

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE HELLENIC SOCIETY

[The first part of this history was written twenty-five years ago by Mr. George Macmillan then the Society's Honorary Secretary as part of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations.

Now for their fiftieth anniversary the Council have asked him to record the events of the last twenty-five years.

The two parts together as here printed make the complete history of the Society since its foundation to the present day.]

PART I.—1879—1904

INTRODUCTORY

THE FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY

TWENTY-FIVE years is not a very long period in the life of a Society, but the conclusion of the first quarter of a century since its foundation seems nevertheless to mark a point from which it is convenient to look back and as it were to take stock of the work that has been accomplished, and perhaps to draw some general conclusions which may serve as a guide for future development. And if, as is happily the case with our Society, there has been steady progress both in numbers and efficiency, it is interesting and encouraging to mark the stages of that progress, and it is well to record, in the first instance, how the Society came into existence. In tracing the preliminary steps, historical accuracy compels me to adopt a somewhat personal tone, but I will tell this part of the story as briefly as possible.

In the spring of 1877 I made my first visit to Greece, in company with Professor Mahaffy and two other friends, having to some extent prepared myself by reading and by visits to the British Museum, where I became acquainted with Mr. Newton, then Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

This memorable journey laid the foundation of my keen interest in Greek archaeology. After my return I made the acquaintance of Mr. John Gennadius, then Chargé d’Affaires, and afterwards Minister, for Greece in this country. It was from him that I first heard of the French *Association pour l’encouragement des études grecques*, of which I became a life member. The idea naturally arose, and was constantly discussed between us, that a similar society might with advantage be founded in England. I had however at that time but a limited acquaintance with English scholars, and though I never lost sight of the idea I did not see my way to carry it out. In the autumn of 1878 I paid a visit to Professor Mahaffy in Dublin, and there made the acquaintance of Professor Sayce. He had then already visited Greece more than once, and when I broached to him the idea of founding an English Hellenic Society he took it up with enthusiasm. During the next few months we met frequently in Oxford and in London, and gradually got the scheme into something like working order. We ultimately drew up a series of objects which the Society should set itself to carry out, and though these were modified later on, as other counsellors were called in, it may be of interest to put these first rough ideas on record. The objects were these :

‘(1) To afford means of publishing copies and photographs of Greek inscriptions and monuments of all kinds.

(2) To be a medium for the publication of Memoirs on all things Greek, both ancient and modern.

(3) To promote the study of the ancient and modern Greek language and literature.

(4) To be *en rapport* with the Archaeological Society of Athens, the “ Association pour l’encouragement des études grecques en France,” and other similar Societies throughout Europe and America.

(5) To establish an agency at Athens through which members may obtain photographs of Greek sites and monuments, and all necessary guidance and information when travelling in Greece.’

Having drawn up this sufficiently comprehensive scheme the next question was to obtain supporters, and as it seemed likely to commend itself specially to those who had actually visited Greece we determined to make as complete a list as possible of such persons, and to approach them in the first instance. I still possess a copy of the list from which we worked, and find that it contains about 120 names. In the spring of 1879 I visited Professor Sayce at Oxford, and we then divided the list between us and shortly afterwards wrote, with a copy of the ‘objects,’ to everyone on the list, inviting them to join the proposed Society. It was stated that ‘the Society is to consist originally only of those who have been in Greece, but when it is once constituted, the Committee will have power to elect such other persons as are interested in its objects, no limit being placed to the number’ of members. The subscription suggested was one guinea per annum.

The first letters were sent out towards the end of March, and by the end of April the number of acceptances, in most cases enthusiastic, had put the success of the venture beyond a doubt. Indeed the welcome given to the proposal was all but unanimous. Among the first accessions may be mentioned Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Newton, Professor Jebb, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. James Bryce, Dr. Butler of Harrow, Dean Church, the Earl of Morley, Mr. Penrose, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. Percy Gardner, Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury), Mr. D. B. Monro (now Provost of Oriel), Dean Stanley, Dr. Thompson (Master of Trinity), Dr. Wordsworth (Bishop of Lincoln), Dr. Ridding (now Bishop of Southwell), Rev. Professor Fowler (now President of Corpus), Mr. Sidney Colvin, Professor Blackie, Mr. W. J. Stillman, Professor A. W. Ward (now Master of Peterhouse), Dean Liddell, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Schliemann, Mr. J. T. Wood, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Gennadius, Professor Mahaffy, Professor Rolleston, Mr. Ernest Myers, Mr. H. F. Tozer, and Mr. (now Sir) Edgar Vincent.

In the course of May various conferences took place in which Mr. Newton, Professor Jebb, Professor Sayce, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Gennadius, Mr. Percy Gardner and others took an active part, and eventually arrangements were made for an Inaugural Meeting, which was held at Freemasons' Tavern on June 16th. Mr. Newton presided, and his opening address on 'Hellenic Studies' was afterwards printed in the first number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. The Resolution constituting the Society was proposed by Lord Morley and seconded by Dr. William Smith. Other Resolutions were spoken to, and speeches made on various branches of work which lay open to the Society, by the Master of Trinity, Professor Jebb, Professor Sayce, Professor Colvin, Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Mr. W. C. Perry, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Pandeli Ralli, Mr. R. W. Macan, Mr. Percy Gardner, Mr. Gennadius, and Mr. E. A. Freeman. Among others present at the meeting were Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. G. W. Balfour, Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, the Hon. J. Abercromby, Mr. R. Hamilton Lang, Rev. E. M. Geldart, Mr. Alexander Macmillan, and Mr. F. W. Percival. Before this meeting 112 members had joined the Society, and have since been distinguished in the list of members by an asterisk as original members. Only twenty-seven of these now survive. At the meeting fifty more members were elected, and a Committee was appointed with powers to admit further members; to draw up Rules for the management of the Society, to be submitted to members at a subsequent meeting; and also to prepare a scheme of work to be undertaken by the Society.

This Committee, and its sections, held frequent meetings in the course of the ensuing autumn and winter; and finally another general meeting of members was held in the rooms of the Royal Literary Fund in Adelphi Terrace on January 22nd, 1880. Mr. Newton, who had presided at all the meetings of Committee, was again in the Chair. The Rules drawn up by the Committee were approved. The officers and Council were duly appointed, and it seems fitting to record here the names of the first governing body of the Society.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. The Bishop of Durham.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Earl of Morley.
Mr. Justice Bowen.
Very Rev. The Dean of St. Paul's.
Mr. Gennadius.
Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B.
Mr. E. M. Thompson.

The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Prof. Sidney Colvin.
Prof. T. K. Ingram.
Prof. R. C. Jebb, LL.D.
Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Rev. H. F. Tozer.

COUNCIL.

Right Rev. The Bishop of Lincoln.
Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster.
Very Rev. The Dean of Christchurch.
The Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.
Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., *Treasurer*.
Professor Bryce, D.C.L., M.P.
Professor Percy Gardner.
Rev. Professor Hort, D.D.
Rev. Professor Kennedy, D.D.
Professor Mahaffy.
Professor Bonamy Price.
Professor H. J. S. Smith.
Professor Tyrrell.
Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

Mr. Oscar Browning.
Mr. Ingram Bywater.
Rev. W. W. Capes.
Mr. H. O. Coxe.
Mr. Chenery.
Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L.
Mr. George A. Macmillan, *Hon. Sec.*
Mr. D. B. Monro.
Mr. J. Cotter Morison.
Mr. Ernest Myers.
Mr. H. F. Pelham.
Mr. F. C. Penrose.
Mr. Walter Perry.
Mr. J. A. Symonds.
Mr. Oscar Wilde.

The objects of the Society were defined in the words which still stand at the head of the Rules.

It had been the general wish of the Committee that Mr. Newton, who had taken so prominent a part in forming the Society and settling its line of action, should allow himself to be nominated as the first President. As however he declined to take the office, the appointment at his suggestion of so eminent a scholar as Bishop Lightfoot gave general satisfaction. The minutes of the Society shew nevertheless that for the first five or six years Sir Charles Newton almost invariably presided both at meetings of Council and at general meetings of the Society, and I think it would be impossible to exaggerate the debt which the Society owes to his constant interest, his sound judgment, and his wide experience.

It was from the first intended that the Society should as soon as possible have its organ, for the publication of memoirs in the various branches of Hellenic research, and at the meeting on January 22nd, 1880, some hope was held out that a start might be made before the end of that year. One of the first tasks therefore to which the Council, and the standing Committee¹ which was in the first instance appointed for

¹ This standing Committee consisted of the Bishop of Durham (President), Sir John Lubbock (Treasurer), Mr. Newton, Mr. Gennadius, Mr. E. M. Thompson, Mr. Colvin, Prof. Sayce, Mr. D. B. Monro, Mr. J. Cotter Morison, Mr. Ernest Myers, Prof. Percy Gardner, and Mr. Macmillan (Hon. Sec.).

After rather more than a year's trial it was considered more convenient that the ordinary business of the Society should be transacted by the Council, and the last meeting of this standing Committee was held on April 12th, 1881. It was formally dissolved in 1882.

executive business, now set themselves, was to make arrangements for the conduct of the proposed *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. In the end an Editorial Committee was appointed consisting of Professor Hort, Professor Jebb, Mr. (afterwards Professor) Bywater, and Professor Percy Gardner. The first number of the *Journal*, which consisted of a complete volume in 8vo. with a Portfolio of Plates, was issued in 1880. It was arranged that thereafter two half-yearly Parts should be issued, and this practice has, with rare exceptions, been maintained to the present day. In his opening address, which was reprinted in this first volume of the *Journal*, Mr. Newton expressed the hope that 'if such a *Journal* were once begun it will be vigorously maintained and nourished, and not allowed to dwindle away into atrophy, as has been the fate of so many learned periodicals in this country, though undertaken under promising auspices.' Looking back over the quarter of a century which has elapsed since this warning was uttered, the Society may fairly congratulate itself on the successive appearance of twenty-three volumes of the *Journal*, and of four supplementary Papers, which in the abundance of the valuable contributions they contain to all departments of Hellenic study and in the number and quality of the illustrations which have accompanied the letter-press, may safely challenge comparison with the publications of any other learned society in the world.

Another matter which early engaged the attention of the Council was the selection of rooms where both the Council and the general body of members could hold meetings. The choice fell upon the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society at 22, Albemarle Street, and by June, 1880, arrangements had been made whereby the general meetings of the Society could be held in these rooms, while the Society was also to have the partial use of a small room as a library. Steps were then immediately taken to purchase complete sets of some of the leading archaeological periodicals and other books of reference, and as soon as the Society's *Journal* appeared an exchange was arranged between it and other periodicals of the kind, so that members might have the advantage of seeing the current numbers. By February, 1881, a bookcase was procured, and Mr. Ernest Myers provisionally undertook the office of Librarian, but it was not until November, 1881, that a Library Committee was formed and the first Rules drawn up for the use of the Library by members. Mr. Vaux, the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, was then appointed Librarian.

The first General Meeting of the Society was held on February 24th, 1881, and the first Annual Meeting on June 16th, the anniversary of the Inaugural Meeting of the previous year.

Having thus traced the origin of the Society and the steps taken to establish it on a working basis, it seems convenient to record its subsequent action under heads corresponding to the main departments of its work. The following suggest themselves, viz. Administration including Finance, Publications, Excavation and Exploration, The Library and Photographic Collections, General Meetings, Honorary Members, Relations with other Societies and Public Bodies.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The names of the first Council and Officers have already been given. Naturally, changes have taken place in this body year by year, as members have been lost by death or from inability to attend the meetings of the Council, which have as a rule been held about once a month. The Society has been fortunate in securing on its governing body from time to time the services of most of the leading Greek scholars and archaeologists in the country, and has thus been able to keep in touch with, and to take a leading part in promoting, the development of research in all departments of Hellenic Study. As already indicated, the main direction of the Society has remained in the hands of its Council, but special departments have been entrusted to such standing Committees as those which control the publication of the *Journal*, and the Library and Photographic Collection, while Committees have from time to time been appointed to report upon or to carry out particular schemes which have been laid before the Council.

Of the important work done by the Editorial and Library Committees an account will be given later on.

The first President of the Society, Bishop Lightfoot, held office until his death in 1890, though he was only once able to preside at an Annual Meeting. Sir Charles Newton acted as President until the Annual Meeting of that year, but as he was still unwilling to take the post permanently, Professor (now Sir Richard) Jebb was then appointed, and still happily holds office. His admirable addresses on the literary and archaeological events of the year have been a striking feature at the Annual Meetings.

In 1888 the first Treasurer, Sir John Lubbock, being unable to take an active part in the management of the finances of the Society, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Martin, who held office to the great advantage of the Society until his death in 1897, when he was succeeded by Mr. Douglas Freshfield, the present Hon. Treasurer.

The post of Hon. Secretary has been occupied by Mr. George Macmillan since the foundation of the Society, and Mr. William Riseley acted as Assistant Secretary from 1880 until his death in the autumn of 1903. Within the last few months the present Librarian of the Society, Mr. John Penoyre, has also been appointed its Secretary at a salary of £80 a year, Mr. Macmillan still retaining the office of Hon. Secretary.

FINANCE

The policy of the Society has been to treat its Life Subscriptions (which were in the first instance fixed at £10 10s. and a few years later raised to £15 15s.) as capital, and up to this date £1263 have been invested. Of late years the increasing claims made upon the resources of the Society have made it difficult to pursue this policy consistently, but in view of the fact that considerable sums have been spent on publications which belong to the Society, and on the purchase of books for the Library, so that in either case

there is a substantial asset to shew for the outlay, the financial position of the Society may be regarded as satisfactory. Moreover, the death of a good many life members has relieved the Society of further obligations in their case. Its revenue has risen, as the membership has increased, from about £700 in 1880 to £1350 in the year just ended, but its expenditure has risen in proportion, the policy of the Council having always been to devote all available funds to the objects which the Society was founded to promote.

PUBLICATIONS

Reference has already been made to the establishment of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. This, as the regular organ of the Society, has always been regarded as one of its principal objects, and its successive volumes represent a large part, though not the whole, of what the Society has done to promote Hellenic research. The constant references to its pages which occur in all modern works on classical archaeology, whether English or foreign, are sufficient evidence of the part it has played in that field, while in literature and history also notable contributions have appeared. It seems needless to attempt any summary of the contents of a periodical so well known, but a few papers may be mentioned as typical, and I have chosen them from the earlier volumes because they will be less familiar to the present body of members. Thus, in glancing through the Index to the first eight volumes one is reminded of Dr. Schliemann's account of the exploration of the Boeotian Orchomenus, Mr. Colvin's papers on Centaurs in Greek Vase-painting and on the Amazon Sarcophagus of Corneto, with its beautiful reproductions of Greek paintings, the Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias contributed by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer and Prof. Percy Gardner, Prof. Jebb's article on Delos, in connexion with the French excavations, and his Essay on Pindar, numerous papers by Prof. W. M. Ramsay resulting from his work in Asia Minor, Dr. Farnell's series of papers on the Pergamene Frieze, in its relation to Literature and Tradition, Mr. George Dennis' paper on two Archaic Greek Sarcophagi, Prof. Bury's two papers on the Lombards and Venetians in Euboea, Dr. Verrall's on the Ionic elements in Attic Tragedy, Dr. Waldstein's treatise on Pythagoras of Rhegion and the Early Athlete Statues, Prof. Michaelis' supplementary account of Ancient Marbles in Great Britain, Mr. Arthur Evans' paper on Tarentine Terracottas, besides numerous contributions from Dr. A. S. Murray, Mr. Cecil Smith, Mr. A. H. Smith, Miss Harrison, Prof. Ernest Gardner, and others who have remained steady supporters of the *Journal*. In the later volumes will be found many articles resulting from the work of the Asia Minor Exploration Fund, the British School at Athens, the Cyprus Exploration Fund, and more recently the Cretan Exploration Fund, besides reports from many other explorers, such as Mr. Bent, Mr. W. R. Paton, and Mr. Hogarth, to whom grants have been made. Meanwhile new vases and other works of art in the British Museum or elsewhere have been constantly published, and new problems in Greek art and literature and history have been dealt with by the writers already named,

and by others such as Prof. Ridgeway, Mr. G. B. Grundy, Mr. Stuart Jones, Mrs. Strong, Mr. F. B. Jevons, Canon E. L. Hicks, Mr. Penrose, Mr. G. F. Hill, Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, etc. It is noticeable too that, besides those already named, contributions have been received also from other foreign scholars, such as J. Six, A. Furtwängler, Carl Robert, George Karo, P. Perdrizet, and P. Cavvadias, the last of whom kindly sent an early account, with photographs, of the bronze and other figures recovered from the sea off the island of Cythera. An Index to the contents of Volumes IX.—XVI. was issued in 1896.

After this brief reference to the contents of the *Journal* it seems proper to put on record the arrangements which have from time to time been made for its conduct. The names of the first Editors have already been given. Of these Mr. Gardner, then at the British Museum, was the working Editor, his three colleagues at Oxford and Cambridge being consulted when necessary. In view of the importance of the illustrations Mr. Colvin and Mr. E. M. Thompson were shortly afterwards appointed to assist Mr. Gardner in this department. This arrangement held good until 1892, when Mr. Gardner, who was now resident in Oxford as Professor of Archaeology, proposed the appointment of two colleagues resident in London and prepared to take an active part in the conduct of the *Journal*. The proposal was approved, and Mr. Walter Leaf and Mr. A. H. Smith were associated with Mr. Gardner as the Editorial Committee, the former members of the Editorial and Illustrations Committee (including the Director of the British School at Athens, who had been appointed *ex officio*) constituting a Consultative Committee in case of need. This arrangement has worked very well, and in principle still remains in effect though changes have been made in *personnel*. Thus in 1897 Prof. Percy Gardner, whose services had been devoted and invaluable for seventeen years, resigned the Editorship and was succeeded by Prof. Ernest Gardner. About a year later Mr. Leaf and Mr. A. H. Smith also resigned, owing to the pressure of other engagements, and Mr. F. G. Kenyon and Mr. G. F. Hill joined Prof. Ernest Gardner on the Committee. It was at the same time decided to pay a salary of £50 a year (or £25 for each part of the *Journal*) to Mr. Hill on the understanding that he would assume the heaviest part of the Editorial duties. This arrangement is still in force, and members do not need to be reminded of their obligations to the present Editorial Committee. It should be added that when Messrs. Percy Gardner, Walter Leaf, and A. H. Smith resigned their Editorial functions the Council thought it right to make them Life Members of the Society *honoris causâ* as an acknowledgment of their great services to the Society.

Before leaving the subject of the *Journal*, something should be said of certain changes which have been made in its form. In the first instance the text was issued in demy 8vo, while the larger Plates appeared in a separate Portfolio. This arrangement undoubtedly gave scope for fine illustrations on a large scale, but it was found inconvenient by librarians and others who wished to bind the *Journal* for reference, and at the close of the eighth volume it was decided to abolish the separate Portfolio, and to increase the

size of the *Journal* to imperial 8vo so that all Plates could be bound up with the text. It was decided at the same time to introduce a bibliographical supplement, with a record of the progress of discovery in Greek lands, and such a supplement appeared in Volumes IX., X., and XI., but so much difficulty was found in securing contributors, even at a moderate remuneration, that the supplement was dropped. It has recently been revived (with Volume XXIII.), and it is hoped that this feature, which is undoubtedly useful in calling the attention of members to the most important publications in scholarship and archaeology, may remain a permanent part of the *Journal*.

In 1892 the Editors had to consider the publication of the results of very important excavations undertaken by the members of the British School at Athens on the site of Megalopolis. The amount of matter was sufficient to fill a volume of the *Journal*, but some of the Plates were of such a character that it was found necessary to adopt a larger size, and it was accordingly decided to suspend the publication of the *Journal* for a year, and to issue the report on Megalopolis to members as the first of a series of Supplementary Papers, and some notes on certain Byzantine Churches in Asia Minor by the Rev. A. C. Headlam were published in the same year as the second in the series. In order to preserve continuity, the volume of the *Journal* which appeared in 1893 was described as covering the two years 1892-3. In 1898, after the death of Professor J. H. Middleton his widow offered to the Society for publication some drawings and notes which he had made of Monuments on the Acropolis at Athens. It was decided to issue these as Supplementary Papers No. III. The volume was edited by Prof. Ernest Gardner, and the drawings were revised and brought up to date by Mr. T. D. Atkinson, who was then in Athens as architectural student of the British School. Mrs. Middleton contributed the sum of £40 to the cost of publication. On this occasion a volume of the *Journal* (Vol. XX.) was issued to members in the same year, but it was equal in size and cost only to a single part.

In October 1899 the question of publishing the results of the important excavations by members of the British School at Athens on the site of Phylakopi in the island of Melos was considered by the Council, and, in the first instance, it was decided to follow the precedent in the case of Megalopolis and to issue a Supplementary Paper to members in lieu of a volume of the *Journal*. Objections, however, were urged to this course on the ground of the inconvenience of suspending the publication of the *Journal* and thus postponing the issue of important papers. It was felt also that the Society was hardly justified in assuming the whole cost of such extra publications out of its ordinary revenue. The matter was referred to a special Committee, which recommended that the ordinary issue of the *Journal* should not be interfered with, but that the Report on Phylakopi should be issued to members at about cost price, a higher price being charged to the general public. The volume has recently been issued at 20s. to members and at 30s. to non-members, and the result of the experiment is of great importance to the future action of the Society. Such cases are certain to recur, and if by the sale of the volume to members and others the Society can recover the greater part of its outlay

(amounting in the present instance to about £450) it need not hesitate to incur a similar obligation in the future. Otherwise it may find itself obliged to decline the publication of such memoirs, to the serious disadvantage of archaeological research in this country.

Besides the *Journal* and the Supplementary Papers, the Society has made two important contributions to palaeography by publishing to subscribers Facsimiles of the Laurentian Codex of Sophocles and the Codex Venetus of Aristophanes. The publication of the Sophocles was proposed to the Council in 1882 by Professor Jebb and Mr. E. Maunde Thompson. After full consideration subscribers were invited at the rate of £6, and the response being favourable the work was put in hand and the Facsimile appeared in 1885, with introductions by Professor Jebb and Mr. Thompson. A hundred copies were issued and within a few years the whole issue was exhausted, leaving a small balance in the hands of the Society.

Eighteen years later, in 1900, the Society was approached by Professor J. W. White, President of the Archaeological Institute of America, with a view to a Facsimile of the Codex Ravennas of Aristophanes being produced at the joint cost of the two bodies. The idea of such co-operation was heartily welcomed by the Council, and a Committee was appointed to consider the matter. On the representation of certain scholars it was decided to take the Codex Venetus for reproduction rather than the Ravennas, of which the Scholia were already accessible in an English edition. A Joint Committee, on which Professor White represented the American Institute, and Sir Richard Jebb, Dr. Kenyon, and Mr. Macmillan the Hellenic Society, was appointed to carry out the scheme, and the necessary permission having been obtained from the authorities of the Marcian Library at Venice, subscribers were invited at £6 and the work was put in hand. The Facsimile, with a Palaeographical Introduction by Mr. T. W. Allen, and a Prefatory Note by Professor White, was issued in 1903. Two hundred copies were issued, of which about seventy remain.

In July 1897 Professor Lewis Campbell brought before the Council a project for preparing a new Platonic Lexicon, and a special Committee was appointed to consider the proposal. It was ultimately decided to make an annual grant of £50 for three years towards the cost of production. The publication of the Lexicon was undertaken by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Among the first objects which the Society had in view were the assistance and guidance of English travellers or students in Greece, and the encouragement of exploration and excavation in Greek lands. The first step taken in pursuance of the former object was to establish relations with the Parnassos Society in Athens. Negotiations took place with this Society towards the end of 1880, and an arrangement was made whereby members of

the Hellenic Society visiting Greece were to have the benefit of advice from the Parnassos Society. In the course of 1881 the authorities of the French School at Athens were approached on the question of admitting British Students as members of the School. The overtures were received in a friendly spirit, and M. Waddington and other French scholars were of opinion that the matter might be arranged, but in the end it was decided not to proceed further, on the ground that such an arrangement might be prejudicial to the establishment of a British School in Athens. In the course of 1882 enquiries were made as to the possibility of forming a reference library at the British Legation in Athens, but this also came to nothing as no room was available. At about the same time the question of establishing a British School was brought before the Council by Professor (now Sir Richard) Jebb, who had already propounded the scheme in the *Contemporary Review* for November, 1878. But the Council was not then disposed to take action. In May 1883 the *Fortnightly Review* published an article entitled 'A Plea for a British Institute at Athens' by Professor Jebb, who soon afterwards informed the Council that there was a prospect of steps being taken to give effect to the proposal. On June 25, 1883, the Prince of Wales presided over a meeting at Marlborough House, to which upwards of forty statesmen and scholars were invited, including Mr. Gladstone (then Prime Minister), Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Dufferin, Sir Frederic Leighton, and Mr. Matthew Arnold. It was there resolved to establish a British School of Archaeological and Classical Studies at Athens, and a General Committee was constituted. This body presently appointed an Executive Committee, of which Professor Jebb was the first honorary secretary, and on which the Hellenic Society was also represented by Mr. Newton and Mr. Macmillan (afterwards honorary secretary). In June 1885 an application, bearing the signatures of the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Newton, and Professor Jebb, was made to the Council for help towards the endowment of the School. It was decided that as soon as the School was in working order the sum of £100 should be granted annually for a term of three years "provided that a total income of at least £300 be assured to the School during the period from other sources." By the time the School was opened in October 1886 this condition had been more than fulfilled, and the first payment was made in February 1887. The grant has been renewed for similar periods until now, and I think it will be generally admitted that no more satisfactory use has been made of the Society's funds. The connexion between the School and the Society has been in every sense of value to both; and the Society has in virtue of its grant had from the outset a representative (Mr. Colvin) on the Managing Committee of the School. It has also published in its *Journal* many articles resulting from the work of the School, while the successive Directors of the School have served on the Council and have from time to time addressed the Society upon the details of its work. Moreover, the successive Hon. Secretaries of the School, Professor Jebb, Mr. Macmillan, and Mr. Loring, have been members of the Council, and the present Secretary, Mr. Baker-Penoyre, is also Secretary to the Society.

I may add that when in 1895 a memorial to the Treasury in favour of a grant of £500 being made to the School was signed by the leading scholars and learned bodies of the country, the Society joined in the appeal. The petition was successful, and the grant was made for a period of five years and afterwards renewed for a second term. The grant was publicly announced at a meeting on behalf of the School which was called at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales in July 1895, and which resulted in further subscriptions and donations to a substantial amount. It was naturally a great satisfaction to members of the Society that an undertaking in which they had from the outset taken so much interest should thus be put upon a sounder financial basis. One recent development of the work of the School, the publication of an *Annual* with archaeological articles by its members and associates, was at first viewed with some apprehension on the ground that it might interfere with the due supply of matter for the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Happily these fears have not been realised, for although the *Annual* has steadily grown in size and importance, the recent volumes of the *Journal* have in no way suffered, and it is a clear gain to classical archaeology that two such periodicals should flourish in this country. In the interests of the School it is no less evident that the existence of an organ under its own control, and supplied to its subscribers, is of the highest importance.

In regard to exploration, the Council was approached in July 1881 by Mr. W. M. Ramsay, of Exeter College, Oxford, for support in aid of a journey which he proposed to make for archaeological purposes in Asia Minor. In the end a special fund of £150 was raised to meet the expenses of a draughtsman to accompany Mr. Ramsay in his expedition. Mr. A. C. Blunt was selected, and the expedition into Phrygia took place in the course of the autumn. The results were published in the form of a paper by Mr. Ramsay, which, under the title 'Studies in Asia Minor,' with numerous illustrations from Mr. Blunt's drawings, appeared in Vol. III. of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. The value of the paper justified the Council in contributing to Mr. Ramsay's own expenses by making him a special grant of £50 for his services to archaeology. In the course of 1882 Mr. Ramsay was appointed to a research Fellowship at Exeter College on the understanding that he would continue his work, and to enable him to do so a special fund, 'the Asia Minor Exploration Fund,' was instituted. This fund was administered by a small Committee of Subscribers, and has continued its operations at intervals to the present day. The Society authorised an appeal on behalf of the Fund in 1883 and made a grant of £50 to it in March 1884. Other grants amounting in the aggregate to £200 have been made in subsequent years, and the results of the successive expeditions have from time to time been published in the Society's *Journal*, in the form of articles contributed by Professor Ramsay and his colleagues Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. J. A. R. Monro, Mr. J. G. C. Anderson, Mr. Cronin, and Mr. J. L. Myres. It is interesting to record that early in 1882 it was

proposed by the President of the Evangelical School in Smyrna, supported by two merchants of that city, that the Society should endeavour to procure a firman from the Ottoman Porte to excavate the site of Colophon. The money was to be found by the proposers, but the Society was to have the credit of the excavation, and the right of publishing the results, on the understanding that any important objects found should be given to the Museum of the Evangelical School. The question was carefully considered by a special Committee, but in the end it was decided not to entertain the proposal, on the ground that the funds guaranteed were insufficient, and that it would be difficult for the Society to exercise adequate control over the excavation.

Early in 1885 the Council was approached by the Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund for a grant in aid of excavations on the site of Naucratis, on the ground that it was a Greek site. A grant of £50 was made in the first year, when the excavations were under the charge of Professor Flinders Petrie, and in the following year when Mr. Ernest Gardner was in charge a further grant of £100 was made. A grant of £50 was also made in 1885 to Mr. Theodore Bent for excavations in the island of Samos. A terracotta mask found in the course of these excavations was presented by Mr. Bent to the British Museum.

In 1886 a grant of £50 was made to Mr. Theodore Bent for excavations in the island of Thasos. In the same year, the Society was approached by Sir Henry Bulwer, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, and by Mr. Edward Bond, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, on the subject of undertaking systematic excavations in Cyprus. An appeal for funds was issued in the name of the Society, and a special Committee was appointed by the Society to carry out the scheme. In the end the Cyprus Exploration Fund was established under the management of a Committee appointed by the subscribers, and carried on successful campaigns for several years. The first Hon. Sec. was Mr. Macmillan, who was afterwards succeeded by Mr. H. B. Smith. Arrangements were made through the High Commissioner for obtaining the necessary authority both to excavate and to export the objects found. The most important of these went to the British Museum, and the remainder to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and other local museums. The Society made a grant of £150 to the Fund, and the results of the first year's excavations, under the control of Messrs. Ernest Gardner, D. G. Hogarth, and M. R. James, appeared in Vol. IX. of the *Journal*. Other articles resulting from the operations of the Fund appeared in subsequent volumes.

In 1892 the Society made a grant of £25 to Mr. Penrose for his work in investigating the orientation of Greek temples, and supported a successful application to the Royal Society for a grant of £100 towards the same object.

In 1894 grants were made of £50 to the Asia Minor Exploration Fund, of £25 to Mr. Paton for explorations in Caria, and of £100 towards excavations to be undertaken on the site of Alexandria by Mr. Hogarth, under the

auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The results at Alexandria were very disappointing, and part of the Society's grant was returned, but by arrangement with the Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund copies of Mr. Hogarth's Report were distributed to members.

Towards the end of 1895 a grant of £50 was made to Mr. Paton for excavations near Budrum, but on his failing to secure the necessary permission from the Turkish authorities the money was used for explorations in Caria. In 1896, when the Delegates of the Clarendon Press had undertaken to publish the results of a journey in Aetolia by Mr. W. J. Woodhouse, a student of the British School at Athens, the Society made a grant of £30 towards the illustrations.

In June 1899 it was announced that, in view of the facilities offered for excavation in Crete under the new Government of Prince George, a 'Cretan Exploration Fund' was to be established under the Direction of Mr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Hogarth, and Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Director of the British School at Athens, with Mr. J. L. Myres as Hon. Sec. and Mr. Macmillan as Hon. Treasurer. A grant of £50 was made by the Society in the first and second years, and in each successive season, as the remarkable discoveries at Knossos and elsewhere have thrown constant fresh light upon the early history of civilisation in the Levant, the Society has made a grant of £100. Mr. Evans has more than once addressed special meetings of the Society on the details of the work, in which members have shown the keenest interest. In 1902 a separate excavation was undertaken by members of the British School at Athens, at Palaikastro, near Sitia, in Eastern Crete, where also remarkable discoveries have been made.

In 1902 the Council decided to make an annual grant of £25 for a period of three years to the newly-founded School at Rome. The grant seemed to be justified by the intimate relations between the Schools at Rome and Athens, and by the fact that Greek art might profitably be studied in Roman and other Italian Museums.

In 1903 a grant of £25 was made to Mr. Hogarth for explorations which he intended to make of Greek sites in the Egyptian Delta. The results were communicated to the Society at a Meeting, and afterwards published in the *Journal*.

LIBRARY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

The first modest beginning of the Library was made in 1880, as already stated.

On the death of Mr. Vaux in 1885, Mr. Wayte succeeded to the office of Hon. Librarian, and Miss Gales, who had helped Mr. Vaux, was appointed Assistant Librarian at a small salary. In 1891 Miss Gales resigned and was succeeded by Miss Hughes, and on Mr. Wayte giving up the control of the Library in 1894 Dr. Holden, who had been an active member of the Library Committee, became Hon. Librarian and held the office until 1896, when he resigned, and Mr. A. H. Smith was appointed. Rules for the Library were

drawn up in 1882 and facilities were then for the first time given to members to borrow books. In these earlier years, when the funds of the Society were limited and largely required for the *Journal* and for grants to explorers, comparatively little was spent on the purchase of books. As time went on, however, and especially when the Society came into possession of a separate room, occasional grants were made, and since the room now in use was acquired in 1893, it has been felt worth while to develop this department. The rent paid by the Society, which up to that time had risen from £30 to £50, was at this point raised to £80 a year, and to meet the extra expense it was found necessary to impose an entrance fee of one guinea on all members elected after January 1st, 1894. Grants of £50 were made to the Library in 1893 and 1894 and 1896. In March 1896 Mr. A. H. Smith became Hon. Librarian, and happily still holds office. Under his able and devoted administration the Library has grown steadily in efficiency, and since 1897 an annual grant of £75 has been made to its service. In May 1896 Miss F. Johnson was appointed Assistant Librarian at a salary of £30, which as the work increased was raised to £40 a year. She did good service to the Society until her resignation in December 1902, when it was decided on the recommendation of the Library Committee to look out for a competent archaeologist at a somewhat higher salary. The post was advertised at the Universities and Ladies' Colleges, and out of several good candidates who presented themselves, a member of the Society, Mr. J. ff. Baker-Penoyre, who had formerly been a student of the British School at Athens, and was an occasional lecturer on archaeology, was appointed at a salary of £60 a year. Mr. Penoyre has amply justified his appointment, and his knowledge of the literature and of the use of the lantern slides (which as will be seen later on now form an important department in the Library) has proved of the utmost advantage to members. Before leaving this part of the subject I must not omit to mention that besides the books purchased or received in exchange for the *Journal*, the Library has from time to time been enriched by valuable gifts. In particular the Trustees of the British Museum have presented the illustrated Catalogues of the Vases, Sculpture, etc., in their collection, and other important gifts have been made by the Universities, publishers, and private donors. Only recently on the death of Dr. A. S. Murray, Mrs. Murray presented to the Society about seventy volumes and tracts from her husband's Library. The Library now contains about 2600 volumes, and a complete Catalogue was printed last year, at considerable expense, but to the great advantage of members. It seems probable that it is now one of the best Libraries of its kind in this country from which books can be borrowed by members.

It may be added that in 1896 a proposal to move the Society's Library to University College, Gower Street (where accommodation was to be provided free of charge, and access given also, under a mutual arrangement, to books belonging to the College), was carefully considered by the Council, but declined on the ground (1) that the independence of the Society might to some extent be affected, and (2) that the change to Gower Street from so

central a position as Albemarle Street would be inconvenient to a majority of members.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

The collection of 'drawings, facsimiles, transcripts, plans, and photographs of Greek inscriptions, MSS., works of art, ancient sites and remains' has from the first been stated as one of the primary objects of the Society. Two facsimiles of important Greek MSS. have, as already mentioned, been published by the Society. The more important of the drawings and plans prepared for the illustration of papers in the *Journal* have year by year been deposited in the Library. In regard to photographs, the first nucleus of a collection was formed as long ago as 1886, when Mr. W. J. Stillman presented to the Society the negatives of an admirable series taken by himself on and about the Acropolis at Athens. Twenty-five of the finest subjects were enlarged by the Autotype Co., and are sold to members at cost price, and at a somewhat higher price to the general public. In 1889 a number of negatives taken in Greece were presented to the Society by various members, and arrangements were made for supplying prints to members. In later years many additions have accrued mainly by gift, and partly by purchase, and the collection now contains as many as 6000 prints, which have been carefully classified by the present Librarian, under the able direction of Mr. J. L. Myres, who in 1901 assumed the office of Hon. Keeper of the Photographic collections. In 1891 twenty more photographs were enlarged by the Autotype Co., and issued on the same terms as previously arranged for Mr. Stillman's Athenian photographs. In 1890, at the suggestion of Mr. Leaf, a collection of lantern slides was begun, and arrangements made for their hire on moderate terms to members for lecture purposes. The scheme has since been greatly developed, the slides have been carefully classified, and this department now offers one of the greatest privileges of membership, as it has certainly been of the utmost benefit to the study of classical archaeology in this country. And although a considerable sum has been spent on the manufacture or purchase of slides the return from the hire has been such as to place the collection practically on a self-supporting basis. Catalogues both of the photographs and lantern slides belonging to the Society have from time to time been issued for the convenience of members.

GENERAL MEETINGS

As a rule the General Meetings of the Society have been held four times a year, though extra meetings have been called for any special occasion. At the Annual Meeting in June the Council has presented a report of the work done during the year. These meetings have played no small part in the work of the Society, but in the nature of things there must be many country and foreign members who have never been able to attend, and the average attendance has never been large. In most cases the papers read have afterwards appeared in the Society's *Journal*, but from time to time important

discussions have taken place on problems of current interest which only find record in the Proceedings. The most notable of such discussions was that which took place in 1886 on the subject of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Tiryns. Certain communications had appeared in the *Times*, from the pen of Mr. W. J. Stillman, which threw doubt on the antiquity of some of the buildings discovered on that famous site. The question was of such importance that the Council decided to invite Dr. Schliemann and his architect, Dr. Dörpfeld, to attend a Special Meeting of the Society, at which the matter might be fully debated, a similar invitation being given to Mr. Stillman. The two German archaeologists readily accepted the invitation, and the meeting was held on July 2, by permission, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, the then President of that Society, Mr. John Evans, occupying the chair. Mr. Stillman was unfortunately prevented from attending, but his view of the case was presented by Mr. Penrose, who had also, after a visit to the spot, concluded that some of the walls discovered were not prehistoric, but either Byzantine or mediaeval. The proceedings were opened by papers from Dr. Schliemann, Dr. Dörpfeld, and Mr. Penrose, and then followed a most interesting discussion in which Prof. Middleton and Mr. H. F. Pelham took part, and detailed replies on the questions raised were given by the two explorers. A full report of the debate will be found in Vol. VII. of the *Journal*. At its close Dr. Dörpfeld expressed his view that on the spot he should have no difficulty in convincing any competent observer of the accuracy of his conclusions. Mr. Penrose declared his satisfaction that such an instructive discussion should have taken place, and the gratitude which all must feel to the explorers for their most interesting discoveries. The meeting was of marked advantage to the Society in the general attention which it excited among scholars. I have referred at some length to this meeting as of special importance, but it may be of interest to mention also some other papers or addresses delivered before the Society but not published in its *Journal*, and some subjects which, though afterwards treated in the *Journal*, led at the time to animated debate. I will take them in chronological order.

In 1882 Mr. J. Reddie Anderson exhibited a series of terracottas from Tarentum, illustrating the development from Phoenician to Greek art.

In 1883 Mr. Cecil Smith read a paper, illustrated by photographs, on the remarkable frieze found at Gjölbashi in Lycia by the Austrian expedition under Prof. Benndorf. At two meetings of this year statements were made in regard to the project for establishing a British School at Athens. At the Annual Meeting Mr. Newton, who presided, called attention to Prof. Gustav Hirschfeld's recent journey in Paphlagonia, and exhibited photographs of the monuments found, which showed remarkable analogies to those discovered by Prof. Ramsay in Phrygia.

In 1884 Bishop Lightfoot, as President, delivered an address to the Society at the Annual Meeting in which, after referring with satisfaction to the progress of the Society, to the foundation of the British School at Athens, and to Prof. Ramsay's explorations in Asia Minor, he mentioned two projects

which the Society might take in hand: (1) the investigation by competent scholars of monastic and other libraries in the East, (2) the mapping out of subjects to be worked upon by competent young scholars. This was the only occasion on which Bishop Lightfoot was able to address the Society. At the same meeting Mr. Newton referred at some length both to the work of the Society and to the general progress of archaeological research during the year. He particularly expressed the hope, which has since been abundantly fulfilled, that young men were then being trained at our Universities who would be in time competent to carry out the work of exploration. He added that in the case of France and Germany such young scholars came home from their missions to occupy chairs of Archaeology at the different Universities. Such a supply of men, and such means of steady promotion, we might one day hope to see in England.

In 1885 Prof. Ramsay read a paper on the Archaic Pottery of the Coast of Northern Ionia and Southern Aeolis, which led to an interesting discussion. At the Annual Meeting Mr. Newton presided, and spoke of the recent excavations at Naucratis and of Mr. J. T. Wood's work at Ephesus. Mr. Stuart Poole also spoke about Naucratis, and Mr. Theodore Bent of a recent visit to Carpathos.

In 1886 Mr. Newton, in presiding at the Annual Meeting, gave a very interesting account of the principal archaeological discoveries of the year, referring particularly to the remarkable series of archaic statues found on the Acropolis at Athens, of which photographs were exhibited by Dr. Waldstein; to recent excavations at Eleusis and Pergamon; to explorations in Asia Minor by Dr. Sterrett and Prof. Ramsay, and to the discovery of new MSS. in the monasteries in the Levant, and of papyri in the Fayum. Mr. Ernest Gardner described the season's work at Naucratis. The special meeting on Tiryns in July has already been mentioned.

In 1887 Mr. Colvin presided at the Annual Meeting, and referred to the recent foundation of the *Classical Review*, to the work of the British School at Athens, to the discoveries made by the Athenian Archaeological Society in Athens and at Eleusis, to explorations by Mr. Bent in Thasos and Mr. W. R. Paton in Caria, and to the recent discovery in Cyprus of the site of Arsinoe. Mr. Bent described his discoveries in Thasos.

In 1888 Mr. H. H. Statham read a very interesting paper on Greek Architectural Mouldings, and urged the production of full-sized drawings. Mr. R. W. Schultz afterwards made a series of such drawings of mouldings on the Athenian Acropolis, but unfortunately they have never been published. At the Annual Meeting in the same year Miss Jane Harrison gave an account, illustrated by photographs, of recent excavations in Greece. At a later meeting Professor Middleton read a paper on the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, summing up the literary evidence in view of the contemplated excavations. A most interesting discussion followed, in which Sir George Bowen, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, and Mr. L. R. Farnell took part.

In 1889 a paper by Miss Harrison on Fragments of Greek Vase Paintings led to a good discussion in which Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Mr. Cecil Smith, and

Prof. Percy Gardner took part. At the Annual Meeting the Council's Report contained a summary of the first ten years' work of the Society. Prof. Jebb, who presided, delivered an address on recent discoveries and publications, referring particularly to the excavations in Greece, to the work of the British School at Athens, to the *Classical Review*, and to the recent issue by the Society of Dilettanti of a second edition of Mr. Penrose's great work on the Principles of Athenian Architecture. Mr. Ernest Gardner read a paper on Archaeology in Greece, 1888-9.

In 1890 at the Annual Meeting, when Prof. Jebb first took the Chair as President of the Society, Mr. Ernest Gardner gave an account of recent archaeological discoveries in Greece, and Mr. Percy Newberry exhibited a series of funeral wreaths found by Prof. Flinders Petrie at Hawara in the Fayum, and read a paper partly descriptive of their character, and partly as illustrating funeral customs among the Greeks.

In February, 1891, Prof. Percy Gardner read a paper on the life and work of Dr. Schliemann, who had died in the previous year, and summed up by saying that 'without the labours of his spade we should have no true idea of the prehistoric age of Greece.' The paper was published in the April number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. At the April meeting a discussion on points of Athenian topography was raised in a paper by Mr. Nicolaidēs, of Athens. At the Annual Meeting the President delivered an address on the progress of Hellenic Studies during the year, referring to the work of the Athenian Archaeological Society at Rhamnus and elsewhere, to the work of the American School at Eretria, and of the British School at Megalopolis; to explorations by Mr. Bent in Cilicia, and by Prof. Ramsay, Mr. Hogarth, and Mr. Headlam in Pisidia Isauria and Cappadocia; to discoveries at Salamis in Cyprus made by Mr. J. A. R. Munro and Mr. H. A. Tubbs under the auspices of the 'Cyprus Exploration Fund'; and among literary discoveries to Mr. Kenyon's edition of the 'Constitution of Athens,' and Mr. Loring's edition of a fragment of the 'Edict of Diocletian.' Allusion was also made to the excavations about to be undertaken at Delphi by the French Government.

In 1892 a paper on 'Iron in Homer' by Mr. F. B. Jevons led to a full discussion in which Sir F. Pollock, Mr. F. Carter, Mr. Leaf, Mr. Newton, Prof. Lewis Campbell and Mr. Penrose took part.

In 1893 Mr. Ernest Gardner gave an account at the Annual Meeting of recent discoveries in Greece, and of the work of the British School at Athens. Mr. Bent spoke of his recent discoveries in Abyssinia, where he claimed to have established the fact of Greek influence brought to bear upon a Sabaeen race which worshipped the sun. In November of the same year, Mr. Arthur Evans, after reading a paper on 'A Mycenaean Treasure from Aegina,' first announced his discovery, on a series of gems and seals from Crete and the Peloponnese, of some sixty symbols which seemed to belong to a native Greek system of hieroglyphs.

In 1894 a paper by Mr. Stuart Jones on the Chest of Cypselus led to a good discussion, in which Mr. A. S. Murray, Prof. Percy Gardner, Prof. Jebb, and others took part. At the April Meeting Miss Harrison,

in pursuance of a suggestion that recent publications should sometimes be brought to the notice of members with a view to discussion, read a summary of the views in regard to the temples on the Acropolis at Athens recently put forward by Prof. Furtwängler in his 'Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture.' An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. A. H. Smith, Miss Sellers, and Mr. Penrose took part. Miss Harrison replied. At the Meeting in May Miss Sellers gave an account of recent archaeological publications. At the Annual Meeting Prof. Jebb referred to recent discoveries at Delphi and in Cyprus.

In 1894 Mr. Arthur Evans' paper on 'Cretan Pictography' led to an animated discussion in which Mr. J. L. Myres, Sir Henry Howorth, Sir John Evans, and Mr. Cecil Smith took part.

In January 1895, a Special Meeting was held at which Prof. Jebb delivered a Memorial Address on Sir Charles Newton, who had died in November 1894. The Address was printed in the Society's Proceedings (*J.H.S.* Vol. XIV.). At the same meeting (which was held by permission in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries) Mr. A. G. Bather's paper on 'The Problem of the Bacchae' was fully discussed by Mr. A. J. Evans, Dr. Verrall, Mr. Cecil Smith, Miss Harrison, Prof. Lewis Campbell, and Dr. Sandys. At a meeting in May Prof. Percy Gardner described the famous Sarcophagi found at Sidon, and exhibited plates from the work which was in course of publication by Hamdy Bey and M. Théodore Reinach. In November Miss Harrison initiated a discussion on the site of the Enneacrounus at Athens, in the light of Dr. Dörpfeld's recent discoveries and theories, and in special connexion with Thucydides II. 15. These views were discussed by Mr. Ernest Gardner, Mr. J. L. Myres, Dr. Sandys, and Sir John Evans. Miss Harrison replied.

In February 1896, Mr. Edmund Oldfield, F.S.A., read, by invitation, a summary of his views on the architectural form of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, which he had more fully elaborated in three papers read before the Society of Antiquaries. The paper was discussed by Prof. Percy Gardner, Mr. H. H. Statham, and Mr. Hugh Stannus. At the meeting in March a very animated debate was aroused by Mr. G. B. Grundy's paper on the Thucydidean narrative of Sphacteria, his views being controverted by Mr. Ronald Burrows, and discussed by Prof. Percy Gardner, Mr. Leaf, and Sir F. Pollock. In November a further paper by Mr. Evans on 'Early Cretan Script' also led to a good discussion.

In April 1897, Miss Harrison read a paper on the Danaides, arguing that their function of water-carrying was simply a repetition in Hades of their upper-world function as water-nymphs, and contending also that though the Olympian Gods were part Hellenic, part Pelasgian, the remaining denizens of Hades would prove, like Danaides, to be of Pelasgian origin. At the Annual Meeting the President called attention to the discovery of the MSS. of Bacchylides. Mr. Cecil Smith, as Director of the British School at Athens, gave an account of recent archaeological work in Greece, and of excavations undertaken by the British School at Cynosarges and in Melos.

In February 1898, Mr. C. R. R. Clark, Architectural Student of the British School at Athens, exhibited drawings of a fine mosaic found by the School in Melos. At the same meeting Prof. Ridgeway delivered an address on some of the contents of his forthcoming book on 'The Early Age of Greece.' A most interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Evans and Mr. Farnell took part, and Prof. Ridgeway replied. In April Prof. W. C. F. Anderson read a paper on 'The March of Xerxes,' dealing with the country between Hebrus and Mt. Athos, and based on a journey taken in 1896 with Mr. J. A. R. Munro. The paper was illustrated by lantern slides from negatives taken on the spot. This was the first occasion on which the lantern was introduced, but it has since been constantly used at meetings and has added greatly to their interest. At the Annual Meeting M. Salomon Reinach communicated a new theory concerning the date, denomination, and restoration of the Aphrodite of Melos, arguing that it was in fact an Amphitrite and belonged to the Attic School immediately following the epoch of Phidias. Mr. Penrose gave an account of his recent visit to Athens. In November Mr. G. B. Grundy's paper on Thucydides' accounts of operations at Plataea, Pylus, Sphacteria, and Syracuse, led to an animated discussion, in which Mr. Ronald Burrows and others took part.

In May 1899, Prof. Percy Gardner's paper on 'The Scenery of the Greek Stage' was discussed by Prof. G. G. A. Murray, Mr. A. G. Bather, and Mrs. Strong. At the Annual Meeting the President spoke of the work of the British School at Athens, the proposed explorations in Crete, and the probable establishment of a British School in Rome. Mr. Hogarth gave an account of recent excavations in Melos and at Naucratis by members of the British School at Athens, and in Cyprus by the Trustees of the British Museum. He also explained the plan of explorations in Crete. In November, a communication from Signor Savignoni on 'Representations of Helios and Selene' was discussed by Sir Henry Howorth, Sir John Evans, Prof. Ernest Gardner, and Prof. Sayce.

In 1900 discussions took place on papers read by Mr. J. L. Myres on 'The Homeric House'; by Prof. Percy Gardner on a vase representing the Birth of Pandora (when Miss Harrison introduced a new theory of the myth); and by Prof. Waldstein on the 'Hera of Polycleitus.' At the Annual Meeting the President reviewed recent progress in Hellenic Studies, referring to the British Museum excavations in Cyprus, to the German excavations in Miletus, to the Austrian excavations at Ephesus, to important discoveries in the Roman Forum, and to Prof. Furtwängler's new book on gems. Mr. Evans gave an account of his recent discoveries at Knossos. In November Mr. Evans' paper on 'The Tree and Pillar cult of the Mycenaeans' was discussed by Prof. Waldstein, Dr. Farnell, and Mr. Hogarth.

In February 1901, Mr. Cavvadias sent photographs of the bronze and marble figures recovered from the sea off Cythera. These were exhibited on lantern slides, and Mr. Arthur Smith supplied an interesting commentary. At the same Meeting Prof. Ernest Gardner's paper on 'The Greek House' led to a full discussion. In May, Prof. Waldstein, in a paper on 'A Discovery

of Marbles related to the pediments of the Parthenon,' described two marble statuettes in the Museum of Sculpture at Dresden, comparing them with statuettes found at Eleusis, which corresponded both in dimensions and style. The paper was discussed by Prof. Percy Gardner, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Arthur Smith, and Prof. Butcher. At the Annual Meeting Mr. Arthur Evans read an account of recent work at Knossos, and Prof. Ernest Gardner spoke both of the excavations at Knossos and the statues found off Cythera. In November discussions took place on a paper by Mr. Cecil Smith, describing a large Proto-Attic Amphora found at Cynosarges, and on Mr. J. H. Hopkinson's paper on 'An Early Island Vase-Fabric.'

Towards the end of 1901 an arrangement was made with the Society of Antiquaries that future Meetings of the Society should take place in their rooms at Burlington House, the rooms at Albemarle Street having been found too small, as the attendance at Meetings increased. The first Meeting under this new arrangement, which has proved of great advantage to the Society, was held in February 1902, when Mr. Arthur Smith read a paper on 'Humour in Greek Art.' A discussion followed, in which Prof. Ernest Gardner, Mr. G. F. Hill, and Mrs. Strong took part. In May Mr. Hill showed lantern slides of some of the more remarkable Greek coins acquired by the British Museum during the past five years. At the Annual Meeting Mr. Evans gave an account, illustrated by lantern slides and diagrams, of his season's work at the Palace of Knossos, and Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Director of the British School at Athens, described excavations undertaken by the School at Palaikastro in Eastern Crete. In November Mr. Jay Hambidge read a very interesting paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'The Natural Basis of Form in Greek Art,' with special reference to the Parthenon, summing up in the words 'The Parthenon is only the most striking and complete instance of the fact that the beautiful in Art involves adherence (presumably unconscious) to the same law as underlies the beautiful in Nature.' The paper was discussed by Mr. Penrose, Sir John Evans, Mr. H. H. Statham, Mr. G. F. Hill, and Prof. W. C. F. Anderson. Mr. Hambidge replied.

In May 1903, Dr. Waldstein read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on the Hermes bronze found off Cythera, arguing that it belonged rather to the School of Scopas than of Praxiteles. The paper was discussed by Dr. Rendall, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Stannus. At the Annual Meeting the President gave a survey of the progress of Hellenic Studies during the year, referring to the discovery in Egypt of fragments of a dithyrambic poem by Timotheus of Miletus, describing a victory of the Greeks over the Persians, presumably at Salamis; to the recently issued facsimile of the Codex Venetus of Aristophanes; to the volume of Tebtunis papyri, edited by Messrs. Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly; to recent discoveries in Crete and elsewhere; to the controversy regarding the so-called tiara of Saitaphernes; to the Exhibition of Greek Art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club; to the foundation of the British Academy; and finally to the death of Mr. Penrose.

In the Session just ended four important papers have been read, by

Mr. Evans on his last season's work at Knossos, by Prof. Ramsay on 'A New Scheme for Exploration in Asia Minor,' by Dr. Farnell on some local cults in Attica, and by Prof. Ridgeway on 'The Origin of Greek Tragedy.' All have excited great interest, and in the case of Prof. Ridgeway's paper a discussion followed, in which Prof. Ernest Gardner, Prof. G. G. A. Murray and others took part. At the February meeting Mr. Arthur Smith made a communication, illustrated by lantern slides, relating to the inscribed term of Hermes Propylaios, recently found at Pergamon, and described in the inscription as a work of Alcamenes.

This rapid survey of the Proceedings of the Society is, I think, instructive and encouraging for the evidence it gives of the active interest taken by members in every side of Greek archaeology, history, and literature; and there is no doubt that the opportunity afforded by the Meetings of dealing promptly with various questions of current interest is welcomed both by those who contribute to the discussions and by the larger number of those who come to listen.

It should be added that as long ago as 1881 a branch of the Society was formed at Cambridge, the first Chairman being Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity, and the first Hon. Secretary Mr. Oscar Browning. The branch still flourishes, its present Chairman being Sir Richard Jebb, and its Hon. Secretary Mr. A. B. Cook. The discussions which have taken place on topics kindred to those dealt with by the main Society have from time to time been recorded in the *Journal*. Curiously enough, no similar branch has ever been established at Oxford, though leading members of that University have always taken an active part in the management of the Society in London.

HONORARY MEMBERS

In January 1882 the Council decided to appoint certain foreign scholars and archaeologists as Honorary Members of the Society, and the choice fell upon Prof. H. Brunn, Prof. D. Comparetti, of Florence, Prof. Ernst Curtius, Monsieur P. Foucart, Director of the French School at Athens, Prof. W. Helbig, of Rome, Prof. A. Kirchhoff, of Berlin, Dr. U. Köhler, Director of the German Institute, Athens, Prof. S. A. Kumanudes, of Athens, Prof. A. Michaelis, Monsieur B. E. C. Miller, of Paris, Monsieur A. R. Rangabé, Greek Minister at Berlin, Prof. L. Stephani, of St. Petersburg, Monsieur W. H. Waddington, and the Baron J. de Witte, of Paris. The same distinction was conferred upon the following British Consuls then serving in the Levant, Mr. Alfred Biliotti, Mr. George Dennis, Mr. Charles Merlin and Mr. Thomas Wood. And on H.M. the King of the Hellenes applying for admission to the Society he also was added to the list of Honorary Members. In later years, as vacancies occurred, or otherwise at the discretion of the Council, the following have been appointed, Dr. F. A. O. Benndorf, Prof. F. Blass, of Halle, M. Alexander Contostavlos, of Athens, Prof. A. Conze, Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Monsieur l'Abbé Duchesne, of the French School, Rome, Prof. Adolf Furtwängler, Mr. Gennadius, Prof. F. Halbherr, Hamdy Bey, Keeper of the

Museum of Antiquities, Constantinople, Monsieur Joseph Hazzidaki, Keeper of the National Museum, Candia, Crete, Monsieur Homolle, Director of the French School at Athens, Monsieur Cavvadias, Ephor-General of Antiquities, Athens, Prof. E. Petersen, of the German Institute, Rome, Prof. Rufus Richardson, Director of the American School at Athens, Prof. Ulrich V. Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, of Berlin, and Prof. Adolf Wilhelm, Director of the Austrian Institute, Athens. On the occasion of the present Anniversary the Council decided to appoint fifteen more foreign Honorary Members, thus bringing the number up to forty, which will in future be regarded as the limit. The following have been selected :

Prof. Maxime Collignon, of Paris, Prof. Hermann Diels, Secretary of the German Institute, Prof. Theodor Gomperz, of Vienna, Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard University, Dr. F. Imhoof-Blumer, Prof. Georg Loeschke, Signor Paolo Orsi, M. Georges Perrot, Prof. Carl Robert, M. Valerios Stais and M. Ch. Tsountas, of Athens, M. Henri Weil, Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard, and Prof. T. D. Seymour, of Yale University.

It has clearly been to the advantage of the Society thus to maintain direct relations with Continental scholars and archaeologists, and that the honour has been appreciated and the work of the Society held in high esteem by its Honorary Members is evident from the very friendly and complimentary letters addressed to the Council in connexion with the present celebration.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES AND PUBLIC BODIES

In 1894 the Society signed a memorial in support of an effort that was being made by the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in Egypt to prevent the submersion of the island of Philae, and although the material benefits of the barrage scheme necessarily outweighed archaeological considerations, steps were taken to minimise the damage to the temples. Some months later Mr. Kenyon was appointed to represent the Society on a Committee formed by the same Egyptian Society to consider the question of a new Archaeological Survey.

In 1901 the Society was invited to send representatives to the celebration of the 450th Anniversary of the University of Glasgow. The President, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Penrose were appointed, and an address of congratulation was presented.

In 1902 the Society was similarly invited to send representatives to the celebration at Oxford of the Tercentenary of the Bodleian Library. The President and Honorary Secretary were chosen as Delegates, and a Latin address of congratulation, composed by Sir Richard Jebb, was presented on the occasion and afterwards printed in the Proceedings of the Society. In the following year the President represented the Society at the Historical Congress in Rome.

In 1904 the Society supported a memorial to the Privy Council in favour of a Charter being granted to the Numismatic Society of London. The application was happily successful.

This seems the proper place for mentioning a proposal which was brought before the Council in 1893 by Mr. Churton Collins for the establishment in London of an Institute where Greek and allied subjects could be taught in a popular way. It was felt that the idea was one which deserved encouragement, but that the Society could take no responsibility. A Committee however was appointed, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, the President of Magdalen, Dr. Leaf, Mr. Dakyns, Mr. Ely and Miss Harrison, to confer with representatives of the University Extension bodies in Oxford, Cambridge and London, on the possibility of extending and developing the elementary study of Greek both in London and the provinces. This Committee held frequent meetings, and in the end drew up a report and a scheme of study, which was signed by Prof. Jebb as Chairman. Various classes were formed, but the ultimate result is beyond the cognisance of this Society. It is possible that the subject may be dealt with more effectively by the newly-formed Classical Association, to which our Society bids welcome and God-speed.

CONCLUSION

This brief record of the Society's work during the first twenty-five years of its existence may be viewed with satisfaction alike by its members and by all who care for the objects which it was founded to promote. The membership has grown steadily from about 300 in its first year to 850 at the present time, to which must be added 150 Libraries subscribing to the *Journal* at Members' rate. This growth has been materially assisted by the Rule which from its earliest days admitted ladies to the privileges of the Society; and their influence has been felt not only in its revenue but in its work, through contributions to the *Journal* and efficient service on the Council.

But while congratulating themselves on the achievements of the past, and on the growing prosperity and efficiency of the Society, members will feel that there is still room for further development. Now that the supremacy of Classical Studies is challenged even at our Universities it is evident that the work of such a Society as ours is more than ever necessary. And, apart from all such questions of controversy, the progress of research presents an ever increasing number and variety of problems for solution in all departments of Hellenic study. The greater the resources of the Society the more effective aid it can give towards solving such problems, whether by grants to explorers, by facilities for the publication of results, or by such additions to the library or the photographic collections as may better satisfy the requirements of students and teachers. Let us hope that this anniversary may stimulate the Society to further efforts, and draw fresh supporters into its ranks, so that when it is called upon hereafter to celebrate its Jubilee, members may have an even more brilliant record to shew than has been set forth in these pages.

PART II.—1904–1929

INTRODUCTION

WHEN I undertook in 1904 to give an account of the foundation of the Society, and to trace in outline its progress and achievements during the first twenty-five years of its existence, it did not seem likely that the task of continuing the narrative to the date of the Jubilee of the Society would again be entrusted to me, and indeed I would gladly have passed it on to younger hands. When, however, it proved to be the unanimous wish of my colleagues on the Council that I should so far complete the record I felt that I could not refuse, especially when Mr. Penoyre and his admirable staff were able to lighten my work by placing the Annual Reports and other records at my disposal in a most convenient form.

I shall in the main follow the arrangement adopted in the History of twenty-five years ago, but shall feel free to depart from it if later developments seem to require somewhat different treatment.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Quite early in the period an important change was made in the office of President. Sir Richard Jebb, who held the office, to the great advantage of the Society, from 1890 to his death in December 1905, had been re-elected as a matter of course year by year, so that in effect the office was held for life. After Sir Richard's death the Council decided to alter the Rule, so that in future the President should hold office for five years only, thus bringing the Society into line with most other Societies of the kind. The obvious advantage is that it gives more members a chance of attaining this privileged position, while the fact that his period of office is limited probably tends to encourage each successive President to give of his best during that period. That is certainly how it has worked for this Society during the last twenty-five years, when the office has been held in succession by Professor Percy Gardner, Sir Arthur Evans, Dr. Walter Leaf, Sir Frederic Kenyon, and Mr. Arthur Hamilton Smith. From each of these great scholars the Society has received not only constant care of its interests in presiding at the meetings of Council, and in advice on innumerable details, but also at the Annual Meetings stimulating Addresses on such aspects of the Society's work as they were specially qualified to deal with. Professor Percy Gardner, besides referring year by year to distinguished members lost to the Society by death, to recent publications and to excavations in progress, gave us in his last Address a most eloquent retrospect of the work done by the Society in the past, and a view of the prospects of Hellenic Studies in the future which, in spite of obvious difficulties due to the pressure of other subjects, was full of hope and encouragement.

Two important events, the move from the original quarters in Albemarle Street to 19 Bloomsbury Square and the foundation of the Roman Society, occurred during his term of office. Sir Arthur Evans was only able to hold office for two years, but his first Presidential Address on the Minoan Element in Hellenic Life made a notable contribution to science through its publication in the *Journal* of that year. Dr. Leaf, whose period of office (1914–19) coincided with the Great War, devoted his final Address to a general consideration of Hellenism as affected by the war and of the lines upon which the study could most profitably be promoted on the return to normal conditions. In earlier Addresses the rare combination of Homeric scholarship with a thorough mastery of the principles of banking, and of economics generally, suggested to the President such subjects as Greek Commerce, many-fountained Ida, and a journey from Troas to Assos with St. Paul. It was, moreover, during Dr. Leaf's term of office that a notable discussion took place in November 1916 on 'The Future of Hellenic Studies,' to which I shall refer in a later section. Sir Frederic Kenyon became President in the Session 1919–1920, and his first Address, 'The Outlook for Greek Studies,' was full of practical suggestion and ended on this lofty note: 'We have to convince the world that Greek is the inexhaustible well-spring of intellectual life.' In later Addresses he dealt with such subjects as the recovery of the Society after the war, the new lands open to research as a consequence of the war, the need for laws of antiquities, the special characteristics of British scholarship, and, especially in his final Address, the widening of the borders of Hellenic Studies in this country, and their value not only to the professional scholar but to the ordinary citizen. Mr. Arthur Smith devoted his first Presidential Address (June 1925) to recent events in the field of Hellenic Studies, referring to three pending publications of international importance, the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, the new edition of '*Liddell and Scott*': and the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, and to recent discoveries in Greece and (by the Italians) at Cyrene and Leptis Magna.

It was during Mr. Arthur Smith's first year of office that the decision was taken to move the Society's headquarters from Bloomsbury Square to Bedford Square, but of this important step a full account will be given hereafter. In 1926 Mr. Smith devoted his Annual Address to a most interesting survey of the architectural history of the Acropolis at Athens during the second half of the fifth century B.C. In the following year he paid special tribute to four Vice-Presidents who had passed away since the previous meeting, viz. Sir Sidney Colvin, Dr. Walter Leaf, Sir Charles Walston and Sir William Ridgeway; and also referred to the recent deaths of Professor J. B. Bury, and of the veteran American scholar Professor B. L. Gildersleeve, one of the Society's Honorary Members, who had attained the great age of ninety-five. His address touched also on recent publications, on a new fount of Greek type and on excavations at Sparta, at Constantinople and in Crete. In his Address in 1928 he referred to the recent deaths of Dr. David Hogarth and Miss Jane Harrison.

The Council, or Governing Body of the Society, as vacancies have occurred by death or resignation, has constantly enlisted fresh recruits among the

younger scholars and archaeologists, so that it may still claim to be representative of all the interests with which the Society is concerned.

Passing to other officers, Mr. George Macmillan retired in 1919 from the office of Hon. Secretary which he had held for just forty years, and was succeeded by Miss C. A. Hutton, who had done invaluable service to the Society by taking on a great part of Mr. John Penoyre's duties during his prolonged absence on Red Cross work during the war. Mr. Penoyre is still acting as Secretary, Librarian and Keeper of the Photographic Collections, with a devotion to the interests of the Society in every detail which is beyond all praise. In the management both of the Library and the ever-increasing collection of lantern slides he is ably supported by Mr. F. Wise, the Assistant Librarian, and in 1927 the pressure of work called for the appointment of another official, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, who successfully combines the functions of Second Librarian to the Society, and of Secretary to the British School at Athens. The Society is further indebted to Mr. A. H. Smith, who acted as Hon. Librarian for twelve years and gave invaluable help in the general plan and arrangement of the Library. On his resignation in 1908, Mr. F. H. Marshall of the British Museum acted in that capacity for four years, and when he resigned in 1912, on being called to an appointment in Cambridge, Mr. Smith generously consented to resume his former office. It may be added that Mr. Macmillan, on resigning the office of Hon. Secretary, assumed that of Hon. Treasurer, of which Mr. Douglas Freshfield had wished to be relieved. During the present session, 1928-29, while the President, Mr. Arthur Smith, is acting as Director of the British School at Rome, Mr. Macmillan, in recognition of his services to the Society since its foundation, has been appointed Acting President. Mr. George Garnett has acted as Assistant Treasurer since 1903, and in that capacity has done excellent work. Not only has he relieved the Hon. Treasurer of all details of the accounts, but his advice on financial questions has been of constant value. In the earlier years Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Arthur J. Butler acted as Hon. Auditors of the Society's accounts. On their resignation in the session 1909-10, Mr. C. F. Clay and Mr. W. E. F. Macmillan were appointed in their place and still hold office.

FINANCE

The question of finance is of vital importance and concerns every department of the Society's activities. During the period under review the steady growth in the number of members has been accompanied by increasing demands upon the Society's resources, and in the first year, 1904-5, it was decided to keep members more fully informed of these demands by presenting with the annual statement of income and expenditure separate accounts of each department of the Society's work. In the same session the entrance fee was raised from one guinea to two guineas, and an *Endowment Fund* was started, to which it was hoped that members would from time to time contribute so as to strengthen the financial position of the Society. The response has been somewhat disappointing, but thanks to two legacies of £200 each, the Fund

now stands among our investments at about £1000. It is, moreover, only fair to say that when special emergencies have arisen, members have always been ready to rise to the occasion. Twice during the last twenty-five years the Society has found it necessary to move into roomier quarters, and on each occasion the actual cost of the move and of the rearrangement of the Library and slide collections in the new premises has been met by special contributions, of which particulars will be given when these two moves are recorded in detail. The Great War also, of course, hit all learned Societies very hard, and ours among the rest. The situation was relieved to some extent by members subscribing £200 to an Emergency Fund and by a grant of £50 from the Greek Government. The most critical situation occurred in the session 1919–20, when in spite of rigid economy the estimated deficit for the year was between £400 and £500. This was due partly to a loss of subscriptions arising from the war, but mainly to the increased cost of paper, printing and binding, of books and photographic materials, of distribution, and every form of service. The Council decided that in the best interests of the Society it was out of the question either seriously to curtail its activities or to increase the annual subscription. The only alternative was a large increase in membership. Mr. Macmillan used the opportunity of his retirement from the Hon. Secretaryship in November 1919 to write a letter to *The Times* explaining the financial situation and urgently appealing for further support. The most notable response was a donation of £1000 from Sir Basil Zaharoff, who suggested that the money might be applied to meet the apprehended deficit while steps were being taken to place the Society upon a more secure financial basis. The breathing space thus allowed by this generous gift was at once turned to account by the appointment of a Sub-Committee to go carefully into the whole question. After considering all possible suggestions, they unanimously reported in favour of a limited suspension of the entrance fee of two guineas, which was found to be a serious bar to recruiting new members. This recommendation was adopted by the Council, and in spite of the fact that changes in the Rules could only be made at the Annual Meeting in June, they took upon themselves the responsibility of ordering the immediate suspension of the entrance fee for the first 500 members elected in 1920. This bold step was more than justified. Thanks to the cordial co-operation of members, old and new, and to a series of carefully planned special appeals issued by the Society's Secretary, Mr. Penoyre, the Council were able to report at the Annual Meeting in June 1920 that 458 new members and 45 subscribing libraries had been enrolled. Needless to say that their action was confirmed and their recommendation that the entrance fee should be suspended until December 31, 1920, and be reimposed at the rate of £1 1s. from February 1, 1921, was carried unanimously. The only fly in the ointment was that Mr. Penoyre's health, which had already been affected by his strenuous war service, broke down under the strain of his exertions for the financial welfare of the Society, so that a period of rest was necessary. Miss Hutton, as has been already recorded, generously took on his duties, and happily for the Society, no less than for himself, the remedy was effective, and when the time came Mr. Penoyre was able to throw himself with equal vigour

and success into the arrangements for moving the Library from Bloomsbury Square to Bedford Square. Since this crisis, which I felt bound to record in detail, the financial position of the Society may be regarded as satisfactory, in spite of the fact that we still have a large overdraft at the Bank.

This is entirely accounted for by the purchase of the lease of 50 Bedford Square for £2250 and the necessary outlay on structural alterations and decorations amounting to £1600. On the other hand, while the rent and rates payable by the Society amount to £525, the rent we receive from the tenants of the upper part of the house is £650. It is an encouraging sign that the members on our books now stand at nearly 1400, while there are 330 subscribing libraries, and 150 student associates¹ who pay a subscription of half a guinea. And the Roman Society, which contributed £250 towards the cost of the new Library, and in the first instance contributed £100 a year towards current expenses, have recently raised their annual contribution to £150. The adverse balance on the Income and Revenue account for the year ending December 31, 1927, was £137. It is, of course, hoped that the great effort to be made on the occasion of the Society's Jubilee will clear off the debt of £3000. The Society will then be free of the charge of £70 a year interest on the overdraft, and with the addition of another 100 members will be fully solvent.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES AND PUBLIC BODIES

THE ROMAN SOCIETY

In previous sections reference has been made to the Roman Society, and it is desirable, therefore, at this point to record the circumstances which led to its foundation. It was in the session 1908-9 that a question which had come up from time to time as to extending the scope of the Society to include Roman Studies was brought to a head by a memorandum on the subject received from Dr. Ashby, then Director of the British School at Rome. A special Committee was appointed to consider the subject, and in the course of their deliberations various alternative plans were discussed. In the end they reported that it was out of the question for the Society to extend its scope to cover Roman Studies, except by increasing the subscription, and that in their opinion the first point was to ascertain, first whether such increase would be approved by members or, secondly, whether any scheme for the promotion of Latin studies would meet with adequate financial support. Accordingly, on their recommendation a circular letter of inquiry embodying these alternatives was issued by the Council to members of the Society, of the Classical Association and to all other bodies likely to be interested. The answers received were overwhelmingly in favour of founding a new Society, and at the instance of the Council of the Classical Association, conferences were held between representatives of that body, of the Committee of the British School at Rome, and of the Council of the Hellenic Society to settle the best course of action. Finally, the Conference unanimously decided to recommend the creation of a Society for the Promotion

¹ For these Student Associates see p. xxxv.

of Roman Studies. The importance of establishing friendly co-operation between the two Societies, and of defining the ground to be covered by the periodicals conducted by these Societies and by the Classical Association, was recognised from the first, and members of the Hellenic Society have noted with pleasure the steady progress of the sister Society since the inaugural meeting which was held in June 1910. The Roman Society became in the following session tenants of the Hellenic Society in Bloomsbury Square, and since then, both in regard to the Library and the collection of lantern slides, the Roman contribution in money and in kind has steadily increased, so that, as recorded in the financial section, the Hellenic Society now receives an annual subsidy of £150 towards its current expenses.

Something will be said under the head of Exploration and Excavation of the Society's continued interest in the British School at Athens, to which it makes an annual grant of £100. It is also a regular subscriber to the Archaeological Faculty of the British School at Rome.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER BODIES

During the period under review the Society has been represented at the first International Archaeological Congress, held at Athens in 1905, at the second Archaeological Congress, held in Cairo in 1909, and the Historical Congress, held in Berlin in 1908. Addresses on behalf of the Society were presented in 1909 to the University of Leipsic at the celebration of its Quincentenary, in 1922 to the University of Padua at the celebration of its seven hundredth anniversary, and in 1929 to the German Archaeological Institute on its centenary. Personal addresses of congratulation were sent in 1905 to Professor Adolf Michaelis on his seventieth birthday, in the same year to King George I. of Greece on his first state visit to this country, in 1907 to Hamdy Bey on his completing twenty-five years in the office of Director of the Museum at Constantinople, in 1909 to Professor Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf on his sixtieth birthday (when the Address written in Greek produced a humorous response in the same language), and to Dr. Wolfgang Helbig on his sixtieth birthday, in 1912 to Dr. Theodor Gomperz on his eighty-first birthday, and in 1913 to King Constantine of Greece an address both of condolence on the death of his father and congratulation on his own accession to the throne.

In the session 1907-8 the Society was represented on the Executive Committee of the newly-founded Byzantine Research and Publication Fund which worked in association with the Committee of the British School at Athens. The object of the Fund was to survey churches and other buildings, and to produce drawings, plans and photographs of these buildings, and of the mosaics, frescoes or sculptures which they contain, supplementing such researches by occasional excavations. The Fund ultimately produced three important monographs on *The Church of S. Eirene at Constantinople* by W. S. George, on *The Church of Our Lady of the Hundred Gates at Paros* by H. H. Jewell and F. W. Hasluck, and on *The Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem* by Messrs. Harvey, Lethaby, Dalton, Cruso and Headlam.

In 1912–13 delegates were appointed by the Council to act with representatives of the Classical Association and the Roman Society to consider a scheme originated by the Rev. H. Browne, of University College, Dublin, for the distribution in schools of educational apparatus dealing with classical subjects.

In 1915–16, on the foundation at Oxford of the Bywater and Sotheby Professorship of Byzantine and Modern Greek Language and Literature, the Society was called upon to nominate an Elector, and Professor J. B. Bury was appointed.

In 1918 the Council joined with other learned bodies in a strong protest to the Prime Minister against the proposal of the War Cabinet to take over the British Museum as the offices of the Air Board, a protest which happily achieved its end.

In 1918–19 the Council nominated two representatives (Mr A. H. Smith and Mr. G. F. Hill) to serve on the Archaeological Joint Committee formed at the invitation of the Foreign Office by the British Academy in conjunction with the leading archaeological Societies, to deliberate on questions connected with the antiquities of the countries in the Near East which had been opened up by the Great War. Their efforts were directed mainly towards improved legislation on antiquities in the countries concerned with a view to the better preservation of monuments, and a draft of the general principles to be observed was submitted to and adopted by an International Committee in Paris. A Law of Antiquities for Palestine was drafted and has since become Law, and the Committee also made arrangements for the collection of records of all kinds relating to antiquities in the countries concerned. The Hellenic Society will be the natural repository for such records relating to Greek antiquity as may be collected by the Committee.

PUBLICATIONS

The *Journal* still, of course, stands in the forefront of the Society's activities in this field, and it may safely be claimed that during the last twenty-five years the high prestige earned in the past has been fully maintained. Before, however, speaking of the contents of the *Journal* it may be well to record changes in the editorship. In the session 1911–12 Sir Frederic Kenyon retired from the Acting Editorial Committee, but accepted a seat on the Consultative Committee, which was joined also at the Council's invitation by Professor Gilbert Murray. In the same year Mr. G. F. Hill, on retiring from the business editorship after fourteen years' devoted service, joined the Consultative Committee, and Mr. E. J. Forsdyke of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum was appointed business Editor in his stead. Mr. Forsdyke acted as Editor, to the great advantage of the Society, until the session 1923–24, when he was succeeded by Mr. F. N. Pryce, of the same Department in the British Museum, who still holds office.

A review of the volumes of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* that have appeared since 1904 may perhaps give the impression that they contain a smaller proportion of outstanding articles than their twenty-five predecessors.

If that is so, it is partly due to the increased opportunities of publication elsewhere. New institutions have been founded, new journals have arisen, and others, which were previously more interested in other fields of archaeology, have opened their pages to the description of discoveries in Greek lands. In 1910, by an agreement between the principal classical journals, their frontiers were delimited, so that, for articles on the literature and language of Greece the student must now as a rule look elsewhere than to our *Journal*; although, if he is content to do so, he may miss, for instance, studies on Aristotelean and Byzantine legal texts, and be sorry afterwards. The results of British digging in Greek lands naturally come first to publication in the *Annual* of the British School at Athens; and Asia Minor in Roman times is a fair field for the *Journal of Roman Studies*. But the relations of our *Journal* with these others are such that it may fairly be said that nothing has really passed 'out of the family.'

This is not the place to enumerate the contents of the *Journal* or the names of all the most distinguished contributors. But one may mention as typical of the kind of work for which the student naturally turns to the *Journal*, knowing that it is going to be good, the series of studies on Greek athletics by Norman Gardiner (1909–12), on Hellenistic history by W. W. Tarn (1901 onwards), and on problems of Greek painting by J. D. Beazley. Apart from original contributions, our readers have been helped to keep abreast of recent discovery by the faithful accounts of excavations rendered annually by successive Directors of the British School at Athens and by M. N. Tod's summaries of epigraphic research. The accounts of acquisitions by the British and other Museums have perhaps been less frequent than could have been wished, and here again a new publication has come into the field. Finally, it would not be fair to omit mention of a feature, also ancillary to study, which has been greatly developed of recent years. In 1904 the notices of new books filled but 18 pages; in 1927 they required 81. There are more readers than one who always turn first to this portion of a new Part of the *Journal*, and as books sent for review pass on into the Society's Library they constitute an important annual addition to the collection at no cost to the Society.

Considerations of space, and others which are obvious, make it difficult, as has been said, to enumerate individual contributions, but the following recorded in chronological order may be taken as typical. Some other important articles are incidentally referred to in the section on General Meetings. *Damophon* by A. M. Daniel, *The Pediments of the Mausoleion* by J. Six, *Olympian Treasuries* by Louis Dyer, *The Thalassocracies of Eusebius* by J. L. Myres, *Monemvasia* by William Miller, *Thasos* by J. Penoyre and M. N. Tod, 'Cyrenaic' Vases by J. P. Droop, *A Polycleitan Head in the British Museum* by Ernest Gardner, *The Growth of the Spartan Policy* by Guy Dickins, *The Boston Counterpart of the Ludovisi Throne* by Ernest Gardner, *The Pottery called Minoan* by E. J. Forsdyke, *Lord Elgin and his Collection* by A. H. Smith, *Greek Papyri and their Contribution to Classical Literature* by F. G. Kenyon, *Queen Dynamis of Bosphoros* by M. Rostovtzeff, *Ptolemaios Epigonos* by M. Holleaux, *The End of the Odyssey* by J. B. Bury, *Poet or Lawgiver* by Theodore Reinach, *The Interpretation of Greek Music* by E. Clements, *The Greeks and Ancient Trade with*

d

the Atlantic by M. Cary, *The New Athenian Statue Bases* by S. Casson, *A Portrait Statuette of Socrates* by H. B. Walters, *The Date of the Treasury of Atreus* by A. J. B. Wace, *The Herbal in Antiquity* by C. Singer.

A word of sincere gratitude is due to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, who in the session 1923–24 completed for the Society an Index to the last twenty-six volumes of the *Journal*, a labour of love which had occupied them for several years.

Apart from the *Journal* only one other important publication has been undertaken by the Society during the period, and this it is hoped to complete in time for our Jubilee celebration. This is a volume embodying the results of the excavation of the Shrine of Artemis Orthia at Sparta carried out by members of the British School at Athens during the years 1906–1910. There was precedent for the enterprise in the volume describing the excavations by members of the School at Athens on the site of Phylakopi in the island of Melos which was issued by the Society in 1900, and sold to members at a little above cost price and at a higher price to the general public. Although the outlay has not been entirely recovered, the results seemed to the Council sufficiently encouraging to justify them in making this further venture. The volume in question will be under the general editorship of Professor R. M. Dawkins, who was Director of the School while the Excavations at Sparta were in progress, and special chapters will be contributed by the late Guy Dickins, J. P. Droop, H. J. Rose, A. J. B. Wace, and A. M. Woodward. Some of the illustrations have already been made for the preliminary Reports which appeared from time to time in the *Annual* of the British School at Athens and are therefore available for the proposed volume without further expense.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

In the session 1910–11 the Council, feeling that the position of Greek in education had reached a critical stage, appointed a Committee to consider the question in all its bearings. The Report of this Committee, based on a vast amount of hitherto untabulated *data*, was published in the *Educational Supplement of The Times* for January 1912, and formed the text of a very full and interesting discussion, inaugurated by Professor Ernest Gardner, at the meeting of the Classical Association in the same month. The Report was afterwards circulated to members of the Society, and the recommendations which it embodied may be summed up in the words, "If difficulties of curriculum or other causes exclude the possibility of Greek being taught in some secondary schools, it should at least be arranged that there should be some school or schools in each educational district at which Greek could be learnt by those who wish to learn it." Much the same plea was put forward in the Report of the Prime Minister's Committee on 'The Classics in Education' some ten years later. The subject was taken up again in November 1916 when Dr. Walter Leaf, then President of the Society, opened a discussion on the 'Future of Hellenic Studies,' in which Mr. T. E. Page, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Professor R. S. Conway, Professor Percy Gardner, Sir William Ramsay,

Mr. R. W. Livingstone and Sir Frederic Kenyon took part. Various views were expressed and opinions differed, particularly on the subject of 'Compulsory Greek,' but though no resolution was proposed, it was felt that the discussion had amply served its purpose in eliciting individual opinions on a subject of vital importance to the Society. After this meeting the Council decided to reprint the Report of the Committee referred to above, together with a supplementary note which appeared in the *Educational Supplement of The Times* in March 1912. The speeches delivered at the meeting were published in the *Journal* (Vol. XXXVI.).

COMMITTEE ON THE FURTHER POPULARISATION OF THE CLASSICS

In the session 1921-22 a Committee consisting of Messrs. Baynes, Beazley, Bell, Forsdyke, Gardiner, Last, Livingstone, Sheppard and Ure, with Mr. Penoyre as convener, was appointed to act with a Committee of the Roman Society to consider what could be done to popularise classical study. One of their first recommendations was based upon the sound principle that the future of such a Society as ours rests with the young. As long ago as 1906 the Society on the recommendation of the Council created a class of student associates who for a subscription of half a guinea were admitted to some but not to all the privileges of full membership. The result was disappointing, but the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee in question, now took the bolder course of admitting duly qualified student associates, on payment of an annual half-guinea without entrance fee, to the full use of the *Journal*, Library, Photographic Collection and Meetings, with the further proviso that on passing beyond the *status pupillaris* such associates might at once become full members on payment of the guinea subscription. This bolder policy has been amply justified, as no less than 150 student associates have been admitted on these terms, and a large proportion of them have become full members after taking their degree.

The Committee also issued in the session 1922-23, under the title *The Claim of Antiquity* a pamphlet containing an annotated list of the most useful and accessible books for those who, without being scholars, have come under the spell of ancient art and literature. This pamphlet, of which a second edition appeared a year later and a third in 1927-28, proved a most useful and popular guide. They also arranged a course of popular lectures by distinguished scholars which were delivered at various London schools, and included *The Great Schools of Philosophy* by Professor Gilbert Murray, *The Emperor Julian the Apostate* by N. H. Baynes, *The Excavator in the Near East* by D. G. Hogarth, *The Art of Crete* by H. R. Hall, and *Greek Life and the Greek Environment* by A. J. Toynbee. Another series delivered in the session 1925-26 is mentioned in the Section on General Meetings.

In 1924-25 the Committee produced a second advisory pamphlet entitled *The Geography of the Ancient World*, being a select list of wall maps, etc. suited for classical teaching in schools. The best maps produced in various countries were selected and catalogued with full particulars of size and

price, while a special section was given to atlases, with brief hints and comments.

In the autumn of 1928 the Committee organised at 50 Bedford Square 'an exhibition of wall pictures, illustrated books, electrotypes of coins and slides. Among the wall pictures the Society's own selection of enlarged photographs of sculpture and architecture had a place. This exhibition will be repeated when the Popularisation Committee's third recommendatory pamphlet, on Pictures for Schools, is published. The pamphlet forms a detailed catalogue of the exhibition.'

This outline of the work of what is commonly known as the *Popularisation Committee* will have shown what invaluable service it has rendered in bringing a constant stream of fresh life and ideas into the Society's operations.

EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

The Society has during the period under review maintained its annual grant of £100 to the School (except that for the last two years of the Great War it was necessarily reduced to £50), and has accordingly been represented on the Managing Committees. The following special grants have also been made towards excavations undertaken by its members; in the session 1906-07, £100 towards excavations at Sparta; in the following session, £100 for the same object, and in 1924-25, when the School, after the war, resumed operations at Sparta, a further grant of £100.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

The Society from its foundation in 1902 made an annual grant of £25 to this School, which during the period 1908-20 was raised to £50. In 1909 the President and Hon. Secretary signed in the name of the Society a memorial (happily successful) in favour of a grant of £500 a year to the School from public funds. In 1911, when the School was, under the auspices of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, re-constituted so as to cover various branches of art, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, etc., and the original Committee became the Faculty of Archaeology and Letters, the Society's grant was allocated to that Faculty. In 1920, however, the many other claims upon the Society's resources made it necessary to reduce the grant to £10 10s. But in 1916-17 the Society made a grant of £25 towards the production of the Catalogue of the Capitoline Museum which had been undertaken by members of the School at Rome.

OTHER GRANTS

In 1904-5 a grant of £100 was made to the Cretan Exploration Fund; in 1908-9 a grant of £30 to Mr. C. H. Hawes, a former student of the School at Athens, for work in Crete, while smaller grants have from time to time been made to the Asia Minor Exploration Fund, and for exploration in the island of Thasos, in Boeotia and in Egypt.

THE LIBRARY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS

There is much active and satisfactory progress to be recorded under this head, but it would seem best in the first place to speak of two changes of quarters which have been effected during the period. It was in the Report for 1908–9 that the Council gave notice that the Library had outgrown its original quarters at 22 Albemarle Street, so that it had become imperative to seek for better accommodation. In the following year they were able to announce that such accommodation providing more room not only for books but for readers, and also for the Librarian and his assistant, had been found at 19 Bloomsbury Square. There had been some hesitation about moving to a neighbourhood on the face of it less accessible than Albemarle Street, but the proximity to the British Museum was a decided advantage, and members of Council and frequenters of the Library soon became accustomed to the new site. Thanks to a special Emergency Fund of nearly £400, to which members generously contributed, nearly the whole cost of the move, including new fittings, decoration, etc., was met without touching the Society's small investments or seriously increasing current ordinary expenditure. From this date onwards contributions towards the rent were made by the Schools at Athens and Rome for the use of the Society's rooms, and, as already mentioned, since the foundation of the Roman Society, steadily increasing support has come from that quarter. In the session 1910–11 the Hellenic Society extended its premises to make room for the new Society as tenants, and it was from that time that arrangements began to take effect for reciprocal privileges between the two bodies. It was wisely decided from the first that the books and slides of both Societies should form one Library and Collection, to which members of each Society should have equal access and facilities. This arrangement worked admirably, and towards the latter part of the Society's tenure of these rooms, rents were received also from the Royal Archaeological Institute, from Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund (administered by Mr. Penoyre), and, when the Society in 1922–23 took over the whole house, a rent of £50 from the English Jersey Cattle Society, which had long occupied the ground floor.

This arrangement worked satisfactorily for about two years, but towards the end of that time certain warnings as to the effect upon the structure of the house of the increasing weight of books, and the steadily growing need for more accommodation now that the rooms were occupied by two active Societies, led the Council to the conclusion that a further move was necessary. After careful search an exceptional opportunity presented itself of acquiring the lease of the fine house on the south side of Bedford Square in which the Society is now happily established. For all the complicated arrangements for moving the Library, photographic collections, etc. to the new premises, and for the reconstruction necessary to adapt the premises to the Society's requirements, all members owe a debt of deep gratitude to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. A. H. Smith (the President), Mr. Maurice Thompson and Mr. Penoyre, under the professional guidance of Mr. Christian Doll, a former student of the British School at Athens, who happily for us held the post of architect to the Bedford

Estate. The labours of this Sub-Committee were incessant, and as a result the move was effected and the new premises were in working order in a far shorter time than could have been anticipated. In the Report for 1925-26 full details were given of the accommodation, with clear and attractive plans. But it seems worth while to note here the main features in what is likely to be the home of the Society for at least a generation to come. In the front of the house, on the ground floor, is the dignified Council Chamber panelled throughout in dark oak. Behind it is the office and slide department administered by Mr. Wise, and so situated that all the routine work can be carried on out of earshot of the Library. A corridor beyond, in which are housed all the classical texts and commentaries in one alphabetical sequence, leads to the main upper Library (formerly a billiard-room), a spacious apartment well lit by two full-length windows and a large skylight. Nearly all the book-cases were brought from Bloomsbury Square and re-fitted. This upper Library contains the works on Papyri, Inscriptions, Travel, Topography and Excavation, Pre-Hellenic Studies, History, Modern Greek, Mythology, Antiquities and Art. From the corridor leading to the upper Library a spiral staircase descends to the Periodical-room, cleverly constructed by Mr. Doll by sweeping away a labyrinth of kitchen, pantries and offices. Under the main upper Library are a small workshop and a large book store, which will ultimately be used for the most out-of-date periodicals and other obsolescent material. These rooms are not open to members. Below the Council Chamber and Mr. Wise's office are the domestic quarters occupied by resident caretakers. The whole of the upper part of the house is let to the London Association of Accountants.

Passing now to the Library itself, it is impossible to record all the additions that have been made by gift or purchase during the last twenty-five years, but it may be stated in round figures that the number of volumes has risen from about 2600 in 1904-05 to about 12,000 at the present time. Among gifts, special mention is due to that of over 130 volumes from the library of the late Sir John Sandys, given by Lady Sandys in 1922-23, of his valuable Homeric Library, with other miscellaneous books, given by Dr. Walter Leaf in 1925-26, and in the same year over 100 volumes given by Mr. Arthur Smith and specially selected to fill gaps in the shelves of the Joint Library of the two Societies. Other donors whose names should be recorded as generous benefactors are W. H. Buckler, Mrs. Culley, F. W. Hasluck, Miss C. A. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Milne, and Miss H. Virtue-Tebbs.

In the general administration of the Library, apart from the unremitting labours of Mr. Penoyre, Mr. Le Fanu and Mr. Wise, invaluable voluntary help has been and is daily rendered by the Association of Friends of the Library, whose names and services have been recorded from time to time in the Annual Reports.

The Catalogue from 1906-07 has from time to time been brought up to date, but the usefulness of the Library was enormously increased by the issue in 1924 of the Classified Catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets and Maps in the Library of the two Societies compiled by our indefatigable Librarian, Mr. Penoyre. This volume with its 35 sections, following the order which has been in use for many years in Bursian's *Bibliotheca Philologica Classica*, and with

the ingenious Key to their arrangement given at the end, has, quite apart from its use to our members, been generally recognised by experts in such matters as a masterpiece of bibliography. The compiler was assisted by members of Council and others with special knowledge in the various departments of study, and Mr. Arthur Smith added to his already great services as Hon. Librarian by acting as referee on any doubtful point. Although the Council made a grant of £50 towards the expenses of the Catalogue, it was in the main the Librarian's own venture, undertaken, he assures me, for the very great interest and happiness which the work brought him. Additions to the Library classified under the same sections are recorded in each volume of the *Journal*.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS, ETC.

As in the case of the books, the growth in the Society's collections of photographs and lantern slides during the period has been most remarkable. The first complete Catalogue of Lantern Slides appeared in the *Journal* for 1904, and a new Catalogue incorporating the supplementary lists given from time to time in the *Journal*, and including a Roman Supplement, was issued in 1913-14. From the first the Catalogue has been made on a single scientific system, the slides being arranged according to subject, but a great step forward in the usefulness of the collection for educational purposes was taken when, from about 1920 onwards, sets dealing with special subjects began to be issued with lecture texts by recognised authorities. The credit of this admirable scheme is due to the initiation of Mr. G. H. Hallam, who himself made important contributions to it, besides placing at the disposal of the Society his carefully collected series of negatives of Rome and Italy. In view of the educational importance of the scheme, it seems worth while to give here a complete list of the sets now available, with the names of those who provide the texts.

Greek :

The Pre-Hellenic Age (no text).
The Geography of Greece (A. J. Toynbee).
Ancient Athens (S. Casson).
Ancient Architecture (D. S. Robertson).
Greek Sculpture (J. Penoyre).
The Parthenon (A. H. Smith).
Greek Vases (M. A. B. Braunholtz).
Survey of Early Greek Coins (P. Gardner).
Some Coins of Sicily (G. F. Hill).
Greek Papyri (H. I. Bell).
Olympia and Greek Athletics (E. N. Gardiner).
Alexander the Great (D. G. Hogarth).
The Travels of St. Paul (no text).
The Ancient Theatre (J. T. Sheppard).

Roman :

Rome (H. Last).
The Roman Forum (G. H. Hallam).
The Roman Forum, for advanced Students (T. Ashby).
The Palantine and Capitol (T. Ashby).
The Via Appia (R. Gardner).
The Roman Campagna (T. Ashby).
Roman Portraiture (Mrs. S. Arthur Strong).
Horace (G. H. Hallam).
Pompeii (A. van Buren).
Ostia (T. Ashby).
Sicily (H. E. Butler).
The Roman Rhone (S. E. Winbolt).
Timgad (H. E. Butler).
Roman Britain (Mortimer Wheeler).
The Roman Wall (R. G. Collingwood).

The series also includes annotated lists of slides only, prepared by Mr. Penoyre to illustrate Ancient Life both Greek and Roman, by Mr. D. Brooke on Ancient Athens, and by A. W. and B. I. Lawrence to illustrate Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus and the *Anabasis*.

The Library contains also a reference collection of photographs, both large

and small, which has proved both of use and enjoyment to members. From 1912 onwards steps have been taken to collect, mount and classify original drawings which have been reproduced in the *Hellenic Journal* and the *Annual of the British School at Athens*, and in the session 1917-18 it was suggested that the Society might endeavour to collect and classify sketches, plans, etc. made by travellers in the Near East in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A beginning was made that session when Miss Annie Barlow presented a roll of drawings of Sicily, Malta, etc., bought at the Frere sale, and probably collected by John Hookham Frere, the well-known translator of Aristophanes, during his residence in Malta 1819-46. The most important gift of the kind has been the MSS. of Robert Wood (1716-71), generously presented by his descendants, together with the original drawings of the Italian artist Borra who accompanied him. A catalogue of the Wood papers appeared in Vol. XLVI. of the Society's *Journal*, and a study of part of the materials was published, with facsimiles, in Vol. XLVII. by Miss C. A. Hutton.

Of different but equal interest is the fine collection of early prints and original drawings, mainly of Rome, the generous gift to the Joint Library of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley. The arrangement of these has been a matter of time and care, but they are now adequately and accessibly housed, and the Catalogue of the collection, by Lady Brooke, is nearly ready for publication.

The Joint Library also possesses a long series of singularly accurate water-colour drawings of Italian Church furniture and plate, the gift of an anonymous donor.

The list of members who have from time to time made generous contributions of lantern slides, negatives and photographs is too long to quote here, though grateful acknowledgments have always been made in the Annual Reports. But special reference is due to the services of Professor J. L. Myres, who, when acting as Hon. Keeper of the Photographic Collections, initiated the arrangement of the negatives, in subject order, with a corresponding set of reference photographs, similarly numbered, which with certain developments, already mentioned, has ever since been followed, to the great advantage of all members who have occasion to purchase or hire the material. The Keeper of the collections is now Mr. Penoyre.

In concluding this section on the Library and the Photographic Collections, the readiest way to bring home the great advance made by the Society in the period under review is to give the following figures :

Visitors to the Library	1905	375	
" " "	1921	2,000	and from that date too numerous to count.
Books borrowed	1905	401	
" "	1928	3,389	
Slides borrowed	1905	3,053	
" "	1927	12,216	
Slides sold	1905	787	
" "	1927	2,221	

GENERAL MEETINGS

The General Meetings of the Society have throughout the period been held normally four times a year in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. I propose, as in the first part of this History, to give a brief survey in chronological order of the principal papers read at these meetings and of the subsequent discussions as recorded year by year in the Society's Proceedings.

In 1904 Dr. Arthur Evans gave an account of the last season's work at Knossos, describing in particular the mausoleum of Minoan times then discovered, and of which plans prepared by Mr. Theodore Fyfe were exhibited.

In 1905 Mr. W. W. Tarn read a paper on the Greek War-ship, which led to an animated discussion in which Mr. W. C. F. Anderson, Professor Ernest Gardner, Mr. G. F. Hill and others took part; and Professor Percy Gardner read a paper on the Apoxyomenos and its relation to Lysippus in the light of the recently discovered Agias of Delphi. Dr. Waldstein and Professor Ernest Gardner took part in the discussion.

At the Annual Meeting the President, Sir Richard Jebb, referred in his Address to recent excavations by the Greeks at Oropus, Sunium and Epidaurus, by the Belgians at Carthaea on the coast of Ceos, by the French at Delos, by the Germans on the site of the Asclepieion in the island of Cos, and at Miletus, and both by the Austrians and by Mr. Hogarth for the British Museum at Ephesus.

In November 1905 Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on a bronze coin of Asine, in Messenia, which by the style in which Apollo and his son Dryops were represented recalled the Laconian style of relief, which was interesting in view of the historical relations between Asine and Sparta.

The death of the President, Sir Richard Jebb, occurred in December of that year, and at the meeting in January 1906 the new President, Professor Percy Gardner, delivered an Address to the memory of his predecessor. There followed an illustrated paper by Professor W. C. F. Anderson on Greek and Roman Ships, embodying a criticism of the views recently put forward by Mr. W. W. Tarn. The paper was discussed by Mr. S. H. Butcher, Mr. Cecil Smith, Dr. Edmond Warre and Mr. A. B. Cook.

In May 1906 Mr. Cecil Smith, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, read an interesting paper on recent acquisitions in his Department, dwelling incidentally upon the inadequate sum available for purchases. Later in the same month Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on a collection of pre-Roman bronze votive objects from Despeñaperros in Spain, which was of special interest from the light thrown by some of the little figures on the remarkable head found at Elche, the Iberian city of the Ilisi, and now in the Louvre. At the Annual Meeting Mr. Cecil Smith gave an illustrated communication on the arrangement of the Parthenon pediments, dealing particularly with the representations of Victory.

In the session 1906-7 a paper was read at the first meeting on November 13, by the Rev. G. C. Richards, on 'The Ionian Islands in the *Odyssey*,' with special

reference to Professor Dörpfeld's theory that by Ithaca in the *Odyssey* Homer meant the island later known as Leucas, and in modern times as Santa Maura. This paper aroused so much interest that a second meeting for its discussion was held on November 27, when Professor Dörpfeld's theory was criticised by Professor Ernest Gardner and to some extent supported by Professor R. C. Bosanquet. After Mr. Richards had made a brief reply the President, Professor Percy Gardner, summed up against the claims of Thiaki as identical with Ithaca, but added that Homer could not be regarded as a safe source for history.

At the meeting in April 1907 Professor Ridgeway read an important paper on 'The True Scene of the Second Act of the *Eumenides*,' arguing in favour of the Palladium south-east of the Acropolis, and outside the walls, as against the traditional claims of the Areopagus.

In the session 1907-08, on November 12, Professor Ronald Burrows gave an account of his excavations at Mycalessus in Boeotia, and Dr. B. P. Grenfell gave an account of some Greek papyri found in Egypt, including some of the writings of the historian Theopompus of the fourth century B.C., and a fragment of the lost *Hypsipyle* of Euripides. In March 1908 Miss Gertrude Bell read an illustrated paper on 'The Early Christian Architecture of the Karadagh,' which was afterwards discussed by Mr. Phené Spiers, Mr. O. M. Dalton and Mr. Lethaby. At the meeting in May after Mr. Cecil Smith had discussed Professor Ernest Gardner's paper on the Trentham Statue recently acquired by the British Museum from 'the Duke of Sutherland's collection, and argued for a later date than that suggested by Professor Gardner, Mr. Penoyre showed slides of a relief of the fifth century B.C. which had recently been discovered in Thasos.

In the session 1908-9, at the meeting in November, Professor W. Ridgeway presented a new view of the part played by the early northern element of the Greek race in the evolution of two striking features of Greek classical art and architecture—the gabled pediment and the continuous frieze. Both in his opinion were due to the Achæan race. At the meeting in February Mr. P. Ure gave a further account with lantern slides of 'Recent Excavations in the Ancient Greek Cemetery at Rhitsona in Boeotia,' while Mr. W. C. F. Anderson described a recent journey to Amphipolis and discussed its possibilities as a site for excavation. At the meeting in May Dr. L. R. Farnell read a paper on 'The Megala Dionysia and the origin of Tragedy,' referring incidentally to a recent discovery by Mr. R. M. Dawkins of a Dionysiac Mummies' Play in Modern Thrace, of which photographs were exhibited. The paper was discussed by Professor Ridgeway.

In the session 1909-10, at the November meeting, Miss Gertrude Bell read an illustrated paper on the Persian Palace of Ukheidar. At the meeting in February 1910 Miss Jane Harrison read an illustrated paper on 'The Myth of Zagreus in relation to Primitive Initiation Ceremonies,' which was discussed by Dr. Farnell and the Rev. A. G. Bather. At the meeting in May the President (Professor Percy Gardner) read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'Some Bronzes recently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum.' The paper was discussed by Mr. G. F. Hill and Professor Ernest Gardner. At the Annual

Meeting in June Mr. Arthur Smith gave an illustrated communication on the recent rearrangement of the pedimental sculptures of the Parthenon in the Elgin Room at the British Museum.

In the session 1910–11, at the first meeting, Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on some Graeco-Phoenician Shrines, mainly based on the coins of the great Phoenician cities. The paper was discussed by Mr. H. H. Statham, Miss Gertrude Bell and Sir Henry Howorth. At the meeting in February 1911, Professor Ernest Gardner spoke about a Polycleitan head in the British Museum which, coming from Apollonia, was recognised as a replica of the head of the Westmacott athlete. The communication (afterwards published in the *Journal*) was discussed by Mr. N. Gardiner, Mrs. Esdaile, Mr. Penoyre, Mr. Hill and Mr. H. B. Walters. At the meeting in May, Professor Ridgeway read a very important paper on 'The Origin of the Great Games of Greece,' developing the theory that they arose out of the worship of dead heroes. The paper was criticised by Dr. J. G. Frazer, Dr. Farnell and Miss Harrison, none of whom were prepared to accept the theory as conclusive. Professor Ridgeway in his reply stood his ground so far as the Great Games—Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, Isthmian, Panathenaic and Eleusinian—were concerned.

At the meeting in November 1911, Professor Baldwin Brown read a paper, illustrated by photographs from a draped model, on Ancient Greek Dress, claiming that the dress of the ancient Greeks might be termed the most characteristic product of Hellenism, for nothing else exhibited so perfectly the capacity of the Greeks for effecting beautiful results by direct and simple means. At the May meeting, Sir W. M. Ramsay read a paper on 'The Shrine of the God Men Askaenos at Pisidian Antioch.' The paper was discussed by Professor Percy Gardner, Sir Henry Howorth, Mrs. Esdaile and Dr. Farnell. In June, at an Extraordinary Meeting, Professor Ernest Gardner's communication on the so-called Boston reliefs which were thought to be part of the Ludovisi Throne (afterwards worked up for a paper in the *Journal*) led to an interesting discussion in which Mr. Guy Dickins, Professor W. C. F. Anderson, Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. A. H. Smith took part.

At the meeting in January 1913, Mr. W. H. Buckler gave an account of the American Excavations at Sardis, illustrated by lantern slides, and in the discussion which followed, the President, Sir Arthur Evans, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Hogarth took part. At the meeting in May, Professor Percy Gardner gave an important address, illustrated by lantern slides, on the restoration of masterpieces of Greek Sculpture, contending that all restoration should be in plaster, or in drawings, the marbles themselves remaining untouched. Mr. Arthur Smith and Professor Ernest Gardner took part in the discussion.

At the meeting in November 1913, Mr. Ellis Minns read an illustrated paper (afterwards published in the *Journal*) on 'Two Greek Documents of the first century B.C. from Western Media.' Professor Sayce, who presided, dwelt on the importance of the discovery as evidence of the existence in the provinces north-west of what is now India of so strong an Hellenic element that Greek was used for legal and commercial purposes by persons of other than Greek nationality.] At the meeting in February 1914, Miss Jane Harrison read a

paper on 'Poseidon and the Minotaur,' and in May, Professor Ridgeway read a paper on 'The Early Iron Age in the Aegean Area,' which was discussed by Sir Henry Howorth and by Sir Arthur Evans, who strongly dissented from the theory put forward.

At the meeting in February 1915, Mr. R. M. Dawkins read a paper on 'The Modern Greeks in Asia Minor,' limited to such portions of the Christian population as are Greek in religion, sentiment and language, but excluding the Greeks of the coast towns and those who have settled in the country at different times since the Turkish conquest. A series of slides was shown to illustrate the pastoral and agricultural way of life of these people among the mountains, plains and rock-cut dwellings of Cappadocia. Interesting particulars were given of the various dialects. In May, Professor J. L. Myres read a paper on the excavations in Cyprus made in 1913 on behalf of the Cyprus Museum. In November, Professor Percy Gardner read an illustrated paper on 'A new Statue of Alexander the Great from Cyrene,' which was discussed by Mrs. Esdaile, Mr. A. H. Smith, and Mrs. S. Arthur Strong. In May 1916, Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on 'Apollo and St. Michael: some Analogies,' which led to an interesting discussion in which the President (Dr. Walter Leaf), Dr. Crawford, Mr. J. P. Droop, Dr. Sambon and Mr. P. N. Ure took part.

At the meeting in February 1917, Mr. A. B. Cook read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'The Eastern Pediment of the Parthenon; its restoration and significance,' which was discussed by Sir Charles Waldstein, Mr. G. F. Hill and Professor W. R. Lethaby. At the meeting in May, Professor Lethaby read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'Greek Art and Modern Art,' or in other words what Art meant to the Greeks and to us. After referring to certain early drawings of Greek temples in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and especially to ten minutely accurate drawings of the Acropolis at Athens a century ago, Professor Lethaby touched on the use of colour in Greek architecture and sculpture, and finally dwelt on the high ideals of the Greeks not only in these, but in minor arts, such as coinage, and implied the lack of any such national feeling for art among ourselves.

In May 1918, Professor B. P. Grenfell read a paper on 'The Value of Papyri for the Textual Criticism of Extant Authors.' In thanking Professor Grenfell for his valuable communication the President (Dr. Leaf) made some observations on the questions raised by the Homeric papyri. At the Annual Meeting in June, Mr. Norman Gardiner read a paper on 'The Alleged Kingship of the Olympian Victor,' discussing the theory originally propounded by Mr. A. B. Cook and since elaborated by Sir James Frazer in *The Golden Bough* and by Mr. Cornford in *Themis*. Letters were read from Sir James Frazer and Mr. Cornford on some of the points, and Mr. A. B. Cook and Dr. Farnell took part in the discussion which followed, Dr. Farnell agreeing with Mr. Gardiner in the view that the Greek Games were not of ritualistic origin, and Mr. Cook explaining that he had now somewhat modified his theory.

In November 1918, Mr. A. H. Smith read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'The Temporary War-time Exhibition in the British Museum,' intended primarily to give our overseas visitors some idea of the treasures of

the Museum, although, as the most valuable objects were in a place of safety, recourse was had as far as possible to casts. The exhibition had attracted a constant stream of visitors. Papers read at the meetings in February and May 1919, by Professor Percy Gardner on 'A Bronze Head of Polycleitan Style,' lately given to the Ashmolean Museum, by Mr. D. S. Robertson on 'A Greek Carnival,' and by Mr. J. T. Sheppard on 'Admetus, Verrall and Professor Myres,' were afterwards published in the *Journal*. At the Annual Meeting in June, Mr. Stanley Casson read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'Antiquities discovered on the Salonica Front.'

In November 1919, Mr. Jay Hambidge made a communication on 'Symmetry and Proportion in Greek Architecture,' which was discussed by the President (Sir Frederic Kenyon) and Mr. Arthur Smith, and evoked so much interest that it was decided to hold a further meeting at which illustrations of the application of the theories laid down by Mr. Hambidge could be shown and discussed. At this second meeting held in December, Mr. Hambidge again spoke on 'Symmetry in Greek Architecture,' and Sir Cecil Smith, Mr. W. C. F. Anderson and Mr. A. E. Henderson took part in the discussion. In February 1920, Mr. E. J. Forsdyke's paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on 'A Mycenaean Head recently acquired by the British Museum' (afterwards published in the *Journal*), was discussed by Sir Arthur Evans, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. H. R. Hall and Professor Ernest Gardner. At the meeting in May, Mr. A. H. Smith gave an illustrated address on 'The Life of the Ancients as illustrated by objects in the British Museum.'

At the Annual Meeting in June 1920, an illuminated Address,¹ together with a Greek Psephisma, was presented to Mr. George Macmillan on his resignation of the office of Hon. Secretary which he had served for forty years from the foundation of the Society. After some introductory remarks by H.E. Monsieur Gennadius, who had been closely associated with Mr. Macmillan in the foundation of the Society, the Address was read and presented by Dr. Leaf. Mr. Macmillan, in expressing his warm thanks for the presentation, and for the very kind words which had accompanied it, said that the Address would always be treasured both by himself and by those who came after him.

In the session 1920-21, for the first time Students' Meetings were held in addition to the usual General Meetings and proved a great success. Thus, in October 1920, Mr. A. J. B. Wace gave a lecture on Mycenae, with some account of the recent excavations of the British School at Athens. In December Mrs. Strong gave particulars of recent archaeological research in Italy. In March 1921, Mr. Hill read a paper to illustrate 'The Greek Theory of Portraiture.'

At the ordinary meeting in November 1920, Mrs. Strong read a paper (afterwards published in the *Journal*) on 'The Imagery of the recently discovered Basilica near the Porta Maggiore in Rome,' which was discussed by the President (Sir F. Kenyon), Sir Rennell Rodd, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. G. F. Hill

¹ The English text was drafted by Dr. Leaf, the Greek decree written by Mr. M. N. Tod. The Address, transcribed by Mr. Graily Hewitt and bound by Messrs.

Rivière, was signed by the President, Vice-Presidents, surviving Original Members, Council and Officers.

and Sir Arthur Evans. At a Special Meeting held in March 1921, in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects (a joint meeting of the two bodies), Mr. Jay Hambidge gave an illustrated communication on 'Further Evidences for Dynamic Symmetry in Ancient Architecture.' The paper, which was warmly appreciated, was discussed by Sir Charles Walston, who presided, by Mr. P. W. Hubbard, Mr. George Hubbard, Mr. Cloudesley Brereton and Mr. Theodore Fyfe. At the meeting in February, Mr. H. B. Walters gave an illustrated description (afterwards published in the *Journal*) of the red-figured vases recently acquired by the British Museum, and Sir F. Kenyon (who presided), Professor Ernest Gardner, Sir Henry Howorth and Sir Charles Walston took part in the discussion. At the meeting in May, Sir Arthur Evans and Mr. F. N. Pryce read illustrated papers (afterwards published in the *Journal*) on 'Two recently discovered Minoan Bronzes,' which were discussed by Sir Frederic Kenyon (in the Chair), Mr. Hogarth, Dr. Leaf, Mr. Seager, Mr. Forsdyke and Professor Ernest Gardner.

At the Meeting in November 1921, Mr. H. I. Bell read a paper on 'Hellenism in Egypt.' At the meeting in February 1922, Mr. Arthur Smith described the frieze from Aphrodisias recently acquired by the British Museum. The paper was commented upon by the President, Professor Lethaby and Sir Henry Howorth. The third meeting, held in May, was convened to celebrate the publication of the first volume of the long-expected work on the Palace of Minos by Sir Arthur Evans, when Mr. Arthur Smith presided. Professor J. P. Droop gave a general summary of the contents of the volume, illustrated by lantern slides, some of them in colour. Mr. Theodore Fyfe spoke on architectural mouldings in stucco, Dr. H. R. Hall on the relations between the Minoan civilisation and ancient Egypt, and after further remarks by Mr. Hogarth, the Chairman summed up the debt which the Society, and archaeologists generally, owed to Sir Arthur Evans for his long and successful labours, and congratulated him on the fine instalment now published. The first Students' Meeting of the Session, held in December, was devoted to the memory of Mr. F. W. Hasluck, formerly Assistant Director of the British School at Athens, and a frequent contributor to the *Journal*. Mr. Penoyre gave particulars of Mr. Hasluck's posthumous works, with personal recollections of their author; Mr. N. H. Baynes gave an address on the development of East Roman asceticism, dwelling on the need for a general study of monasteries in the East Roman Empire; while Professor Lethaby showed by means of the lantern the long and beautiful series of photographs taken by Mr. Hasluck of the monasteries of Mount Athos. At the second Students' Meeting in March, Mr. E. J. Forsdyke showed the lantern slides in the Society's collection illustrating 'The Decorative Art of Pre-historic Greek Pottery.'

At the meeting in November 1922, Mr. Bernard Ashmole read a paper, 'New Lights on the Ludovisi Throne,' afterwards published in the *Journal*; Professor Percy Gardner described and showed photographs of two recent acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum, one a marble female head of life size, from the collection of the late Lord Downe, and the other a gracefully draped statuette which had been in the collection of Mr. Vincent Robinson and probably

came from a tomb. Mr. Arthur Smith showed illustrations of a bronze statuette of Alexander wearing the aegis which had recently been acquired by the British Museum through the National Art-Collections Fund. Sir Charles Walston and Mr. S. Casson commented on the papers. In February 1923, Professor H. J. W. Tillyard gave a lecture, with musical illustrations and lantern slides, on 'Greek Church Music.' Before reading his paper Professor Tillyard played an example of Greek classical music obtained from a papyrus found in Egypt. The Byzantine musical illustrations were given by Miss O. Hemingway and Rev. Percival Stanley, to whom, as to the lecturer, the thanks of the audience were warmly accorded. At the meeting in May, Sir Charles Walston read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides and casts, on 'The Establishment of the Classical Type in Greek Art,' which was afterwards published in the *Journal*. At the first Students' Meeting of the Session, Mrs. Cully showed the slides in the Society's collection covering the section on black-figured vases. At the second Students' Meeting in May, Mr. J. T. Sheppard delivered a lecture on 'The Ancient Theatre,' illustrated by one of the special sets of slides alluded to in an earlier section.

In November 1923, Sir Arthur Evans described his recent excavations at Knossos, and after observations had been made by Mr. A. J. B. Wace and Dr. H. R. Hall, Mr. Hogarth, who presided, expressed to Sir Arthur the thanks of the audience. In February 1924, the Society welcomed a paper by Dr. Louis W. Sambon, of the London Tropical School of Medicine, on 'Ancient Preventive Medicine,' illustrated from his own collection of votive terra-cottas and medical instruments. The President (Sir F. Kenyon) thanked the lecturer for a communication of quite unusual interest. In May, Miss E. R. Price submitted a detailed study of the Early Pottery of Naucratis (afterwards published in the *Journal*), to which Professor Ernest Gardner contributed slides of the excavation of the site in 1886-87, while Dr. Hogarth, who presided, dwelt on the importance of the study of Naucratic ware for its Asian connexions. At the first Students' Meeting in December, Professor J. P. Droop gave a demonstration on red-figured vases with lantern slides from the Society's collection, and in May a Second Students' Meeting was by invitation of the Headmaster held at Westminster School, when Mr. D. S. Robertson gave a sketch of Ancient Architecture prepared for use with one of the special sets of slides.

In November 1924, Mr. Arthur Smith, now President of the Society, described the bronze Elgin lebes in the British Museum from the so-called Tomb of Aspasia with its recently deciphered inscription, and Sir Arthur Evans made communications on 'A Signet Ring from Nestor's Pylos' and 'A Royal Hoard from Thisbe in Boeotia.' In February 1925, Professor Percy Gardner read a paper entitled 'New Light on the Art of Scopas,' and dealing chiefly with a head from the Mausoleum, of which a cast was exhibited. The paper was discussed by Sir Frederic Kenyon, Mr. Casson, Sir Charles Walston, Professor Ernest Gardner and the President. In May 1925, Mr. Norman Gardiner discussed Captain Pihkala's theory of the Pentathlon, and a paper by Miss G. M. A. Richter on 'A Neo-Attic Krater in the Metropolitan Museum of New York' was, in her absence, read by the Hon. Secretary.

In November 1925, Sir Arthur Evans communicated the results of his recent excavations and investigations at Knossos and other Cretan sites. Professor Sayce, who presided, congratulated Sir Arthur on his fresh chapter of Cretan Exploration, and quoted Babylonian records which proved the importance of Crete as a trading centre.

At the Meeting in February 1926, the occasion was taken to make a presentation to Professor Percy Gardner from his old pupils and friends. The President on behalf of the contributors handed him a cheque for the purchase at his discretion of some object which would commemorate his devoted labours to the cause of Hellenic Studies and serve as an expression of the appreciation in which he was held by all who had worked with or under him. Professor Gardner made grateful acknowledgment of the honour done to him. Miss C. K. Jenkins then read a paper on the sculptor Myron, and the President, Professor Ernest Gardner, Sir Charles Walston and Professor Percy Gardner took part in the subsequent discussion. At the meeting in July (postponed from May in consequence of the General Strike), Miss Hutton (Hon. Secretary) gave some account of the diaries and sketches which form part of the collection recently given to the Society by the descendants of Robert Wood (1717-71), and Mr. A. J. B. Wace described a stone statuette from Crete recently acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. During this session the popular lectures arranged by the Committee for the popularisation of the Classics, to which I have alluded in an earlier section, were again delivered at various schools in London, and included 'Early Greek Art' by Mr. Casson, 'Comedy in Greek Poetry' by Mr. J. T. Sheppard, 'Byzantine Greece and her Frankish Invaders' by Mr. F. H. Marshall, 'Portraiture and Ancient Coinage' by Mr. G. F. Hill, and 'Inscriptions on Greek Social Life' by Mr. M. N. Tod.

At the meeting in November 1926, the President showed an illustration of the gold Minoan cup, the so-called King's Cup, found by the Swedish excavators on the site of Dendra. After observations made on it by Sir Charles Walston and Sir Arthur Evans, Sir Arthur read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on the relation of the Shaft Graves to the Beehive Tombs at Mycenae. Professor Sayce, Professor Percy Gardner, Mr. Gordon Childe and the President took part in the subsequent discussion. At the meeting in February 1927, Mr. H. B. Walters discussed the marble head recently found at Gerasa and now on loan at the British Museum, and argued against the theory that it bore any resemblance to the earliest representations of Christ. After observations made by the President, Sir Martin Conway and Mr. C. J. Tait, Sir Charles Walston submitted three Notes on Greek Sculpture, illustrated by lantern slides. At the meeting in May, Dr. J. K. Fotheringham, in view of the imminent total eclipse, read an interesting paper on 'The Eclipses of Antiquity.' At the meeting in November 1927, Mr. H. G. Payne gave an account of the results of excavations conducted in the previous May in the early Greek necropolis of Knossos, and showed slides of vases ranging from the sub-Mycenean to the early archaic period (eleventh to seventh century B.C.), and illustrating the evolution of the archaic Greek style in Crete. Mr. R. Hinks followed with a paper on 'Porphyry Sculpture,' arguing that the appearance of porphyry as a material for sculpture

was a symptom of the decline of the Hellenistic type of naturalism, while its application to purely Graeco-Roman subjects was a sign of the eclectic and cosmopolitan taste of the Empire. The President and Mrs. Esdaile took part in the subsequent discussion. In February 1928, Professor J. L. Myres read a paper on 'The Historical Content of Greek Folk-Memory.' The President, in thanking Professor Myres for his paper, pointed out that, with this attempt to give chronological importance to the mythical genealogies, the wheel of historical study had completed a full turn. At the meeting in May, Dr. J. Arbuthnot Nairn delivered a lecture on 'Archaeology in Schools,' recommending an extended use of the School Museum, and showing by slides that some Museums of the kind were already flourishing. His suggestion that there might occasionally be a school number of the *Journal* did not find favour with the meeting, Mr. Pryce, the editor, Mr. Norman Baynes, and Mr. Penoyre all dwelling on the necessity for maintaining the prestige of the *Journal* as an organ for research, though admitting that there was something to be said for a separate publication for schools on the lines of the American *Classical Journal*.

At the Annual Meeting in June, the President showed on the screen a remarkable bronze statuette, found in Central Italy. As the figure was that of a draped woman with a pomegranate flower in one hand and a pomegranate fruit in the other, it was presumably an Aphrodite. It was in the late archaic style, with a fine sleeved tunic and a Doric chiton, recalling the archaic figures of the Athenian Acropolis, with the difference that the shoulders were equally covered, whereas a persistent fashion, before the time of the Persian wars, showed the left shoulder bare. There were, however, a few examples (of which the present bronze was one) which seemed to be the predecessors of the draped female figure of the late fifth century. The bronze was therefore to be assigned to the transitional period, and might be dated approximately at 460 B.C. Professor Ernest Gardner then addressed the meeting on methods of study of Greek sculpture, dividing the study into three main periods: the age of Winckelmann, the age of Brunn and the age of Furtwängler. Winckelmann and Lessing were mainly concerned with appreciation and aesthetic. It was Brunn's great achievement to provide, in his *History of Greek Artists*, a foundation on which all subsequent study was based. Furtwängler's *Masterpieces* showed a wonderful power of memory and comparison, and subsequent study owed much to his methods. But there was still danger of erratic criticism, such as the attempt to re-assign the Olympian pediments to Paeonius and Alcamenes, and even to assign to the same two sculptors the pediments of the Parthenon. In the study of Greek art it was especially necessary to 'prove all things and hold fast that which is good.'

As I said at the end of my similar survey of papers read and discussions held at the meetings of the Society, in the first Part of this History, I do not see how in any other way the activities of the Society, and its wide range of interests, could be so effectively demonstrated.

HONORARY MEMBERS

During the period under review the following Honorary Members whose names were recorded in the first Part of this History have passed away. Otto Benndorf, A. Biliotti, M. Collignon, A. Conze, l'Abbe Duchesne, A. Furtwängler, B. L. Gildersleeve, W. W. Goodwin, Hamdy Bey, Th. Homolle, R. Kekule von Stradonitz, A. Kirchhoff, A. Michaelis, E. Petersen, Carl Robert, V. Stais, H. Weil, J. Williams White, and within the last few months P. Cavvadias and the Cretan Ephor, S. A. Xanthoudides. The only survivor of the original list of Honorary Members is H.E. J. Gennadius, for so many years Greek Minister in London, and one of those to whom the initiation of the Society was due. Vacancies in the list have from time to time been filled up, and the following now stand in our roll of honour :

Dr. Christian Blinkenberg, Prof. E. Breccia, Prof. Ernst Buschor, Prof. Franz Cumont, Prof. G. de Sanctis, Prof. Charles Diehl, Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, H.E. Monsieur J. Gennadius, Prof. Federigo Halbherr, H.E. Halil Edhem Bey, Monsieur Joseph Hazzidaki, Dr. B. H. Hill, Prof. Friedrich, Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen, Prof. Maurice Holleaux, Prof. A. D. Keramopoulos, Dr. K. Kourouniotis, Prof. P. Kretschmer, Prof. Emmanuel Loewy, Prof. Eduard Meyer, H.E. Mubarek Ghalib Bey, Prof. Martin Nilsson, Dr. Bartolomeo Nogara, Signor Paolo Orsi, Prof. R. Paribeni, Prof. Ernst Pfuhl, Monsieur E. Pottier, Prof. Frederick Poulsen, Monsieur Salomon Reinach, Prof. G. Rodenwaldt, Prof. M. Rostovtzeff, Prof. Josef Strzygowski, Prof. F. Studniczka, Monsieur Ch. Tsountas, Monsieur Eleutherios Venizelos, Prof. T. Wiegand, Prof. Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Möllendorff, Prof. Ulrich Wilcken, Dr. Adolf Wilhelm, Prof. Paul Wolters.

OBITUARY

It is natural that in this second period of the Society's history many of those who had taken an active part in its administration from the beginning should have passed away, and it seems fitting to put on record here our grateful sense of the services rendered by such members as Sir Richard Jebb, Sir Sidney Colvin, Ingram Bywater, Henry Pelham, D. B. Monro, Lewis Campbell, S. H. Butcher, Sir John Sandys, Talfourd Ely, Ernest Myers, Sir William Ridgeway, Ronald Burrows, Walter Leaf, D. G. Hogarth, Jane Harrison, Sir Charles Walston and Guy Dickins.

CONCLUSION

In closing this historical sketch I may be permitted to express my personal satisfaction that the Society which I helped to found fifty years ago has so largely attained the objects set before themselves by its founders, and that it is still showing so much fruitful activity in the various fields which it undertook to cover. As has appeared incidentally in the course of the narrative, and as is too well known, the cause of Hellenic Studies, so far as Universities and Schools are concerned, has suffered a serious set-back during the last quarter of a

century. All the more important is it that our Society should receive constantly increasing support, for its main purpose, as Prof. Percy Gardner well said in one of his presidential Addresses, is 'to make ancient Greece alive again, or to keep alive its spirit as a corrective to many modern tendencies which lead to destruction.' Earlier in the same Address, Prof. Gardner developed this idea in the following eloquent passage which so aptly illustrates the principle which has animated the Society from the outset that its quotation here will, I think, strike the right note for members who, proud as they may well be of the achievements of the Society in the past, are determined that its work shall be carried forward in the same spirit for generations to come :

'The working of the Greek spirit,' said Prof. Gardner, 'is not merely a thing of the past, but a need of the present. The laws of beauty and of order which Greece gave to the world are of eternal significance. They appear in a fresh light to each generation. But Greece can only be kept thus living and working among us by a constant stream of new studies and fresh discoveries. As in the physical sciences, so in this branch of historical study, we must be constantly finding new facts, or looking at old facts in a new light. The lake must be kept sweet by pouring through it a constant stream of spring water. The fresh treatment of Greek writers, new views of philosophy, new theories in philology, all tend to renew Greek Studies. But the most constant and abundant supply of fresh material and new methods in Hellenic Studies comes from exploration and excavation on Greek soil. Thence we gain fresh information as to ancient life and history, we acquire fresh works of art, fresh inscriptions and manuscripts. We attain to direct touch with what has survived from ancient Greek times; and when we put the new facts by the side of those already known, the result is a sudden expansion and a delightful vivification of our knowledge. The Greeks seem to step out of sculptured portrait and written record, and to mingle with us familiarly. They teach us things they never taught us before. They speak not a dead but a living language.'

These words from one of our veterans may fitly close this record. It is for the younger generation, who are happily pouring into our ranks, to take up the torch and hand it on to those that come after.

GEORGE A. MACMILLAN.