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Archæological Institute of America.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1886-87.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

BOSTON, MAY 14, 1887.



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN WILSON AND SON.
University Press.

1887.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
COUNCIL	5
OFFICERS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES	7
LIST OF MEMBERS:— FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS	9
BOSTON SOCIETY	10
BALTIMORE SOCIETY	16
NEW YORK SOCIETY	19
TRUSTEES AND MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS	24
REGULATIONS	25
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1886-87	33

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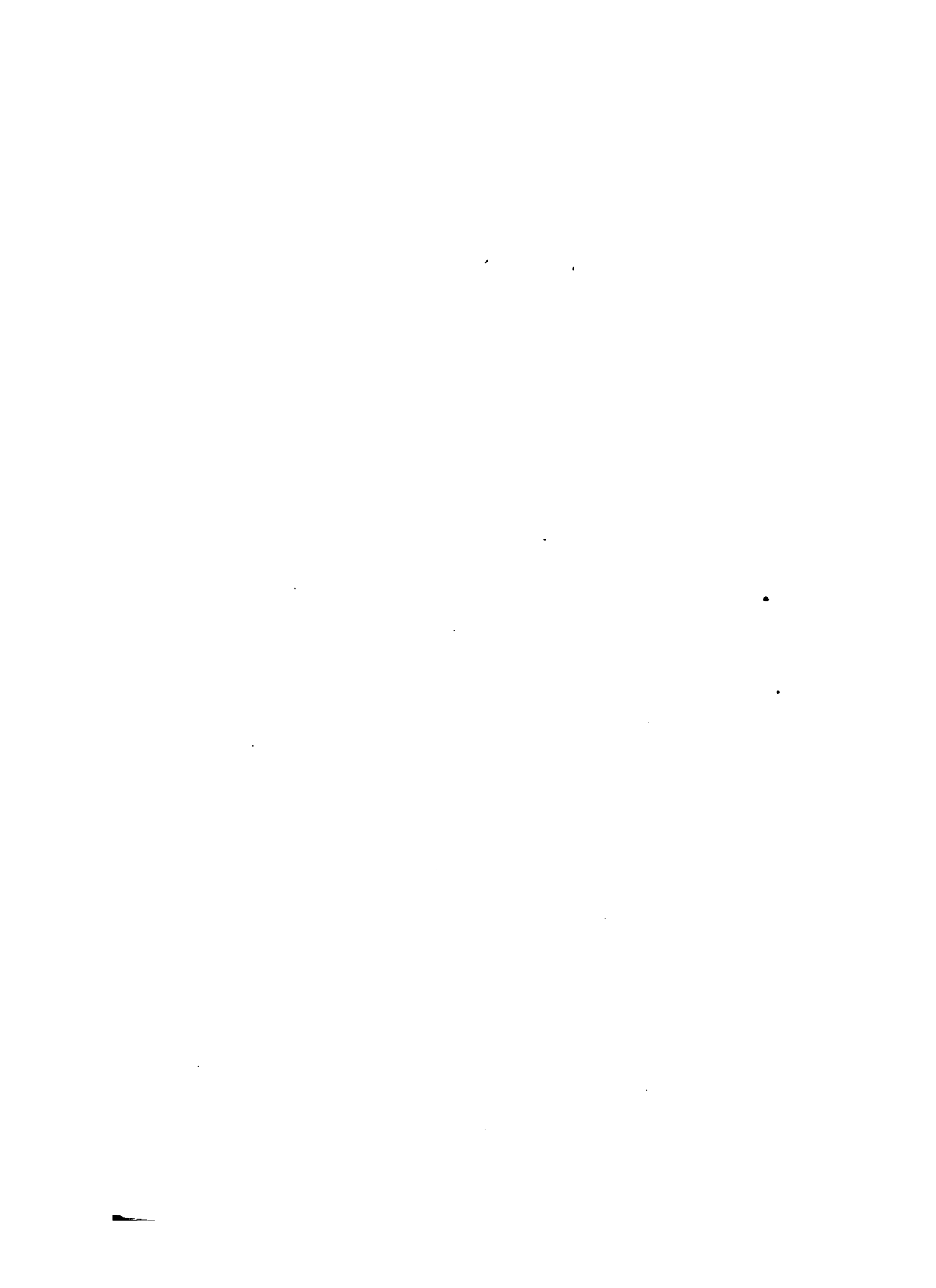
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Secretary.

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805 CATHEDRAL STREET, BALTIMORE.



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(1887-88.)

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OF THE

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FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.¹

HEINRICH BRUNN	Munich.
ALEXANDER CONZE	Berlin.
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GEORGE DENNIS	Smyrna.
KARL HUMANN	Smyrna.
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THEODOR MOMMSEN	Berlin.
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¹ The number of Foreign Honorary Members is limited by vote of the Council to ten.

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Frederick L. Ames	Boston.
William Amory	"
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Francis H. Bacon	"
Joseph T. Bailey	"
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Stanton Blake	"
J. Ingersoll Bowditch	"
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*Glendower Evans	"
Charles Fairchild	"
Ezra Farnsworth	"
Joseph S. Fay	"

* Deceased.

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Russell Gray	Boston.
Samuel A. Green	"
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Henry L. Higginson	"
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*Mrs. Samuel Hooper	"
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Francis Parkman	"
Oliver W. Peabody	"
Henry L. Pierce	"
*John C. Phillips	"
Louis Prang	"
Richard Price	Topsfield.

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Quincy A. Shaw	"
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Charles E. Ware	"
Samuel D. Warren	"
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Mrs. Henry Whitman	"
Henry Austin Whitney	"
John Woodbury	"

The Boston Society of Architects.

The Harvard Art Club, Cambridge.

88—13

Annual Members.

(1887-88.)

Francis E. Abbot	Cambridge.
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F. W. Chandler	"
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John L. Gardner	"
J. B. Glover	"
John C. Gray	"
Edward Hale Greenleaf	"
Mrs. James Greenleaf	Cambridge.
Richard C. Greenleaf	Boston.
William W. Greenough	"
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Ernest Jackson	"
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Miss M. A. Wales	"
O. E. Weld	"
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Edward Wheelwright	Boston.
John Williams White	Cambridge.
William D. Whitney	New Haven.
George Wigglesworth	Boston.
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Robert C. Winthrop	"
J. Huntington Wolcott	"
Theodore D. Woolsey	New Haven.
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University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kansas.

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Reverdy Johnson	"
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W. W. Spence	Baltimore.

*Edward Spencer	Baltimore.
D. H. Talbot	Sioux City, Iowa.
Harry Walters	Baltimore.
W. T. Walters	"

14—1

Annual Members.

(1887-88.)

William Austin	Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. D. L. Bartlett	Baltimore.
Alexander Bliss	Washington.
Isaac Brooks, Jr.	Baltimore.
George William Brown	"
Gustav Brühl	Cincinnati.
George William Childs	Philadelphia.
Edward Clark	Washington.
Joseph H. Coates	Philadelphia.
Mendes Cohen	Baltimore.
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John Dunn	Chicago.
P. Rosslyn Dysart	Milton, Iowa.
Carl Edelheim	Philadelphia.
Arthur M. Elliot	Baltimore.
William A. Fisher	"
Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr.	"
Robert Garrett	"
D. C. Gilman	"
Edward M. Greenway, Jr.	
William H. Hawkes	Washington.
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F. W. Lewis	"
Francis C. Macauley	"
N. H. Morison	Baltimore.

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B. Perrin	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hermann Schuricht	Chicago.
J. Thomas Stavely	Philadelphia.
Miss Stevenson	”
S. Teackle Wallis	Baltimore.
Minton Warren	”
Miles White, Jr.	”

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Life Members.

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Addison Brown	"
William E. Dodge	"
Thomas Hickley	Philadelphia.
James J. Higginson	New York.
Adrian Iselin	"
John Taylor Johnston	"
Woodbury G. Langdon	"
C. J. Lawrence	"
R. H. Lawrence	"
Allan Marquand	Princeton, N. J.
Henry Marquand	New York.
Henry G. Marquand	"
D. O. Mills	"
Daniel E. Parish, Jr.	"
Frederick J. de Peyster	"
Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster	"
Henry C. Potter	"
Spencer Trask	Brooklyn.
Robert Winthrop	New York.
*Miss Catharine L. Wolfe	"

21

Annual Members.

(1887-88.)

William Loring Andrews	New York.
Daniel S. Appleton	"
Sidney G. Ashmore	Schenectady.
E. S. Atwood	East Orange, N. J.
Samuel P. Avery	New York.
Charles Babcock	Ithaca.
John S. Battell	New York.

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Gerard Beekman	New York.
William B. Bigelow	"
George Bliss	"
William M. Bliss	"
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A. J. Bloor	"
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Frederick T. Brown	"
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Charles Butler	"
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Clarence R. Conger	"
M. J. O'Connor	"
S. W. Crawford	"
Howard Crosby	"
James G. Crosswell	"
George William Curtis	West New Brighton, S. I.
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Charles P. Daly	"
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Henry Drisler	"
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Walter S. Gurnee	"
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Robert Hoe	"
E. A. Hoffman	"
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Richard M. Hunt	New York.
S. H. Hunt	"
Waldo Hutchins	"
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Charles Isham	"
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John D. Jones	"
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Edward H. Kendall	"
John S. Kennedy	"
William Krebs	"
R. H. Lamborn	"
Edward F. de Lancey	"
J. D. Lange	"
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Pierre Lorillard	"
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A. Augustus Low	"
Seth Low	"
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Augustus C. Merriam	"
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R. B. Minturn	"
Edward Mitchell	"
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Julius C. Morgenthau	"
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Levi P. Morton	"
Henry Mottet	"
J. M. Muñoz	"
Marston Niles	"
Leonard E. Opdyke	"
Samuel L. Parish	"
Thomas W. Pearsall	"
Henry E. Pellew	"
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Bruce Price	New York.
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William C. Prime	"
M. Taylor Pyne	"
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Robert W. Smith	Philadelphia.

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Miss Ellen J. Stone	New York.
Richard S. Storrs	Brooklyn.
Charles E. Strong	New York.
Russell Sturgis	"
Frank B. Tarbell	New Haven, Conn.
Charles L. Tiffany	New York.
Louis C. Tiffany	"
William H. Tillinghast	"
S. B. P. Trowbridge	New Haven, Conn.
Arthur L. Tuckerman	New York.
Hamilton McK. Twombly	"
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William K. Vanderbilt	"
Edgar B. Van Winkle	"
Charles Waldstein	Cambridge, Eng.
Frank Waller	New York.
J. Q. A. Ward	"
Samuel G. Ward	"
William R. Ware	"
William R. Warren	"
Harold P. Waterman	"
Lucius R. Waterman	Fishkill.
W. S. Webb	New York.
Everett P. Wheeler	"
Horace White	"
Frederick Cope Whitehouse	"

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SAMUEL D. WARREN, *Treasurer.*

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FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

HENRY DRISLER.

BASIL M. GILDERSLEEVE.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

HENRY C. POTTER.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than \$10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.

5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

At a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

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18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE : —

ALTHOUGH the Institute has directly undertaken the prosecution of no great work during the past year, the work promoted by it — for the inception, and in large measure the execution, of which it is responsible — has in various directions been carried on with vigor and to excellent purpose.

The Report of the Committee in charge of the School at Athens, which should have been made early in the year, having been delayed by hindrances practically unavoidable, is, at the desire of the Chairman of the Committee, to be postponed in order to appear in connection with the Report for the present year. The two Reports will record the satisfactory progress of the School, and show that there is ground for assurance that the design of the Institute in its foundation will be completely accomplished, to the great and lasting benefit of classical scholarship in America.

In the course of the past year an interesting piece of archæological work has been done by the members

of the School, in the investigation of the remains of the theatre at Thorikos, on the southeast coast of Attica, some seven miles north of the promontory of Sunium. A report of this investigation by one of the members of the School will speedily appear. Many points of somewhat unusual architectural and archæological interest revealed themselves in the course of the study of this little theatre.

Since the accomplishment of this work, the means for which were provided in part by the Institute, the School has engaged, with the permission of the Greek Government, in the exploration of the more important remains of the noted theatre at Sikyon. Although these remains have been noticed by travellers such as Leake, Ross, and Curtius, they have never been thoroughly studied, and discoveries of considerable interest may be expected from a careful investigation of them. The beauty of the situation of Sikyon, upon a height not far from the Corinthian gulf, its long history and generally prosperous existence, and its great renown as one of the chief seats of Greek art, all combine to promise results of importance from the study of its ruins. Under date of Athens, April 1, 1887, Professor D'Ooge, the present Director of the School, writes:—

“ The means we have in hand will be sufficient, I trust, to enable us to determine the area of the Orchestra and its relation to the Skené, besides laying bare the latter structure, and possibly to dig out the arched passage-ways that lead to the diazoma. We have found thus far an interesting Skené structure, showing both Greek and Roman arrangements ;

pieces of Doric and Ionic architecture, fragments of sculpture, and bases of two statues. Much more remains to be done. Not far from the theatre the Dionysion must lie ; about ten rods from the theatre there is the stylobate of what appears to have been a temple. Near the entrance to the old city there is a place which looks as if it were a nekropolis, and where I should dig if I had the money. I hope that at least five hundred dollars will be granted to prosecute the works next autumn. This amount could be wisely expended in trial excavations. Should important discoveries be made, more could be done later."

In our last Report it was stated that, the means having been secured by the liberal contributions of subscribers, mainly in Boston and New York, it was hoped that the erection of the building for the School, according to the admirable plans prepared by Professor Ware, upon the site generously offered for the purpose by the Greek Government, might speedily be begun. This work was commenced early in November last. The foundation walls having been completed, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th of March, in presence of representatives of the Greek Government, of the Diplomatic Corps resident at Athens, of the heads of the English, French, and German Schools, and of other distinguished persons ; Mr. Fearn, Minister of the United States at Athens, Mr. Dragoumis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor D'Ooge, and representatives of the English and German Schools making appropriate addresses. The building stands upon the northern edge of an area, about a quarter of a mile square, devoted entirely to public uses.

The grounds of the School itself are about an acre and a half in extent. On the western side is the land of the British School, of equal extent; to the south the open grounds of the Hospital of Evangelismos, and beyond them a small park. To the eastern side are the land and buildings of the Monastery of the Asomaton, on the site of the ancient Cynosarges, — a delightful neighbor, as this is one of the few spots in Athens where there is a good growth of trees, the lineal descendants perhaps of the sacred grove which occupied this spot. The building, which, besides ample accommodation for the Director and his family, will contain several rooms for students and a large library, will be finished towards the end of the summer. The site is high and wholesome, commanding an entrancing prospect which will probably always remain unobstructed by buildings, and is within fifteen minutes' walk of the centre of the city.

The New York Society has adhered to the policy adopted at the time of its organization, and while dispensing with stated meetings, the maintenance of which is apt to become burdensome to officers and members alike, has taken advantage of such opportunities as it could find or make to attract attention to the objects of the Institute and stimulate interest in its undertakings. The establishment and endowment of the School at Athens being the chief enterprise which the Institute now has in hand, it has been upon this that the Society has this year concentrated its efforts. The

first step towards this end was to promote and secure the financial and social success of the representation of Aristophanes' "Acharnians," which a number of eminent scholars, representing fourteen colleges and universities, had invited the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania to repeat in New York, in the interests of classical studies. The Provost of the University, in acceding to this request, expressed a wish that the proceeds of the performance should be added to the fund for the permanent endowment of the Athens School. The New York Society perceived here an opportunity for their good offices; and a number of its members formed themselves into a volunteer committee, to co-operate with the gentlemen from Philadelphia and to conciliate for the enterprise the good-will of the community. The result of these efforts was to assemble in the Academy of Music an audience that has seldom been matched in this country for the social and personal eminence of the persons who composed it. The financial result was extremely satisfactory; but, what was of more importance, the School and the Institute were made favorably known to the persons who by taste and education were most competent to take an interest in them. This was followed, early in February, by a course of four public lectures, delivered on successive Saturday evenings, by Dr. Waldstein, Professor Gildersleeve, Professor Merriam, and Professor Goodwin. The subjects of these lectures, which also

were given for the benefit of the School of Athens, were "The Study of Greek Art," "Sappho," "The Discoveries at Epidauros and the Faith Cure among the Ancients," and "Recent Study and Exploration in Greece." They were attended by audiences of good size and of marked intelligence, and, besides introducing to the New York public the eminent professors of our own colleges, afforded Dr. Waldstein's fellow-townsmen an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with him, and of justifying the wisdom of the Committee in the selection of a permanent Director. These lectures were immediately followed by two courses of lectures upon Roman Archæology, given under the auspices of the Society, by Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, Director of Excavations for the City and Province of Rome. These again were both a social and a financial success, the hall at first engaged having to be abandoned for the more ample accommodations of the Madison Square Theatre, which was filled, lecture after lecture, by very much the same audience that had first assembled three months before to witness the Greek play. The Committee were able to offer the eminent lecturer an *honorarium* of nearly six times the amount they had in the first instance proposed, and also to add to the fund of the School at Athens a handsome sum of money, which, at Mr. Lanciani's desire, will be devoted to furnishing the new building, as his gift.

No sooner were these lectures over than a Committee

— composed partly of members of the Society and partly of other gentlemen, some of whom rivalled the members of the Society in eagerness to further the fortunes of the Athens School— issued invitations for a public dinner to be given in behalf of the School, and at which Mr. James Russell Lowell as chairman of its Trustees, Dr. Waldstein as its prospective Director, and the different members of the Committee who have the conduct of the School in their hands, should have an opportunity of explaining its objects and methods. The dinner was attended by nearly a hundred and fifty persons, and will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present. Mr. George William Curtis presided; and after Mr. Lowell and Dr. Waldstein had spoken, the story of the School was told by Mr. Norton, Mr. Sloane, Dr. Drisler, Mr. Merriam, and Mr. Seymour, and response made for the public by Mr. Depew and the Rev. Dr. Crosby. A more favorable opportunity for presenting the claims of the School could not have been desired. Sketches of the school building were hung upon the walls, and the very light and air of Attica were brought into the room by Church's great painting of the "Parthenon at Sunset," lent for the evening by the public spirit of Mr. Jesup, to whom it belongs. A few days after the dinner, a meeting was held at Columbia College, and a Committee appointed to take active steps towards the completion of the endowment fund.

In the last Report (p. 40) the question of future investigations to be undertaken under the auspices of the Institute was discussed, and Magna Græcia was recommended as a field which at present seemed most attractive and accessible. At a meeting of the Council the sum of \$1,000 was voted for exploration in that region, on condition that a further sum of at least \$2,000 should be raised for the same purpose. The project was taken up by the Baltimore Society, by whose efforts the necessary sum was secured, and the work was intrusted to Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke, with whom was associated Dr. Alfred Emerson, former Instructor in Archæology at Johns Hopkins University. The object of their exploration was two-fold: (1) to investigate some monument of importance to the history of Greek art, thus making a distinct addition to science; (2) to secure some works of Greek art of various periods. It became apparent to Messrs. Clarke and Emerson, at the outset, that these two objects should be separated in practice, as the experience of the Italian Government had shown that monumental excavations were seldom fruitful in the discovery of portable works of art, which usually came to light in chance diggings. At Naples and Capua they were able to secure, at the start, a number of antiquities, which may be divided into two categories, — vases, mostly painted, and terra-cottas. The terra-cottas include some interesting fragments of the decoration of an archaic temple at Capua, especially some

fine painted Gorgoneia. Among the vases is to be noted a kylix of extraordinary beauty.

Leaving Naples at the close of November, Messrs. Clarke and Emerson first made a tour of investigation to Velia, Potentia, Metapontum, Siris, Herakleia, Sybaris, and Croton. Contrary to Lenormant's sanguine but mistaken notions, the site of the ancient Velia proved to be most unpromising, as the space enclosed within the old walls consisted largely of bare rocks with but a thin covering of earth. Dr. Emerson has prepared an exact plan of the *enceinte* of the city, with a detailed account of all that remains on the site. Metapontum was found to be reserved by the Government, under whose directions extensive excavations are being carried on, especially in connection with its two early temples. Dr. Emerson has made a study of the fragments of the temple sculptures, and Mr. Clarke will make use of a primitive fragment from the Chiesa di Sansoni, for the illustration of early Doric architecture. An account of these will appear in the "American Journal of Archæology." The awakened interest in the antiquities of Magna Græcia shown by the Italian Government is indicated by the establishment of a number of museums, notably a central Magna Græcia Museum at Tarentum, where archæological research is being conducted on a large scale, private digging being interdicted. Furthermore, a grant of 200,000 lire has been asked from Parliament for the excavation of the buried remains of Sybaris.

In visiting the ancient Croton Mr. Clarke studied the ruins of the Temple of Hera Lakinia, situated near by on a promontory now called from it, Capo alle Colonne. The land was private property; and permission to excavate having been obtained from the owner, it was determined that this undertaking should be made the main object of the expedition. A few words on the history of this temple will be sufficient to show its importance, already signalized by Lenormant.¹ It is perhaps the earliest, certainly the most famous, of the great sanctuaries of Southern Italy; and the traditions regarding it go back into the mists of the heroic age, when Æneas is said to have stopped here and dedicated an offering. During the flourishing period of the Greek colonies it became enormously rich, receiving gifts from all the great cities, who sent their *theori* every year to its celebration. The later temple was decorated with paintings by Zeuxis, and Hannibal placed in it the famous bronze bilingual tablet on which he inscribed, in Greek and Phœnician, the record of his campaigns. The magnificence of its architecture was well known, and is illustrated by the fact that its roof was entirely covered with marble tiles. The temple rose on a massive stone basement of enormous height, and faced the sea. Turned into a Christian church and dedicated to the Virgin, it remained practically intact until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when

¹ La Grande-Grèce, vol. ii. pp. 205-234.

Bishop Lucifero of Cotrone (1510–1521) tore it down to use its materials in building an episcopal palace. Only two columns were then left standing; of these one soon fell, leaving upright that which to-day marks the site. Even the larger part of the great blocks of the basement have been carried off for use in the piers of the port of Cotrone. Its ruins never have been illustrated, nor has any attempt been made to lay bare what of the temple remained underground. How little was known, even of the standing column, is shown by Lenormant's erroneous description, and his assigning the date of the building of the temple to about 600 B. C.

Mr. Clarke commenced work with a few men late in December, near the one standing column; and it soon appeared that the temple was not archaic, but belonged to the best period of Doric architecture. Of its lavish marble decoration and of its architectural members, many fragments were found, so that the most of the details, as well as the dimensions and proportions of the building, can now for the first time be accurately determined. A few extracts from Mr. Clarke's letters will best explain the course of the work:—

January 3.—“Our survey of the temple is nearly completed. This has been a work of the greatest interest and importance. The column was originally inclined, the lowest drum being higher without than within,—this inclination being in part equalized by the contrary slant of the bed-surface at the hypotrachelion. As far as I am aware, this

is the first instance of the kind elsewhere than at Athens. . . . The style of the building is by no means archaic, — as Lenormant reported, — but points distinctly to the very best epoch, — the last half of the fifth century. The peribolos wall we have not yet surveyed: its position is evident throughout its extent, and in places it still rises to the height of seven metres.”

January 12. — “At first our endeavor was mainly to determine the extent of the building. This proved possible; . . . but, throughout the greater part, even the lowest courses of the stereobate were torn up and carried away by the Bishop of Cotrone, Lucifero (1510–1521). Only the northeastern corner has remained intact. The temple was hexastyle, with a double range of columns upon the eastern front, and with fourteen columns upon each side. . . . To-day we have met with the first large blocks of the superstructure, — a cornice block, with finely preserved trunnels, a triglyph, a large piece of the tympanon cornice with a Doric cyma of great beauty, various pieces of the marble tiles of the roof, a fine marble cornice, with hawk-bill moulding, and minor bits; also two Greek coins of bronze, capable of identification.

“This was a magnificent temple, and it is wonderful that it has not hitherto been investigated. We are astonished at its lavish decorations of marble, — roof, gables, interior cornices, etc., — and it is not entirely impossible that we may yet find some inscriptions, or even sculptures.”

In a subsequent letter, dated January 16, Mr. Clarke announced the important discovery of four fragments of the marble gable-groups of the temple, which made it possible to identify three other pieces that had been previously found. At this time many interesting objects were found, including bronzes, terra-cottas, and parts of the architectural decoration. Before the end

of the month the excavations were, however, unfortunately interrupted by order of the Government. Mr. Clarke writes : —

“After the site of this building had been accurately surveyed by us, — a work which occupied nearly a month, — it was found to be desirable to undertake some digging, in order to determine the extent of the plan and the character of certain parts of the superstructure. Permission to do this was obtained from the owner of the ground, — indeed, of the entire Lakinian promontory, — Baron Luigi Berlingieri, Sindaco of Cotrone, a gentleman to whose friendly interest and furtherance the work is greatly indebted. Before beginning the digging, we suggested to him that notification of the intended excavations should be sent to the authorities at Rome. Against this step he not only protested, he actually made it impossible by declaring that, should we recognize the right of other officials than those of Croton to grant permission for excavating the site, he would withdraw that given by himself. It consequently became evident to us that this position was determined by a desire to uphold the laws obtaining in Calabria. The jurists of Cotrone, one of whom we consulted upon the point, hold that the decree published in Rome concerning archæological explorations — the so-called *legge Pacca* — is applicable only to the Roman provinces; Calabria, in this respect, still enjoying the privileges granted by the edicts of 1823. The owner of the ground sharing this view, and being himself the highest official in the district, it would have been futile for us to insist upon a contrary course. Moreover, the excavations at the temple were, in all that regarded the legal aspects of the case, undertaken, not by us Americans, who claimed no part of the discoveries as a right, but by Baron Berlingieri, Mayor of Cotrone, who, we might reasonably assume, would commit no illegal act. As if in premonition of

the question which has now arisen, that gentleman wrote in his official capacity to the Prefect of the Province, stating that he himself assumed all responsibility for the excavations. This document will be found on file at Catanzaro.

"The objects we had discovered were sequestered; the greater number of them being taken, not from our hands, but from a dwelling of Baron Berlingieri adjoining the site of the temple. Many of them (such as fragile glass, and terra-cotta ornaments with delicate traces of painting) must have been broken and defaced by the stones and earth with which they were covered."

Legal proceedings have been begun to test the validity of the claim of the Government to prevent excavations undertaken without its consent upon private property in Calabria. Should the position of Baron Berlingieri be sustained by the court, the investigations, now interrupted, will be renewed. But even if nothing more be done, sufficient materials have already been collected for a description much fuller and more accurate than any now existing of the most important monument of Doric architecture in Italy. The Baltimore Society, at a recent meeting, expressed, by a vote of thanks, its appreciation of the zeal, tact, and ability shown by Messrs. Clarke and Emerson in their work.

Mr. Clarke returned from Italy in March, and is now engaged upon the completion of his Report on the Investigations at Assos. It had been the hope of the Council that this Report might have been finished and printed during the past year; but this was rendered impossible by the interruption occasioned by Mr.

Clarke's visit to Magna Græcia. A considerable part of the Report is already in type, and the members of the Institute may confidently expect the completion of the work in the course of the current year.

The Council greatly regret not to have received from Mr. Bandelier the final Report which they had reason to expect from him, but the delay in regard to it has not been without good reason. In October last Mr. Bandelier was commissioned by the Archbishop of Santa Fé to write a History of the Colonization and Missions of New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua, from the Spanish Conquest and Settlement of these regions to A. D. 1700. The work is to be offered to His Holiness Leo XIII., on occasion of the Pontiff's Jubilee. The preparation of it involved a residence in the City of Mexico for the purpose of studying the unpublished documentary material preserved in the archives there; and Mr. Bandelier rightly assumed that acquaintance with this material would be of great assistance in the preparation of his Final Report to the Institute. In December last he accordingly went to Mexico, whence he has lately returned, having made a thorough study of the contents of the civil and ecclesiastical records bearing on his subject, and having secured a vast mass of hitherto unprinted and unused documents, which supply him with original resources of the highest value for his work. He now expects to have the Report for the Institute ready

before next May; and there can be no doubt that it will form a very important addition to knowledge of the archæology and history of the southwestern regions of the United States.

During the coming year the Council believe that the objects of the Institute will be best promoted by limiting its efforts in the main to securing the permanent fund for the endowment of the School at Athens. To accomplish this end they urge the active personal co-operation of every member. By a general effort of the members the sum required can be raised with comparative ease. The Council ask from each such a subscription as he can afford, and such effort as he can contribute in obtaining subscriptions from persons not members of the Institute, but interested in promoting the higher education of the country and its nobler intellectual interests.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

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