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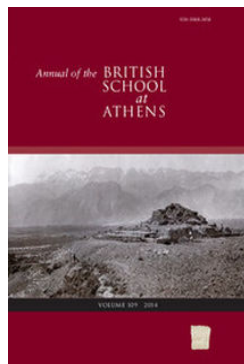
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## Report of Managing Committee for Session 1895–6

Cecil Smith

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# BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

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THE Annual Meeting of Subscribers was held at 22, Albemarle Street, on Monday, July 13, 1896, the Right Honourable JOHN MORLEY, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were Sir John and Lady Evans, the Provost of Oriel, Professor Pelham, Mr. F. C. Penrose, Mr. Sidney Colvin, Dr. R. N. Cust, Mr. Theodore Bent, Professor Baldwin Brown, Mr. H. Yates Thompson, Mr. H. H. Statham, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, and Mr. Walter Leaf.

The Hon. Secretary MR. GEORGE MACMILLAN, read the following Report on behalf of the Managing Committee.

## REPORT OF MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR SESSION 1895-6.

THE Managing Committee have the pleasure to report a thoroughly satisfactory session. As subscribers know, the finances of the School were last year put on a firmer basis, and the feeling of comparative security has greatly facilitated its operations. In the course of July, Mr. Cecil Smith, of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, was appointed Director, having received special leave of absence from the Trustees of the Museum to enable him to take up the post for two sessions. For this concession, which implies recognition of the School as an institution of national importance, the best thanks of the Committee are due to the Trustees. The number of students has been up to the average, and the work done or initiated has been of excellent quality.

The Director will, as usual, report in detail as to the work of the School, and of individual students, but it may be said here that in all six were admitted or re-admitted. Of former students, Mr. R. Carr Bosanquet, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Craven University Student, has been out for his third session, and Mr. J. G. Smith, of Magdalen College, Oxford, for his second session. Of the new students, Mr. Duncan Mackenzie, a former student of the University of Edinburgh, who has since pursued a thorough course of training in archæology at Munich and Vienna, culminating in a brilliant degree at the last-named University, went on to the School, with a special grant from the Committee. A similar grant enabled the Rev. Archibald Paterson, also a member of the University of Edinburgh, to go out to Athens late in the session to work at Christian antiquities. Another student who went out late, and is still in Greece, is Mr. C. C. Edgar, scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, and now holder of the Craven University fellowship. Finally, the Committee found themselves at last able to carry out an idea which they have long had in view, by appointing an architectural student who should be fully qualified to make the plans and measurements which are so essential a part of excavation. The choice of the Committee fell upon Mr. Charles R. Clark, who has entirely justified his appointment by zealous and efficient work.

Studentships were, as in former years, offered to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but unfortunately, no well-qualified candidates were forthcoming. The offer has already been renewed for next session, and it may be hoped that this time it will have better results. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to record that both Universities continue to show a benevolent interest in the School, and to recognise its usefulness as an extension of their own sphere of work. During the past session the University of Cambridge has for the first time found it possible to assist the School directly by a grant of £100 a year for three years, made out of the Worts Fund; while during the past few weeks the University of Oxford has renewed, for a fourth term of three years, its annual grant of the same sum. It should be added that means were taken during the past year to bring the facilities offered by the School under the notice of the Scottish Universities, of Trinity College, Dublin, and of other University bodies in England. It was in this way

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that Mr. Paterson came to present himself as a Student, and it is hoped that, in course of time, Students will be forthcoming from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from the Colonies.

Besides the regular students, a title which is only given to those who can spend not less than three months in Greece, and are prepared to undertake a report upon some definite piece of research, mention should be made of others who during the past session have taken more or less part in the work of the School, or have availed themselves of the use of the Library and other privileges which the Director has at his disposal. Mr. Vincent Corbett, Secretary of the British Legation in Athens, though unable to qualify as a Student, has, as an Honorary Student, done good service to the School, bearing a share in collecting the topographical material, which will be referred to later, and accompanying the Director in his preliminary journey of investigation to Melos. The Rev. A. H. Cruikshank, Assistant Master at Winchester, Dr. E. J. Lambert, Miss Dabis, Lecturer at Holloway College, and Miss Paterson were also pursuing archæological studies in Athens, and found the School very helpful, as did Mr. J. M. Fletcher and Mr. Kitson, who came on from Italy to complete a careful study of classical architecture.

Professor Bury, of Dublin, who was in Athens in 1895, came out again in the spring of the present year to carry further his enquiries into Greek history and topography. In the case of mature scholars who might thus visit Athens and avail themselves of the conveniences of study afforded by the School, the Committee has for some time past had in contemplation the possibility of attaching them directly to the School without laying upon them the obligations of an ordinary Student. The problem has been solved during the past session by the creation of a new class of Associates, who are to enjoy the privileges of membership *honoris causa*. The new title was first offered to and accepted by Professor Bury, Mr. Arthur Evans, and the Rev. A. H. Cruikshank.

The improved financial position has enabled the Committee to make substantial additions to the School Library. The Director took an early opportunity of re-arranging the books, with the assistance of some of the Students, and bringing up to date the catalogue, which is now for the first time being printed. He also made a careful list of

*Libri Desiderati*; in selecting from which the books to be purchased in the first instance, the Committee adopted the principle, which is not uncommon in the case of college libraries, of attempting completeness in one special department. Therefore, while adding many important books on general archæology, etc., a considerable part of the sum was expended on books of travel. The Director conferred with the Directors of other Foreign Institutes before selecting this department as the strong point of the British library, and it is hoped that each School will, as time goes on, specialise in a different department, so that the libraries may be mutually helpful to students of all nationalities. This will be all the more possible if, as Mr. Smith has suggested, the other Schools should also print their library catalogues. In this respect, as in others, the Director has had continually in view the possibility of establishing even closer relations than have hitherto existed between the various Schools and with the Greek Archæological Society, so that in the end they might constitute a kind of international archæological university. This may seem at present to be a dream, but its fulfilment, if it ever were practicable, would surely do good service not only to scholarship and research, but to the comity of nations.

While thus looking forward to the possibilities of co-operation from without, the Director has also tried to co-ordinate the inner work of the School by instituting some piece of research in which, as opportunity offered, all the Students might take part without interfering with any work in which they might separately be engaged. Mr. Smith selected for this purpose the systematic collection of all the passages in ancient writers, or in inscriptions, which illustrate the topography of Greece. The result will be a work of permanent value, which must reflect credit on the institution which produced it. At the same time it is work which, under proper superintendence, can well be distributed among successive sets of students until the whole is complete. The Director will himself explain the plan in detail, and what progress has been made with it during the past session.

We pass now to the question of excavations, which have always been regarded as an important branch of the operations of the School. One of Mr. Smith's first duties was to consider the available sites, and to recommend that which should first be taken in hand. After conferring with the archæological authorities, both native and foreign, and making

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a personal examination of some of the sites which seemed most promising, he made a careful report to the Committee in favour of the Island of Melos. His recommendation was adopted, and work was begun about the middle of March, and carried on steadily until the end of May, with, on the whole, very encouraging results. It must be borne in mind that this first season's operations have been professedly tentative; more than one site has been tested and abandoned; others have been so far worked as to show that larger results are likely to follow more extensive efforts. The funds available have been carefully husbanded, so that any site of special promise may be fully developed next season. But considering that scarcely more than £150 have been spent in all, the Committee feel that the School and the Subscribers have every reason to be satisfied. Details will be given by the Director, but it may be said here that attention was mainly devoted to four sites: (1) Klima, on the coast, below the ancient city of Melos; (2) Trypete, a village above the city, where the excavators lived during their stay on the island, and where some Dipylon tombs were opened and fragments of vases found, and also some tombs of the sixth century B.C., which yielded a really beautiful series of ornaments in gold and silver; (3) Tramythia, near Klima, where, among other things, was found a mosaic pavement which, for completeness and for beauty of design and coloring, compares favourably with any that had previously been found in Greece; and (4) Phylakopi, where undoubted traces of a Mycenæan city have been discovered, which should amply repay further investigation. Of these sites Klima alone was disappointing. There was good ground for believing that sculpture of, at any rate, the fourth or third century B.C. might be obtained; but the indications proved illusory, and the main results were a number of inscriptions and additional information as to the plan and extent of the ancient city. Mr. Smith himself directed the work in Melos for the first few weeks, with the help of Mr. Mackenzie, and when he returned to Athens to be present during the Olympic Games, and at the time when English visitors were chiefly to be expected, Mr. Bosanquet, who had meanwhile been in charge at Athens, came out with Mr. Clark to assume the direction of the work in Melos; which was, however, again visited by Mr. Smith before his return to England. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Kitson also assisted in Melos, as did Mr. Wedd, Fellow, and Mr. Hemingway,

Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, who were out for a time about Easter.

But besides the excavations in Melos, the Director was enabled also, through the generosity of two friends, who placed a sum of money at his private disposal, and through the courtesy of the Greek authorities, to undertake for the first time some excavations in Athens itself. In the choice of the site, and in other practical details throughout the work, Mr. Smith was advised by Dr. Dörpfeld, whose knowledge of Athenian topography and experience in excavation in and about the ancient city is unrivalled. The site selected, and for which the Director after long negotiations with the proprietor obtained the necessary permission, was a plot of open ground south-west of the Olympieion, on the opposite bank of the Ilissos. Here there is a plateau between two hills, which, in Dr. Dörpfeld's view, seemed likely to be the site of the Kynosarges, with its gymnasium and its shrine of Herakles. Mr. Smith will himself explain how far this theory has been confirmed by excavation; but, at any rate, under a mass of later work traces have been found of a large building which, in extent and construction, might well be a gymnasium. In working over the ground upwards of eighty tombs were found, mostly of the geometric period. These excavations yielded many fragments of geometric vases, sepulchral inscriptions, part of a very fine stele of the early part of the fourth century B.C., and fragments of a large early Attic amphora, which is an important monument for the history of vases, of a period which is as yet but little represented. In an adjoining field were found remains of a Roman colonnade, and also an important water conduit, which seemed to be connected with a gymnasium of the time of Hadrian. The Director and Mr. Bosanquet shared the superintendence of these excavations, except for a few days when both were absent, and Mr. Theodore Bent was good enough to assume the direction. Our cordial thanks are due to Mr. Bent for his valuable assistance, and similar acknowledgments should be made to the generous donors, Mr. C. W. Mitchell and an anonymous friend of the School, who provided the funds for the work, and to Dr. Dörpfeld for his invaluable aid as an adviser.

It will have been seen that Mr. Smith has succeeded in maintaining the cordial relations with the other foreign Schools in Athens which it has always been the aim of the Committee and of former Directors to promote.

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The kindness of the Director of the German Institute has been mentioned. M. Homolle, the Director of the French School, has been no less courteous, and in particular afforded Mr. Smith every facility for seeing the treasures which are now collected at Delphi. With the American School, as is natural, the closest and most friendly intercourse has been carried on. It is only right to add that M. Cavvadias, the Greek Ephor General of Antiquities, has shewn every readiness to meet the wishes of the Director; and the Committee desire to express their thanks for the assistance thus rendered by him and his colleagues to the operations of the School.

It was stated in last year's Report that the Committee had decided in future to print the Report in a more attractive form, and to issue with it some papers of a popular character which might illustrate the work of the School. The first number of this *Annual*, containing, besides the Committee's Report, a record of the various proceedings which led up to the meeting at St. James's Palace, in July, 1895, of that meeting itself, and of the Annual Meeting of Subscribers, together with three or four papers of general interest, and a few illustrations, was issued soon after Christmas, and has been very well received. It is, of course, not intended that this Annual should represent the whole work of the School. The more elaborate papers produced by its members will, as before, be offered to the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

The financial position of the School, though still below that of its rivals, is now upon a footing which is comparatively satisfactory. The annual subscriptions, as will be seen by the accounts appended, now amount to over £860 per annum—about double those of the previous year. Over £1,300 of donations have been invested, and the School now possesses a permanent income of £60 per annum. The Government grant of £500 per annum for five years is on the estimates now before the House of Commons, and the Committee believe that they may thus confidently reckon upon an annual income of £1,400 per annum for some years to come. Of this it is estimated that about £1,000 will be required for the current expenses of the School (including studentships), leaving about £400 per annum for excavations. The charge for house maintenance for the current year, £150, is largely of the nature of extraordinary expenditure, as the Committee found it necessary to devote a considerable sum to the fabric and furniture of



the School, which had for the last five years suffered from the want of available funds.

Turning to Capital Account, the Committee desire to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following, among other, liberal donations since the issue of the last report:—Dr. Abercrombie, £10; Prof. Bywater, £25; Mrs. Bywater, £10 10s.; Mr. E. H. Egerton, £10; The Greek Play Committee at Cambridge, £25; The Clothworkers' Company, £100; Mr. A. Harris, £20; the late Baron Hirsch, £100; Mr. C. E. Johnston, £10; Lord Loch, £5; the Misses Monk, £5; Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, £250; the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, £31 10s.; the late Mrs. Edwin Waterhouse, £25; and Mr. A. P. Whately, £10; as well as the following special donations to the Library: Mr. A. G. Bather, £5; Miss Cruddas, £3; Mr. V. Corbett, £2; Miss Dabis, £4; Mr. Cecil Smith, £20; Mrs. Cecil Smith, £10; Mr. J. G. Smith, £5. Some valuable books have been presented by Sir Wollaston Franks and others, while Miss Yule has kindly given two Exhibition Cases to hold a few antiquities, forming the nucleus of a School Museum, which, it is hoped, may, in course of time, become a useful and attractive addition to the School apparatus.

Against the donations is charged, as usual, the amount spent on the Library and the sum required, with the approval of the auditors, to write the cost of the investment down to par. The remaining item, "Excess of expenditure over income," may be taken roughly to represent (1), the amount of extraordinary expenditure on house maintenance; (2) the cost of excavations at Melos, on which the Committee decided to embark in anticipation of the Government grant.

Looking to the future, there is one development to which the Committee attach great importance. Ever since the School was first opened, in 1886, it has been contemplated that when funds allowed, and when the School was established on a firm basis, the Director's house, with the School Library, should be supplemented by Students' quarters in or near the School. The Managing Committee believe that the time has now come for carrying out this intention, and have therefore decided to invite subscriptions towards a special Building Fund for the purpose.

Hitherto the Students have found accommodation in various hotels

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or private lodgings in Athens, necessarily at a considerable distance from the School. The disadvantage to Students of living so far from the Library and from the natural centre of the School work is obvious, and it is aggravated at times of excessive heat or otherwise unfavourable weather. It is believed also that the Students could live more economically in the proposed hostel, where meals would be provided under their own management. To the School itself it cannot be doubted that the advantage would be great of having its members collected close at hand, and living a common life under one roof. Real co-operation in work, and the mutual intercourse which is so valuable a feature in academic life at home, could thus be far better secured than is now possible.

The Committee propose to erect a Hostel at the lower end of the School temenos, which shall contain accommodation for at least nine Students, with a mess room, bath rooms, kitchen, and quarters for a caretaker. The School would provide the services of a caretaker, and the Students would be charged a small rent for the use of their rooms. The Committee have ascertained that a suitable house could be built for from £800 to £900, and in order to cover the further expenses of furnishing, &c., they desire to raise not less than £1,200.\* They earnestly commend this scheme to the generous support of all friends of the School.

Subscribers will have gathered from this Report that the School is in a very healthy condition, and that its prospects of still greater prosperity and of extended usefulness are brighter than ever before. The Treasury grant, the renewal, for the fourth time, of the grant from the University of Oxford, the grant voted for the first time by the University of Cambridge, the large increase in private donations and subscriptions which resulted from the special efforts of last year, are all encouraging signs; and although even now the financial position is, in the absence of a permanent endowment, not wholly free from anxiety, it may be hoped that so long as the efficiency of the School is made the first object of those who are responsible for its management, it will never again be allowed to suffer in stability from the lack of adequate support. At the same time, as nothing succeeds like success, it must be the constant aim of all friends of the School to promote its prosperity by every means in their power.

\* Later estimates and modifications of plan bring the probable total to about £1,500.—ED.

In moving the adoption of the Report the Chairman said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have heard the Report read and upon me falls the very agreeable duty of moving that it be adopted. You will expect a few words from me in support of that motion, but I must begin by saying that I feel a considerable degree of presumption in occupying the chair here to-day, surrounded as I see myself to be by archæologists and scholars of the very highest eminence, as I am unfortunately neither one nor the other. I am not quite so bad, however, as the University Principal of whom we have read in the “Vicar of Wakefield,” who when he was visited by the philosophical vagabond in the story, who hoped that he should make his fortune by his knowledge of Greek, said, “You see me, young man ; I have never learned Greek, and I don’t find that I have ever missed it. I have a doctor’s cap and gown without Greek, I have ten thousand florins a year without Greek, I eat heartily without Greek, and, in short, as I don’t know Greek, I don’t see the good of it.” I am not, thanks to Oxford and other places of education, quite in so bad a case as that. On the contrary I may say this—that as one grows older, there is no branch of literature which seems to me more calculated to give refreshment and exhilaration to one’s spirits than the good Greek authors. However, as I am here, I must congratulate all of you, and my friends, the Secretary and Director, upon the excellent report of which it is my duty to move the adoption. I suppose we may take it as perfectly clear that the School has never before had so satisfactory a meeting as the meeting which you are holding to-day. Your resources are modest, too modest, I think, when I perceive that the French School has got £3,100 a year, apart from a grant of £30,000 for special work ; when I see that the German School has £2,400 besides a contribution, most honourable to the German Government, of £40,000, for the excavations at Olympia, and when I see that even the United States—sometimes supposed to be less sympathetic in the matter of ancient learning than other and older countries—provide £2,000 a year, whereas you have to do all your work on something like £1,400 a year. You receive, for the first time this year, I think, a grant of £500 from the Government, for I suppose, as the Secretary said, it will be voted in a few days. It is quite true that that £500 is only promised for a period of five years, but I may confide to you that when you have

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once got a grant from the Government—and this is a truth against which there is something to be said, but not on this occasion—it will be your own fault if you ever let it go. Still, as your report says, if you are private individuals instead of a sort of corporation, your condition is precarious, and you have not got that comfort and security which would be yours if you were subsidised and doing your work upon a permanent and assured endowment. In the meantime, however, you must do the best you can, and it is very clear that you are doing the best you can, with what, I suspect, are the very modest resources at your disposal. I had thought, till two or three weeks ago, that perhaps the Universities ought to make more ample contributions than they do. It struck me that £100 a year from Oxford and £100 this year from Cambridge, were very small sums, but when I was at Oxford the other day, the Public Orator, in a speech of great wit, but with dark passages in it, warned all those who heard him that the University, so far from having a great and opulent balance sheet, was at this moment, and was likely perhaps in an increasing degree, to become in the future, a body, not only without a superfluity of funds, but a body rather in need of further supplies. Therefore, though I hope you can look to the Universities for a continuance of the modest contributions they now make to you, you cannot fairly look to them, their revenues being so largely dependent upon the land, for any considerable addition to their present subscription. I think, therefore, you will have to look to private sources and private zeal and interest in your objects. That distinguished man, the Prime Minister, the other day, in speaking on quite a different subject from this, threw out a suggestion that there were those who were the possessors of millions in South Africa who might perhaps be induced to relieve Great Britain of some of her moral obligations in another part of Africa. I think that is a very fertile suggestion quite outside the political region. If there are those millions going, I think surely some of you who have great authority on these subjects, who have great powers of persuasion, might approach some of these gentlemen; and I should not at all despair of your getting from them sums which would land you in clover for a very considerable time to come, and enable you to carry out some of those special explorations for which funds are necessary.

How much good can be done by these special gifts, or bequests, was shown the other day in the case of what is called the Turner bequest. I chanced to see in the British Museum on Friday last, some of the results of the explorations carried on in Cyprus by means of that fund, and I am quite sure that anyone who takes the least interest in archæology, and should happen to have one or two thousand pounds to spare, as the lady who gave that bequest had, would feel stimulated by the sight of what can be done in this important work by very modest sums. Of course you know, as I think was said in the Report, your work will be tested. You have now something like a five years' run before you, and the willingness of persons of means, and the willingness even of the Government, will undoubtedly be affected by the good work that is done in the interval. Of course, you do not want any exhortation from me to show how much the future of the School depends upon the work of the next three or four years.

Ladies and Gentlemen, after all, funds are important, and in one sense they are all important; but besides funds you must, in this great field of activity, as in others, have a man and men of ardour and zeal for the great work to be done, and in that connection it would hardly be fitting to-day not to notice the disappearance of one of the greatest and most memorable names in the whole field, I suppose, of Hellenic archæology. In the fulness of years Professor Curtius has gone, after a life of industry, enthusiasm, and genius, devoted without break and without pause to the great spirit of human knowledge. This is not the occasion, and least of all am I the man, to pretend to weigh the relative greatness of Thirlwall, Grote, and Curtius. It is a great canon, I have always thought, in all forms of criticism, as laid down by a Frenchman one hundred years ago, that you should have preferences, but no exclusions. That is a great canon, and it is well to apply it to this question, which comes into one's mind when one reads the item of news to-day. It is well to remember that there are high authorities who value Mr. Grote's history for vigorous comprehension of the political ideas and the political institutions of Athenian democracy. The same high authorities value Thirlwall for his history of Alexander and his successors, and then again the work of Finlay, who spanned the whole Hellenic history from beginning to end—his work has been thought worthy to be described by Professor Freeman as the greatest contri-

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bution to historical literature since Gibbon. All these high authorities, who have their own favourites, agree that in geography, in the interpretation of art, in the reproduction of the life of an age, Dr. Curtius succeeded in making his picture human and real and intelligible to a degree unequalled, so far as my small knowledge goes, by any other worker in the sphere of ancient history.

One more word ought to be said—The greatest of all his achievements, in respect of Hellenic archæology, was the exploration of Olympia, which, as most people are aware, was chiefly due to him—was inspired by his perseverance, his insight, and the infectious ardour of his interest in the subject. Ladies and Gentlemen, of course opinions differ as to the value of what my friend, Mr. Jebb, calls “salvage from centuries of ruin”; but so far as particular works of art are concerned, as Mr. Jebb has said, the work of Curtius at Olympia produced the largest gain possible in such fields, because the largest gain of all consists in a vivid and suggestive light shed, as Mr. Jebb truly calls it, on a great centre of Hellenic history and life.

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, on the real subject I can say really nothing that would either be of interest or of value. I remember Dean Stanley used to say that he found it hard to believe that a thing had happened unless he had been to the place. Mr. Freeman, that learned man, said, “You cannot, so at least I have found it, fully take in the history of the world, its lands and its cities, except by working at each historic spot on itself.” Of course, we cannot all go to Athens or Syracuse, or Constantinople, but those who have been there will be obviously all the better able to teach us the lessons that they have learnt there, and from those lessons to vivify the subjects in which we are interested. I think Freeman was right when he said that the finished historian must be a traveller, and must see the very spots where great events have occurred. I observe that at one of your meetings, the present Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the head of Queen’s College, told you that they found that the scholars who came back to Oxford, having had the advantage that is provided in Athens, were able to do things for Oxford studies which, without that, could not have been done. I sometimes question whether—if you will not think that I am a skeleton at the feast—whether the glories, the characteristic glories of Greek literature, its

beauty, its vivid light and its freedom, are not in a considerable degree independent of archæology. I sometimes think that may be possible, but be that as it may, the light that archæological discovery and interpretation sheds on history and upon the social life of ancient and remote communities is beyond all dispute and disparagement. I am struck in the matter of the religious beliefs of the antique ages by the new sciences, as one may almost say, archæology brings into the sky.

It is not for me to compare the relative value of the sure keys to popular beliefs in those remote times—it is not for me to say which is the surer key, Literature or Monuments. But I think you only need turn to such a book, for example, as a book which has quite recently come out, Mr. Farnell's book on the "Cults of the Greek States," or to what I venture to think a still more remarkable and far-reaching mixture of speculation and accumulation of fact—Mr. Frazer's book on "The Golden Bough." You need only turn to a book of that kind to see how efficiently archæology may help us to surprise, in the midst of great masses of uncouth and heterogeneous facts, strange secrets in the mysterious modes and simple faiths of the older world. All this work is no mere dilettantism. The work that you do, and go on doing, is marked by the right spirit and the true zeal of sound and thorough scientific learning, and that being so, Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe that the work that your School is doing is work which adds greatly to the valuable stores of human knowledge, which greatly stimulates human thought, and which, if it is carried out in a large way, will add to the renown of this country.

The motion was seconded by SIR JOHN EVANS, who expressed his great satisfaction at the progress made by the School during the past year. The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Director of the School, MR. CECIL SMITH, read parts of the following Report.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE SESSION 1895-6.

Since the last annual report was issued the School has entered upon a new phase of its existence. By the grant of money promised last summer, the Government have for the first time recognised our

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claim to national consideration and relieved the Committee of their more pressing anxieties; and this recognition has been, as it were, still further confirmed by the action of the Trustees of the British Museum in allowing one of their staff to accept the office of Director. In taking this step it was understood that they were partly actuated by the consideration of the gain to the Service which such an opportunity offered to an official whose Museum work lay in the study of Greek art and antiquities.

In undertaking to carry on the good work of my predecessors who have borne the burden and heat of the day, I have, therefore, enjoyed exceptional advantages. I hope that the report which I now have to lay before you will show that the progress and utility of the School has at any rate not suffered from the unwonted sensation of comparative financial prosperity.

The report of the Committee has already shown that the number of students attached to the School during the past session has been quite up to the average, while a considerable number of scholars and students who were unable to devote the full term of three months residence required by the rules were enabled to profit by the new regulation which admits duly qualified persons to the privileges of the School in the capacity of Associates.

The list of visitors who have come to the School this Session is so large that it would be difficult to name them all. I must mention, however, Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Empress Frederic, who assured me of the warm interest felt by her in our undertakings. During the spring we were delighted to welcome Mr. Penrose, who has left us one more evidence of his services to the School in the present he has made of the measuring instruments employed by him in his famous book on the Parthenon.

The special leave officially granted to me for 1895-6 was for six months; by adding to this the month of vacation to which I was entitled from the Museum, I was enabled to arrive in Athens early in November and to remain till the end of May. The autumn session of the School is usually devoted to preliminary work and exploration. At the outset I was joined by Mr. J. G. Smith, of Magdalen College, Oxford, who had previously (in the session of 1891-2) been attached to the School, and who had already considerable experience of Greece. With his



help I was enabled to set about the necessary preparations for the serious work of the session, while my time was free for making the necessary study of the topography and antiquities of Athens, and for the preparation of lectures.

Residence in Athens soon convinced me that something might now be done towards co-ordinating the work of the School, and perhaps to bring it still more closely than before into connection with the Universities at home and in the colonies. I cannot but think that if the peculiar advantages offered by Athens to the classical student were more clearly defined and more fully recognised, the institution and the public in general would equally profit. I hope I may be excused for dwelling for a moment on the facts. The advantages offered to the classical student of studying ancient Hellenic life on ancient Hellenic soil, the vivid reality which his impressions thereafter gain, the storehouse of treasures of art and antiquity unrivalled elsewhere which he meets at every turn, these are the most obvious facts and need no repetition before this audience. What, however, is not generally remembered, and what I should like to see more generally recognised, is that in Athens we have all the elements ready to hand of the finest and most varied archæological teaching which Europe can produce. Taking this season as a fair average one, I may point out that any student of any school could have attended, if he chose, all the following courses of lectures: on the topography and monuments of Athens, on archaic art, history, sculpture, epigraphy in its philological aspect, Attic inscriptions, vases, and early Christian archæology; all of these given by trained scholars, and some by acknowledged masters of their subjects, such as Dörpfeld and Wilhelm. Besides this, almost every week has at least one or more meetings for the discussion of archæological questions either at one of the schools or at the Greek archæological societies, to which all students are invited. And lastly, there are the different libraries, supplementing each other and providing amongst them material for reference and research which is quite adequate for ordinary purposes. The friendly feeling which has always existed between the different schools and the Greek learned societies, and of which I have during my term of office had grateful experience, warrants us, I think, in hoping for a still closer welding of interests. It is evident that, apart from the friendly rivalry which must always stimulate the different nationali-

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ties in Athens, there is common ground where much may be done in the direction of combined effort. I hope it will not be considered Quixotic if I say that I look forward to a day when there may be something approaching to an international archæological university in Athens.

Meanwhile, in one respect, at least, we can already do something in the joint organization of the different libraries. The British and American Schools have for some time divided the purchase of more expensive books by mutual arrangement. I should like to see the principle extended so as to embrace the other institutions, each library undertaking on a preconcerted plan to develop one special branch, independent of those cheaper works which are common necessities for all. By this means we should avoid traversing the same ground and extend our common utility. With this view, the first necessity is the circulation of catalogues, and by way of beginning I have prepared the printed catalogue of our library (at present in slip), which is here laid before you. In order to make this more worthy of its neighbours, I prepared in the winter a list of *libri desiderati*, from which, partly assisted by subscriptions, the Committee were able to purchase books to the amount of £160. These new accessions, together with upward of 150 volumes which have come to us by donation, have naturally accentuated the difficulties caused by the already crowded condition of our available space; to meet this pressure a set of new bookshelves has been constructed, and the consequent rearrangement gave the opportunity of grouping the books by shelves according to their subjects; in this task Mr. Edgar has greatly assisted me. The Director of the American School has promised to print his catalogue as soon as it can be prepared, and I hope that the other libraries may in due course follow suit. For the present our Committee have agreed to develop as our special branch the class of works which deal with topography and travel, subjects in which English archæologists have always played a prominent part.

As regards the internal operations of the School itself, there are, of course, during the winter and early spring the lectures and open meetings to attend, the museums and monuments to study, and in most cases each student has some branch of independent study to which he can devote himself. But apart from this, it seems to me that time could

well be spared for some general work which may bring students more together, and which, while too laborious for a single scholar, may be a comparatively easy method of advancing science when undertaken by a continuous and combined force like the British School. After consultation with the Committee I decided on the following scheme: I have frequently found (in the case of myself and others) the want of some work which should do for classical topography what Overbeck's *Schriftquellen* does for classical art, that is to say, a dictionary of places, buildings, &c., with a complete list of references to the mention of each in classical writers or in inscriptions; the whole arranged in handy volumes grouped according to localities. The exact form of issue would be a matter to be arranged hereafter; perhaps the best plan would be that of parallel columns, giving first the name of the place or building, secondly the reference, and thirdly an English translation of the important, and summary of the unimportant, passages. The advantage of this work seems to be that it is a fitting exercise in Greek antiquities for a student on Greek soil; that it is within everyone's capacity; and that it can be taken up or passed on at any moment. With this work considerable progress has already been made. Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. Mackenzie especially have devoted a considerable amount of time to it, and I hope that by the end of another season we may have something substantial to show.

In a previous report Mr. Gardner described the formation of a small type collection of Greek pottery which he had got together for purposes of study in the library of the School. With the permission of Mr. Cavvadias I have been enabled to extend this excellent plan by the formation of a small type collection of antiquities at the School. Such a collection, though necessarily limited to objects of comparatively small intrinsic worth, will, it is hoped, prove valuable for purposes of study and of some interest to visitors. Most opportunely for this purpose, Miss Yule, who visited us in May, presented to the School two large glass cases, which will serve admirably as exhibition cases for our small collections.

One of my first duties was to decide on a site for excavation. For this purpose it had been suggested by Mr. Beardoe Grundy that the Messenian Pylos, with its imposing Homeric and historic associations, offered a tempting field of discovery. Accordingly, with Pylos as my

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main objective, I started on December 14th, accompanied by Professor Andrews, of Colegate University, U.S.A., and by a slight extension of programme we were enabled to visit and study several other ancient sites and excavations in the Peloponnesus. The result of a close inspection of the visible ancient remains at Pylos led us to the conclusion that the cost of any excavation on that site would be considerable, and the results not very startling. There is not a great deal of soil covering any part of the island of Sphacteria or of the ground to the north; all the materials and labour required would have to be shipped daily from New Pylos across the bay, a work of some difficulty when the wind blows; of this truth we had practical experience, suffering shipwreck on the return journey. On the return journey I visited the recent excavations of Sophoulis at Messene, and spent a few hours at Megalopolis, arriving back in Athens on Christmas Eve. Here I found Mr. Mackenzie had arrived two days previously from Vienna, where after working at archæology for some time under Professor Benndorf, he had just taken a brilliant degree in the university.

During the summer of 1895 two German archæologists, Freiherr Hiller von Gärtringen and Dr. Schiff, who were engaged in collecting inscriptions for the forthcoming volume of the *Corpus* of the Island Inscriptions, had spent some time in Melos, and reported very favourably of its prospects from the point of view of excavation. All that I could hear in Athens from scholars who had visited the island seemed to confirm this impression, and by a coincidence Mr. Cavvadias happened to offer the School this island. I therefore determined to make a preliminary investigation, and early in January sailed from Athens. I may here remark that after arriving at this decision, I learnt that the American School had also intended to try their fortune in Melos, but on hearing of our plan Professor Richardson, with his unfailing courtesy, at once resigned his intention in our favour. In the journey to Melos I was accompanied by Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. Corbett, secretary of Legation and Honorary Student of the School, both of whom rendered me much assistance in the work which we had in hand. Our stay in Melos was unintentionally prolonged to nearly ten days, owing to violent storms, which made it impossible to leave the island; the discomforts, however, which we must otherwise have suffered during this enforced detention, were to a certain extent minimised by the hospitality of Mr.

Gielerakis, the British Consular Agent, who not only entertained us most generously, but facilitated our task by every means in his power. For this, as for his many services subsequently rendered during the excavation, I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing our gratitude. The result of our enquiries and investigations went to show that the reports which we had heard of the richness of the island in antiquities, were fairly justified; the principal drawback lay in the fact that for nearly a century it had served as the happy hunting ground for collectors, scientific and otherwise; it was scarcely to be expected that the locality which had produced the famous Aphrodite, not to speak of the Blacas Asklepios, the Apollo of Melos, and the Poseidon in the Athenian Museum, should have remained unexplored. But, from what we could discover, most of the previous excavations had been unsystematic, and there was still plenty of room, and, indeed, much need for a more complete and systematic undertaking. On the strength of our report the Committee decided that the excavation of Melos should be begun in the middle of March.

On the 14th of January Mr. Charles Clark, the architect appointed by the Committee, arrived in Athens, and at once set to work, studying the monuments of Athens and preparing himself in other ways for the duties of his post, acquiring especially a knowledge of such building plans and architectural detail as would give him a general purview of the kind of work which would avail him in the School excavations. In this work he had the advantage of the companionship of Mr. Dickie, the architect attached to the Palestine Exploration Fund researches in Jerusalem, who arrived early in January with his chief, Dr. Bliss, and attached himself as Associate to the School.

During the latter part of February and beginning of March, I delivered a course of lectures in the Central Museum, which were well attended by the British and American Schools, and residents in Athens; and Mr. Weld-Blundell, who had for a short time attached himself to the School, gave a lecture on the researches at Cyrene which he had carried out in the preceding year.

As a preliminary to our work in Melos I was fortunate in being able to undertake a smaller excavation in Athens itself, which, I think, may claim to have been a fairly successful operation. Mr. C. W. Mitchell and another personal friend had most generously placed at

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my private disposal a sum for the purpose of excavation; and it occurred to me that it might be usefully employed in an experimental digging, which might not only give us all some valuable experience preliminary to our undertaking in Melos, but would possibly give the School a share, however small, in the great work of pushing forward the knowledge of Athenian topography. With this view I consulted Dr. Dörpfeld, who most kindly gave me his valuable advice and help in the selection of a site. The spot we chose is that which (contrary to the generally accepted idea) he believed to be the site of Kynosarges, where the shrine of Heracles and one of the three early Gymnasia of Athens lay, a plot of ground due south of the Olympieion, on the opposite bank of the Ilissos, slightly to the west of the road to Sunium, and not far from the supposed site of Kallirrhoë. Here there is a plateau lying between two hills; on the left-hand hill are traces of ancient tombs; on the right-hand hill is a small church, which for various reasons is considered to mark the site of an ancient temple. Now we know that the family tomb of Isocrates was in Kynosarges on "the hill on the left" (*ὁ λόφος ἐν ἀπιστερᾷ*); it is, therefore, clear that there must have been two hills, one on each side of the gymnasium; if the tomb of Isocrates stood on the left-hand hill, the temple of Heracles may very well have stood on the opposite hill; furthermore, we are told by Herodotus, that the Athenians after Marathon were afraid lest the Persians coming round by the sea should attack Phalerum; to guard against this they marched direct to the temple of Heracles in Kynosarges. To anyone who looks at the map of Athens it is clear that no position could be better chosen for such a purpose than the right-hand hill of which we are speaking; it practically commands the Phalerum road, no trireme could possibly pass up the Saronic Gulf without being seen from it, and in case retreat within the walls became necessary, two of the main gates of the city were within a few hundred yards.

After much trouble and negotiations, and some delay, we were at last able to commence operations on March 10th. The delay had, however, one good result. The German excavations in the *Ἱεὸς Ποσειδῶνος* had just been concluded and we were able to engage their foreman and a gang of their best workmen. Our starting point was from the south edge of the plateau where some remains of ancient masonry showed on the surface. These proved eventually to be parts

of a large but somewhat loosely constructed Roman building, which seems at a later period to have been converted into a Byzantine Church. This uppermost stratum yielded some interesting specimens of Byzantine Architecture and Inscriptions and a remarkable Byzantine monastery seal in terra-cotta, almost complete. Below the Roman buildings there soon appeared the foundations of an important wall, apparently belonging to a large public building, of which we have been able to discover much of the plan. This wall, though of rubble construction, contains no evidence which can positively be assigned to a late date, but on the contrary compares best with the method of building found elsewhere in remains of the sixth century B.C. That it served to support good masonry is shown by the fact that at one point we found a block in position resting in the upper surface of the rubble, and that the corners, which were probably of large blocks, have been entirely carried away. The building was evidently razed to its foundations, and this will perhaps explain the fact that we found no inscriptions or sculptures which might serve to identify it. As far as can be judged from the foundations, the general shape and size are such as would very well suit an early Greek gymnasium. On the north and west sides are the remains of an ancient road, with drain pipes which would seem to belong to an early date. Both within and without the plan of the building, the ground was a perfect warren of tombs, upwards of sixty being discovered; but we noticed that whereas the tombs outside the building belonged to all kinds of dates, those inside the Gymnasium were invariably either earlier than the sixth or later than the fourth century B.C. In one case the wall of the Gymnasium seems to have been interrupted by a tomb of the third century, showing that the building must have been disused before that date. Turning now to the literary evidence, we find that the Gymnasium of Kynosarges must have been in existence at least at the beginning of the sixth century, for a law of Solon mentions the penalty incurred by any one stealing a lekythos or a cloak from it. On the other hand, Livy says that it was destroyed by Philip of Macedon; so that it must have been existing at least from the sixth to the third century, or precisely the time to which our excavated building seems to have belonged. Thus I think we may be said to have good grounds for claiming to have discovered the Gymnasium of Kynosarges. Nor was this the only

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result ; the excavation, especially of the tombs, produced a fair harvest of actual antiquities. Among these may be mentioned especially some fragments of a beautiful marble stelè of the best period, fragments of a magnificent figured vase of seventh century Attic work, which presents new and interesting features in the history of vase painting, and a large series of vases of the Geometric style, including a tall amphora which contained among the calcined bones an iron knife and two gold bandeaux with Geometric designs.

While this excavation was in progress, the opportunity occurred of breaking fresh ground in an adjoining field, where the outcrop of some ancient masonry seemed to promise important results : the first hour's work brought to light a portion of a large Roman building, apparently part of a colonnade or stoa enclosing an oblong space ; the inner edge of the pavement was grooved to form a gutter, probably to catch the rain falling from a roof sloping inwards : and along the inner side, at a depth of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  metres, runs a subterranean watercourse beautifully constructed, in Roman tilework, and still in almost perfect preservation, with square tile-built shafts at regular intervals communicating with the surface. By crawling along this we were able to ascertain the position of the corner of the building, which we laid bare : with these results, and with the help of the traces remaining on the surface at the west side, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bosanquet have together drawn up a plan. From what we have done so far it is evident that the building was one of great importance, with a side of no less than 230 feet, corresponding most nearly perhaps, in style, to the stoa of Hadrian ; the frequent shafts giving access to the water-conduit are a new feature which would have a special appropriateness if the building is to be considered as a gymnasium. Until the excavations have been completed, it would be hazardous to advance any definite conclusion : but on the face of it, it would seem as if this had been a building constructed by Hadrian, in connection with his other schemes for beautifying this part of Athens, and intended to replace the destroyed Greek Gymnasium of Kynosarges : possibly the fact that the ancient site had long been given over to the purposes of burial may have caused the Roman builder to move farther to the north.

On March 17th Mr. Mackenzie and I started for Melos, and Mr. Bosanquet remained in charge of the Athenian excavations until shortly



before Easter, when he also came to Melos. I returned to Athens on Easter Eve in order to be present at the Olympic Games, when many visitors were expected to be in Athens: to my duties towards the visitors were added those towards the Committee of the Games, who had done the School the honour to place my name on the list of the Committee. I may here say that as a souvenir of this honour, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Greece has most graciously presented to the School Museum a copy of the medal which was given as a prize to winners in the Games. In the interval between Mr. Bosanquet's departure and my return to Athens, Mr. Theodore Bent most kindly undertook the superintendence of the Kynosarges excavations. During the Games Mr. Clark and I shared this duty; but when towards the middle of April our presence was required in Melos, we were obliged to break off the Athenian operations: what little still remains to be done there we hope to complete in the autumn. From beginning to end the excavations were visited by a great number of both residents and visitors, who expressed great interest in the work.

The results of our season's work at Melos are given as a separate article herewith. Beside, however, the actual excavations and explorations therein recorded, I must not omit to mention that we succeeded in discovering nearly fifty unpublished Greek inscriptions, some in our own excavations, but mostly in the houses of villagers. Considering that the island had only a few months previously been well searched by German scholars, this may be regarded as a fair record. These inscriptions, together with the bulk of the results of our excavations, will be published as soon as possible in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

Before closing, I should like to tender my sincere thanks to the authorities of the Greek Government, to the Directors of the other schools in Athens, especially to Prof. Richardson and Dr. Dörpfeld, and Mr. Egerton, H.B.M.'s Minister, who have extended to me all the friendly assistance and encouragement which are, I believe, among the traditions of the British School; to the Students of the School, who have cordially worked together with me in the common interest of the School; and among them, especially to Mr. Carr-Bosanquet, whose experience and energy, always most unselfishly and ungrudgingly bestowed, have done much to make a heavy task light.

CECIL SMITH.

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On the motion of PROFESSOR BALDWIN BROWN, seconded by the REV. B. H. ALFORD, Mr. F. C. Penrose and Dr. J. E. Sandys were re-elected, and Mr. Theodore Bent and Mr. D. G. Hogarth were elected members of the Managing Committee ; Mr. Walter Leaf was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. George Macmillan, Secretary of the School for the ensuing session.

A vote of thanks to the Auditors (Lord Lingen and Sir Frederick Pollock) was carried unanimously on the motion of Mr. Theodore Bent, seconded by Mr. H. G. Dakyns.

MR. F. C. PENROSE, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that in spite of his modest disclaimer, Mr. Morley had shown in his admirable address a deep sympathy in and knowledge of their pursuits and aims. In seconding the vote, Mr. Walter Leaf said that the Chairman had in his own career brilliantly exemplified that union of literature and life which he had referred to in his address, first the man of letters, and then the man of action.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and Mr. Morley having briefly responded, the proceedings came to an end.