardman Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*POWELL, BENJAMIN 1899-1901
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1899-1901. A.B., Cornell University, 1896; A.M., Cornell University, 1898. Died May 31, 1905, at Seneca Falls, New York.

PRICE, HELEN Summer 1938
Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina. A.B., Swarthmore College, 1907; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1915. Professor of Ancient Languages, Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

PRICHARD, LUCY E. Summer 1927
1100 Sixth Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia. A.B., Vassar College, 1899; A.M., Columbia University, 1924. Head, Emeritus, Latin Department, Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia.

PRINDLE, LESTER MARSH 1920-1921
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1920-1921. 380 Maple Street, Burlington, Vermont. A.B., University of Vermont, 1915; A.M., Harvard University, 1916; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1921. Professor of Classical Languages and Literatures, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

PRITCHETT, WILLIAM KENDRICK 1940-1941
Edward Capps Fellow, 1940-1941. (Prevented from occupying the fellowship by the war.) Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Davidson College, 1929; A.M., Duke University, 1930; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1942. Fellow in Epigraphy, American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

PUSEY, NATHAN M. 1934-1935
211 South Union Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. A.B.., Harvard College, 1928; M.A., Harvard University, 1932; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1937. President, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin.

*PUTZKER, ALBIN 1899-1900
A.M., Knox College. Professor of German Literature, University of California, Berkeley, California. Died 1923.

*QUINN, DANIEL 1887-1889
1892-1893
1900-1902
A.B., Mount St. Mary's College, 1883; A.M., Mount St. Mary's College, 1886; Ph.D., University of Athens, 1893. Pastor, St. Vincent de Paul Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Died March 3, 1918, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAMBO, ELEANOR FERGUSON 1920-1921
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1920-1921. 120 County Line Road, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1909; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1918.

RANKIN, MRS. CARL
See Jordan, Pauline

RAUBITSCHECK, MRS. ANTON E.
See Kelly, Isabelle Rita

REED, NELLIE MARIE 1895-1896
(Mrs. Samuel Howard Burnett), 219 Bryant Avenue, Ithaca, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1895. Librarian, retired.

*RICHARDSON, GEORGE MOREY 1896
A.B., Harvard College, 1882; Ph.D., University of Leipzig, 1886. Professor of Latin, University of California, Berkeley, California. Died December 11, 1896, at Athens, Greece.

RICHES, MRS. DEREK
See Hayes, Helen Barkley

RICHARDS, MRS. R. T.
See Sine, Neva M.

RIDINGTON, WILLIAM ROBBINS Summer 1937
83 West Green Street, Westminster, Maryland. A.B., Princeton University, 1930; A.M., Princeton University, 1931; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1935. Head, Department of Classics, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland.

RIDINGTON, MRS. WILLIAM ROBBINS
See Farr, Edith

RIGBY, SAIDA Summer 1925
(Mrs. Ira S. Wile), 1 West 68 Street, New York, New York.

ROBBINS, MRS. DAVID O.
See Olmstead, Cleta Margaret

ROBERTSON, JEAN Summer 1936
3620 York Way, Topeka, Kansas. A.B., Washburn College, 1912. Teacher of Latin.

ROBINSON, ALICE BRADFORD 1937-1938
(Mrs. W. H. Wilson), 79 Renner Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey. A.B., Vassar College, 1935; A.M., New York University, 1938.

*ROBINSON, CHARLES ALEXANDER 1897-1898
A.B., Princeton University, 1894; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1901. Principal, Peekskill Military Academy, 1903-1943. Died April 13, 1946, at Peekskill, New York.

ROBINSON, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR. 1923-1925
12 Keene Street, Providence, Rhode Island. A.B., Princeton University, 1922; A.M.,

Princeton University, 1923; Hon. A.M., Brown University, 1945. Professor of Classics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

*ROBINSON, CONSTANCE 1899-1900
A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1898. Died 1910.

ROBINSON, DAVID MOORE 1901-1903
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1902-1903. 300 Club Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., The University of Chicago, 1898; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1904; LL.D., Jamestown College, 1915; L.H.D., Trinity College, 1925; Litt.D., Syracuse University, 1933. W. H. Collins Vickers Professor of Archaeology and Epigraphy; Lecturer on Greek Literature, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

ROBINSON, HENRY SCHRODER 1938-1940
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1938-1939; Agora Fellow, 1939-1940. 606 Chautauqua, Norman, Oklahoma. A.B., Duke University, 1936; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1941. Instructor in Classical Languages and Literature, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

ROBINSON, MRS. RODNEY P.
See Sargent, Rachel Louisa

ROBSON, DONALD O. Summer 1932
210 Huron Street, London, Ontario, Canada. B.A., University of Toronto, 1928; M.A., University of Toronto, 1929; Ph.D., University of Toronto, 1932. Associate Professor of Classics, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

ROBSON, MRS. DONALD O.
See Kendrick, Rhena

ROEBUCK, CARL ANGUS 1937-1940
1946-1947
Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1939-1940; Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1946-1947. Lakeshore Road, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada. A.B., University of Toronto, 1935; A.M., University of Toronto, 1936; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1941. Ass. Professor of Classics, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., Canada.

ROEBUCK, MRS. CARL ANGUS
See Campbell, Mary Thorne.

*ROGERS, MRS. GEORGE B.
See Slater, Emily Elizabeth

ROGERS, JAMES DENNISON 1894-1895
710 Sixth Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey. A.B., Hamilton College, 1889; A.M., Columbia University, 1893; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1894. Teacher, Retired.

*ROLFE, JOHN CAREW 1888-1889
A.B., Harvard College, 1881; A.M., Cornell University, 1884; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1885; Litt. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1925; Litt.D., Oberlin College, 1933. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Died March 26, 1943, at Alexandria, Virginia.

*ROWE, LOUIS EARLE 1906-1907
Ph.B., Brown University, 1904; A.M., Brown University, 1906. Director, Museum, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island. Died February 17, 1937, at Providence, Rhode Island.

ROYSTER, WILBUR HIGH 1908-1909
309-11 Security Bank Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. A.B., University of North Carolina, 1907; A.M., Harvard University, 1911. Lawyer.

RUSACK, MINCHEN Summer 1938
Tem., 653 East 25 Street, Paterson, New Jersey; Per., 609 West 232 Street, New York, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1912; A.M., New York University, 1941. Head, Department of Latin, and Assistant to Principal, Eastside High School, Paterson, New Jersey.

RUTER, WINIFRED LOUISE 1933-1934
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1933-1934. (Mrs. Gottfried F. Merkel), 5825 Glenview Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. A.B., Hunter College, 1926; A.M., Columbia University, 1928. Acting Instructor in German, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SANBORN, CYRUS ASHTON ROLLINS
1909-1912
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1909-1910; Fellow of the American School at Athens, 1910-1911; Fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America, 1911-1912. 147 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1905; A.M., Harvard University, 1909. Secretary, Librarian, Supervisor of Instruction, and Editor of Publications, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

SANFORD, EVA MATTHEWS
Summer 1938
Sweet Briar, Virginia. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1916; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1922; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1923. Associate Professor of History, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia.

SARGENT, RACHEL LOUISA 1928-1929
(Mrs. Rodney P. Robinson), 338 Probasco Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. A.B., Bates College, 1914; A.M., University of Illinois, 1917; Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1923.

*SCHAEFER, FREDERICK WILLIAM
1927-1928
A.B., Williams College, 1927. Died January 25, 1936, at London, Ontario, Canada.

SCHALLENBERGER, FRANCES R.
1925-1926
2068 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1896. Retired.

SCHIERER, DOROTHY A. 1936-1937
1938-1939
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1938-1939. Tem., 2517 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Per., 106 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, New York. A.B.,

Mount Holyoke College, 1933; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1934. U.S. Navy Department.

SCHLAIFER, ROBERT 1937-1939
Tem., Trapelo Road, Lincoln, Massachusetts; Per., 1115 South Carmelina Avenue, West Los Angeles, California. A.B., Amherst College, 1934; A.M., Harvard University, 1935; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1940. Research Fellow, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston 63, Massachusetts.

SCHLESINGER, ALFRED CARY 1926-1927
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1926-1927. 34 South Cedar Avenue, Oberlin, Ohio. A.B., Williams College, 1921; A.M., Princeton University, 1923; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1924. Assistant Professor of Classics, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

SCHOONOVER, DRAPER TALMAN
Summer 1938
624 Third Street, Marietta, Ohio. A.B., Washburn College, 1899; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1907; L.H.D., Washburn College, 1929; LL.D., Marietta College, 1945. Professor of Latin, Dean and President, Emeritus, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

SCHOONOVER, EMMA LOUISE
Summer 1938
624 Third Street, Marietta, Ohio. A.B., Oberlin College, 1929; A.M., Ohio State University, 1937; B.S. in L.S., Western Reserve University, 1945. Librarian, Marietta High School, Marietta, Ohio.

SCHULTZ, ALEXANDER HENRY G.
1931-1932
1108 West Green Street, Urbana, Illinois. M.A., Johns Hopkins University, 1935. Lieutenant (j.g.), U.S.N.R. Custodian of the Classical, Egyptian, and Oriental Museums, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

SCHWEIGERT, EUGENE WILLIAM
1935-1936
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1935-1936. 320 Oak Street, Cincinnati 19, Ohio. Certificate in Piano, The College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1932; A.B., University of Cincinnati, 1932; A.M., University of Cincinnati, 1933; Ph.D., University of Cincinnati, 1940. Educator.

SCOTT, KENNETH 1921-1922
Warner, New Hampshire. A.B., Williams College, 1921; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1923; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1925. St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

SCOTT, RALPH WALKER 1915-1917
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1915-1917. A.B., Washington and Jefferson College, 1914; A.M., Princeton University, 1915; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1929. Professor, St. Paul's University, Japan.

SCRANTON, ROBERT LORENTZ 1935-1938
1946-1947
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1935-1937; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1937-1938; John Williams White Fellow, 1946-1947. A.B., Mount Union College, 1932; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1934; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1939. Associate Professor of Greek and Latin, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

SCRIBA, ISABEL Summer 1935
73 Second Street, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

SCUDDER, ROGERS VAUGHN
Summer 1936
Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1934. Master, Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts.

*SEAGER, RICHARD BERRY 1903-1904
1905-1906
Died 1925, at Candia, Crete.

SEARLS, HELEN ELIZABETH 1939-1940
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1939-1940. A.B., University of Washington, 1929; A.M., University of Washington, 1930. Assistant Professor of Greek, Latin and Classical Archaeology, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.,

*SEARS, JOSHUA MONTGOMERY, JR.
1899-1901
A.B., Harvard College, 1900; LL.B., Harvard College, 1904. Died August 12, 1908, at Providence, Rhode Island.

*SEELYE, WILLIAM JAMES 1886-1887
A.B., Amherst College, 1879; A.M., Amherst College, 1882. Died March 28, 1931, Washington, D. C.

*SEWALL, MRS. CHARLES GRENVILLE
See Strong, Kate L.

*SEYMOUR, ELIZABETH DAY 1911-1912
(Mrs. John Angel). A.B. and A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1897. Died January 5, 1942, at Sandy Hook, Connecticut.

*SHEAR, THEODORE LESLIE 1904-1905
A.B., New York University, 1900; A.M., New York University, 1903; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1904; L.H.D., Trinity College, 1934. Curator of Classical Art and Professor of Classical Archaeology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; Director of Athenian Agora Excavation, American School of Classical Sutdies, Athens, Greece. Died July 3, 1945.

*SHEAR, MRS. THEODORE LESLIE
See Jenkins, Nora Cornelia

SHEAR, MRS. THEODORE LESLIE
See Platner, Josephine

SHELDON, MAUDE MIRIAM 1910-1911
(Mrs. John L. McElroy). Bolton, New York. A.B., Cornell University, 1910; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1914.

*SHELLEY, JOHN PAUL 1889-1890
A.B., Findlay College, 1889. Minister. Died January 31, 1945.

SHELLEY, JOSEPH MILLER 1931-1933
1934-1935
Fellow in Architecture, 1931-1933, 1934-

1935. 224 Fifteenth Street, Denver 2, Colorado. Ph.B., Yale University, 1927; B.S. (Arch.), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1930. Instructor, School of Architecture, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

SHEPHARD, KATHARINE 1930-1931
Tem., National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; Per., 520 West 114 Street, New York, New York. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1928; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1929; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1936. Assistant Registrar, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

SHOE, LUCY TAXIS 1929-1934
Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1929-1932. Tem., Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts; Per., 712 West 16 Street, Austin, Texas. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1927; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1928; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1935. Associate Professor of Archaeology and Greek, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

*SHOREY, PAUL 1882-1883
A.B., Harvard College, 1878; Ph.D., University of Munich, 1884; LL.D., Iowa College, 1905; Litt.D., University of Wisconsin, 1911; LL.D., University of Missouri, 1913; Litt.D., Brown University, 1914; Litt.D., Harvard University, 1925. Head, Department of Greek, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Died April 24, 1934, at Chicago, Illinois.

*SHUTE, MARY APPLETON 1902-1903
(Mrs. Charles Snow Thayer). A.B., Smith College, 1887; B.M., Smith College, 1888. Died June 14, 1940, at Hartford, Connecticut.

*SIMPKIN, MRS. CHARLES H.
See Wyckoff, Mary

SINE, NEVA M. Summer 1935
(Mrs. R. T. Richards), 850 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, Canada. A.B., University of Toronto, 1925.

*SITLER, A. GRACE Summer 1931
A.B., Cornell University, 1905; A.M., Columbia University, 1918. Teacher of Latin, Weequahic High School, Newark, New Jersey. Died December 4, 1935, at Suffern, New York.

SIVITZ, ETHEL 1931-1932
(Mrs. Mitchell Levensohn), Apartment DH-8, 40 Monroe Street, New York, New York. A.B., University of Cincinnati, 1930.

SLADE, M. GLADYS 1913-1914
1923-1924
(Mrs. W. Stuart Thompson), 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York. A.B., Barnard College, Columbia University, 1913.

*SLATER, EMILY ELIZABETH 1888-1889
(Mrs. George B. Rogers). A.B., Wellesley College, 1888; A.M., Wellesley College, 1893. Died 1918.

SMITH, E. MARION Summer 1938
Hollins College, Virginia. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1919; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1924. Professor of Greek and Latin, Hollins College, Virginia.

SMITH, HENRY ROY WILLIAM
1935-1936
436 Wheeler Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California. A.B., Pembroke College, Oxford University, 1914; A.M., Pembroke College, Oxford University, 1917; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1927. Professor of Latin and Classical Archaeology; Associate Curator of Classical Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

*SMITH, KENDALL KERFOOT 1906-1908
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1906-1907; Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1907-1908. A. B., Harvard College, 1904; A.M., Harvard University, 1906; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1909. Professor, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Died November 26, 1929, at Providence, Rhode Island.

SMITH, MARGARET E. Summer 1931
Drew Seminary, Carmel, New York. A.B., Syracuse University, 1931.

SMITH, MISS SHIRLEY Summer 1927
A.B., Oberlin College, 1912; A.M., Oberlin College, 1916; Ph.D., Yale University, 1922. Professor of Classics, New Jersey College for Women, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

SPAULDING, LEILA CLEMENT 1902-1903
Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, 1902-1903. (Mrs. Edward W. Kent), Box 206, Lake Hamilton, Florida. A.B., Vassar College, 1899; A.M., Columbia University, 1901; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1910.

SPECTOR, CHARLES 1931-1934
685 West End Avenue, New York, New York. B. Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1932.

SPITZER, MRS. LYMAN, JR.
See Canaday, Doreen Damaris

SQUIRE, ALLAN TAFT 1930-1931
Fellow in Architecture, 1930-1931, Second Semester. 3248 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. B.F.A., Yale University, 1928. Commander, U.S.N.R.

STEBBINS, EUNICE BURR 1927-1928
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1927-1928. (Mrs. Herbert Newell Couch), 17 Arlington Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. A.B., Smith College, 1916; A.M., Johns Hopkins University, 1926; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1927.

STEINHOFF, JOSEPHINE Summer 1936
(Mrs. Josephine Curtiss), 940 Polhemus Street, San Jose, California. A.B., Oberlin College, 1916. Secretary to the Imperator, Rosicrucian Order, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California.

STEPHANS, DOROTHY Summer 1936
40, The Woodford, Covington, Kentucky

A.B., University of Cincinnati, 1921; A.M., University of Cincinnati, 1924; Ph.D., University of Cincinnati, 1939. Teacher, Holmes High School, Covington, Kentucky.

STERN, MRS. EDWIN D.
See Jones, Emilie Ann

STERN, ETHEL LOUISE Summer 1928
735 West Delavan Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Head, Art Department, The Buffalo Seminary, Buffalo, New York.

*STERRETT, JOHN ROBERT SITLINGTON 1882-1883
Ph.D., University of Munich, 1880; LL.D., University of Aberdeen, 1902. Professor of Greek, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Died June 16, 1914.

STEVENS, GORHAM PHILLIPS 1903-1905
Fellow in Architecture, 1903-1905. American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1898; M.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1899; Hon. A.M., Harvard University, 1923.

*STEVENS, MARY GREENLEAF 1899-1900
A.B., Vassar College, 1883; A.M., Vassar College, 1889. Died June 19, 1934, at Lowell, Massachusetts.

STILLWELL, RICHARD 1924-1926 1928-1931
Fellow in Architecture, 1924-1926; Honorary Fellow, 1925-1926; Special Fellow in Architecture, 1928-1931. The Great Road, Princeton, New Jersey. A.B., Princeton University, 1921; M.F.A., Princeton University, 1924. Associate Professor of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

STILLWELL, MRS. RICHARD
See Newhall, Agnes Ellen

*STONE, ISABELLA 1908-1909
A.B., Wellesley College, 1905; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1908. Died March 18, 1934.

STORK, CHARLES WHARTON 1905-1906
8525 Seminole Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A.B., Haverford College, 1902; A.M., Harvard University, 1903; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1905. Author and editor.

STOW, HENRY LLOYD 1932-1933
The University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. A.B., The University of Chicago, 1930; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1936. Professor of Greek, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

STOW, MRS. HENRY LLOYD
See Harrington, Hester

*STRONG, KATE L. 1893-1894
(Mrs. Charles Grenville Sewall), A.B., Vassar College, 1891. Died November 28, 1937, at Tryon, North Carolina.

*STROOCK, ROBERT LOUIS 1928-1929
A.B., Harvard College, 1927; A.M., Harvard University, 1928. Stroock and Stroock, 141 Broadway, New York, New York. Died December 30, 1930, at New York, New York.

*STUART, DUANE REED 1898-1899
A.B., University of Michigan, 1896; Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1901. Kennedy Professor of Latin Language and Literature, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Died August 29, 1941, Princeton, New Jersey.

SULLIVAN, SUSAN MARY 1927-1928
(Mrs. Clark Hopkins), 7 Harvard Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1923; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1925.

SWIFT, EMERSON HOWLAND 1912-1915
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1913-1915. Tem., 148 Harrison Street, Princeton, New Jersey; Per., 509 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York. A.B., Williams College, 1912; A.M., Princeton University, 1916; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1921. Professor of Fine Arts, Columbia University, New York, New York.

SWINDLER, MARY HAMILTON 1909-1910
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. A.B., Indiana University, 1905; A.M., Indiana University, 1906; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1912; F.R.S.A., London, England, 1937; LL.D., Indiana University, 1941. Professor of Classical Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

TAIT, J. I. MARION Summer 1937
A.B., Victoria College, University of Toronto, 1934; A.M., University of Toronto, 1935; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1939. Associate Professor, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

TALCOTT, LUCY 1929-1931
Farmington, Connecticut. A.B., Radcliffe College, 1921; A.M., Columbia University, 1929.

TATLOCK, JESSIE M. Summer 1936
South Hadley, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1900; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1926; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1933. Associate Professor of History, Emeritus, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

TAVENNER, EUGENE Summer 1927
A.B., Columbia University, 1901; A.M., Columbia University, 1903; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1916. Professor of Latin, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

TAVENNER, MRS. EUGENE
See Morris, Hildegarde Wulfing

TAYLOR, ANNA ELIZABETH Summer 1931
(Mrs. Herbert Hoyt), Sherborn, Massachusetts. A.B., Bates College, 1932.

*TAYLOR, FRANKLIN HENRY 1882-1883
A.B., Wesleyan University, 1884; A.M., Wesleyan University, 1887. Teacher. Died December 12, 1930, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

TAYLOR, LILLIAN LOUISE Summer 1936
(Mrs. Merritt Abram Phillips), 1401 Dundee Avenue, Elgin, Illinois; 426 Seventeenth Avenue, N.E., St. Petersburg, Florida. A.B., Northwestern University, 1931; A.M., Northwestern University, 1936. Real Estate Broker.

TEELE, HELEN Summer 1935
606 South Glenwood Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. A.M., University of Illinois.

TELFORD, HERBERT MCGEOCH
Summer 1934
207 West Broadway, Monmouth, Illinois. A.B., Muskingum College, 1896; A.B., Princeton University, 1904; A.M., University of Michigan, 1923; Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1926. Head, Classics Department, Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois.

TENNEY, JOHN WOOL GRISWOLD
1928-1929
Res., 54 East 66 Street, New York, New York; Bus., Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York. A.B., Williams College, 1928; LL.B., Harvard University, 1933. Lawyer.

THALLON, IDA CARLETON 1899-1901
(Mrs. Bert Hodge Hill), 9 Plutarch Street, Athens, Greece; and Alumnae House, Poughkeepsie, New York. A.B., Vassar College, 1897; A.M., Vassar College, 1901; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1905.

*THATCHER, OLIVER JOSEPH 1887-1888
A.B., Wilmington College, 1878; D.B., Union Theological Seminary, 1885; Ph.D., Wilmington College, 1894. Died August 19, 1937, at Beaumont, California.

*THAYER, MRS. CHARLES SNOW
See Shute, Mary Appleton

*THOMAS, WILLIAM NELSON
Summer 1927
A.B., Colgate University, 1877; A.M., Colgate University, 1881; Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1908. Professor of Classics, Emeritus, Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama. Died December 10, 1942.

*THOMAS, MRS. WILLIAM NELSON
See Wolff, Emma Alice

*THOMPSON, ANNA BOYNTON 1906-1907
A.B., Radcliffe College, 1898; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1899; Litt.D., Tufts College, 1900. Died.

THOMPSON, HOMER ARMSTRONG
1929-1934
Agora Fellow, 1931-1939. A.B., The University of British Columbia, 1925; A.M., The University of British Columbia, 1927; Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1929. Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Toronto; Keeper of the Classical Collection, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Director, Agora Excavations, Athens, Greece.

THOMPSON, MRS. HOMER ARMSTRONG
See Burr, Dorothy

*THOMPSON, MILES GORDON
A.B., Yale University, 1908; M.A., Columbia University, 1922. Head, Latin Department, Princeton High School, Princeton, New Jersey. Died August 8, 1943, in Buffalo, New York.

THOMPSON, W. STUART 1913-1915
Fellow in Architecture, 1913-1915. 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York. C. of Arch., Columbia University, 1912. Architect.

THOMPSON, MRS. W. STUART
See Slade, M. Gladys

THORNE, MRS. SAMUEL
See MacVeagh, Margaret

THROOP, GEORGE REEVES
Summers 1927 and 1934
121 North Hanley Road, Clayton, Missouri. A.B., De Pauw University, 1901; A.M., De Pauw University, 1903; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1905; LL.D., De Pauw University, 1929; LL.D., University of Missouri, 1930. Chancellor, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

TODD, MYRTLE
(Mrs. H. W. Moseley), 7936 Zimple Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A.B., University of Texas, 1923; A.M., University of Texas, 1927.

TOLLES, DELIGHT 1938-1939
Tem., 610 East 83 Street, New York, New York. Per., 41 Chester Street, Mount Vernon, New York. A.B., Vassar College, 1935; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1936; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1940. Teacher of Greek, Latin and Ancient History; Head of Classics Department, Brearley School, New York, New York.

TONKS, OLIVER SAMUEL 1901-1902
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1901-1902. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. A.B., Harvard College, 1898; A.M., Harvard University, 1899; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1903. Professor of Art; Director of the Art Gallery; Chairman of the Department of Art, Retired, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

TRAQUAIR, DOROTHY 1933-1934
(Mrs. Oscar Thaddeus Martin II), Bird Road, R. D. 6, Springfield, Ohio. A.B., University of Cincinnati, 1935; A.M., University of Cincinnati, 1936.

*TROWBRIDGE, SAMUEL BRECK PARKMAN
1886-1888
A.B., Trinity College, 1883; Ph.B., Columbia University, 1886; A. M., Trinity College, 1893. Member of Trowbridge and Livingston, Architects. Died January 29, 1925, at New York, New York.

*TUCKER, JAMES, JR. 1898-1900
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1899-1900. A.B., Brown University, 1897. Drowned March 24, 1900, Nile River at Luxor, Egypt.

*TUCKERMAN, FLORENCE S. 1893-1894
A. B., Smith College, 1886. Retired teacher. Died November, 1944.

TUNNELL, FREDERIC HAROLD, JR. 1935-1936
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1935-1936. Tem., Cairo, Egypt; Per., 335 Woodbine Avenue, Pen Valley, Narberth, Pennsylvania. A.B., Harvard College, 1935. Teacher, Suez, Egypt.

UNHOLZ, ETHLYN M. Summer 1934
106 Beard Avenue, Buffalo, New York. A.B., Oberlin College, 1914. Teacher of Latin, Bennett High School, Buffalo, New York.

VANDERPOOL, EUGENE 1929-1930
Agora Fellow, 1932-. Tem., American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece; Per., 86 Miller Road, Morristown, New Jersey. A.B., Princeton University, 1929.

VAN HOOK, LA RUE 1901-1902
Tem., 39 Claremont Avenue, New York, New York; Per., Columbia University, New York, New York. A.B., University of Michigan, 1899; Ph.D., The University of Chicago, 1904. Jay Professor of Greek, Emeritus, Columbia University, New York, New York.

VAN INGEN, WILHELMINA 1927-1928
(Mrs. Herschel Elarth), Faculty Exchange, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. A.B., Vassar College, 1926; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1929; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1932.

VERHOOGEN, VIOLETTE 1925-1926
22 Rue Joseph II, Brussels, Belgium. Ph.D., Bruxelles, 1923.

WAAGE, FREDERICK O. 1929-1932
Agora Fellow, 1931-1932. 204 East Upland Road, Ithaca, New York. A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1928; A.M., Princeton University, 1929; M.F.A., Princeton University, 1935; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1943. Associate Professor of History of Art and Archaeology; Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

WAAGE, MRS. FREDERICK O.
See Boylan, Dorothy Adell

WADE, CHARLES ST.CLAIR 1901-1902
Box 151, Taunton, Massachusetts. A.B., Tufts College, 1894; A.M., Tufts College 1895. Librarian, Emeritus, Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, Massachusetts.

WADHAMS, A. ELIZABETH 1937-1938
27 Washington Square North, New York, New York. A.B., Wellesley College, 1926; Certificate, New York School of Fine and Applied Art, 1929. Instructor, Parsons School of Design, New York, New York.

WAITE, DOROTHY OLIVIA Summer 1932
Tem., 906 Twenty-first Street, Superior, Wisconsin; Per., 919 Rose Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. A.B., University of Nebraska, 1915; A.M., University of Nebraska, 1921. Instructor in History, and Director, Intermediate Department, State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin.

*WAITE, STELLA LOUISE 1902-1903
Died December 5, 1944.

WALKER, ALICE LESLIE 1909-1914
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1909-1910. (Mrs. Georgios Kosmopoulos), Tem., 2024 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, California; Per., Care of Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco, California. A. B., Vassar College, 1906; A.M., Vassar College, 1908; Ph.D., University of California, 1917. Research.

WALKER, ISRAEL 1930-1931
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1930-1931. 83-43 118 Street, Kew Gardens, New York. A.B., College of the City of New York, 1926; A.M., Columbia University, 1928; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1936. Teacher, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, New York.

*WALLACE, GRAHAM 1931-1932
A.B., Williams College, 1931. Teacher, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut. Died June 23, 1935, at New York, New York.

WALLACE, SHERMAN LEROY 1927-1928
Fellow of the School in the Greek Language, Literature and History, 1927-1928. Windover Farm, Route 2, Waunakee, Wisconsin. A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1924; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1925; A.M., Princeton University, 1926; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1933. U. S. Government.

WALLACE, WILLIAM PITKIN 1934-1935
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, 1934-1935. University College, Toronto, Canada; B.A., University of Toronto, 1928; B.A., Oxford University, 1932; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1936. Assistant Professor of Greek and Roman History, University College, Toronto, Canada.

WALLACE, MRS. WILLIAM PITKIN
See Barton, Mary Elizabeth

WALTON, ALICE 1895-1896; 1910-1911
Charlesgate Hotel, 535 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A.B., Smith College, 1887; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1892. Professor in Latin and Classical Archaeology, Emeritus, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

WASHBURN, ELIZABETH POPE 1937-1939
(Mrs. Lyndon M. King), 2412 West 24 Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916; A.M., Bryn Mawr College, 1937.

WASHBURN, OLIVER MILES 1904-1906
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1904-1906. 59 Arden Road, Berkeley, California. A.B., Hillsdale College, 1894. Professor of the History of Art, Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, California.

*WASHINGTON, HENRY STEPHENS 1888-1894
A.B., Yale University, 1886; A.M., Yale University, 1888; Ph.D., University of Leipzig, 1893. Petrologist, Geophysical Laboratory, The Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. Died January 7, 1934, at Washington, D. C.

*WATSON, LAURA SOPHIA 1899-1900
Graduate, Mount Holyoke Seminary, 1871; Ph.D., University of Bloomington, 1886; A.M., University of Bloomington, 1887. Died 1924, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

WAY, VERNON ELGIN 1929-1930
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1929-1930. 909 Gregson Street, Durham, North Carolina. A.B., University of Toronto, 1912; A.M., University of Alberta, 1925; A.M., Harvard University, 1926. Asssistant Professor of Greek, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

WEAVER, ANNA FRANCES 1925-1926; 1931-1932
Tem., 11 East Newton, Boston, Massachusetts; Per., 4203 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. A.B., Stanford University, 1897; M.A., Stanford University, 1898.

WEBER, SHIRLEY H. Summer 1925
Tem., 163 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J. Librarian of the Gennadeion and Professor of Classics, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece.

WEINBERG, SAUL S. 1936-1939
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1936-1937; Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1937-1938; Special Fellow in Archaeology, 1938-1939. Tem., The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; Per., 5512 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. B.S., University of Illinois, 1932; M.S., University of Illinois, 1933; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1936. Fellow, Guggenheim Foundation.

WEINBERG, MRS. SAUL S.
See Davidson, Gladys R.

WEIST, EDWARD CILLEY 1930-1931
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1930-1931. 43 Cedar Street, New York 5, New York. A.B., Harvard College, 1930; A.M., Harvard University, 1932.

WELKER, MARIAN 1931-1932 1933-1934
Fellow of the School in Archaeology, 1933-1934. Highland, Ulster County, New York. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1927; A.M., Columbia University, 1930; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1939. Research Assistant, Signal Security Agency, War Department.

*WELLER, CHARLES HEALD 1900-1901
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1900-1901. A.B., Yale University, 1895; Ph.D., Yale University, 1904. Professor and Head, Department of Greek and History of Art; and Chairman of the Summer Session, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Died March 2, 1927, at Iowa City, Iowa.

*WEST, ALLAN BROWN 1925-1926
A.B., Milton College, 1907; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1910; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1912. Professor of History, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. Died September 18, 1936.

*WESTBROOK, HOWARD THEODRIC 1927-1928
A.B., Hamilton College, 1922; A.M., Wesleyan University, 1923. Associate Professor of History and Literature, Scripps College, Claremont, California. Died July 20, 1944, Kyserika, Ulster County, New York.

WESTERLUND, AGNES 1926-1927 1938-1939 (Second Semester)
(Mrs. James Penrose Harland), 1 Brierbridge Lane, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. A.B., University of Cincinnati, 1918.

*WESTERVELT, WALTER W. 1908-1909
A.B., Princeton University, 1908. Died May 23, 1916.

*WHEELER, JAMES RIGNALL 1882-1883
A.B., University of Vermont, 1880; A.M., and Ph.D., Harvard University, 1885. Professor of Greek Archaeology and Art, Columbia University, New York, New York. Died February 9, 1918, at New York, New York.

WHITACRE, MRS. FRANK
See Myers, Lillian

WHITE, MRS. DONALD S.
See Greene, Eleanor M.

WHITE, RAYMOND HENRY 1906-1907
4 Hillcrest Road, Middlebury, Vermont. A.B., Yale University, 1905; A.M., Yale University, 1906. Professor of Latin; Dean of the Faculty, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

WHITING, ALICE 1928-1929 Summer 1931
(Mrs. Laurence B. Ellis), 24 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1927; Ph.D., Radcliffe College, 1936. Research, Extension Division, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

WHITMORE, CHARLES EDWARD 1907-1908
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1907-1908. 383 Main Street, Hingham Center, Massachusetts. A.B., Harvard College, 1907; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1911. Literary work.

WHITMORE, MRS. CHARLES EDWARD
See Gardiner, Elizabeth Manning

WHITTLESEY, JULIAN HILL 1930-1931 (Second Semester)
Fellow in Architecture, 1930-1931 (Second Semester). Res., 122 East 65 Street, New York, New York; Bus., 31 Union Square, New York, New York. B.S., Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, 1927; B.F.A., School of Architecture, Yale University, 1930. Partner, Mayer and Whittlesey, Architects.

*WILCOX, ALEXANDER M. 1883-1884
A.B., Yale University, 1877; Ph.D., Yale University, 1880. Curator, Classical Museum, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Died January 3, 1929, at Lawrence, Kansas.

WILDES, ADELE MADELEINE 1920-1921
Fellow of The Archaeological Institute of America, 1920-1921. (Mrs. Thomas F. Comber, Jr.), 3505 Newland Road, Baltimore, Maryland. A.B., Brown University, 1916; A.M., Brown University, 1917; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1925.

*WILE, IRA S. Summer 1925
A.B. and B.S., University of Rochester, 1898; M.S., University of Rochester, 1908; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1902. Associate in Pediatrics, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, New York; Lecturer, Columbia University, and Hunter College, New York, New York; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York. Died October, 1943.

WILE, MRS. IRA S.
See Rigby, Saida

WILLIAMS, IRMA ESTELLE Summer 1937
233 East University Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland. B.S., Johns Hopkins University, 1929.

WILLIS, GWENDOLEN BROWN 1901-1902
941 Lake Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin. A.B., The University of Chicago, 1896; Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1904. Teacher of Latin and Greek, Retired, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Maryland.

WILSON, JEAN Summer 1931
871 North Market Street, Lisbon, Ohio. A.B., Goucher College, 1896; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1927.

WILSON, MRS. W. H.
See Robinson, Alice Bradford

WING, HERBERT, JR. 1913-1914
429 West South Street, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A.B., Harvard College, 1909; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1911; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1915. Professor of History, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

WOFFORD, RUTH O. Summer 1935
1629 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., A.B., Limestone College, 1915; A.M., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1931. Teacher of Latin, Roosevelt High School, Washington, D. C.

*WOLFF, EMMA ALICE Summer 1927
(Mrs. William Nelson Thomas). Died January, 1929.

*WOOD, HENRY DUNN 1906-1908
Fellow in Architecture, 1906-1908. B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1904. United Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Died March 26, 1940, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*WOODRUFF, FRANK EDWARD 1882-1883
A.B., University of Vermont, 1875; A.M., University of Vermont, 1878; D.B., Union Theological Seminary, 1881. Professor of Greek Language and Literature, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Died November 19, 1922, at Brunswick, Maine.

WORK, EUNICE Summer 1928
Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts. A.B., Tarkio College, 1917; A.M., Cornell University, 1919; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1924. Head, Department of Classics, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

WRIGHT, MABEL Summer 1928
Director of Adult Education, Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, New York.

*WRIGHT, THEODORE LYMAN 1886-1887
A.B., Beloit College, 1880; A.M., Harvard University, 1884; A.M., Beloit College, 1884; Litt.D., The College of Wooster, 1910. Professor of Greek and Fine Arts, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. Died October 4, 1926, at Beloit, Wisconsin.

*WULFING, JOHN M. Summer 1927
Died January 28, 1929, in St. Louis, Missouri.

WULSIN, MRS. FREDERICK R.
See Allinson, Susanne Carey

WUNDERLICH, SILVIA ALCINA Summer 1935
3259 Washington Boulevard, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio. A.B., Western Reserve University, 1925; A. M., Western Reserve University, 1936. Assistant Curator of Classical Art.

WYATT, MRS. WILLIAM F.
See Gifford, Natalie Murray

*WYCKOFF, MARY 1929-1930
(Mrs. Charles H. Simpkin). A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1928. Artist. Died September, 1932, en route from Europe to United States.

YOUNG, ARTHUR MILTON 1928-1929
A.B., Harvard College, 1922; A.M., Harvard University, 1923; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1930. Professor of Greek and Latin; Head, Department of Latin and Greek, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

YOUNG, CLARENCE HOFFMAN 1891-1892
312 West 88 Street, New York, New York. A.B., Columbia University, 1888; A.M., Columbia University, 1889; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1891. Professor of Greek Archaeology, Emeritus, Columbia University, New York, New York.

YOUNG, JAMES DONALD 1920-1921
541 South Greenwood Avenue, Pasadena 10, California. A.B., Columbia University, 1919; A.M., Princeton University, 1920; M.F.A., Princeton University, 1925. Professor of Art, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California.

YOUNG, JOHN HOWARD 1937-1940
Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, 1937-1938; John Williams White Fellow, 1940-1942. 259 Central Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. A.B., Brown University, 1936; A.M., Harvard University, 1937; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1942.

YOUNG, MRS. JOHN HOWARD
See Halstead, Suzanne

YOUNG, RODNEY STUART 1929-1930
1933-1940
Agora Fellow, 1934-1940. Bernardsville, New Jersey. A.B., Princeton University, 1929; A.M., Columbia University, 1932; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1940.

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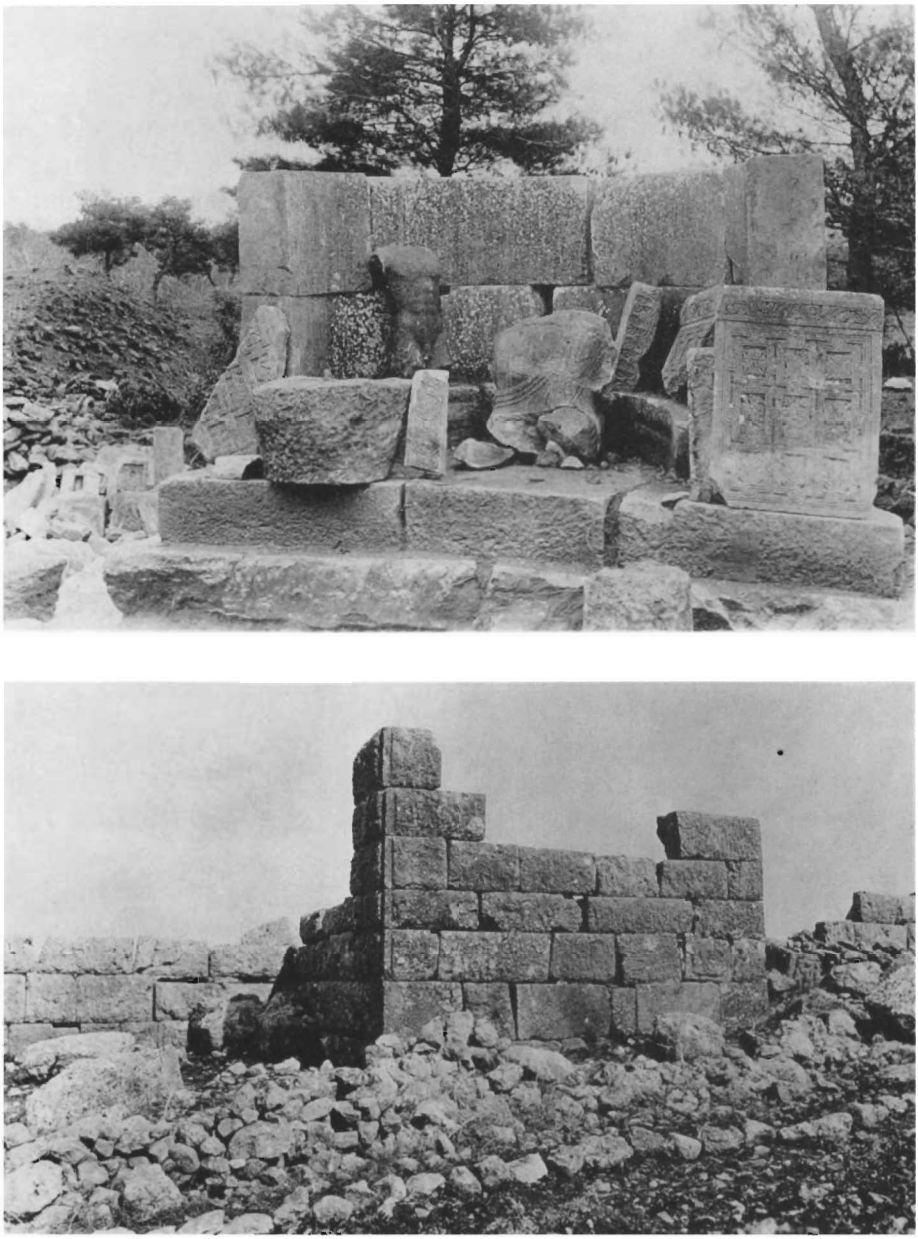
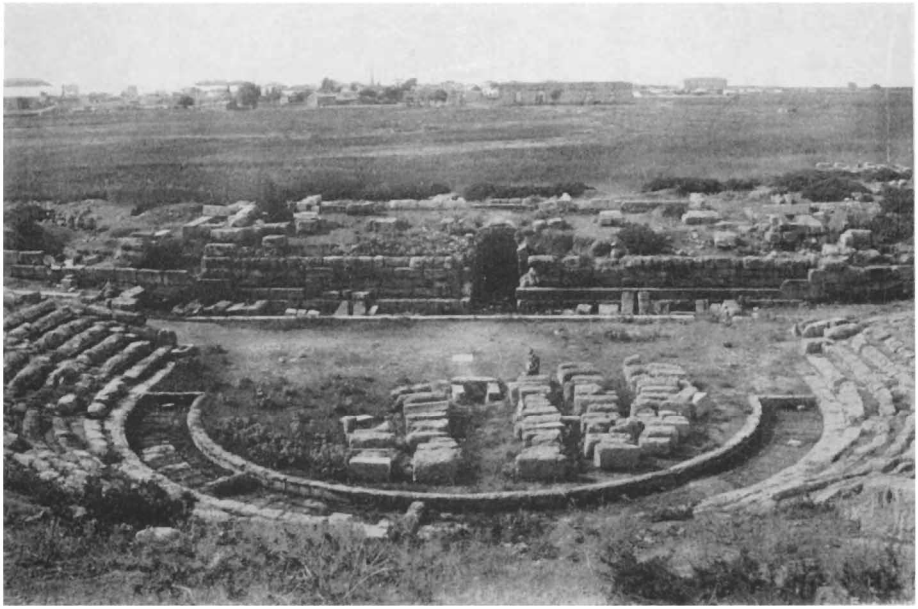
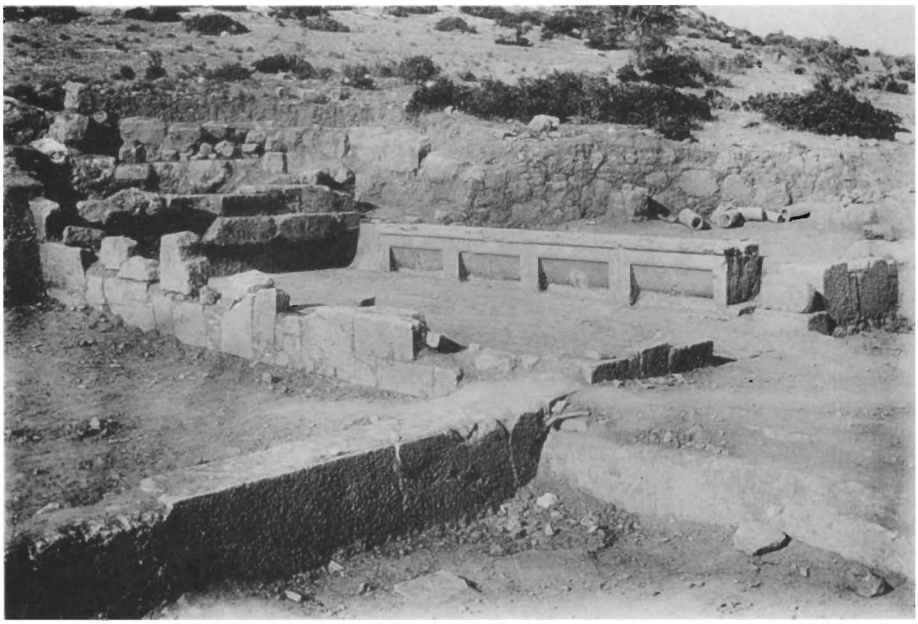
Top: Theater at Thoricus. Center: Theater at Thoricus, rear wall. Below: Theater at Sicyon.

PLATE II

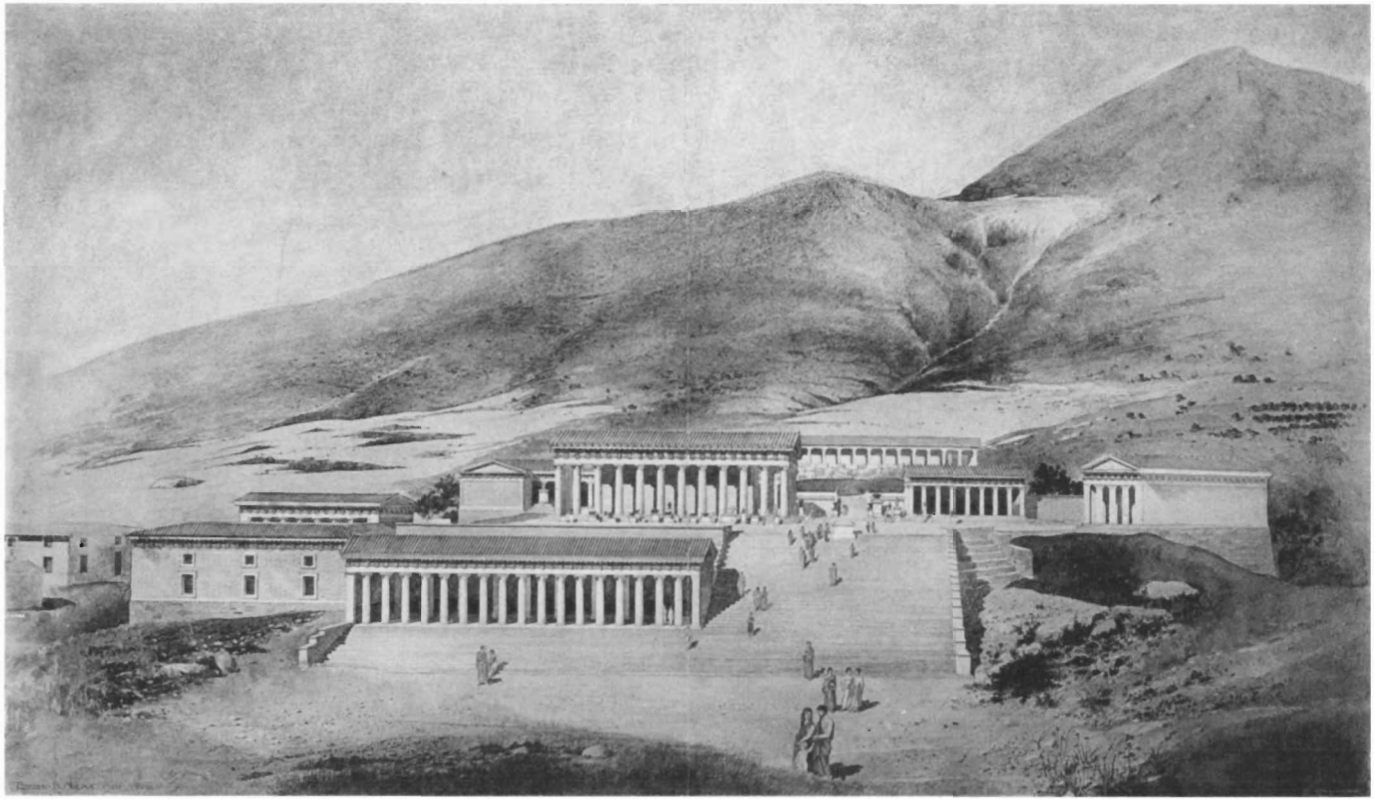


Above: Icaria, The Choregic Monument with fragments of sculptures. Below: Plataea, Portion of the southwest wall.





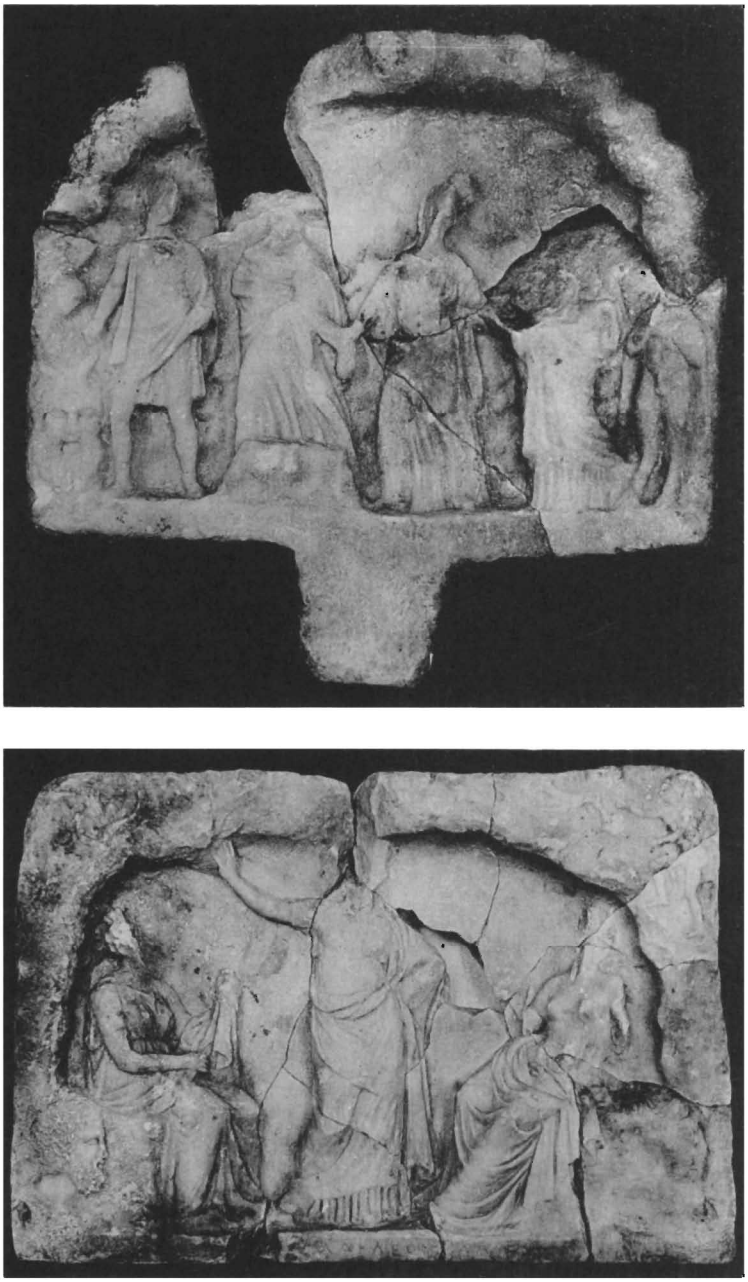
Above: Theater at Eretria. Below: The Gymnasium at Eretria, a room with washing basins.



The Argive Heraeum restored by Edward L. Tilton.

Three Marble Heads from the Argive Heraeum.

Above: Oeniadae, Square Tower and Wall. Below: Theater at Oeniadae.

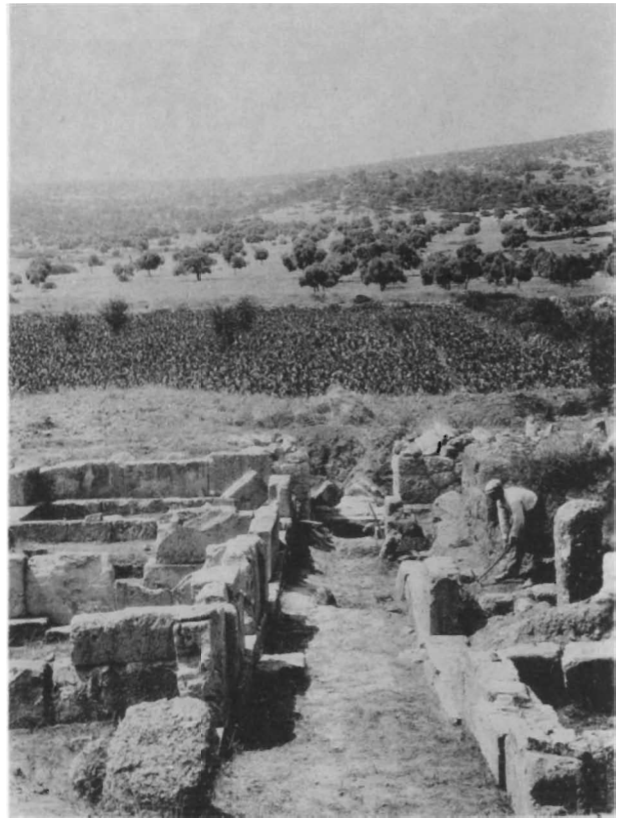


The Cave at Vari. Above: Hermes and three Nymphs. Below: Three Nymphs.

Korakou: Two late Helladic Vases.

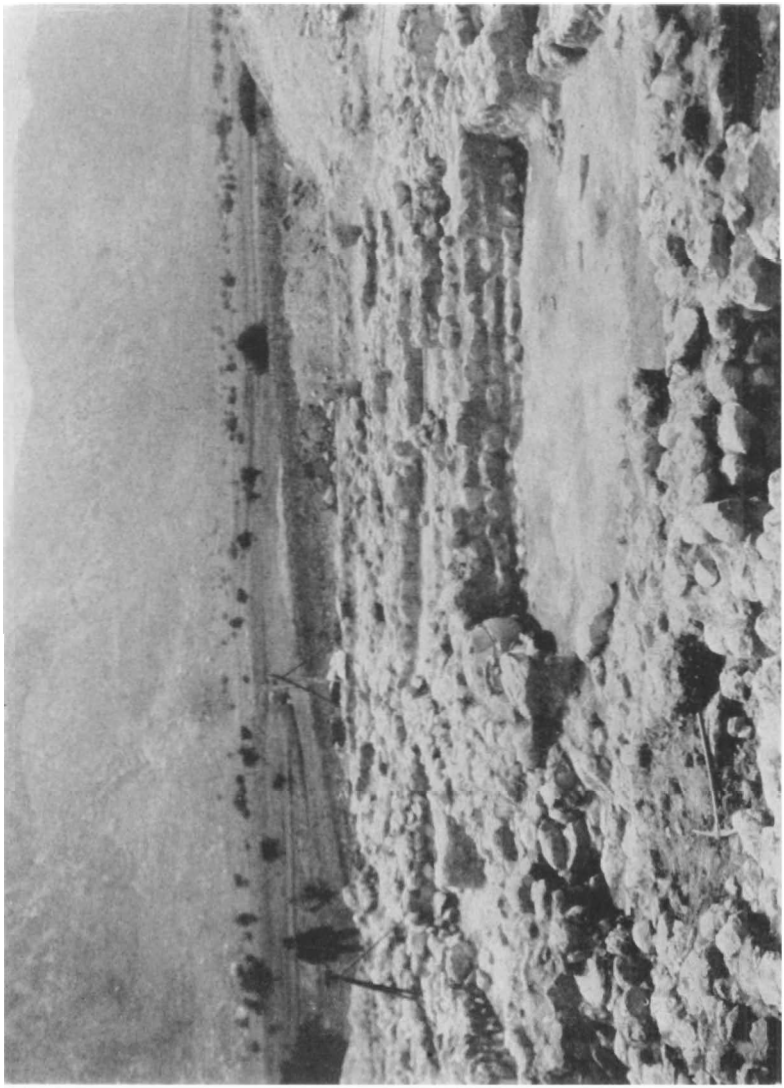
The School Building.

Terra Cotta Head from Halae.



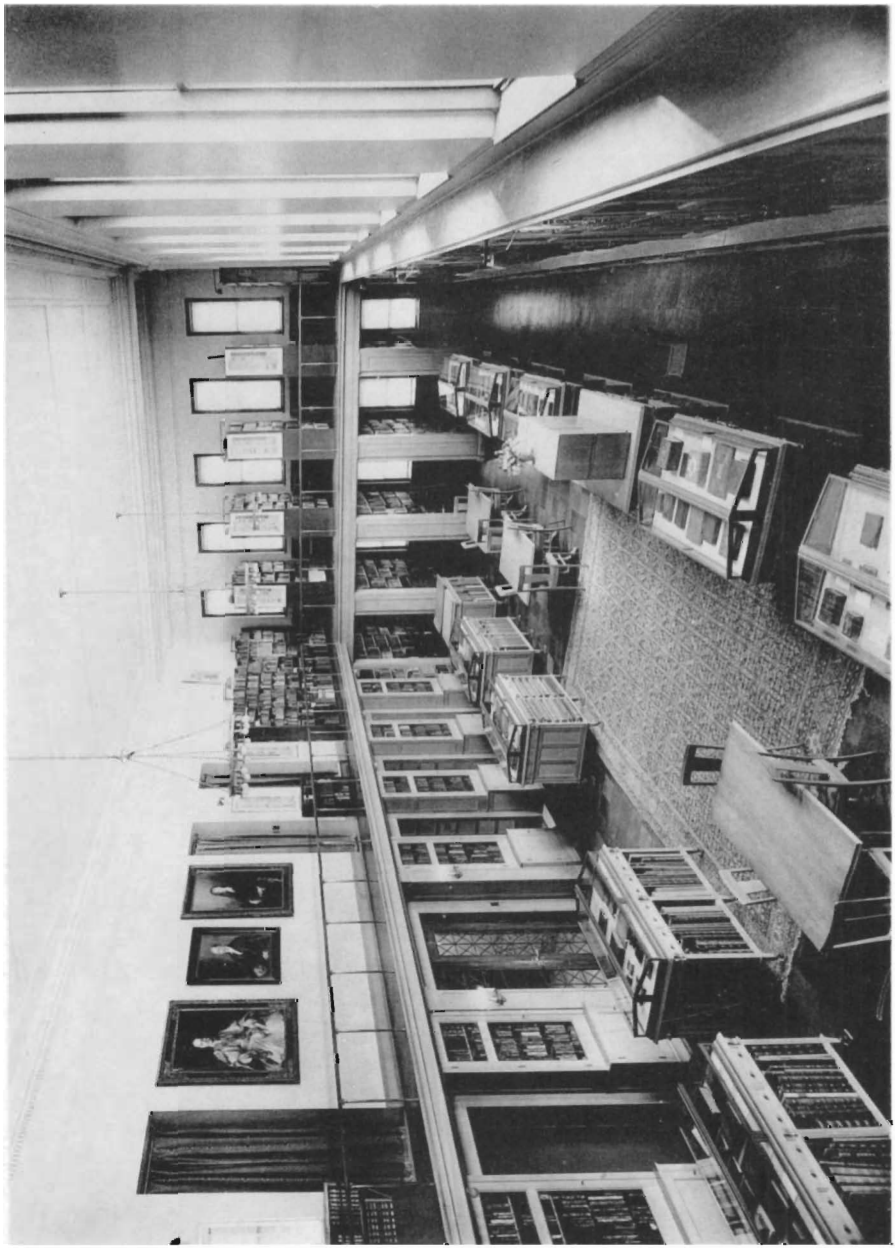
Street at Halae leading north through ancient gateway.

Early Minoan vases, mostly stone, from Mochlos.

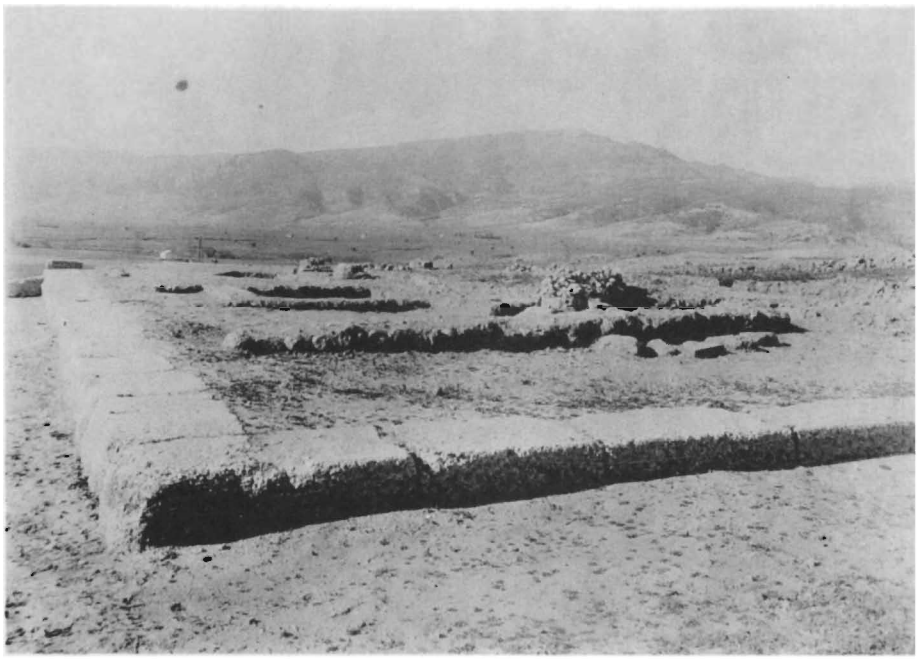


Zygouries, large room in the "House of Pithoi".

The Gennadius Library.

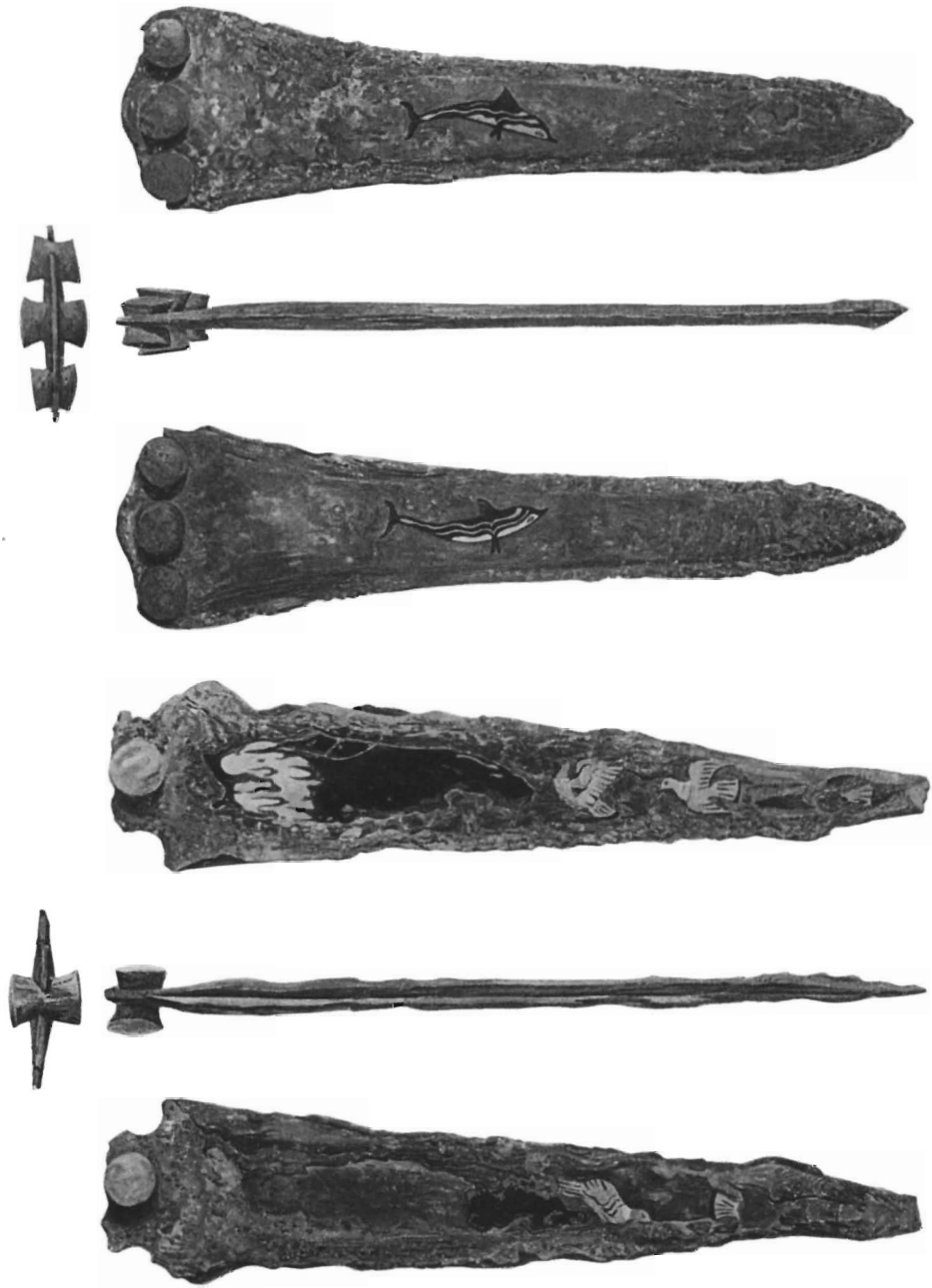


Reading Room, Gennadius Library.

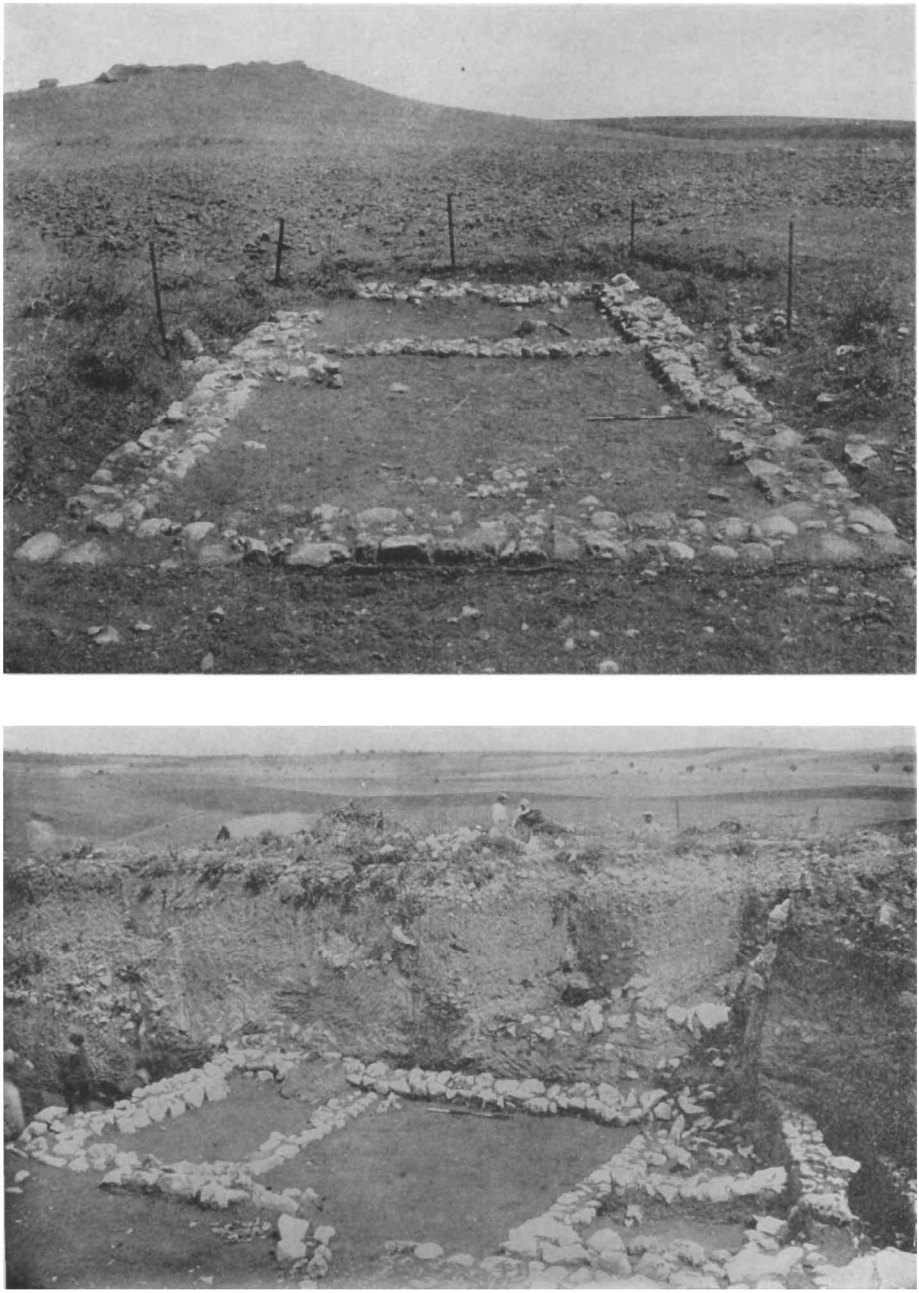


Above: Retaining Wall of the Palati Terrace at Phlius. Below: Foundations of the Basilica at Phlius.

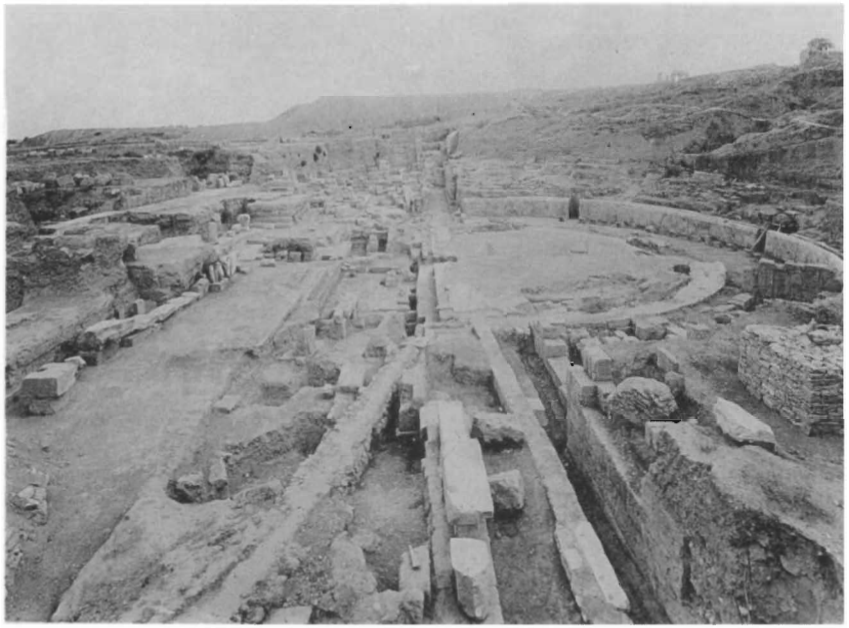
Above: The Gymnasium at Nemea. Below: Baths of the Palaestra at Nemea.

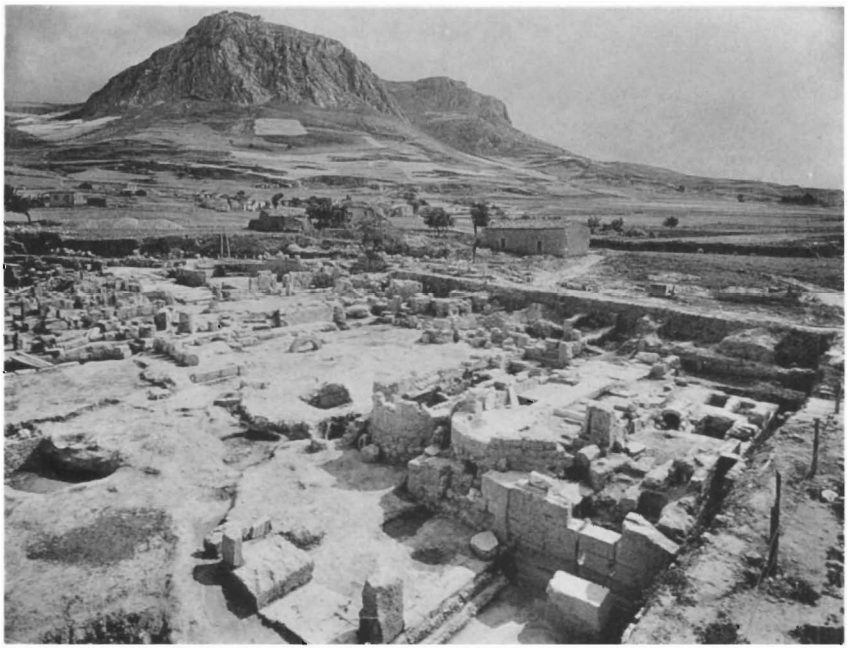


Bronze daggers with gold and silver inlay from Prosymna.



Above: Early Helladic house at Eutresis. Below: Middle Helladic house at Eutresis





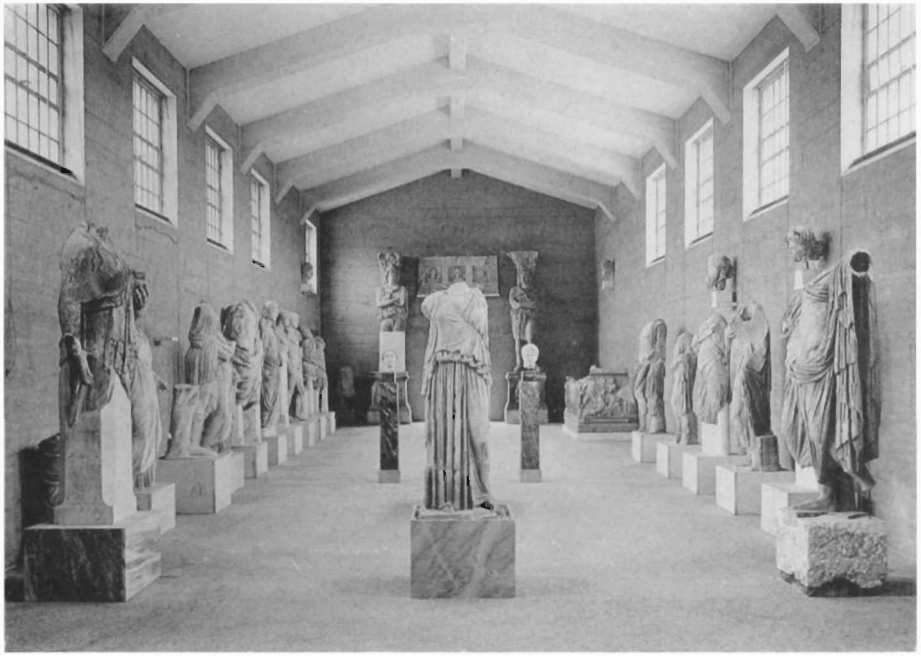
Above: Theater at Corinth. Below: Agora at Corinth partially excavated, the Bema in the foreground.

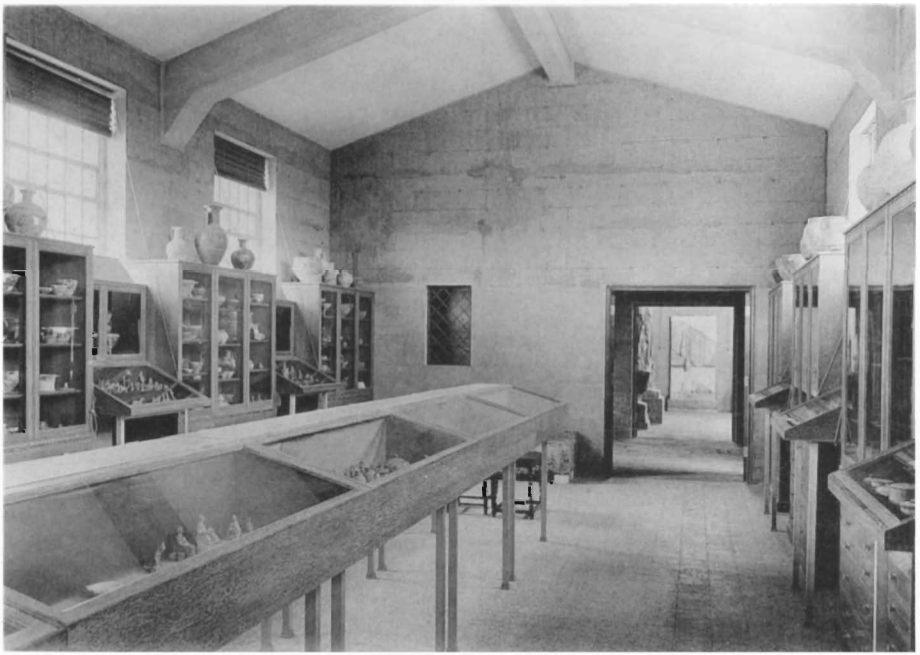
William Caleb Loring Hall.

The Acrocorinthus.

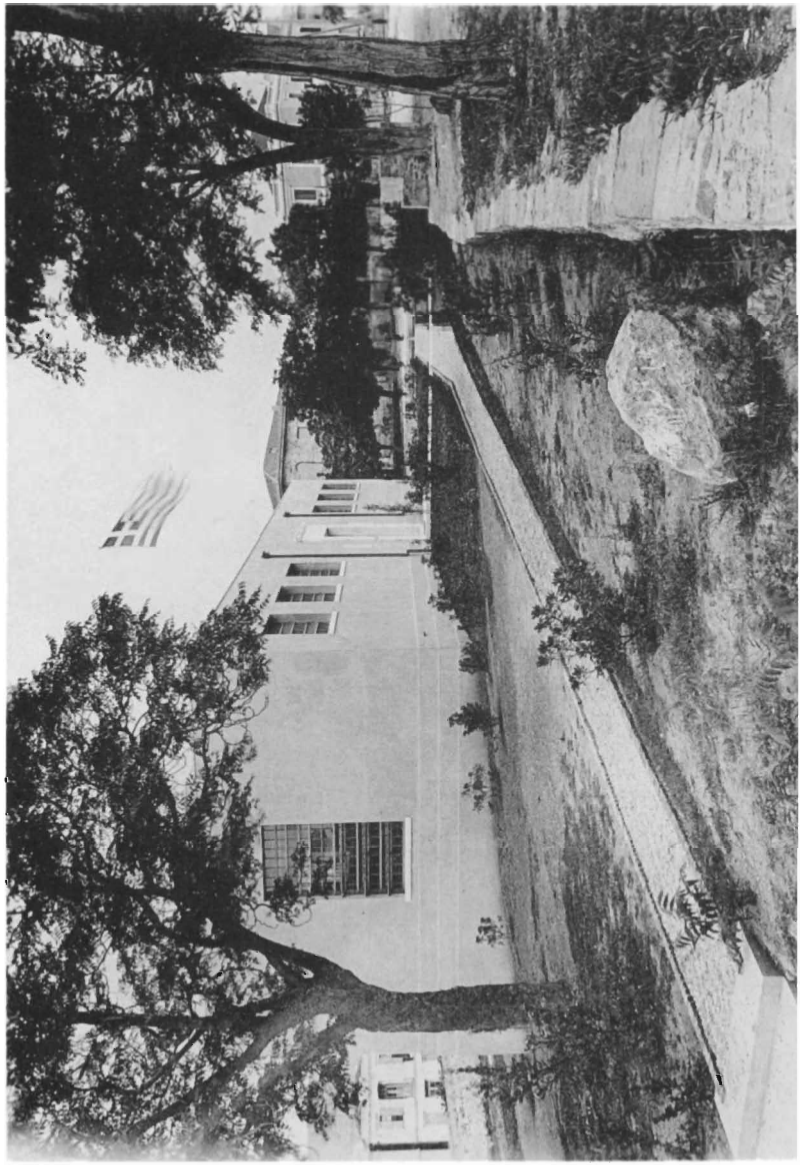
PLATE XXII

Above: The Asklepieion at Corinth. Below: The Corinth Museum. Temple "E" at the left.

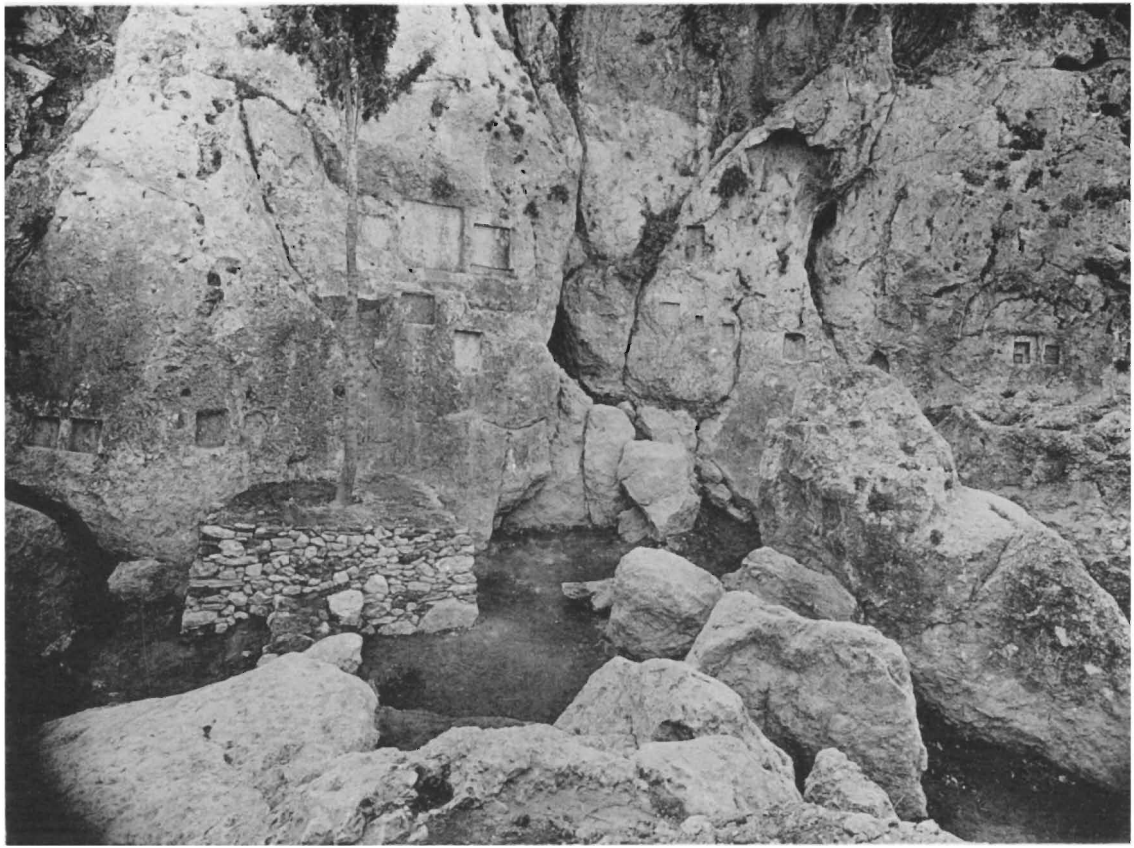




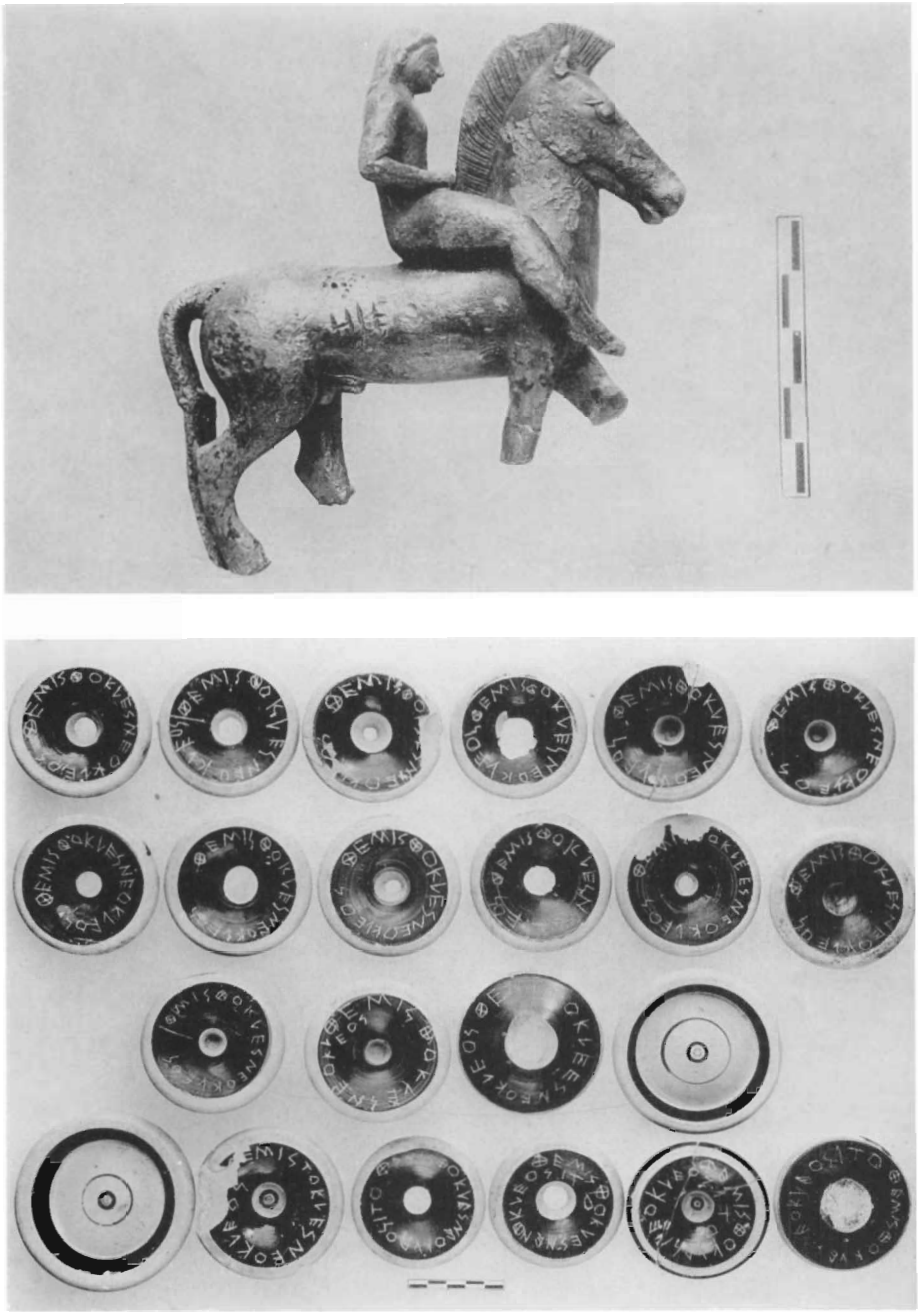
Above: Sculpture Hall, Corinth Museum. Below: Ceramic Room, Corinth Museum.



Museum at Mytilene.



North Slope of the Acropolis at Athens, Sanctuary of Eros and Aphrodite.

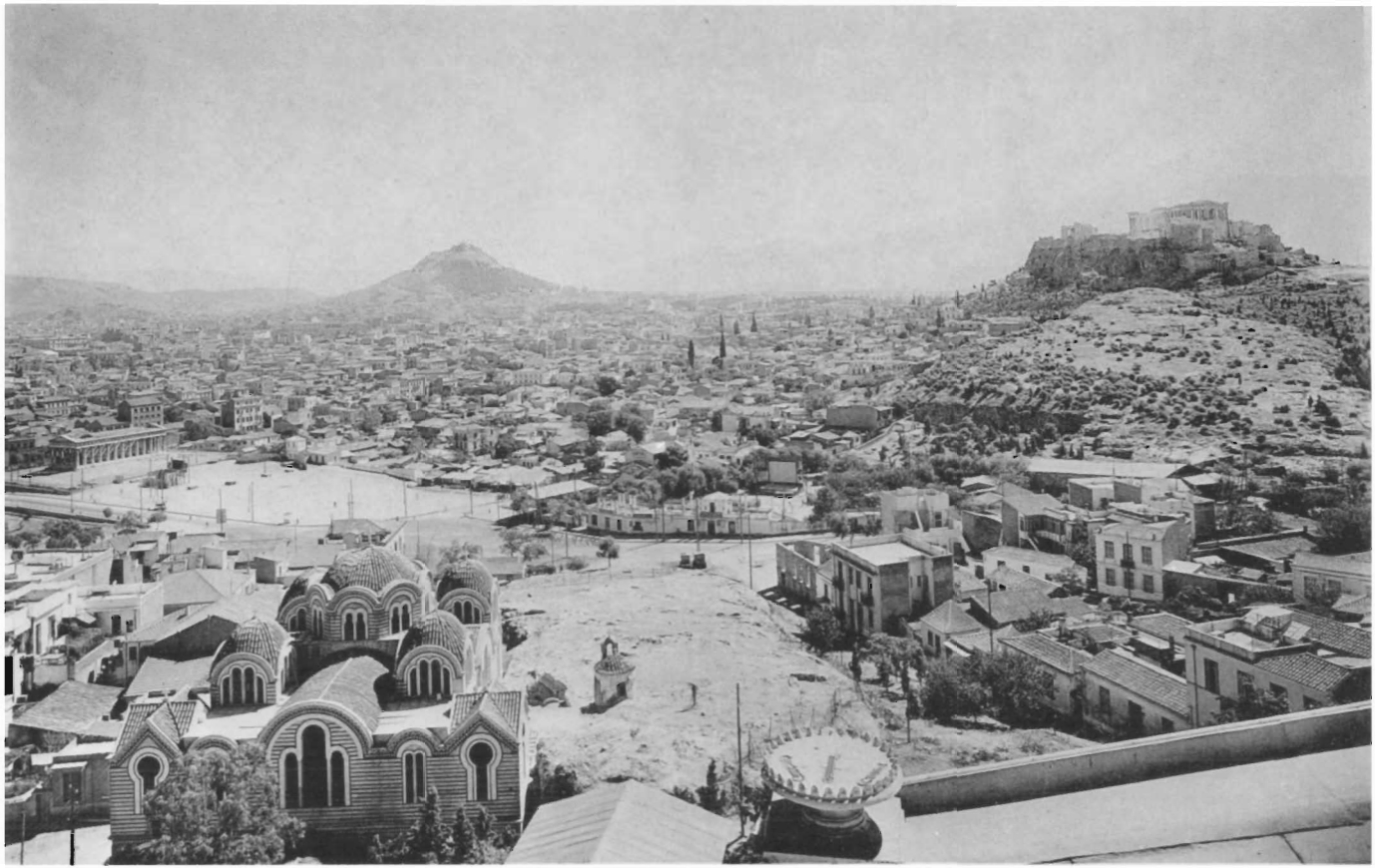


Above: Bronze Horse from the north slope of the Acropolis at Athens. Below: Ostraca prepared but not cast against Themistocles, from the north slope of the Acropolis at Athens.

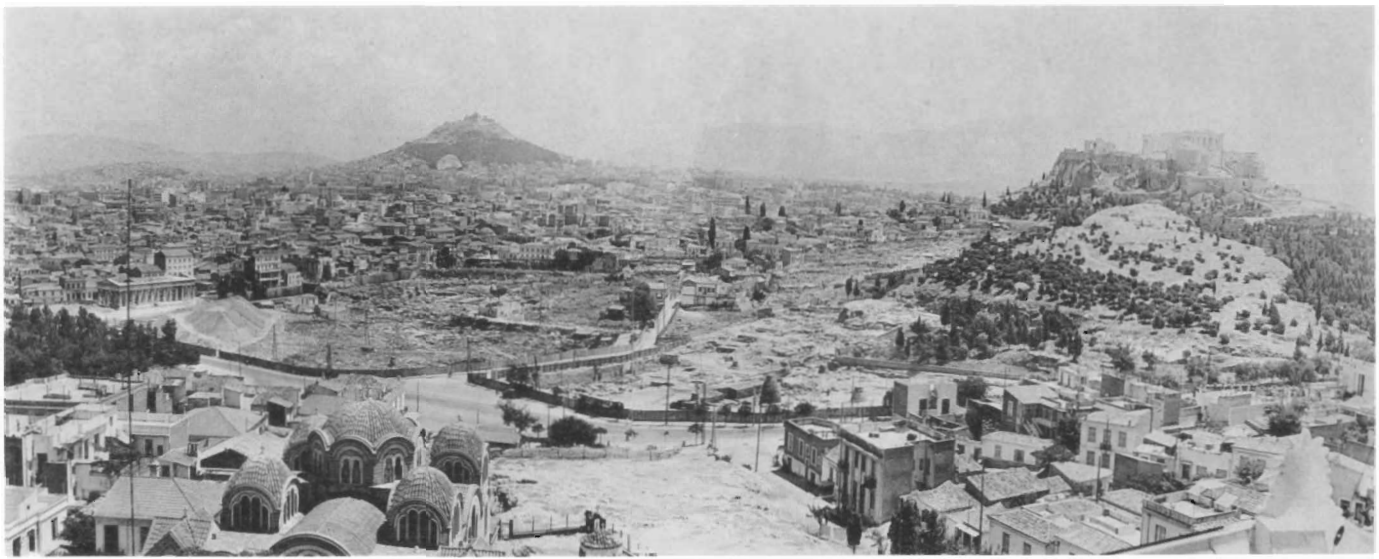
Crater of Exekias from the North slope of the Acropolis at Athens.

Head of Heracles from the north slope of the Acropolis at Athens attached to the torso in the Acropolis Museum.

Model of the Mycenean stairs on the north slope of the Acropolis at Athens, showing frame reinforcements.

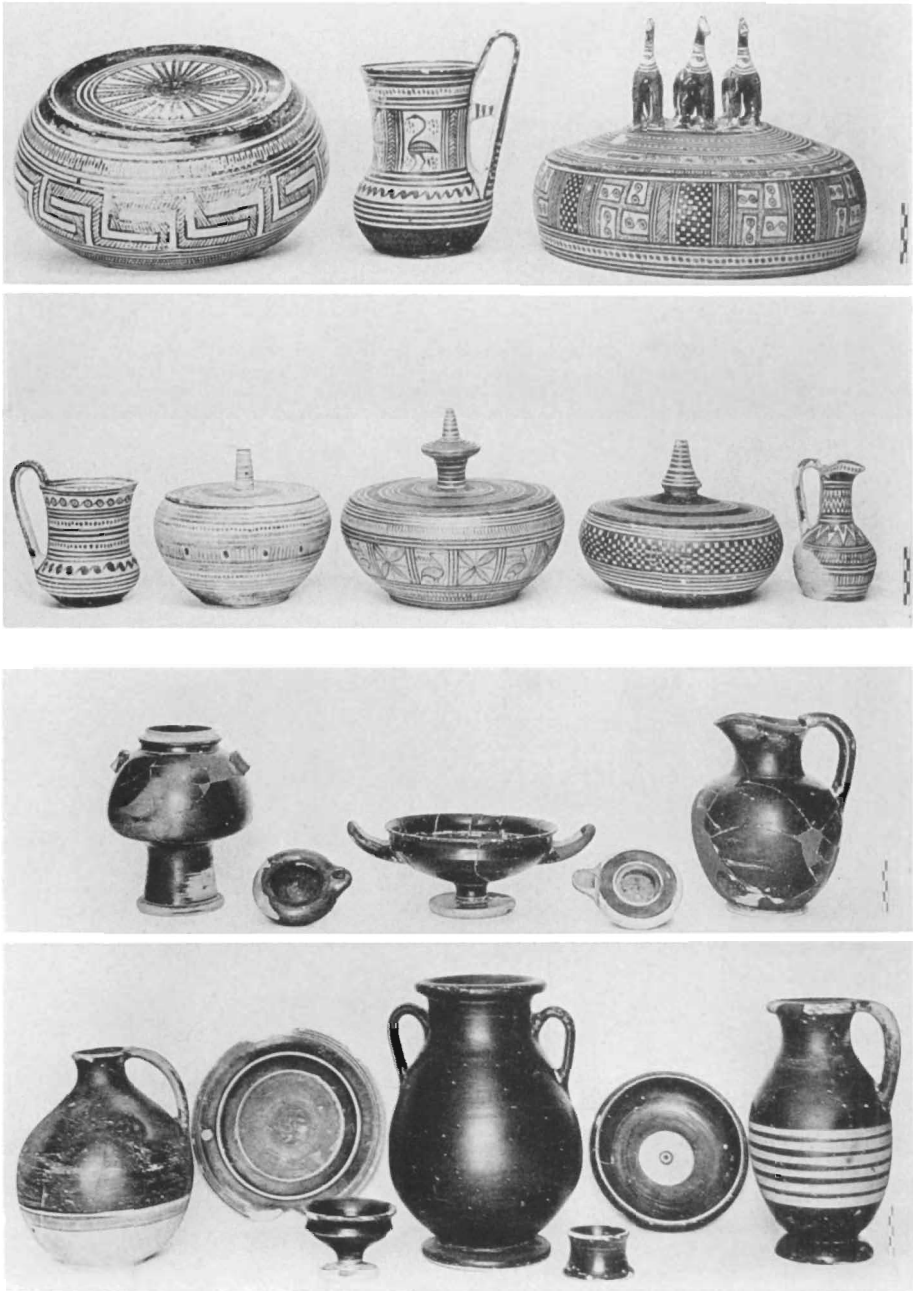


The Agora at Athens before excavation.

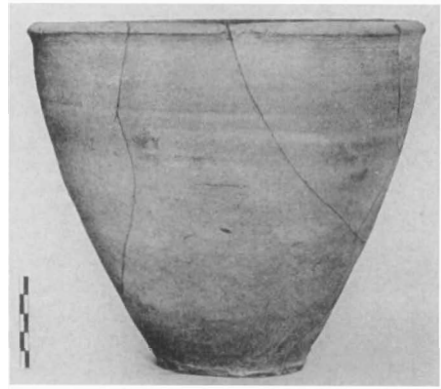


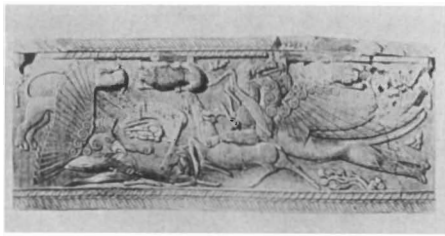
The Agora at Athens after nine campaigns of excavations.

Above: Bronze Shield from the Agora at Athens. Inscription, "The Athenians from the Lacedaemonians from Pylos." Below: Left, A Sixth century oil flask from the Agora at Athens. Right, Bronze Head from the Agora at Athens.

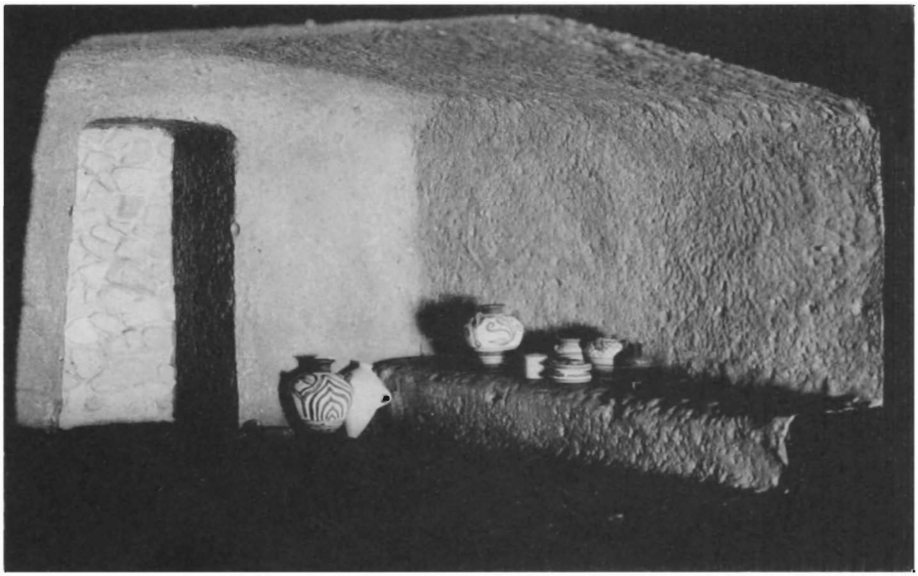


Geometric (above) and fifth century vases from the Agora at Athens.



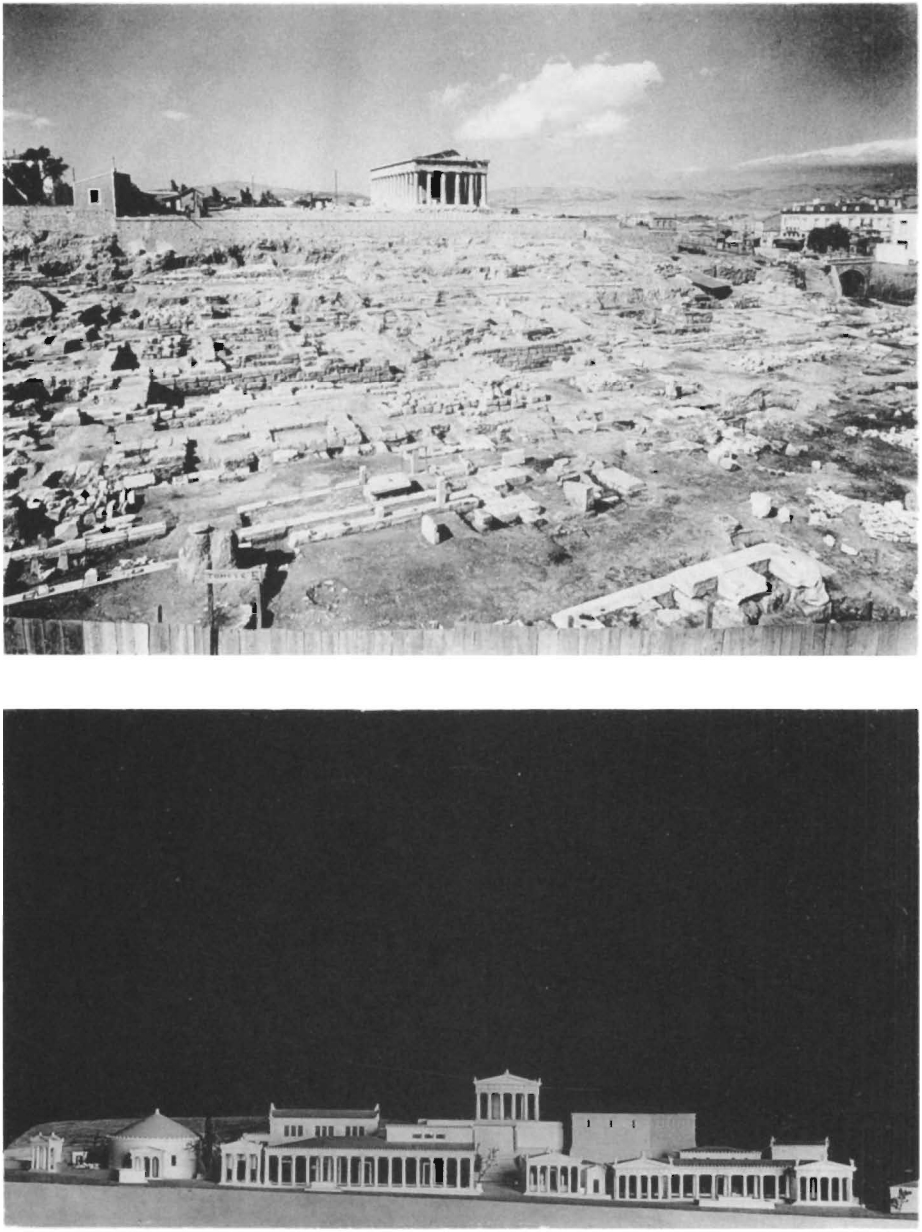


From the Agora at Athens. Above, left, A water clock used in the Law Courts, right, Flower pot from the Garden of Hephaestus. Below, left, Fourteenth century ivory jewel box; right, a public standard measure.

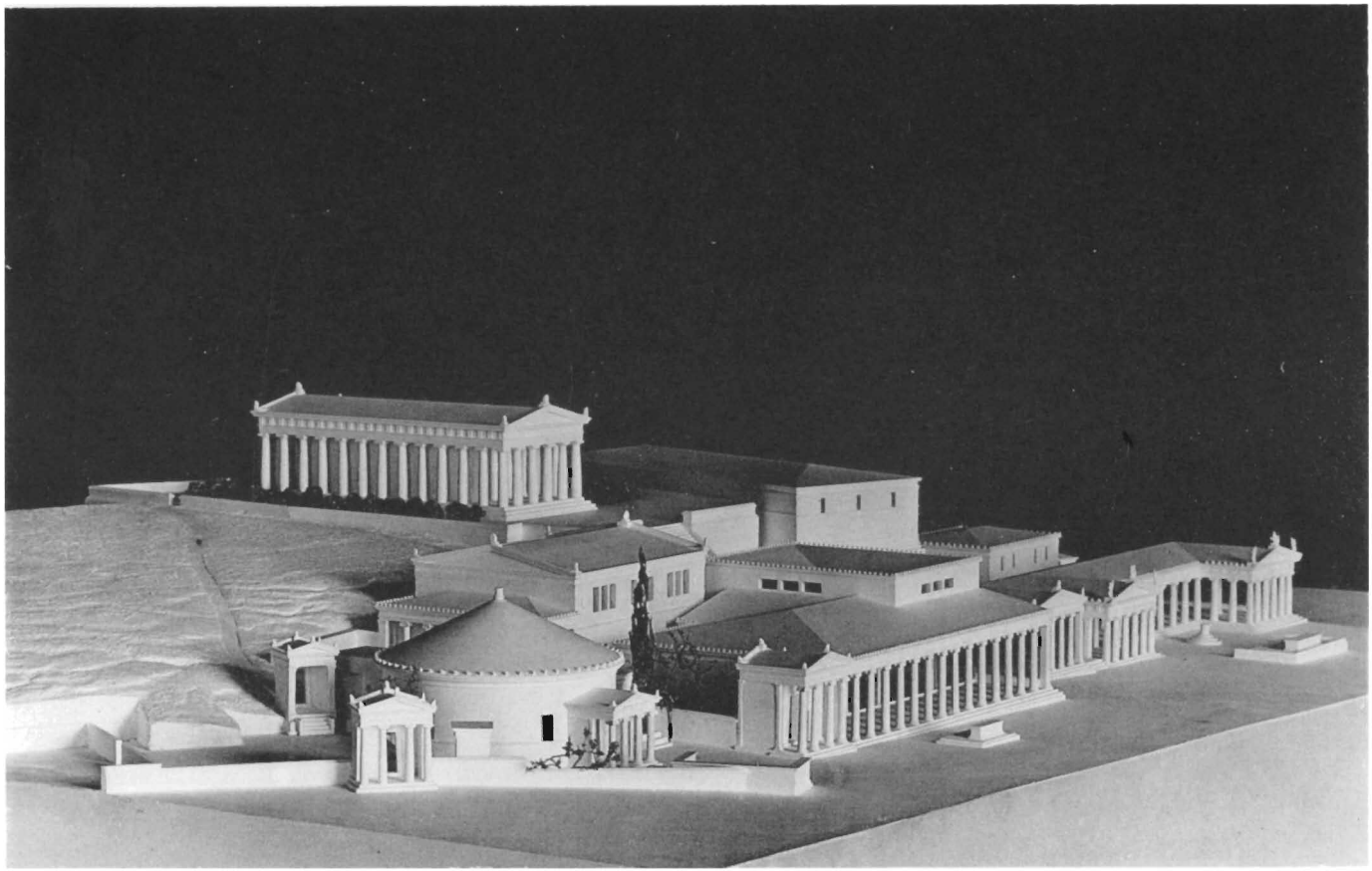


Above: Boundary stone of the Agora at Athens *in situ*. Inscription, "The Boundary am I of the Agora." Below: Model of the Royal Mycenean tomb at Athens.

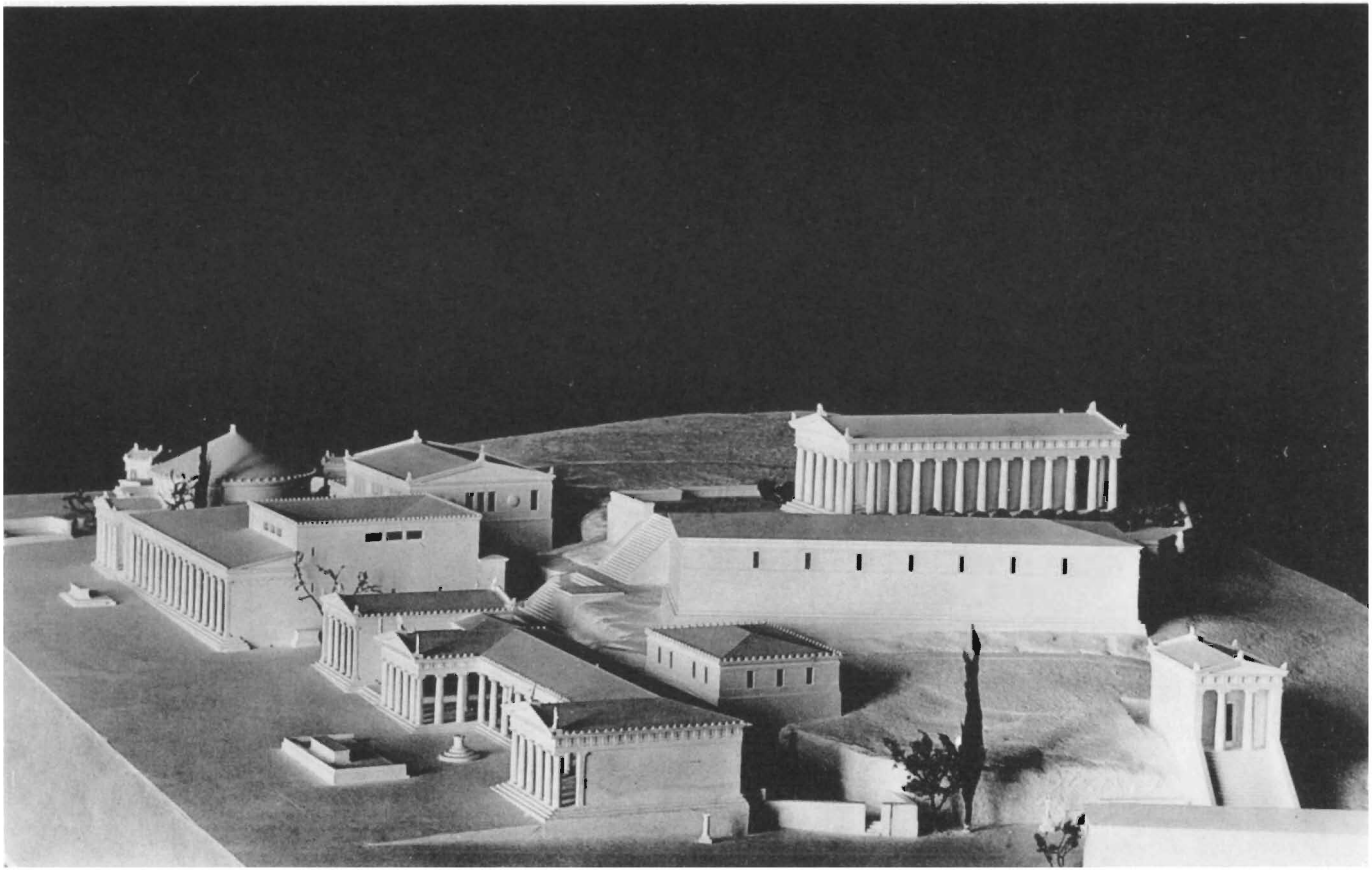
Fifth century marble statue from the Agora at Athens, presumably an original from a Pheidian workshop.



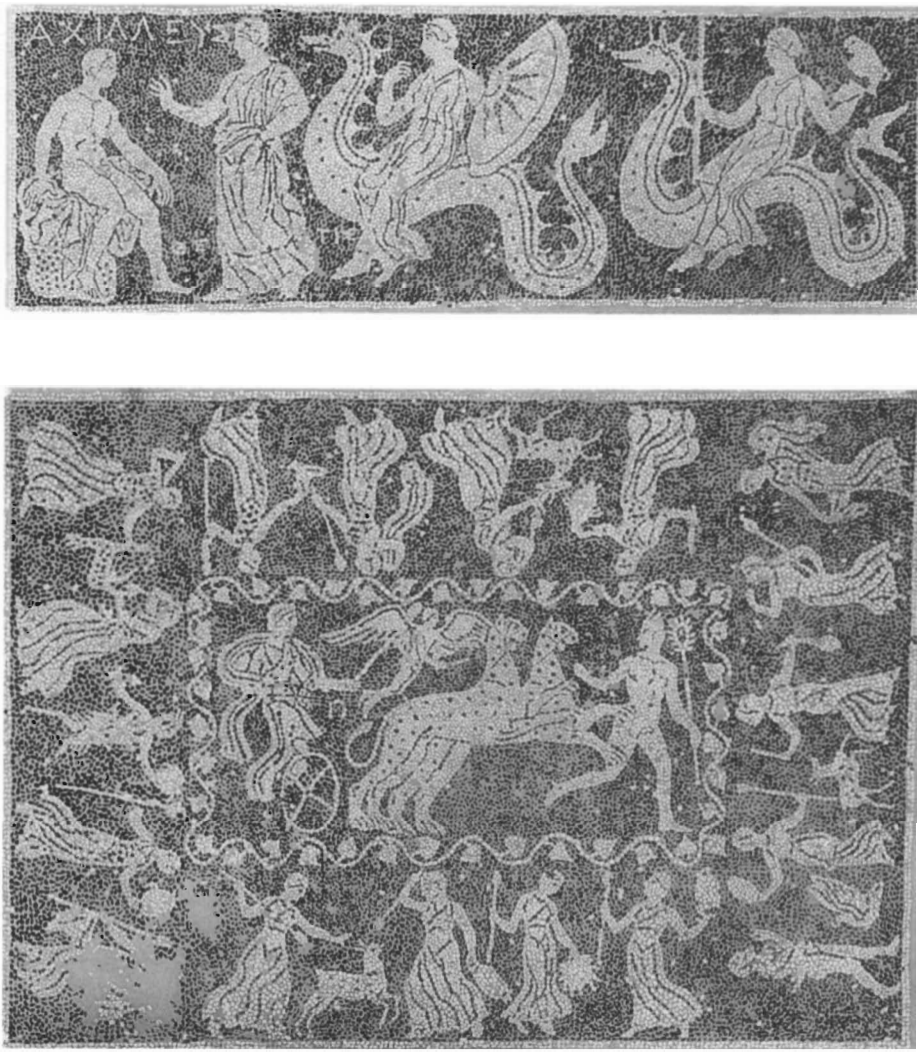
West side of the Agora at Athens. Above, Present condition, Below, Restored.



The Agora at Athens, the west side restored looking toward the Northwest.

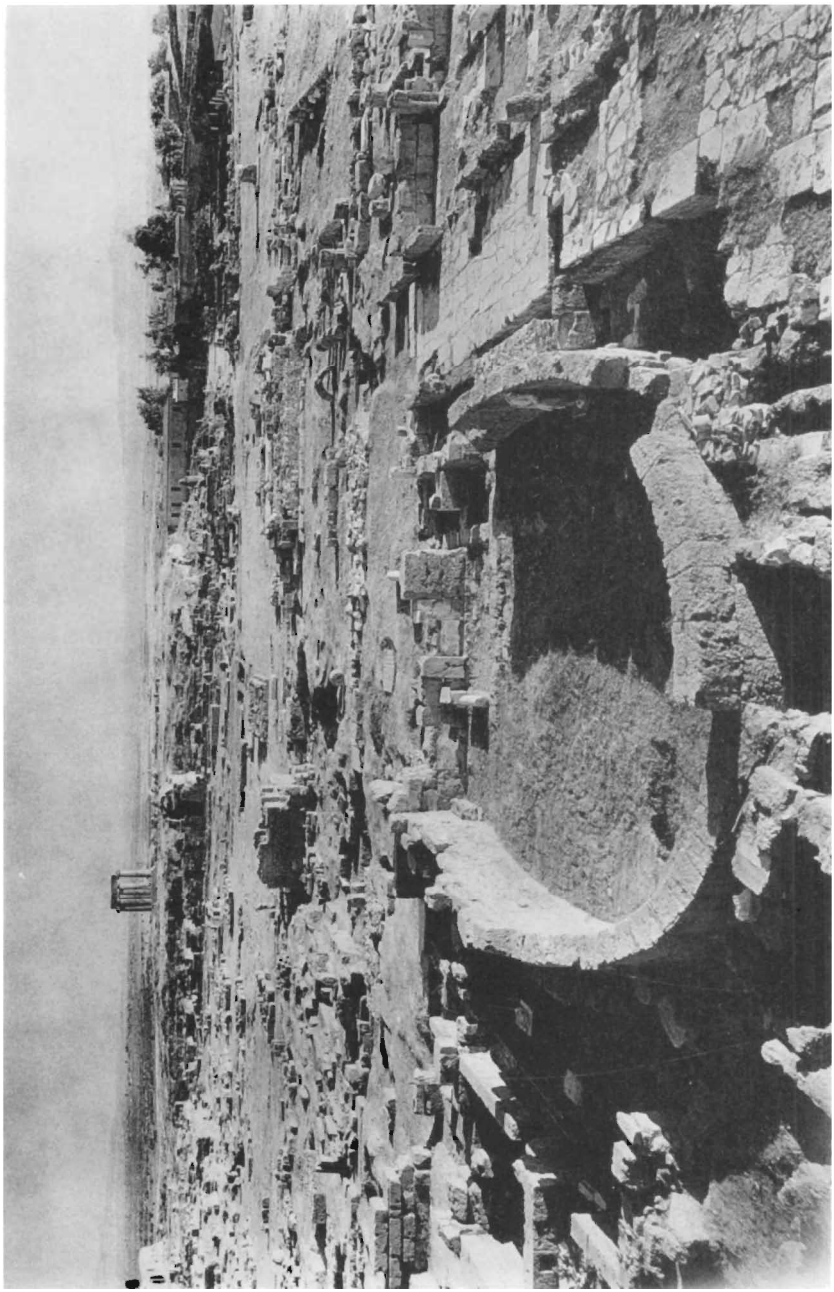


The Agora at Athens, the west side restored looking toward the Southwest.

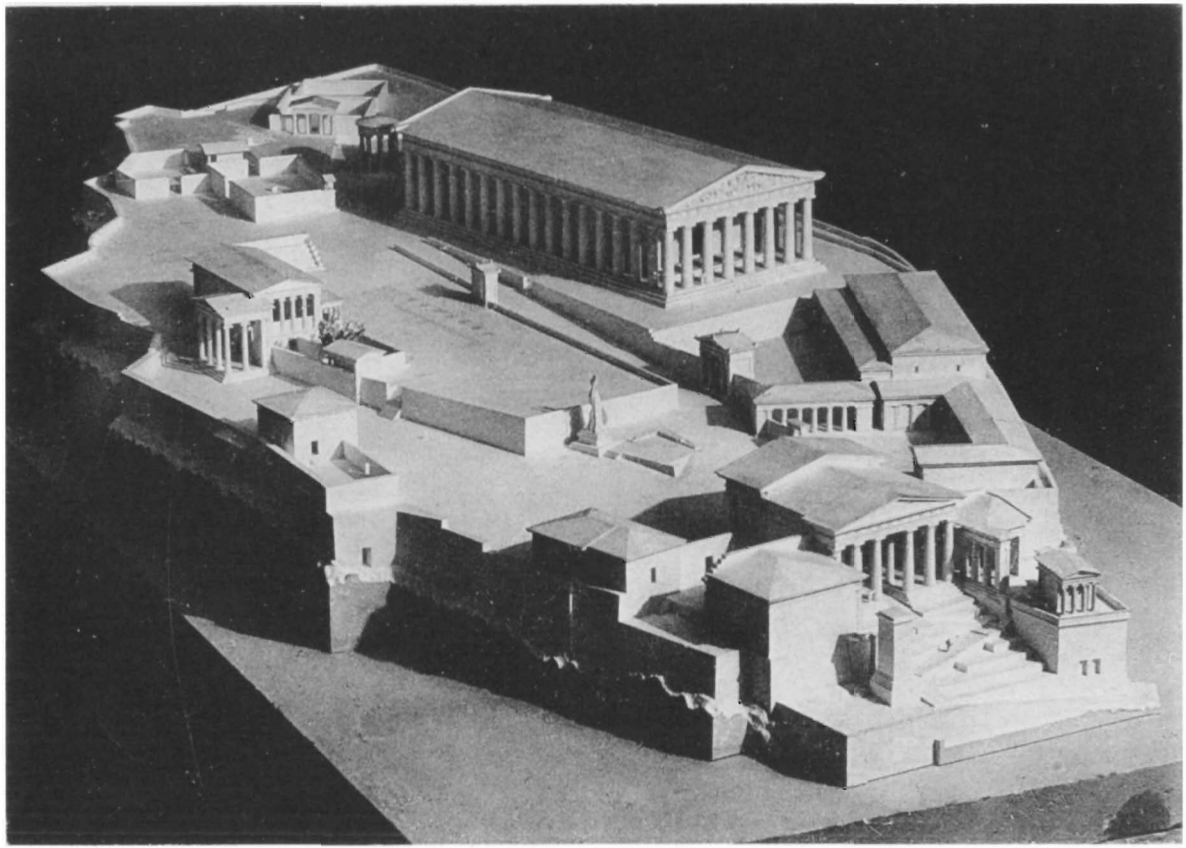


Mosaic pavements from the "Villa of Good Fortune" at Olynthus. Above, Achilles and Thetis. Below, Dionysus and Menads.

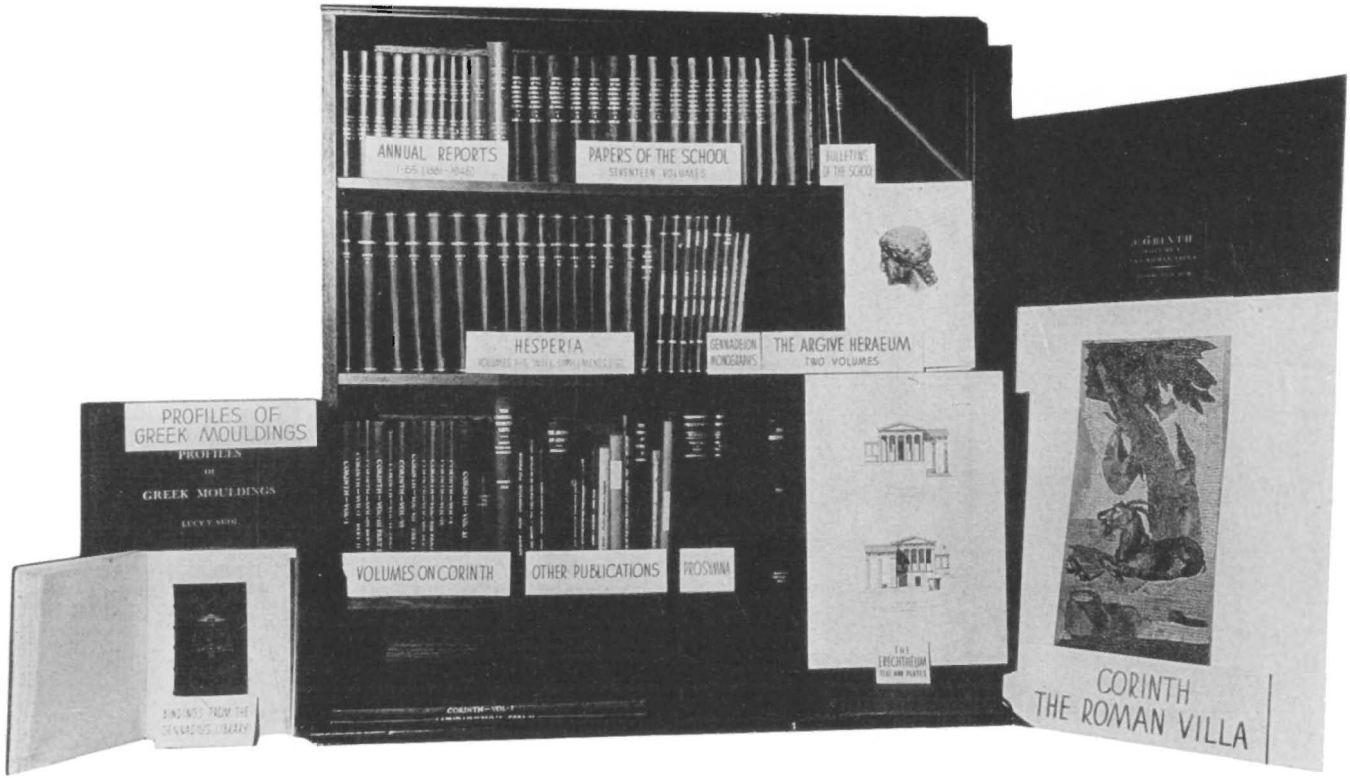
The Lion Monument at Amphipolis



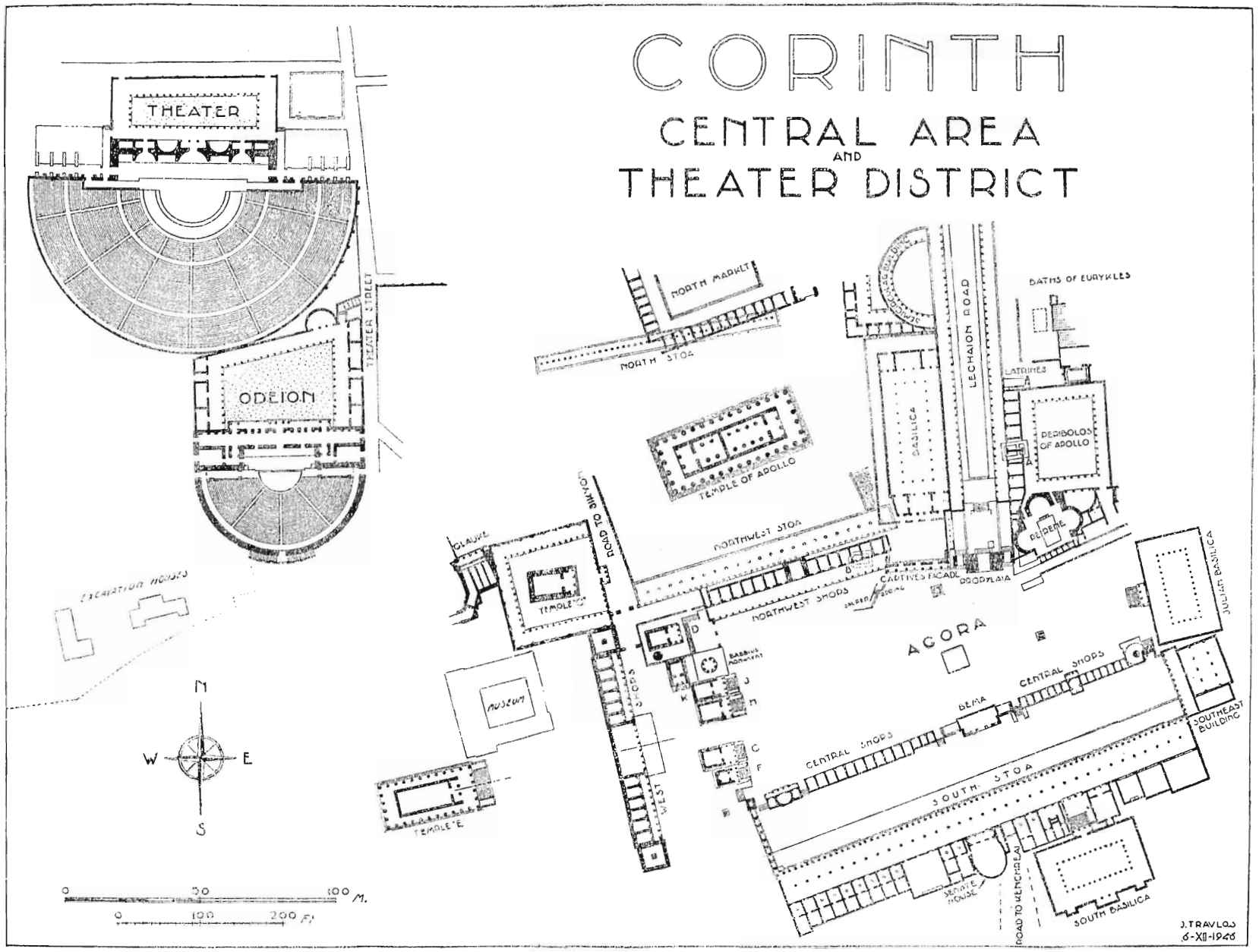
Corinth, The Agora looking north. In the foreground the Senate House; in the background the columns of the Temple of Apollo.



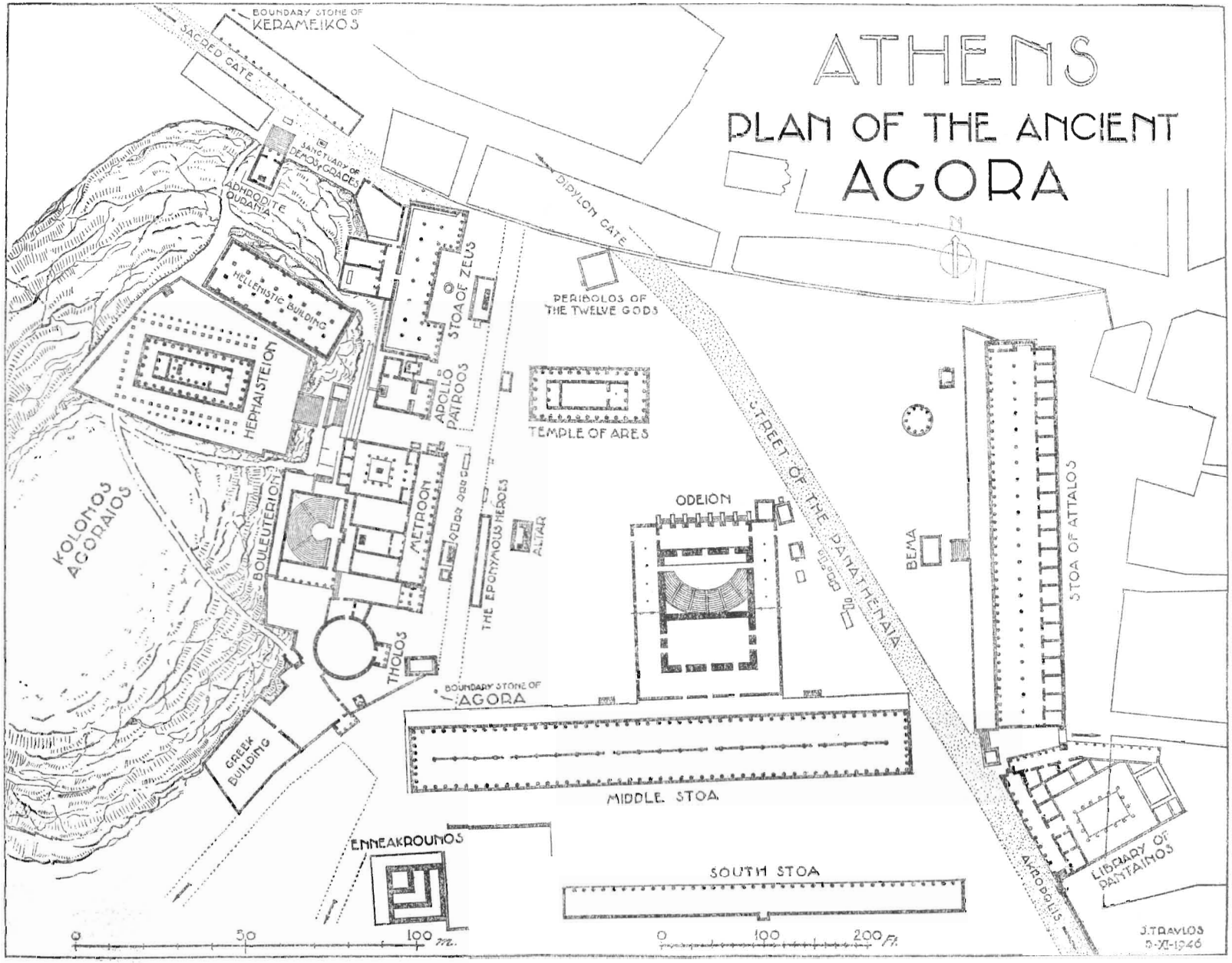
Model of the Athenian Acropolis by Gorham Phillips Stevens



The Publications of the School: Six volumes of papers were published by the School. The other volumes contain papers published in the American Journal of Archaeology and elsewhere. Miss Hetty Goldman's volume on Eutresis is included in this collection though the volume is not strictly a school publication but bears the imprint of Harvard University.



CORINTH IN THE SECOND CENTURY A. D., (RESTORED PLAN)
EXCAVATIONS, 1896—1946



THE AGORA IN THE SECOND CENTURY A. D., RESTORED