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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

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The New Seal

At the head of this NEWSLETTER appears for the first time a new version of the Seal of the Archaeological Institute of America.

During the war years it would have been futile to try to replace the old dies, five of which were in the possession of the Institute, all worn quite smooth. Much of the detail that ought to be crisp had been rubbed down so that a solid black resulted in printing.

Close examination of the old Seal revealed a more startling fact with respect to the Owl. The Institute's bird was shorter in one leg than in the other.

This might have been due to a faulty attempt at perspective, but even so the bird is archaeologically defective. He is copied of course from Athenian coins, and the president, who claims to be as ignorant in numismatics as he is in ornithology, did happen to recall that on Athenian coins the feet are shown not in perspective, but on a level. On the coins, moreover, the bird has fine, adequate talons.

A small library of numismatic books was accumulated, and was put, together with the old drawings for the Seal, into the hands of Professor KENNETH J. CONANT of the Boston Society. He reported that although he approached it many times, he was always seized with a feeling that all details of the Seal were excellent as they stood, save for the feet alone. Here he made the change shown in the new die, which has just come from the shop.

Societies which need a die for new stationery, programs, and so forth, may borrow one from the central office of the Institute.

S. D.

Rome School

The Classical School of the American Academy in Rome, like the rest of the Academy, is open this year to any students wishing to make use of it. No Fellows from this side of the Atlantic have ventured over. More than half a dozen members of the armed forces are studying along various lines at the Academy. Professor RUFUS MOREY is in charge until the new Director, Mr. LAURENCE P. ROBERTS, takes over.

Professor A. W. VAN BUREN has also continued to be active in spite of retirement and has rendered distinguished service to the School. Col. DE DAEHN is in charge of the library. The publications of

the last four years are being acquired now and those which had accumulated are being sent over. Both groups are being handled at Rome. Mr. DAVICO has been continuously on hand, caring for our interests. The property has for the most part been kept in good condition, some of the buildings rented, and all given general oversight by the Swiss Legation. There has been no serious damage or loss.

Present plans call for the appointment in the near future of a Professor in Charge of the Classical School, who will also be Director of Excavations. For it is planned to begin a modest dig somewhere in the vicinity of Rome next year. A new librarian will also be appointed. Normal operation should be resumed in the fall of 1947.

At that time it is hoped to have in residence, in addition to at least three Fellows who are holding over from pre-war days, two Research Fellows, mature scholars on leave of absence from their American university posts, and three regular Fellows. The competition for these three fellowships will be announced shortly.

It is expected that the Summer Session will resume in 1947 under the direction of Professor HENRY T. ROWELL of The Johns Hopkins University. It is essential, however, to obtain accurate information about transportation and living possibilities before definite announcement can be made. There is no question of the future of the Summer Session; it will be a regular feature of School activities at the first possible moment.

The Classical School, like the rest of the Academy, survived the war most fortunately. At all times the facilities were kept available and after the conclusion of hostilities large numbers of soldiers took advantage of the collections and lectures. Professor VAN BUREN made a splendid contribution to the cause of rehabilitation and good will by his services with these veterans. With the prospect of some excavation in the near future, and the broadening of the School's field of interest to include more historical and mediaeval studies, the outlook for the future is bright.

C. W. MENDELL

Chairman of the Committee on the Classical School.

New Director

The new Director of the American Academy in Rome is Mr. LAURANCE PAGE ROBERTS of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton University (B.A., 1929), and a veteran of the Pennsylvania Museum (1930-1931),

China (1932-1933), and the Brooklyn Museum (1934-1942). He was Director of the Brooklyn Museum from 1939 to 1942. During the war he served in the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army with the rank of Captain. He was released from active duty on October 1, 1946, and assumed his duties with the Academy on November 1.

Mr. ROBERTS left on December 3 by plane for Rome, for a visit of approximately two months. He was accompanied by Mrs. ROBERTS, who was Director of the Brooklyn Museum during her husband's military service. They will return to this country at the beginning of February, after which it is hoped that final plans for the resumption of normal full activity at the Academy may be made.

Tarsus

Dr. HETTY GOLDMAN, of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, has in collaboration with other scholars completed the manuscript of the first of what is to be a series of volumes on Tarsus in Cilicia, where Dr. GOLDMAN directed excavations sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, Bryn Mawr College, and the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, from the spring of 1935 to early in the year 1939. This volume, covering the Hellenistic and Roman periods, will be printed and published by the Princeton University Press and should be ready for distribution in the fall of 1947.

Dr. GOLDMAN expects to return to Tarsus via Ankara early in 1947 and to devote the spring months to the study of accumulated material. The excavation had reached about the middle of the 3rd millennium when work ceased in 1939, and it is hoped to continue with the excavation of the earlier strata in the fall of 1947.

New Bulletin

Very few members of the Archaeological Institute of America have ever seen its BULLETIN. For 36 years this publication has been issued annually, but its circulation has been restricted to members of the Council, the Trustees, and a handful of subscribers.

On the outside, the BULLETIN has been gray. On the inside, it has contained reports of distinction and interest, written as historical records for office use. The 1945 BULLETIN was held up until the last item for that year was received in August of this, and, still in gray, is now coming off the press, eleven months late and already beginning to be "archaeological"!

The Executive Committee has voted fairly drastic changes. The BULLETIN is henceforth to be up-to-date. This means a different fiscal year (not a different AJA or membership year), ending on

30 September. On 1 October the Auditors set to work, and by early November the BULLETIN for the period 16 December 1945—30 September 1946 was at the printer, and should be ready for distribution this month.

By a second change, this number will be sent to all members of the Institute; it has been written entirely for them and for prospective members. The entire membership will be listed in its pages. Eight unusual air photographs will be included. The cover, in black and burgundy on white, has been pronounced by a typographical expert one of the handsomest ever seen.

Behind these changes has been the feeling that loyalty to the Institute is a blind loyalty so long as members have little idea of what the Institute really is — who belongs — who the officers are, and what they do — what (small!) funds there are, and how they are spent.

The new BULLETIN will thus become a basis for action at the Christmas meetings. Comments, criticisms, and questions are invited, either directly in letters, or through the Council, which has ultimate authority.

S. D.

Bradford Welles

One of the latest to return from military service is CHARLES BRADFORD WELLES of Yale University. Holder of a reserve commission, he was ordered to active duty in March, 1941, and spent two years with the 350th Field Artillery in Camp Livingston, Louisiana, two years with the R.O.T.C.-A.S.T.P. at Yale, and two years with the Office of Strategic Services in Cairo. Now a lieutenant-colonel, he returned to his duties as Professor of Ancient History at Yale on October 10, 1946.

Norton Lecturer

The Archaeological Institute of America was founded in 1879 by Professor CHARLES ELIOT NORTON of Harvard University. In honor of his memory were established the Charles Eliot Norton Lectures, by which a leading American or foreign archaeologist is appointed each year, circumstances permitting, to give a series of lectures to the Societies of the Institute.

The Norton Lecturer for the 1946-1947 season is WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, Professor of Archaeology and Executive Officer of the Department of Fine Arts at Columbia University, a prominent figure in archaeological affairs for many years, and President of the Institute from 1936 through 1945.

Dr. DINSMOOR, a native of Windham, New Hampshire, graduated from

Harvard University in 1906, at the age of 19, and began the conventional study of architecture; but he soon left the drafting-room to excavate and study actual Greek buildings in the soil of Greece. Since his first visit to Greece, in 1908, almost half his time has been spent in Greek lands, most of that on the Acropolis of Athens. At other times he has visited remote parts of the country, camping out in the temple ruins when other shelter was not available.

In Athens during World War I, Dr. DINSMOOR joined the U. S. Army and was assigned to counter-espionage. A natural hotbed, Athens was then particularly full of intrigues, with German agents the most ubiquitous of all. Lieutenant DINSMOOR, as Assistant Military Attache in the American Ministry, was faced with problems worthy of a career man. His greatest triumph, and the most appreciated in military circles, was a surreptitious inspection of the German Embassy and the adjacent German Consulate. His educated eye discovered that the two buildings, though ostensibly separate, were really linked by collapsible party walls and secret chambers.

His studies of architecture have led him into epigraphy and thence into calendar studies. In the late 'twenties, while reexamining the great stairway leading to the Acropolis, he discovered a large ancient inscription which had been sawn in two lengthwise for use as a step, and he devoted the next three years to the study of this inscription and its relation to similar documents. The result was a thick quarto, Archons of Athens, widely read even among those for whom Greek epigraphy has no immediate professional concern. Dr. DINSMOOR was particularly delighted when a prominent mystery-thriller detective adopted "Archons of Athens!" as his favorite exclamation.

In World War II, Dr. DINSMOOR was one of the first American scholars to repudiate his associations with Germany. When others were persuading themselves that nothing would happen, he renounced, on May 10, 1940, his honorary membership in the German Archaeological Institute. Soon after the United States entered the war he sought and secured the formation of a commission to safeguard works of art in areas of military operation. When a branch of the Army had been organized for this purpose (the "Venus-Fixers"), Dr. DINSMOOR mapped for this service the locations of precious buildings and objects. Amateurs of the beautiful will be grateful that elsewhere measures could be taken to avoid what at Cassino proved inevitable.

While to the average archaeologist and the informed layman the terms "Dinsmoor" and "Periclean Temples" are straitly bound each to the other, in fact no epoch, no area, no building type of Greek construction has been spared Dr. DINSMOOR's intervention. No man living knows more about Greek architecture, and few Greeks of antiquity can have had so encyclopaedic, so expert, and so genial a knowledge of their own buildings.

Shear Memorial

Supplement VIII of HESPERIA will be dedicated to the memory of Dr. THEODORE LESLIE SHEAR, who at the time of his death on July 6, 1945, was Professor of Archaeology at Princeton University and Director of the American Excavations in the Athenian Agora.

This volume will contain articles by colleagues and associates of Professor SHEAR: J. D. BEAZLEY, Alfred R. BELLINGER, Margarete BIEBER, Carl W. BLEGEN, Oscar BRONEER, Rhys CARPENTER, H. Lamar CROSBY, Sterling DOW, Marie FARNSWORTH, W. S. FERGUSON, Hetty GOLDMAN, Virginia GRACE, Leicester HOLLAND, Frances F. JONES, Benjamin Dean MERITT, Charles H. MORGAN II, Sydney P. NOE, James H. OLIVER, W. K. PRITCHETT, A. E. RAUBITSCHKE, Gisela M. A. RICHTER, C. A. ROBINSON, D. M. ROBINSON, E. S. G. ROBINSON, Josephine SHEAR, H. R. W. SMITH, Lucy TALCOTT, Dorothy Burr THOMPSON, Homer A. THOMPSON, John TRAVLOS, Eugene VANDERPOOL, La Rue VAN HOOK, F. VAN HORN, F. O. WAAGE, Alan J. B. WACE, and Rodney YOUNG. It will be ready for distribution in 1947.

HESPERIA, the Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, was established in 1932 as a quarterly. In its pages are the publications concerned with the Agora excavations, the excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis at Athens, and the excavations at Corinth, and also occasional papers on the history and archaeology of the Greek Society. The Editor of the School's publications, including HESPERIA, is Dr. PAUL A. CLEMENT. The editorial and business office is now located at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

†Kirsopp Lake

KIRSOPP LAKE was born in Southampton, England, on April 7, 1872. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A., 1895; M.A., 1897), and was ordained a priest of the Church of England. He served as curate of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, from 1897 to 1904. He spent the next nine years teaching at the University of Leyden, and from 1914 to 1938 held a series of professorships at Harvard University. He made many trips to Mt. Athos in quest of manuscripts, and directed archaeological expeditions to Serabit (1930, 1935), Samaria (1932-1934), and Lake Van (1938-1939). He published many valuable studies of palaeography, Christian literature and the history of the early church; of which perhaps the most far-reaching is his The Beginnings of Christianity (5 volumes, 1920-1933).

He received honorary degrees from St. Andrews University (D.D., 1911), Leyden (Th.D., 1921), Michigan (Litt.D., 1926), and Heidelberg (Ph.D., 1936).

He had three children, one of whom is AGNES KIRSOPP LAKE (Mrs. WALTER MICHELS), a former Fellow of the Classical School of the Ameri-

can Academy in Rome and now a member of the Latin faculty of Bryn Mawr College.

Since his retirement Dr. LAKE had made his home in South Pasadena, California, where he died on Sunday, November 10, 1946. He was a frequent attender of meetings of the Institute, and we shall all miss his avid scholarship and his overwhelming personal charm.

Cleveland

The Cleveland Society celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary on the evening of 1 November, 1946, at the Wade Park Manor. The President of the Society, Mrs. A. E. BROWN, began making plans months in advance and presided over every polished detail: thrones for the speakers, white leather chairs for the guests, a fabulous antique coffee urn, a 102-pound birthday cake ablaze with candles on four terraces and surmounted by the Seal of the Institute, remarks by STERLING DOW, HORACE RIGG and HAROLD NORTH FOWLER, and a formal address by WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR — altogether a most distinguished occasion, long to be commemorated in the annals of the Society, of Cleveland itself, and of the Institute.

Lacking space to report the meeting in full, the NEWSLETTER here transcribes one of many highlights, Professor FOWLER's reminiscences of the early days of the Cleveland Society:

"Madam President, members of the Cleveland Society of the Archaeological Institute, and friends:

"You probably expect me to talk about the early days of this Society, and I will do so in a few minutes, but first you may be interested in hearing how it happened that I founded the Society.

"You all know, I imagine, that the Institute was founded by Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard. One Sunday in the spring of 1879, my Junior year in college, I was dining, as I did about twice a month, with the Misses Ashburner on Kirkland Street in Cambridge. They and my mother had been girlhood friends in Stockbridge, and moreover they were stepdaughters of my stepgrandmother's sister, so there was a somewhat tenuous family connection. Living with them were Miss Maria Sedgwick, an older lady, and Miss Theodora Sedgwick, only eight or ten years older than I, a younger sister of Professor Norton's deceased wife, and part of the time another sister, Miss Sarah Sedgwick, who married William Darwin, son of the famous Charles Darwin, and went to live in England. The family was unusually interesting, and I always enjoyed being there. Frequently one or more of Professor Norton's children came to dinner, and there were often other guests, such as James Russell Lowell, Carl Schurtz, Professor Shaler, or some Englishman who happened to

to be available. All that was interesting and valuable to me.

"On that particular Sunday Professor Norton came down from his house early in the afternoon with a lot of circulars to be addressed, so Miss Theodora, one or two of the Norton daughters, and I set to work. I took the occasion to read one of the circulars. It was signed by Professor Norton and invited the recipient to join with others in founding the Archaeological Institute of America. Those addressed were well-known men in Boston and New York, with a few in other places. So it happened that I became interested in the Institute even before it was founded.

"Three years later I was living in Baltimore, and my classmate John Woodbury came there on his way south. He told me that Professor Norton had asked him to try to gain members for the Institute, and he suggested that I do something about it in Baltimore. I had not supposed that youngsters like me were wanted as members, but Woodbury said he was one, so I sent in my ten dollars, then put on a Prince Albert coat and a tall hat, and made some evening calls. When I began there were only two members in Baltimore, and when I finished there were twelve. They later formed the nucleus of the Baltimore Society, so I might almost claim to have founded that.

"In the autumn of that year, 1882, I went to Greece as a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. That was the first year of the School, and I happened to be the first student to register. The year in Greece made me seriously interested in Greek archaeology, and my interest was strengthened by two years of study in the universities of Berlin and Bonn. Then after eight years of teaching at Harvard, Phillips Exeter Academy, and the University of Texas, I came to Cleveland in 1893. I was soon made Corresponding Secretary of the Institute with a salary of five hundred dollars. My chief duty was to lecture wherever I was wanted, paying my own expenses. I lectured in Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Chicago, possibly in one or two other places, and there was enough left of my salary to enable me to become a life member of the Institute.

"I have mentioned all these things so that you might see how natural it was for me to wish to found a Cleveland Society, for in the meantime the system of local Societies, which had not existed at first, had been inaugurated. I talked the matter over with Mr. Angell, Mr. Page, and a few others, and sent out some circulars, with the result that the Society was founded with thirty or forty members. Our first president was Dr. Cushing, father of William E., Professor Harry, Doctors Harvey and Edward, Miss Alice, and another son who did not live here. Dr. Cushing's successor was Mr. Malcolm Greenough, president of the Cleveland Gaslight Company, but when that company was bought out he went away. Then Mr. Howard P. Fells was chosen president. He held the office for a good many years, certainly longer than his two predecessors combined.

"In our early years we met almost always at the houses of members, the Pages on Prospect Street, as it was then, the Tracys on Euclid Avenue (not the Tracy house which afterwards became a woman's club house, but an earlier one in what is now the business part of the Avenue), the Mather house, also downtown, not the house most of you know, and some others. For two or three years I did most of the lecturing. Once, I remember, after I had talked for an hour about "the Acropolis in the sixth century," our hostess, Mrs. Tracy, came to me and asked, "What is the Acropolis, anyway?" In later years she went to Greece and saw it for herself.

"But it is really rather useless to tell you about our early meetings, as they are all recorded in the book which I, as Secretary, kept for many years. There used to be a regulation of the Institute that each Society use for its own expenses not more than ten per cent of its receipts and send the remaining ninety per cent to the general treasury. As long as I was Secretary and Treasurer of the Cleveland Society we adhered to that regulation and also to another law that members who did not pay their dues be dropped from the rolls. For that reason our list was often shorter than those of Societies which turned in less than we to the general treasury.

"It is a great pleasure to be with you this evening and to see how the Cleveland Society has grown and prospered since I left Cleveland. It seems now to be one of the most flourishing Societies of the Institute, and I am glad to congratulate your president and other officers. Thank you for your kind attention."

--HAROLD NORTH FOWLER

Athens

GEORGE H. CHASE of Harvard University has permitted us to see and quote from a letter from Athens, dated November 6, 1946:

".... Conditions in Athens are much better than I had expected. We are very comfortable in our little house. The main inconvenience is the turning off of water from 1.00 o'clock p.m. to 7.00 [?lectio difficilis -ed.] o'clock a.m. Prices are very high and it costs more to live in Athens than in America! Nothing is yet replaced in the museums on the walls and I have been watching them dig up the statues from under the floors of the museums. But the School is functioning well and the Agora and Corinth staffs are doing full work. The French School is in fine shape and has been finding gold leaves with geometric designs in Delos, and even a 16th cent. cylinder with Minoan characters. The city is full of British trucks and jeeps and soldiers, and many restaurants are accessible only to British officers. All your friends here send greetings. Best regards to Stephen Luce.

"Sincerely yours,
"David [M. Robinson]"