

## ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the School was held in the Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on Tuesday, October 27th, 1925, SIR MICHAEL SADLER, Master of University College, Oxford, in the Chair.

In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. V. W. YORKE, on behalf of the Managing Committee, presented the following report for the Session 1924-1925.

THE Managing Committee beg leave to present the following Report on the activities of the School for the Session 1924-1925 :—

**Director.**—The Director spent two months of his leave in England, and left for Athens on November 9th. He gave an account of his excavations at Sparta at the Annual Meeting of the School, on October 30th, and also at Leeds, Liverpool and Oxford, and was occupied almost continuously with the preparation and proof-correction of his report on the Sparta excavations, and those on recent archaeological discoveries for the *Hellenic Journal* and the *Year's Work*. Besides these, he made good progress with the proofs of his Ilkley Fort report, and found time to select, from among the duplicates from the original excavations at Sparta, a representative collection of pot-sherds and other small objects for the Museum of Toronto. Reaching Athens on November 16th, he resided there continuously until early in February, when, with Messrs. Cuttle and Welch, he enjoyed the hospitality of the Lake Copais Company at Moulki, and during a long week-end visited Haliartos, Gla, Orchomenos and Thebes. This was his only excursion out of Athens until he left, on April 1st, for the excavation-season at Sparta, whence he returned on June 5th. A short account of the results appears below.

During the winter, in addition to his administrative duties, he repeated and amplified his course of demonstration-lectures in the Epigraphical Museum, and described the excavations at Sparta at an open Meeting held on March 11th. Among the Sparta finds he worked with no little success towards completing the reconstruction of the bronze reliefs of the Gorgon and the lion-protome, described in last year's excavation report, and supervised their final mounting

and restoration by M. Gilliéron, together with a relief representing a chariot-frieze, found previously at the Orthia Sanctuary. A selection of Sparta finds in bronze and ivory is now exhibited at Athens in the National Museum. He also made a preliminary study and classification of the coins found at Sparta in 1924—a lengthy task on account of their poor preservation. Other miscellaneous numismatic research included the study and analysis, with a view to publication, of a remarkable hoard of Imperial Age bronze coins from Tarsus, brought over by a refugee (Athens, not unnaturally, has become a market of no small importance for coins of cities and dynasts of Asia Minor).

In the Epigraphical Museum he returned to an old field of research, and was not displeased to find that there were still interesting fragments to study and identify, and restorations to make, in Athenian financial records of the fifth and fourth centuries. A first instalment of these studies will, it is hoped, appear in the *Hellenic Journal* in 1926. Other occupations included the transcription of Sir W. Gell's diary relating to a little-known trip made by him in Asia Minor; and the completion (at Sparta, in 'leisure' moments) of the final revision and Index of his Ilkley report, which appeared at mid-summer (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XXVIII. pp. 137-321).

After his return from Sparta, in the intervals of preparing accounts and reports, the Director made a careful examination and analysis of the coins from the present season's excavations, and supervised the setting-out and completion of Mr. De Jong's final plans and sections of the theatre and other sites at Sparta. He also—for the second time this session—assisted in the English examination for the Ministry of National Economy, an increasingly laborious task owing to the rapid growth of the number of candidates. His official duties being completed, and the notes for his archaeological summaries being collected, the Director left Athens on July 26th.

**Assistant-Director.**—Mr. Heurtley spent the rest of July and part of August, 1924, in Athens, after his return from his excavation at Vardino, studying his finds and preparing his report, which has since been published in the *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology*. He then left for the Dalmatian coast, and later travelled in Serbia, visiting the site of Vinča and studying in the Belgrade Museum; he also visited the Museums of Sarajevo and Sofia. Returning to Athens on October 10th, he remained there till the end of February, occupying himself with his duties in the Hostel and Library, except for two short journeys of exploration. The first of these, from December 16th to 25th, was to Salonika, and included an exploration of the tumuli along the S.W. coast of Chalkidike between Epanomi and Yerakini. The second trip took him, with Mr. Iliffe, to Aetolia, where he saw the site and Museum of Thermon, Oeniadae and the Aetoliko region. From Thermon they went to Naupaktos, and thence via the monastery of Varnakova down the Mornos valley to Lidoriki,

whence they traversed the snow-clad Oxya ridge to Karpenisi, returning to Athens via Lamia.

On February 27th Mr. Heurtley left for Salonika, and began his excavations at Vardarovca three days later (*vide* report below). These, with an interruption caused by a week of broken weather, lasted till the end of the month of March, and he returned to Athens on April 5th, after spending a few days in Salonika arranging the finds from his previous excavation. On April 13th he proceeded to Nauplia, to meet the 'Hellenic Travellers' Club' cruising party, whom he accompanied to Mycenae, and returned to Athens with them on board the s.s. *Asia*; and on May 26th left, with Mrs. Heurtley, for a journey in the Peloponnese, from Aegion, via the Erymanthos valley and Andritsenia to Sparta, returning to Athens on June 3rd, where he stayed until July 9th, when he left for the Dalmatian coast.

Mr. Heurtley also attended, on behalf of the School, a gathering in Athens on April 20th, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of Rupert Brooke, and read a short account of his visit in 1924 to the site of the poet's grave in Skyros.

**Students.**—There was again a highly satisfactory number of students, no less than twelve spending the prescribed period of three months in Greece, apart from a few who were admitted for shorter periods.

Mr. R. P. Austin, B.A., who held grants from University College, Reading, and the Cornwall County Education Committee, arrived in Greece on November 13th, after visiting museums in Paris and Rome *en route*, and stayed until June 16th. He gave much of his time to the study of Epigraphy, and rendered most useful help at Sparta by keeping the record, and making copies and squeezes, of the inscriptions found. In addition to visiting many of the important sites, he spent much time at Thebes, verifying particulars and securing photographs for Professor P. N. Ure, of objects from the Rhitsona excavations, and began a detailed study of the inscriptions of Boeotia, with a view to preparing a supplement to the Boeotian volume of the *Corpus*. The Committee hear with much satisfaction that Mr. Austin has been elected to a research-studentship in the University of London, and thus will be able to continue his studies in Greece next session.

Mr. W. Cuttle, holder of the School Studentship and a grant from the Craven Fund (Cambridge), was re-admitted for his second session. He spent six weeks in Austria studying German, and continued his studies in England before returning to Athens, where he arrived at the beginning of December. He devoted most of his time in Athens to the study of Geometric pottery, and of recent views as to its early stages. After visiting Chalkidike with Mr. Heurtley, and the Copais district with the Director, he spent March assisting the former in his excavations at Vardarovca, returning in time to accompany the latter to Sparta, where he was present throughout the campaign.

Mr. Cuttle, as in the previous year, did much useful work in testing, and when necessary clearing more fully, various regions on and below the Acropolis which had never been explored in the original excavations by the School, and in co-ordinating records of scattered trial-pits, etc. from the old excavation day-books. In addition he made some preliminary studies of Laconian Geometric pottery, and helped the Director in an attempt to carry out some rearrangements in the Sparta Museum. He left for England on June 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Frankfort, who were collaborating in an extensive piece of research into pre-Hellenic pottery and other remains, in order to trace—as far as possible—the cultural and ethnological relations of the Aegean area to the surrounding regions, especially Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt (Mrs. Frankfort devoting herself to the northern and western relationships), spent about five months in Greek lands. On their way out they visited Berlin, paying special attention to the Schliemann-Sammlung, the Balkan and Caucasian sections in the *Prähistorische Abteilung*, and the unpublished Anatolian material in the Antiquarium. They also visited Constantinople and Syria, and, after seeing the museums of Jerusalem and Beirut, returned via Cyprus and Rhodes. In addition to a visit to Candia and Knossos, they saw almost all the Greek museums where prehistoric objects are preserved, and on leaving Athens went, via Olympia, Leukas and Corfu, to Bari, thence via Taranto to Sicily, and so homewards.

Mr. P. Dikaïos, of Larnaka, Cyprus, who had been nominated by the Cyprus Government to undergo a course of training with a view to becoming an Assistant in the Cyprus Museum of Antiquities, reached Athens in October, and stayed till late in the following summer. In addition to general studies in the Athens Museums, he paid special attention to the Cypriote objects, and also, at the wish of his advisory Committee, attended courses in the University of Athens in Classics and Ancient History, passing with distinction in each subject in the summer examinations. This left him little time for travel, but he found time to visit Mycenae, Epidauros, Thebes, Aegina, among other sites, and to be present for a few days during the excavations at Sparta by the School. Mr. Dikaïos is to proceed to England for further studies.

Miss M. B. Hobbling, holding the 'Mary Ewart' Travelling Scholarship from Somerville College, Oxford, was re-admitted for her second session, and after studying German in Bonn in the autumn, reached Athens by way of the Dalmatian coast in mid-November. She gave special attention to the study of later Hellenic vases with reliefs, and in addition to working at them in the Athens Museum and School Library, studied those in the Museums of Eleusis, Thebes, Myconos, Delos, Corinth and Constantinople. She was present throughout the excavations at Sparta, again taking charge of the work on the Acropolis, as described below; and merits a special expression of the Committee's appreciation for the care and energy displayed there and for the notable finds which rewarded them. Returning to Athens with the Director,

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she worked at the recent finds of 'relief-ware' from Sparta, and left for Olympia, and thence for England, early in July.

Mr. J. H. Iliffe, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, holder of the Craven Studentship, reached Athens on November 18th, after studying in Rome and Sicily *en route*. He travelled extensively, in addition to making special studies of sculpture and inscriptions. Besides visiting more accessible sites in Attica and the Argolid, he accompanied Mr. Heurtley to Aetolia and northwards to Karpenisi; made another trip via Delphi, Chalkis and Volo, to various Thessalian sites and Tempe; and again, early in March, visited Acarnania and Aetolia. Whilst, in company with four members of the American School he was proceeding by car from Arta to Karvassara, the party was fired on by brigands, and Mr. Logan of the American School was seriously wounded, and died a week later. Mr. Iliffe returned to Arta and thence to Athens. On April 1st he proceeded to Sparta with the Director, and was present throughout the excavations. He assisted in supervising the work at the Theatre, keeping the inventory of sculptured and of architectural marbles, and took charge of the coins found; and also rendered invaluable assistance with the photography. He returned to Athens via the Langada and Olympia, and left for England late in June, via Constantinople, Vienna, Munich and Paris.

Mr. H. H. Keen, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford, was re-admitted for a short period in order to assist at Mr. Heurtley's excavations at Vardarovca, but did not visit Athens.

Miss W. Lamb spent March assisting Mr. Heurtley at Vardarovca, and except for a short journey in Thessaly and a visit to Nauplia, spent the remainder of her time in Athens, where she worked on the subject of Greek Bronzes. She returned early in May to England, after about nine weeks in Greece.

Mr. A. W. Lawrence, B.A., New College, Oxford, Craven Fellow, and Mrs. Lawrence, B.A., Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, both being students of the British School at Rome, spent three months in Greece, having arrived via Belgrade and Constantinople. They were engaged in the study of Hellenistic Sculpture, and in addition to working in Athens, visited various Greek Museums for the purpose, including Volo, Myconos and Lycosura, and left for Rome and England early in June.

Mr. H. G. G. Payne, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, holder of the Travelling Scholarship in Mediterranean Archaeology, took as his special study Proto-Corinthian and Corinthian pottery, and travelled to most of the Museums of Greece in order to study it, paying particular attention to the material at Myconos and that at Candia; he left Greece in March, to study in the Museums of S. Italy and Sicily, and returned home via Rome.

Mr. W. A. Sisson, Jarvis Student in Architecture at the British School at Rome, spent several weeks in Greece, for the purpose of general study,

and chose as a special subject the Roman Buildings of Athens. Besides visiting Delphi and Olympia, he made a detailed survey of the Stoa of Hadrian in Athens, with a view to a restoration, and studied it in relation to other remains of that period there. A shorter visit, in July, enabled him to verify some further details.

Miss E. Tankard was re-admitted a student, and was present at Sparta from April 14th to the end of the excavations, where she did excellent work in making drawings—both in ink and water-colour—of the most important small finds, in bronze, pottery, and terracotta, principally from the Sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos. On her way to Greece she had studied in Florence and Rome, and whilst in Athens continued to work at the subject of the relation of sculpture and vase-painting in the Archaic period.

Miss V. Whitfield, B.A., Somerville College, Oxford, holding a Gilchrist Studentship, reached Athens via Rome at the end of November, and stayed until the end of May. Her purpose was to acquaint herself with the topography of Greece and conditions of Greek life as a background for history. She accordingly visited most of the principal sites in the Peloponnese and Attica, also Thebes and Delphi, and spent a few days at Sparta in May, studying in the Museum with a view to understanding the historical importance of the Sparta excavations as a whole. Whilst in Athens she also studied in the National Museum, paying particular attention to Vases.

**Clarke Memorial Exhibition.**—A fund having been generously provided by the family of the late Mr. S. S. Clarke, Balliol and Exeter Colleges, Oxford, formerly Craven Fellow and student of the British School, to enable an undergraduate from either Balliol or Exeter to visit Greece during the Easter vacation, the first holder, Mr. A. M. Farrer, Balliol College, spent five weeks in Greece and enjoyed the privileges of temporary Studentship, including residence in the Hostel, whilst in Athens.

**Visitors.**—Other visitors, who were accommodated in the Hostel when vacancies occurred during the holiday season, were Mr. B. Gray, New College, who was travelling with Mr. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Casson, Mr. C. Hignett, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, Mr. F. W. Jekyll, Mrs. Keeling, Miss Caton-Thompson, and Mr. M. S. Thompson, Secretary of the School. Numerous visitors to the School made use of the Library, and many friends of the School, visiting Athens on cruising liners, found time to call there. The Assistant-Director, who had met the party at Nauplia and accompanied them to Mycenae, received Sir Henry Lunn, the late Dr. A. D. Godley, and others, who were taking part in the first cruise of the 'Hellenic Travellers' Club' to be organised since the war. The School also received visits from Lord Brabourne, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. Carruthers, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Leaf, Mr. Charles Whibley, and Mr. V. W. Yorke, Hon. Treasurer of the School, and the Hon. Mrs. Yorke.

**The Hostel.**—The Hostel, which continues to live up to its standard of efficient management and comfort, received some much-needed distempering during August 1924. Some of the internal wood-work will be repainted during the present summer.

**The Land Across the Road.**—The deed transferring this plot to the British and American School, jointly, was finally signed and witnessed by the two Directors, at the end of June, thus completing a transaction of which the opening move was made shortly after the outbreak of the war. The Committee are much indebted to Dr. B. H. Hill for bearing the burden of the greater portion of these complicated negotiations.

**Excavations—Sparta.**—The campaign at Sparta was resumed at the beginning of April, the Director being present throughout, and having the assistance of Mr. P. de Jong, Architect to the School, Miss Hobling and Mr. Cuttle, who had been with him in the previous campaign, and Messrs. Austin and Iliffe of the new students. Miss Tankard's services were again enlisted for drawing the small finds, and she was present from April 14th to the end of the season. Miss Whitfield, during a short stay, gave useful help in sorting pottery, and Mr. Dikaios also paid a brief visit; it was pleasant to welcome, among other visitors, the Secretary, who spent four days in Sparta during his holiday in Greece.

Work, as in 1924, was divided between the Theatre, the Acropolis, and outlying sites, and each area yielded interesting results. At the Theatre, where the Director was in charge, aided by Messrs. Iliffe and Austin—and again excellently served as foreman by George Alexopoulos, from Mycenae—important progress was made with clearing the stage-area, uncovering the parodos-walls, and investigating the seating arrangements and outer walls of the cavea, despite the obstacles caused by the formidable depth of earth, the destruction and rebuilding in Byzantine times, and the laborious removal of countless heavy fallen blocks. Though exact indications of date are still lacking, it is now possible to distinguish remains of four different periods of building in the stage, of which the earliest may possibly be Hellenistic. The second, and more massive, structure shows remains of a typical Roman Proscenium, with an elaborate façade, enriched, it appears, with a Corinthian colonnade, and three pairs of columns on massive chamfered plinths standing in front of it; the latter feature perhaps represents a later addition. Still later is the Hypo-scenium, with its marble facing and two semi-circular niches, found last year, and to a still later date (perhaps the fourth century) belongs a reconstruction of the west end of the stage into a self-contained room, with marble wall-encrustation, and a floor above the earlier stage-level; this is approached by the rough flight of steps found last year at the west end of the stage. The Byzantine fortress wall is in its turn a later accretion at a higher level, outside this room. The eastern parodos-wall was cleared for more than half its length,



and the series of inscriptions proved to stop about fourteen metres east of the orchestra end, giving us over thirty inscribed blocks *in situ*, not to mention more than a dozen other fallen blocks represented by complete or fragmentary stones. No similar inscriptions were, however, found at the west side of the stage, the facing-blocks of the wall having been almost all robbed. The parodos-walls, moreover, had an interesting and exceptional feature, in that they made an outward bend at right angles, and then continued on their original lines; the cause of this was obscure until, after clearing away a vast mass of fallen blocks near the far end of the east wall, we found the marble facing-blocks in position for ten courses up from the ancient ground level, and remains of an outside stairway, carried on this projection, which gave access—by a safe inference—to the diazoma.

The location of the diazoma and of the exact position of the stairways dividing the blocks of seats, and the establishment of the scale and slope of the seats, have enabled a plan of the cavea to be drawn out, which, it is hoped, may be regarded as practically final. The wide, and deep, destruction revealed in some of our trial-pits makes it clear that it would be unremunerative to try any extensive uncovering of the cavea in addition to that of the south-east angle which was carried out this year. It should be added that, by stripping away the later Byzantine wall built over the steps and seats nearest to the west parodos, we exposed the remains, quite unsuspected, of ten rows of seats in position, and of the twenty steps alongside them. The theatre proves to have had about thirty rows of seats below, and twenty above the diazoma, and was divided up by ten flights of steps in the lower, and nineteen in the upper portion, exclusive of the external flights. There is not sufficient evidence for the existence or absence of an outer arcade behind the topmost row of seats, but it became plain that the upper part of the cavea was all terraced up on made earth, and therefore that the original slope of the hill down from the summit of the Acropolis lay at a much deeper level than that represented by the slope of the seats. The incidental finds in the way of sculpture from the theatre are unimportant and sadly fragmentary, though mention may be made of a small headless figure with his hands tied behind him, and a pair of pipes represented on a tree-stem (probably Marsyas); and a marble base realistically carved to represent the prow of a ship, with cuttings for the feet of a statue above, must have carried a statue of Nike. The epigraphical finds are all of the Imperial Age, the most striking being a group of incomplete bronze tablets, of which the best-preserved gives a list of victors in athletic and musical contests, dating from about A.D. 150, many of whom came from cities of Syria and Asia Minor, others from Greece itself. The coins confirm the general indications of last year's finds, Byzantine outnumbering Greek and Roman together, in a total of over 650, by about 2 : 1. A hoard of 60 Byzantine copper pieces dated mostly from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, along with a few from the early tenth century, and among the earlier coins were interesting Roman and provincial pieces of the second century after Christ.



*On the Acropolis.*—Miss Hobling supervised the excavation of the greater part of the regions south and west of the area explored last year. No new building of Hellenic date came to light, but the deposit of votive debris thrown out on various occasions from the Chalkioikos Sanctuary proved to extend unexpectedly far and deep, and much of it was buried beneath the thick layer of clay-filling thrown in to support the upper seats of the theatre, though it has not yet been traced as far as the back wall of the cavea. Stratification of the deposit on such a slope was naturally without any chronological significance, and some of the objects from the lowest level, where a kind of rubbish-pit existed, at the base of which was a rough drainage-trench, proved to be of Hellenistic date, but were accompanied by finds going back to the Geometric period. Of the numerous and important finds from this area, of outstanding importance was a marble statue, slightly larger than life-size, of a bearded warrior, wearing a helmet with cheek-pieces drawn down; these are decorated with a ram's horned head on each. The statue, from which the arms are missing, is complete down to the waist; and we found in addition a large portion of the marble crest of the helmet, the left leg from knee to ankle, wearing a greave adorned with spirals and a bearded snake's head, a small piece of the right foot, and one from the edge of the shield, also of marble. The head, which is turned somewhat to the left, with the gaze slightly upward, is firmly set on a powerful neck, and the pose, as is borne out by the treatment of muscles of the shoulders and back—which are beautifully rendered—indicates that both arms were advanced and somewhat raised; the attitude should rather be interpreted as an alert defensive than an advance to the attack. The material is Parian marble, and the style, taking into account that the head is treated more archaically than the body, suggests a date about 480-470; certain details of treatment support the idea that it may be the product of a Peloponnesian School, of which our knowledge is still scanty. In any case it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this masterpiece in the history of fifth-century sculpture. The probability that it represents one of the heroes of the Persian wars is considerable, and, if choice be made, the pose suits better the last stand of the Hero of Thermopylae. [The statue is fully illustrated and described on Pls. XVIII-XX and pp. 252 ff. of this volume.—*Ed.*]

Notable additions were also made to the long series of bronze statuettes which this site has yielded, the finest being an Athena of mid-fifth century date (likewise Peloponnesian, but under Pheidian influence in the shape and expression of the face); but two earlier male figures, one of a man in the running-kneeling attitude, the other with his hands tied behind his back, but advancing with a long stride, are particularly attractive, and can hardly be later than the middle of the sixth century; votive bells, animals, and miscellaneous pins and fragments offer little of fresh interest, nor were the few lead figurines important types. The terracotta finds include polychrome architectural fragments, from early antefixes, and part of a ridge-tile, and a painted head from

a large figurine, probably not later than—and perhaps antedating—700 B.C., in superb preservation, is one of the finest archaic terracottas ever found in Greek soil. The most important of the finds in pottery, which include Geometric, Laconian, Attic B.-F. and R.-F. pieces, are undoubtedly the Hellenistic vase-fragments decorated with medallions in relief, with various mythological scenes and types, from large vessels (mostly Kraters), some of which bear incised dedicatory inscriptions to 'ASANAIA.' It is probable that important additions to this, as well as to many of the other groups of finds, will be made when the remainder of the votive deposit is explored: there may even be more fragments of our statue awaiting discovery, buried under ten or twelve feet of clay-filling.

On a spur of the Acropolis hill further east, Mr. Cuttle uncovered a large portion of the outer walls of the large Byzantine church, with a triple apse, of which remains were visible above ground. Remains of its marble-paved floor were found at one point, and interesting information was obtained about its external walls and the porch at the west end. A large number of worked marbles of Classical, in addition to those of Byzantine origin, came to light, as well as several inscriptions of the early Imperial Age, particularly alongside an outer wall which seems to have formed a terrace on the south side of the church. Indications were also found that the church had subsequently been converted into a mosque, as a few fragments of marble carving seemed definitely Turkish, and a much-destroyed element built into the south wall seems to be the base of a minaret. A deposit of terracotta figurines and model votive limbs found under the floor at this point shows that there was some occupation of the site in Classical times.

Close to the Theatre, trial-trenches revealed a Roman structure with an elaborate mosaic pavement—perhaps part of the bath-building of which remains are standing above ground; and on the south slope of the hill which continues the Acropolis ridge eastwards, not far from the modern road to Tripolis, Mr. Cuttle excavated an elaborate structure with a complicated system of hypocausts, clearly a Roman villa of considerable size. The pottery and coins found in and near it indicated an occupation, perhaps intermittent, from the second down to the fourth century of our era. The villa seems to have had a frontage to the road—of which no very satisfactory traces were found—which ran from the Theatre towards the river, terminating at the Sanctuary of Orthia.

**Excavations in the Vardar Valley, Macedonia.**—The exploration of mounds in the Vardar Valley begun last year at Vardino by members of the British School at Athens has been continued this year by Mr. W. A. Heurtley, Assistant-Director, Miss W. Lamb, Mr. W. L. Cuttle, and Mr. H. H. Keen, members of the School.

The large 'Toumba' of Vardarovca, which dominates the whole of the lower Vardar, and is so conspicuous a landmark from the railway between

Karasouli and Salonika, has been tested extensively to a depth of five metres. The total depth of the artificial deposit is estimated at sixteen to twenty metres, and two more seasons will be required to complete the work.

The results have so far been unusually interesting and important. Unlike the upper strata of mounds hitherto explored in Macedonia, those at Vardarovca were found to be quite undisturbed. Below two settlements of the Hellenistic period (the lower of which contained numerous 'pithoi' *in situ*) began to appear pottery of a type whose existence was already known from the finds at Pateli, from the cemetery of Chauchitza, from last year's excavation at Vardino and from rare examples from Troy, Thessaly and Skyros, but whose chronological limits it had not been possible to determine. As the work proceeded, this pottery became more abundant, and from the sixth to the ninth half-metre was found to prevail to the exclusion of all other. Its characteristic types are:—(1) one-handed Kantharoi, wheel-made, of fine grey clay; (2) wide open bowls with broad flat rims on which are stamped or incised tangential circles, hatched triangles and other geometric patterns; (3) round jugs with twisted handles and cut-away necks. Painted ware with geometric patterns, mostly concentric circles, also occurs, but in small quantities.

As at Vardino, this pottery appears just above a thick layer of ashes, which, to judge from the sherds found immediately above, in and below it, marks the destruction of the last settlement of the Mycenaean age.

So far as could be ascertained, there was no long period of non-occupation on the Toumba, and as a result of this year's work it may now be possible to fix with precision the beginning of this post-Mycenaean culture in Macedonia, its various stages and the point where it becomes absorbed by Hellenic influence. The question, 'Who were the makers?' must for the present remain unanswered; but the fact of the presence, about the beginning of the eleventh century B.C., on the frontiers of the Greek world, of a large homogeneous element, foreign both to Greece and to Macedonia, may be regarded as established, and may throw much light on certain problems that have long awaited solution.

There is reason to believe that when the excavation of this site has been completed, an unbroken sequence of Macedonian pottery, from the earliest times, will be obtained, and that the relations of prehistoric Macedonia to Asia Minor, Thessaly and the North will be definitely ascertained.

The elevated plateaux, or tables, north and south of the Toumba were also examined. The latest period of the 'High Table' is represented by a house of the third century B.C. as is shown by the pottery and terracottas associated with it. At a somewhat lower level is a mass of red clay rising abruptly towards the edge of the plateau, probably the remains of a rampart of unbaked bricks. Below this were several settlements destroyed by fire. The pottery consists

of the later local fabrics, which, at 5 to 5.50 metres below the surface, give place to hand-made black polished ware belonging to the Early Iron Age.

The 'Low Table,' on the other hand, appears to have been occupied in the Late Mycenaean and Early Iron Age and then abandoned. Whether it was inhabited in earlier times remains to be seen, but is unlikely, as the lowest metre of clay contained no sherds.

A third excavation, carried out under the auspices of the British School by Mr. S. Casson, formerly Assistant-Director, was that of a prehistoric mound at Kilindir near Lake Doiran. The finds included some remarkable painted pottery of a type not hitherto found in Macedonia, and several objects of bronze, including a large double-headed axe of a Danubian type, and a heavy sickle; the frequent occurrence throughout, of hearths in which vitreous slag was common suggests that the inhabitants were acquainted with the processes of metal-smelting; but subject to the analysis of this slag nothing definite can be decided in this matter.

**Publications.**—The publication of Volume XXV. of the *Annual* with Mr. Wace's completed Mycenae report—apart from that on the Chamber-tombs, for which other arrangements have been made—is an event of no small interest and importance in the archaeological world. The Committee hope to proceed, during the next session, with the preparation of Volume XXVI., which is, to be on a smaller scale, but will contain, in addition to papers on various topics by recent students of the School, a first instalment by the Director of his account of the excavations at Sparta since they were resumed in 1924.

**Cromer Prize.**—The Committee are pleased to be able to report that for the second time, a former Gustav Sachs Memorial Student has been awarded the Cromer Prize, and they wish to congratulate Mr. A. G. Russell on his success.

**Library.**—With Miss F. Chapman's valuable help, the Librarian has nearly completed the heavy task, of which the usefulness is incalculable, of reclassifying and rearranging the pamphlet collection. He has also finished arranging the reorganised map series, and has checked the shelf catalogue. It is to be regretted that about half-a-dozen volumes have unaccountably disappeared since this was last undertaken.

The accessions amounted to 377, of which 159 were pamphlets, 70 bound volumes of periodicals, and twelve sets of maps (totalling 72 sheets). Special mention must be made of an important selection, made by the Director, of purchases from the private library of the late Professor J. N. Svoronos, comprising five important numismatic treatises and 109 pamphlets, mostly on numismatic subjects, but including some rare topographical items. This exceptional opportunity involved our exceeding by about £20 the annual allocation for library purposes. Of important works obtained by purchase,

mention should be made of the account by members of the French School of the excavations at Tegea; two further parts of the costly Miletus publication; Hoernes, *Urgeschichte* (new edition); Johansen, *Les Vases Sicyoniens*; Mayer, *Molfetta und Matera*; Schrader, *Pheidias*; Picard, *La Sculpture Antique*; and the parts, as far as issued, of the new *Reallexicon der Vorgeschichte*.

Among donations we can only select from a long list of very welcome gifts, conspicuous among which are:—*Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. II., from Professor F. E. Adcock; Xanthoudides, *The Vaulted Tombs of Mesará*, by Professor J. P. Droop, its translator; *Mount Athos and its Monasteries*, by the late F. W. Hasluck, presented by Mrs. Hasluck; MacIver, *Villanovans and Early Etruscans*, and Strzygowski, *History of Christian Church Art*, both given by Dr. D. G. Hogarth; Stephen Mackenna's *Translation of Plotinus* (3 vols.), given by Miss Hutton; and two uncommon travel books—Brown's *Travels* (1673), from Mr. F. B. Welch, and Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen and a Preacher* (1612), from Mr. Gerald Yorke. Among works presented by their authors, we gratefully record the receipt of Dr. T. W. Allen's *Homer, the Origins and Transmission*; of Dr. L. D. Caskey's *Boston Museum, Sculpture Catalogue*; Professor H. A. Ormerod's *Ancient Piracy*; Miss Richter's *Craft of Athenian Pottery*; and Mr. C. T. Seltman's *Athens, its History and Coinage*.

To Dr. Otto Frödin, the Editor, and to the Swedish Academy of History and Antiquities, which publishes it, we are indebted for the gift of Montelius, *La Grèce Préclassique*, Part I. Gifts have also been received from the following bodies:—the Hellenic Society, the Government of India, the French Ministry of Public Instruction (further portions of the Delos and Delphi Publications), the Universities of Michigan and Upsala, the American Academy in Rome, the Greek Geographical Society, the Greek Archaeological Society, and the Committee for Editing the History of Chios.

The following authors have also given copies of their works:—A. W. Barker, E. Buschor, S. Casson, Rhys Carpenter, M. Deffner, R. A. L. Fell, H. Frankfort, Mrs. Hasluck, W. A. Heurtley, G. F. Hill, D. C. Kambouroglou, E. Kjellberg, W. Leaf, A. K. Orlandos, A. Pallis, A. W. Persson, P. S. Photiades, F. Poulsen, F. Schober, A. H. Smith, G. A. S. Snijder, G. Soteriou, H. J. W. Tillyard, R. C. Trevelyan, R. J. Walker, F. B. Welch (MSS. notes on Walks in Attica, etc.).

For miscellaneous gifts of books, pamphlets and maps, we wish to thank Messrs. Shirley Atchley, T. Ashby, S. Casson, J. M. Dawkins, Miss Hutton, Messrs. D. C. Macgregor, W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Milne, Messrs. D. P. Petrocochino, F. B. Welch, the Director, and the Assistant-Director. Miss M. V. Clarke has most kindly presented many books, maps, notes and photographs, formerly belonging to her brother, the late Mr. S. S. Clarke; and from Mrs. Van Millingen comes a most valuable gift of the late Professor A. Van Millingen's MSS. notes on the *Fora* of Constantinople.

No new exchanges of periodicals have been commenced, but in return for a long run of volumes of the *Annual*, the Swedish Academy of History and Antiquities has sent us the complete set of Montelius' scarce and costly monographs on Italian and Mediterranean Antiquities.

For the Finlay Library, the shelf-catalogue has also been checked, and some much-needed binding and repairs carried out.

**Acknowledgments.**—It is a pleasure to repeat the expression of our indebtedness to the Ephors and other officials of the Greek Archaeological Service; and it is almost superfluous to add that the traditional cordial relations have been maintained with the other foreign Schools. It is with no small sense of regret that we learn that M. Ch. Picard has left the French School, after a tenure of the Directorship lasting only four years. His successor had not yet been nominated when this Report was written. As successor to M. Renaudin we welcome M. R. Demangel, the new Secretary to the French School.

The tragic death of Mr. J. Logan, a student of the American School, who was fatally wounded by brigands whilst travelling in Acarnania in March, was an event without parallel in the history of the foreign Schools in Athens, and the sympathy of the Committee and all members of the British School was conveyed to Dr. Hill: an impressive funeral service was held at the English church, and attended by the Director and all available students of the British School. In recording the untimely death of Mr. R. B. Seager, who died in Candia, having contracted a fatal illness in Egypt, the Committee join with the American School in lamenting the loss of a true friend and generous benefactor of both institutions, and a scholar whose attainments alike in Minoan Archaeology and in Cretan Numismatics were matched by the modesty and simplicity of his character.

At the British Legation, Sir Milne and Lady Cheetham continue their friendly and helpful interest in the School's welfare, and Messrs. Atchley and Dunbar, Secretaries of Legation, have helped the School in innumerable ways with the utmost readiness. Nor must we omit to record the indebtedness of the School for various services, both in Athens and in the provincial towns, to members of the Consular Service, and to thank Mr. Bailey, the Manager, and other members of the Lake Copais Company for their generous hospitality to the Director and various students of the School on the occasion of various visits to their head-quarters. Lastly, in Mr. F. B. Welch, who has been appointed to a post at Salonika, in connection with the Greco-Bulgar Exchange of Population Commission, the Hostel has lost, for the time, a loyal friend of the School and unselfish helper of many generations of students since the war.

**Finance.**—The Revenue Account for the year shows a debit balance of £1,451 7s. 10d. as compared with a similar balance of £45 1s. 7d. for the preceding year. This extremely unsatisfactory result is mainly due to the expenditure of £1,077 18s. 2d. on the completion of the extensive repairs and renewals to the Director's House, the necessity for which was fully explained in last year's Report.



The Capital Account also shows a debit balance of £20 8s. 2d. The total Subscriptions collected during the year are about £17 more than those of the preceding year, but the response to the appeal on behalf of the Excavations at Sparta was very disappointing, with the result that the expenditure on Excavations has exceeded the contributions to the Fund during the year by £181.

The heavy demands on the liquid funds of the School occasioned by the unavoidable expenditure on the Director's House, together with the increased cost of all outgoings, have brought about a very serious financial position. The working cash balance has been entirely exhausted, and it has only been possible to pay salaries and other current expenses by resorting to a temporary loan. The future of the School and all its useful activities is thus in really grave jeopardy, and it cannot be too seriously impressed on all interested that unless a serious effort be made to strengthen the financial resources, its efficiency must be impaired and its existence may even be threatened.

SIR MICHAEL SADLER said that the School was one of the great centres of advanced study and archaeological investigation in the world, an indispensable teaching institution at which young students found facilities and guidance and training and experience, and on their behalf and on behalf of the subscribers he congratulated the Director on the work which he and his colleagues had done. Having acknowledged the grants of £500 from the Government, £200 from the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, the Chairman said he felt that the maintenance of the School was part of their British contribution to the world's culture. It added to the fame and good name of Britain and her scholarship: he then moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by MR. W. H. WOODWARD, and, having been put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

MR. D. ROBERTSON moved the following motion, which was seconded by MISS HUTTON and carried unanimously:

"That PROFESSOR J. P. DROOP, PROFESSOR J. L. MYRES, MR. A. J. TOYNBEE, and MR. L. WHIBLEY be re-elected members of the Committee, that MR. V. W. YORKE be re-elected HON. TREASURER and that MR. M. S. THOMPSON be elected HON. SECRETARY."

MR. A. M. WOODWARD, the Director, then gave an account, illustrated by lantern slides, of the excavations of the School at Sparta.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by MR. V. W. YORKE and carried with applause.