

Archæological Institute of America.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
AT ATHENS.

I.

REPORT OF WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,

PROFESSOR IN HARVARD COLLEGE,

DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL IN 1882-1883.



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JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
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1882-83.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS  
TO THE  
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL,  
FOR THE YEAR 1882-1883.

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PRESENTED NOVEMBER 16, 1883.

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I HAVE been intrusted during the past year with the responsible duty of establishing in Athens the American School of Classical Studies, which was founded by the Archæological Institute of America, and is supported by the contributions of fourteen of the principal colleges in the United States. As I believe that our new institution is destined to exert a most important influence on the scholarship and the culture of our whole country,—an influence which will be more thoroughly appreciated as its resources increase and its sphere of action enlarges,—I feel that it is proper for me, in this Report of our first year's proceedings, to address myself not merely to the Managing Committee of the School, but also to the larger body of friends and supporters of our enterprise, upon whose kindly interest we must always greatly depend for our success.

That there was a real demand for an American school of classical studies in Athens is abundantly shown by the fact

that I found in Athens, last October, no less than eight American students, full of enthusiasm for work and ready to join our School. Seven of these entered as regular students of the School for the full year. These were the following:—

JOHN M. CROW, A.B. (Waynesbury College), Ph.D. (Syracuse University).

HAROLD N. FOWLER, A.B. (Harvard University, 1880).

PAUL SHOREY, A.B. (Harvard University, 1878), holder of the Kirkland Fellowship in Harvard University.

J. R. S. STERRETT, University of Virginia, Ph.D. (Munich, 1880).

FRANKLIN H. TAYLOR, Wesleyan University.

JAMES R. WHEELER, A.B. (University of Vermont, 1880), Graduate Student of Harvard University.

FRANK E. WOODRUFF, A.B. (University of Vermont, 1875), B.D. (Union Theological Seminary), holder of a Fellowship in the Union Theological Seminary.

During the year Mr. Woodruff was called to the professorship of Sacred Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, and left Athens in March to finish his studies in Germany. The six others have completed the full year's study, in accordance with the terms of our published regulations. The theses presented by these students, in conformity to our rules, will be submitted to the Committee for their judgment.\* These are upon the following subjects:—

1. The Pnyx: by Dr. CROW (who has had the benefit of a new and careful survey of the so-called Pnyx at Athens, made by Mr. Joseph T. Clarke).

2. The Erechtheum: by Mr. FOWLER.

3. The Life, Poems, and Language of Theocritus, with specimens of a Commentary: by Mr. SHOREY.

\* The theses numbered 1 and 4, in consequence of necessary delays, were not received by the Director in time to be presented to the Committee with this Report.

4. The Inscriptions discovered at Assos by the expedition of the Archæological Institute of America: by Dr. STERRETT.

5. The Value of Modern Greek to the Classical Student: by Mr. TAYLOR.

6. The Theatre of Dionysus at Athens: by Mr. WHEELER. Besides the regular members of the school, Dr. Louis Bevier, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, studied with us during the greater part of the school year, and took part in all the exercises with the other students. He read a paper on the Olympieum at Athens at one of our evening meetings, which will be submitted to the Committee as a part of the work of the School. If the funds of the School permit the publication of a Bulletin representing the work of the first year, it is hoped that ample material for a volume will be found in these dissertations, as well as in other papers which were presented and discussed at the meetings of the School during the year.

I arrived at Athens on the 1st of October, 1882. My first care was to provide the School with a proper habitation for the year. A previous visit to Athens of a few hours on the 13th of September had shown me that it would be impossible to carry out the plan with which I had left home, of finding a furnished house which would accommodate the Director's family and contain a room suitable for the meetings of the School and its library. No furnished house suitable for our purpose could be obtained in Athens at any reasonable rent; and it became necessary to hire an unfurnished house, and provide the requisite furniture from our own resources. Athens is a peculiarly difficult city to buy furniture in, most of the articles which we needed being imported at great expense, and often in insufficient quantities, leaving very little choice to the purchaser. By the great kindness of our friends, Rev. M. D. Kalopothakes, Rev. T. R. Sampson, and Mr. P.

Xanthakes, who as residents of the city were able to give us the most efficient help, the labor of establishing ourselves in Athens was reduced to a minimum. But even with this help the process was long, perplexing, and expensive. It was fortunately convenient for the Director to supply himself with many important household articles, such as carpets, curtains, and linen; so that the funds of the School were required chiefly to furnish the heavier and less portable furniture, such as tables, chairs, bookcases, beds and bedding, with china and glass. For these and other necessary household articles, and for kitchen furniture, we expended about \$1075; all of which, except about \$333, has been paid from the income of the first year.

The temporary home of the School, in which it still remains, is the upper part of a large house near the Gate of Hadrian, the last building on the west side of the ὁδὸς Ἀμαλίας. This contains comfortable rooms for the Director and his family, and a large cheerful library for the School, in which its meetings are held and the students can do their work. The building stands on high ground, with an almost uninterrupted view on all sides except the north. From the south windows we have a magnificent view over the rolling meadowland stretching about three miles to Old Phaleron, and over the Saronic Gulf, in which lies the lofty island of Aegina, visible to us in its whole length; while beyond the sea we have the hills of Argolis in view, from the southern point of the peninsula to Mt. Arachnaion, the memorable height from which (according to Aeschylus) Agamemnon's last signal-fire announced the capture of Troy to Clytemnestra at Argos. On the east we have a large open area of sand, in the further part of which stand the Corinthian columns of the temple of Olympian Zeus; and in the background is Mt. Hymettus. On the west we see the Acropolis over the low houses of

Plaka, and the eastern summit of the Parthenon is just visible above the wall.

The library of the School was open for the use of the students during the whole day and evening, and it was comfortably warmed in the winter by one of the two open coal-stoves which were sent from Boston for the use of the School. The library contained at the end of the year about four hundred volumes, exclusive of the periodicals and pamphlets which had accumulated during the year. Besides the books which were furnished by the appropriation of \$1000, the library was further increased by drawing upon the appropriation of the present year to the extent of about \$260, to supply additional books which were much needed by our students. These were kindly furnished us on credit by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. of London and Mr. G. Deuerlich of Göttingen. We are indebted to the generosity of Hon. Eugene Schuyler, Minister of the United States at Athens, for valuable additions to our library, among which may be mentioned many important French works on Antiquities and Numismatics, and the seventh edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. We received from Russell Sturgis, Esq., of New York, a complete set of the "Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique," published by the French School at Athens; and from the Archæological Society of Athens as complete a set of their Πρακτικά as the Secretary could furnish. Professor Köhler proposes to send us the *Mittheilungen* published by the German School, beginning with the first number of 1883. The importance of the library in the work of the School cannot be overestimated; and while it should hardly be our object to collect a large and expensive library of miscellaneous books even in the department of classical philology, still less in general literature, it is indispensable to our object to make as complete a collection as possible of all works needed for reference in the

study of antiquities, geography, history, and other branches which are most likely to be pursued by our students. It is fatal to thorough study to be obliged to depend on other libraries for important books of reference, although for less necessary books, or for those which are less frequently consulted, the various libraries of Athens offer ample facilities to our students. The libraries of the University of Athens, of the Senate (*Βουλή*), and of the French and German Schools, were opened to us with the greatest liberality, and we are greatly indebted to all these for our supply of books during the first year of our existence. But our main dependence was always our own little library at home; and I feel that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the appropriation of at least \$1000 annually for its maintenance, certainly for several years. It is greatly to be hoped that we may obtain contributions for the support of the library, apart from our annual appropriation from the funds of the School.

Each student pursued his own course of study during the year. All devoted more or less attention to Modern Greek, and all made studies of the topography of Athens and its neighborhood, and of the antiquities and monuments. During the fine weather of the autumn, excursions were made to Salamis, to the various hills and harbors of the Piraeus, and to other places of historic interest. The direction which each student's work chiefly took will be seen from the theses which they present.

Two evenings in each week, after the first of November, were generally devoted to meetings of the School, for the reading of papers, or for the discussion of classic authors or questions of antiquities, topography, or history. These meetings were often attended by many of our friends in Athens not members of the School, who showed their interest in our work by their presence at our discussions. On the whole,

although our work was less systematic during this first year than it will ever be again, owing to the difficulties of becoming settled in Athens, and of learning the traditions of the place and the facilities for study, and above all to our having no traditions of our own, I feel that the Committee have every reason to be encouraged by the success that has attended the School in its first year.

A most gratifying circumstance has been the great interest which all classes of intelligent people of Athens, and even of the rest of Greece, have taken in the establishment of our School. The kind feeling of the Greeks towards our own country, which our interest in their struggle for freedom against the Turks awakened, has never died out. I shall never forget the truly affectionate kindness with which a cobbler at the Piraeus once mended my boot in 1856, after he had refused to do it even for pay before he knew my nationality. Last April I found among the monks of Ithome one who had received a gift of clothes from a United States ship just after the Greek Revolution. This traditional friendship, and the interest inspired by our coming from such a distance to establish a school in Athens, made our reception there particularly cordial and pleasant. It would be ungrateful in me were I to leave unmentioned the kind interest in our School which was shown by both the King and Queen of Greece, by the Prime Minister, Mr. Tricoupes, and many other officers of the Government, and by all the cultivated and intelligent families of Athens whose society and hospitality we enjoyed. I must mention especially the distinguished explorers Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann, whose hospitable mansion in Athens was always opened with the greatest freedom to all the members of our School. The Hon. Eugene Schuyler, Minister of the United States at Athens, besides his donations to our library already mentioned, placed us under constant

obligations by his kind and watchful care for our interests throughout the year. The interest of the Government of the United States in our School was shown by an official communication received from the Secretary of State of the United States by the Director in January last, enclosing one from the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, appointing the Director a special agent of the Bureau of Education, and recommending him to the kind attention of the officials of the kingdom of Greece. Our relations to the French and German Schools in Athens have been in every respect pleasant. The liberty of using their valuable libraries, and the privilege of attending the meetings of the German School, which were held once a fortnight during the winter and most of the spring, were of the greatest value to us all.

The income of the School for the first year, consisting of the contributions of the twelve colleges which then joined in its support, was \$3000. The income for the present year from fourteen colleges will, it is hoped, be \$3500. No income is derived from students, as no fees whatever are charged for the advantages offered by the School. It appears from the financial statement already sent to the Treasurer by the Director, that the expenses of the School during the first year were as follows:—

For books and periodicals, (about)	\$1260
“ furniture and plated ware, (about)	1075
“ two stoves brought from Boston, (about)	50
“ sundry other expenses, (about)	208
“ appropriation for Director	1000
	<hr/>
In all, (about)	\$3593

If we deduct \$260 for books which were really bought on credit, to be paid for from this year's income, our expenses for the year were about \$3333, that is, \$333 more than the in-

come of the first year, or \$83 more than half of the income for two years. This of course includes the extraordinary and unexpected expenses of furnishing the house in Athens. Much remains to be done before the house will be properly supplied with all that is needed by a director who does not wish to provide many articles of his own; but the future expenses on this account will be light in comparison with the past, and they can probably be distributed over several years.

It will be remembered that a very important part of the contribution of each of the colleges which join in supporting the School is the engagement to allow one of its professors leave of absence for a single year to go to Athens as Director, with at least a part of his salary paid. It was hoped that by this means we might always secure for the School a competent head, and that the annual change of director would not prove to be a serious impediment to the success of the School. Now, after one year's trial of this plan, and with all my own short-comings and embarrassments vividly before my eyes, and after much careful consideration of the plans of the other schools at Athens, I am very decided in my opinion that we must have a permanent director, resident at Athens, like the directors of the French and German Schools and the future director of the English School, if our School is to hold a position on a level with the others, and is to accomplish work which can be compared favorably with theirs. There are certain things which a director ought to know, but which can be learned only on the spot. Besides the many matters of topography and history, there is the familiarity with the ruins of Athens, knowledge of the best plans for travelling in Greece, and acquaintance with the resources of Athens for the use of students, with her libraries and museums, with the other schools of Archæology and their work, and, further, with the language of Greece. With all these each director must gen-

erally make his acquaintance after his arrival, and he can leave little of his experience for the benefit of his successor. This difficulty cannot be properly met, it seems to me, as has sometimes been suggested, by appointing a permanent secretary, or other subordinate officer, to keep up the continuity and the traditions of the School, while the real director would continue to be appointed annually and remain for only one year. The trouble would be, that such a secretary would, in spite of himself, be the real head of the School, at least for the beginning of each year; and it will be all the harder for the nominal director to secure his position when a man is associated with him who has all the local knowledge which students most need when they come to such a peculiarly foreign city as Athens. I feel very strongly, therefore, that it is an absolute necessity for us to have the means to establish a permanent director of our School at Athens. And a man who can be the peer of the scholars whom France and Germany have sent and England will soon send to Athens, one who will properly represent the School, not merely in our eyes but in the eyes of Europe, cannot be obtained for a less sum than would endow a professorship in one of our best colleges at home, that is, the income of \$75,000 or \$80,000. It is therefore, I think, a most urgent need of the School, that we should obtain a permanent fund of at least this amount; and I cannot believe that this want will become known in our generous community without calling forth a substantial response from some of the friends of sound classical learning who have been so liberal in the past.

It is also much to be desired that our School should be freed as soon as possible from its present state of dependence on annual contributions, especially as none of these are promised for more than ten years, and some even for a shorter period. If the Director's support were provided for, the other

expenses of the School, including an annual appropriation for the library of \$1000 and one for publication of \$600, would still consume the income of \$35,000 or \$40,000. We need, therefore, about \$120,000 for a permanent endowment of the School. If this were secured, an excellent investment of a portion of it could perhaps be made in a house at Athens for the permanent home of the School. Although it may appear at first that hiring a house from year to year is cheaper and more convenient, it will generally be found, in a rapidly increasing city like Athens, that both the value of land and rents are constantly advancing, while desirable house-lots are becoming scarce.

Besides a permanent endowment for the School itself, it is earnestly desired that the colleges which now unite in its support should offer scholarships or fellowships to graduates who are desirous of studying at Athens. Similar scholarships founded by private individuals, and placed at the disposal of the Managing Committee of the School, would be most gratefully welcomed.

A school of classical studies in Athens is by no means an American idea, or a new idea. The French Government has supported a school in Athens for the past thirty-seven years, and the German Government one for the past nine years; in these schools learned scholars of both nations are permanently maintained, valuable libraries are kept up, and students are supported, all at the expense of the Governments at home. The French School occupies an elegant palace on Mt. Lycabettus, commanding a view of the whole Attic plain, the harbors, and the sea, with a large and costly library; and it has one of the best scholars of France, M. Foucart, as its director; so that every visitor in Athens sees at once that the French Republic never forgets to cherish ancient arts and letters, amid all its distractions at home and abroad.

The German School occupies a more modest dwelling in the city, near the University, where one of the most accomplished German scholars, Professor Köhler, and his assistants are always doing solid work which commands the attention of the learned world. This is the central home of the many German scholars who are constantly attracted to Athens, and is an offshoot of the great German Institute founded by Bunsen and Niebuhr upon the Capitol of Rome. The German Government not merely supports both these institutions, but also provides several students with scholarships of about \$750 a year to enable them to study in Rome or Athens. Meetings for discussion are held once a fortnight at the German School through the winter and spring, and these are opened most hospitably to our own students and to all strangers who may wish to attend them.

The English have had serious plans for a school in Athens during several years; and last June I attended an important meeting which was held at Marlborough House in London, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, to consider the question. Twenty-five or thirty of those best known in England as scholars or statesmen or both (including of course Mr. Gladstone) expressed themselves with great earnestness in favor of the immediate establishment of an English school in Athens; and since the meeting I have heard that large subscriptions have been made for this purpose. A fourth school is therefore likely to be added within a year to the national schools in Athens. The third place, I rejoice to say, has already been taken by ourselves; and I feel that our good example may have done something to stimulate the activity of our friends in England.

It will be seen, therefore, that, even if Athens is viewed merely as an ancient graveyard, there are many enthusiastic Old Mortalities delving there most vigorously. In fact, Ath-

ens is rapidly becoming an important intellectual centre; and when she is connected by railways with the other capitals of Europe, as she surely will be within the present generation, it will suddenly be found that there is another city, on the Aegean shore, as important and as charming as Florence, Rome, and Naples, which cannot be omitted even in the hasty American tour of Europe.

What now is attracting so many sober-minded men to this ancient site? I cannot say ancient *city*; for the present city of Athens is hardly half a century old, and its oldest inhabitant is now an American lady, the venerable Mrs. Hill, who has seen every house in the city built since she and her husband came on their errand of enlightened charity to the desolate waste left by the Turks in 1831. If you really want a full answer to this question, I can only say, "Go to Athens and spend a winter, and see for yourselves." If this does not answer you, I cannot help you; and if you cannot do this, I fear you will never really feel the full truth.

Of course the various national schools in Athens were established primarily to help those who are to be teachers of Greek letters and art in the higher institutions of learning at home. Now, for such persons, in whom the hopes of our future classical education so largely centre, I can conceive of no better preparation for enthusiastic work, after they have obtained the book-learning commonly deemed necessary for their profession, than to spend eight months in the study of Greece herself, in viewing her temples and learning the secrets of their architecture, and in studying geography and history at once by exploring her battle-fields, her lines of communication through her mountain passes, and the sites of her famous cities. A well-known English scholar once said to me, "You can stand on Mt. Pentelicus and study history by the hour." So you can study history in

riding over the plain of Boeotia, and visiting in quick succession Orchomenos, Chaeronea, Leuctra, Plataea, and Thebes. So you can study history in making the circuit of the plain of Mantinea, and in forcing your way through the rocky passes which lead to the beautiful valley of Sparta. Before you get to Sparta you will see why none of these rough stones were needed to build walls for the city; and before you leave the valley you will understand better the discipline of Lycurgus, with its iron money and its black broth, and the hardihood of Leonidas and the men of Thermopylae. Taygetus, with its snowy peaks and its rugged cliffs, is still suggestive of wolves and of Spartan children sacrificed for the benefit of the race; and the famous hill of Ithome gives a new idea of Messenians and Helots, as we see the massive walls and steep precipices around which Sparta learnt her ten years' lesson that freedom was not meant for Dorians alone. Now, I believe that any scholar who should take in these object-lessons, with the host of others which follow them, in a rapid journey through Greece, and then make a study of the monuments of Athens herself, and of the topography of Athens and Attica, would never regret the year devoted to the pleasant work; and I believe, further, that any school or college which might hereafter employ him as its teacher of Greek would have made the best possible investment if it had paid his expenses while he was doing it. And, apart from all the purely antiquarian interest which every stone of ancient Athens awakens in the scholar, I am sure that no one can dwell in daily sight of the dark rock of the Acropolis, crowned with the stately Parthenon, meeting his eyes at every turn in the crowded streets of the modern Athens as it met the eyes of the ancient Athenians, and become familiar with the calm beauty and dignity of this favorite home of Athena, without feeling that merely to live under its shadow

is in itself an education. And no one who has once stood on the steps of the Parthenon at evening, and seen the sun sink behind the hills of Salamis, with the whole landscape glowing with every shade of color from the deepest purple and crimson to the palest gold, will ever doubt that inspiration may even now be breathed in with the pure air of Attica, and that it is indeed good to look upon her blue sky, and her still bluer sea, and the delicate outlines of her hills. We too may enjoy, even in this remote age, the privilege which Euripides ascribes to the "sons of Erechtheus, happy of old, children of the blessed Gods, of a land sacred and unconquered, whose food is most glorious wisdom, and who ever walk delicately through the brightest air."

All this is what almost any one, with the ordinary education of a good school or college, and a common appreciation of the beauties of nature and art, would draw from a year in Greece almost without exertion. Now, our School wishes to make it possible for scholars who are competent to use its advantages to combine with all these natural privileges a year of systematic study, which will be of as great service to them in their future work as a year spent at one of the great universities of Europe. It is of course understood that our School does not propose to *teach* its students in the ordinary sense of that word; that is, it has no established courses of instruction for all to follow, nor does it expect that any two of its students will be working on exactly the same line. It presumes each student to be "competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the superintendence of the Director;" and only graduates of colleges who are attested as thus competent are admitted. The School announces its own object thus:—

"The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish graduates of American colleges an opportunity to study classical

literature, art, and antiquity in Athens under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to cooperate with the Archaeological Institute of America, as far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites. . . .

"The Director superintends personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. He conducts no regular courses of instruction, but holds meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion."

We have two classes of students in view, although some young men, on coming to Athens fresh from an American college, may not at first know definitely into which of the two they will ultimately fall.

I. One class consists of those who have a definite object in view, such as professional study of Greek architecture, or special study of Greek art, or of some department of antiquities which can best be studied at Athens. For many special subjects, as monuments and inscriptions, and for topographical investigations, Attica offers material sufficient to occupy such a professional student many years, as the publications of the German Institute abundantly show. Especially if the work of the School is connected with the exploration of ancient sites, as was that of the German School with the excavations at Olympia, that of the French School with those at Delos, and (to a less extent) that of our School with those at Assos, the field for gaining archæological knowledge at first hand will suddenly become wide and varied. Those who were fortunate enough to be members of the German School while the excavations at Olympia were going on were overwhelmed by an abundance of wealth, as the workmen unearthed statues, inscriptions, and the foundations of buildings in rapid

succession, the interpretation of which often taxed their learning and their ingenuity. Those were memorable days; but there are other Olympias still buried beneath the soil of Greece, perhaps still richer in works of art and historical monuments. Of course the opportunities which will be afforded to our School to take part in such original researches must depend entirely on the liberality with which our Archaeological Institute is supplied with the means of exploration. Should we ever have the good fortune to do work like that done by the Germans at Olympia (as I trust we may), our students at Athens will indeed have a rare opportunity. Even last year, although the Assos expedition had only two months of working time left after our School at Athens was established, one of our most enthusiastic students, Dr. Sterrett, went to Assos to undertake the publication of the inscriptions which had been found there. And since the work at Assos was finished, Dr. Sterrett has gone into the interior of Asia Minor to explore ancient sites and search for antiquities and inscriptions, with the distinguished young Scotch scholar, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, who was sent to Asia Minor as a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, aided by a liberal subscription raised last year through the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. I heard from Dr. Sterrett recently that they found the places they visited rich in inscriptions, and that they had already "revolutionized the map of the country." I trust that we may still derive important additions to our knowledge of geography, as well as much credit to our School, from the circumstance that Dr. Sterrett went over to Assos last spring.

II. The other class for which our School was founded are the general students of classic antiquity, who come rather for general cultivation in Greek studies than for special research

in a particular department. As in our colleges at home, these general students will always be the more numerous class at Athens, while the few specialists will do most to enlarge the bounds of science and to bring their own work and our School into notice. Now, there is a large amount of work which every classical teacher ought to do, and which can be done better in Athens and Greece than anywhere else. Apart from the study of the topography of Athens and Attica, acquaintance with the monuments, the determination of the lines of the city walls and the three walls that connected the city with the harbors, and other matters which can be studied to advantage only on the spot, there are many important passages in the Greek historians and poets which are wonderfully illustrated by the sight of the places to which they relate. No impression made by reading another's description of an historic scene is half so vivid as the testimony of one's own eyes. The battle of Salamis is never so real as when one sails through the famous straits, or stands on the hill that overlooks the bay where the Greek fleet lay awaiting the Persian attack on the eventful morning which decided the fate of Athens. Among the many historical and literary questions which a residence in Greece must suggest, there will always be some which each student will wish to subject to a careful study, and to make the chief object of his winter's work. And even if students of the class who are considering devote themselves to various subjects during their residence in Greece, so that no one solid result remains to testify to their year's work, it by no means follows that they have not improved their opportunities to the utmost. Every scholar will at once think of many such pieces of classical work, enough at least to occupy a student during the seven or eight months of his stay in Athens, for which no other place could be so favorable. And surely the rare

opportunity of doing this part of one's study amid all the delightful associations of Athens is one for which every student will thank the founders of our School.

I have not yet mentioned a special attraction which Athens presents to the classical scholar in its literary language. I have no space to discuss at length the various dialects known as modern Greek, still less their value as languages. Whatever we may think of the expediency of restoring ancient forms or of cultivating modern ones, whether we think that the Greeks after their Revolution should have cultivated their own popular tongue or should have adopted the more classic dialect which they now use as a literary language, the great fact remains for the classical student that the cultivated Greeks of Athens now have a language in which all their books and all their better newspapers are written, which is used in the official documents of the Government, in the lectures of the University, and in the speeches in the Senate, which is taught in all the Greek schools, and which every educated person *can* speak; and this language differs less from the Greek of Xenophon, as regards the forms of the words, than that differs from the Greek of Herodotus, and less than the English of to-day differs from the English of four or five centuries ago. It may be said with truth that Plato or Demosthenes, were he to return to Athens, could read the daily papers with little difficulty, except so far as he would be puzzled by modern ideas and new forms of thought. He could certainly learn to understand the forms and the constructions by an hour's tuition.

To be able to use this form of Greek as a spoken language is an incidental advantage of the highest value to the student of Greek in Athens. It tends to keep his ancient Greek alive as a real tongue, which it must be if it is to be taught with success; that is, if it is to be taught at all. You can

no more teach a dead language than you can teach a dead student. For the purposes which the classical scholar has in view, it seems to me that this higher and purer form of modern Greek, the literary language of Athens, is more useful than the less classic spoken Greek, which is the real language of the people, and which is, in fact, the only Greek which can be understood out of Athens, and even in the lower classes of the capital. A knowledge of this more popular spoken Greek, though of the greatest use and indispensable if one wishes to converse with the people at large, would be of merely the same value to the student of classic Greek as a knowledge of Italian would be to a Latin scholar. If ancient Greek were taught in our schools and colleges with the modern pronunciation, it would be quite easy for any one of our better Greek scholars to understand the language of the educated people in Athens, and after a little practice to make himself understood to them. This would be of great assistance to every one who goes to Athens to study; and if the modern pronunciation were a more practicable one, — that is, one which could be used in schools without causing too much confusion in teaching by its poverty of vowel sounds and by its using only one sound (*ee*) to represent seven ancient sounds, — I should feel that it would be desirable to introduce it. I do not think that the circumstance of the modern pronunciation being obviously much further from the ancient than some of our theoretical pronunciations ought to be any great objection; for I doubt whether Plato or Demosthenes would see much to choose (at least in *our* favor) between an Athenian's present pronunciation of Greek and that of a German or American professor; but I do feel that the confusion I have spoken of is a serious and perhaps a fatal objection, at least until the need of a change becomes greater than it now is. If in the future it should become a common thing (as I

wish it might) for our classical scholars to study in Athens, so that the practical side of the question should be really important to a large number of our college graduates, I should feel that the advantages of connecting our ancient Greek with a living language by a common pronunciation decidedly outweighed the disadvantages which I have mentioned.

Our School at Athens represents the last and the boldest step that has been taken in improving our methods of classical education. It is often amusing to hear some well-meaning people who undertake to enlighten the public about classical education talk about this as a department in which methods of teaching never change and everything is essentially musty and antiquated, while in all other departments the spirit of modern improvement reigns supreme. In point of fact, there is no study in which greater and more radical changes have been made in this country within the last generation than in this. And these changes are all in the direction of making the classic tongues more vivid and real as languages, more *alive*. Never was it more fully recognized than now, that classical study fails of its highest object if it does not give the student at least some initiation into the priceless treasures which remain to us in ancient literature and art; and that, while the study of the classic languages is one of the best forms of mental discipline, it is not *mere* discipline, like gymnastics, but is the road (and the only sure road) leading to the higher level of literature and art beyond. A mere grammatical study of Greek and Latin, with classic models used merely to illustrate our often imperfect rules, cannot be accepted as classical study at the present day. The distinguished Professor of Chemistry of the University of Berlin, who has just visited us, Professor Hofmann, states the case clearly and broadly when he says, —

"After long and vain search, we must always come back finally to the result of centuries of experience, that the surest instrument that can be used in training the mind of youth is given us in the study of the languages, the literature, and the works of art of classical antiquity."

We have no fears that the intelligence of our scholars will lead them to any other conclusion than this, which Professor Hofmann announces as the unanimous judgment of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berlin, after ten years' trial of a plan imposed upon them by the Minister of Instruction against their most earnest protest, by which some students were admitted to the University without Greek and with an inadequate preparation in Latin. Classical study in this broad and comprehensive sense is likely to remain the foundation of literary culture; at least, we have no fear that it can be superseded by anything which has yet arisen to dispute its claims. But neither this nor any other study can occupy this responsible position except at the price of eternal vigilance. It must be wide awake to see that its methods are not antiquated; it must leave no stone unturned to provide its students with the best and choicest of the treasures of antiquity which are its capital. The foundation which it lays must be solid and lasting, or some better one will take its place.

It is in this spirit of progress, with the conviction that Greece herself offers to students far more in the way of instruction and inspiration than has yet been drawn from her, and that we cannot afford to be behind other nations in improving our methods and enlarging and elevating our instruction, that our Institute has founded the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. We Americans need such a school even more than any other nation. Germany, France, and England are all within a few days' journey of Greece, and a trip to Athens, with an excursion to Delphi or Sparta, is

within the compass of a month's vacation; and the Museums of London, Paris, Berlin, and Munich are within easy reach of their students. But our students want a fixed home in Athens, and a longer time for study there. They must replace the want of museums of ancient art here by visiting the great capitals of Europe on their way; and thus a successful visit to Athens is for them the work of a year.

But this very necessity of sending our students to study the treasures of Greek art in the great museums of Europe suggests a most important consideration for our people. We can never hope to make collections in our young cities to rival those of London, Paris, Rome, and Naples; but does it ever occur to us that some of the choicest works of Greek art have been discovered within the present generation, and the most famous of them all within the last five years? — and, further, that these very treasures were just as accessible to us as to any other nation? Why is it that the magnificent frieze of Pergamon now adorns the Royal Museum of Berlin, and not the public Museum of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia? And why did German scholars have all the glory of uncovering the temples and statues at Olympia, after their burial of centuries? Why were the exciting reports of these discoveries made to the eager world in the *Archæological Journal* of Berlin rather than in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute of America*? Simply because the comparatively poor government of Germany was willing to spend its money in these enterprises, while we *did not* spend ours. There was nothing whatever in our youth or our distance from the scene, still less was there any plea of poverty, which prevented us from discovering the *Hermes of Praxiteles* and the *Nike of Paeonius*, and compelling the great museums of Europe to send to us instead of to Berlin for casts and photographs of them. The real reason why Germany has this well-merited honor, and why she is likely to

explore many more ancient cities which still lie buried, waiting for the spade, is understood to be that one or two of the professors of Berlin have the ear of the Emperor of Germany and that of the Crown Prince, and so can obtain whatever is needed for archæological researches. Now, we have an imperial treasury here at home, which is always opened at the call of science far more liberally than that of Germany; and I believe that the \$200,000 which the German excavations at Olympia cost could have been obtained from our treasury quite as easily as the professors of Berlin obtained it from theirs, if the case could only have been properly presented at the time; that is, if we had founded our School at Athens when Germany founded hers, and had thus known better what was going on in classic lands. Now we have an advanced post just where we most need it to secure the best information about work to be done and the way to do it. And I feel that we may appeal confidently to those benevolent friends of classical learning, who have often responded vigorously to her calls, to help us in this new enterprise in behalf of American scholarship, not merely by giving our School at Athens a permanent foundation, but also by supplying our Archæological Institute with the means of making further explorations in classic lands.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

## REPORT

OF THE

MEETING OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,

NOVEMBER 16, 1883.

THE Managing Committee of the American School at Athens held its regular semi-annual meeting at the house of Mr. Frederic J. de Peyster, No. 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Friday, Nov. 16, 1883; present, Professors White (Chairman), Drisler, Goodwin, Sloane, Tyler, and Van Benschoten, General Palfrey, Messrs. de Peyster and Ludlow.

The Chairman reported that twelve colleges are now in active support of the School, and that two others have not yet given a definite answer. The Committee voted to extend its invitation to the University of Pennsylvania.

The Treasurer reported that he had received for the School, since its inauguration, \$5,695.04, and paid out \$4,569.08, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,125.96. At the request of the Treasurer, it was voted that a committee of one be appointed by the Chairman to audit the Treasurer's accounts; and General Palfrey was appointed accordingly.

A letter was read from Professor Packard, the present Director of the School, announcing his arrival in Athens and the beginning of the year's work.

At the motions of Professors Goodwin and Drisler, the regulation of the Committee relating to the theses required of members of the School was amended so as to read as follows:—

“Each member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must

present yearly one or more theses embodying the results of his work. These theses, if approved by the Director, are sent to the Managing Committee, by which each thesis is referred to a sub-committee of three members, of whom two are appointed by the Chairman, and the third is always the Director under whose supervision the thesis was prepared. If recommended for publication by this sub-committee, the thesis may be issued in the Papers of the School."

It was voted that the Chairman and Secretary send a circular letter to the President and Faculty, and also to the Professor of Greek, of each co-operating college, stating what opportunities are offered by the School for classical study (free of charge for tuition), inviting them to call the attention of their students to these opportunities, and asking them to urge upon their Trustees the advantages to be hoped for from the creation of travelling scholarships for their graduates in connection with the School.

It was further voted that the Chair appoint a provisional committee of three to report at the next regular meeting a detailed scheme for securing a suitable endowment for the School, and a plan for carrying this scheme into execution.

The paragraph in the regulations of the Committee, "The Director is chosen by the Committee, for a period of one or two years, from the Professors of Greek in the colleges uniting in the establishment of the School," was amended by striking out the words "of Greek."

The report of the sub-committee on the publications of the School was adopted. This report recommends the publication annually of two Bulletins, each to contain the last semi-annual report of the Director and the Secretary's report of the last meeting of the Committee, and of a volume of Papers to be made up from the work of the Director and students of the preceding year. It was ordered that Professor Goodwin's report of the year of his Directorship be published at once as the first Bulletin, and that as soon as the sub-committees have reported what portions of the work of the students of last year are recommended by them for publication, the portions so recommended, or such part of them as the funds in the treasury will warrant, be issued as a volume of Papers. The publications of the

School are to be edited by the Director under whom the work has been done, the Secretary of the Committee, and Professor W. W. Goodwin.

At the motion of Professor Goodwin, it was resolved that the thanks of the Committee be formally tendered to Rev. M. D. Kalopothakes, Rev. T. R. Sampson, and Mr. P. Xanthakes, of Athens, for their great kindness to him and to the students, and for the important aid rendered by them in the establishment of the School; and also to the Hon. Eugene Schuyler, U. S. Minister to Greece, for the warm interest shown by him in the School, for his valuable assistance to it, and for his generous and useful contributions to its library.

It was voted that a Director of the School for the next year but one be elected by the Committee by open ballot at each November meeting, as well as a Director for the next year if he is not already chosen. The Committee then balloted for its third and fourth Directors, with the result that Professor J. C. Van Benschoten of Wesleyan was elected Director to succeed Professor Packard, and Professor B. L. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins to succeed Professor Van Benschoten. These elections were declared unanimous.

The resignation of Professor E. W. Gurney as a member of the Committee was received and accepted.

The Committee then adjourned.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW,  
*Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
AT ATHENS.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, projected by the Archæological Institute of America and organized under the immediate auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened Oct. 2, 1882. The School is in charge of a Managing Committee, originally appointed by the Archæological Institute. During the year 1882-83 it was under the superintendence of Professor W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard University, as Director; during the session of 1883-84, it will be under the direction of Professor Lewis R. Packard, of Yale College.

The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish to graduates of American Colleges an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, as far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of Classic sites.

The Director is chosen by the Committee, for a period of one or two years, from the Professors of the Colleges uniting in the establishment of the School. The School provides him with a house in Athens, containing apartments for himself and his family, and suitable rooms for the meetings of the members of the School, its collections, and its library. The Director superintends personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies and assisting him in their prosecution. He conducts no regular courses of instruction, but holds meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and

discussion. He makes a report semi-annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

Bachelors of Arts of the co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, are admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the instructors in Classics of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of Classical study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons desiring to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. The Committee reserves to itself the right to modify these conditions of membership in subsequent years.

The school-year extends from the 1st of October to the 1st of June. Members are required to prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands, under the superintendence of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest term for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

Each member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in Classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present yearly one or more theses embodying the results of his work. These theses, if approved by the Director, are sent to the Managing Committee, by which each thesis is referred to a sub-committee of three members, of whom two are appointed by the Chairman, and the third is always the Director, under whose supervision the thesis was prepared. If recommended for publication by this sub-committee, the thesis may be issued in the Papers of the School.

No fees are paid to the School. On the other hand, the School is at present unable to provide its students with board or lodging, or with any allowance for other expenses. It is hoped that the Archæological Institute may in time be sup-

plied with the means of establishing scholarships. In the mean time students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the Colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens will differ little from that required in other European capitals, and will depend chiefly on the economy of the individual. The German Government supplies the students who are attached to the German Archæological Institute at Rome or Athens with 3,000 marks (about \$750) annually.

When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he receives a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the other members of the Managing Committee.

American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not members of the School, but who come properly recommended as earnest students, will receive the assistance and advice of the Director in the prosecution of their studies, and will be allowed at his discretion to use the library belonging to the School.

The address of the Chairman of the Committee is Cambridge, Mass.; of the Secretary, Yonkers, N. Y.; of the Treasurer, 7 East Forty-Second Street, New York.



