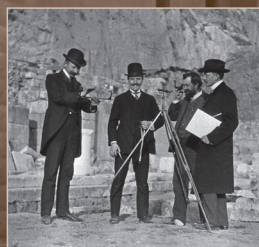


ABSTRACTS



*»Das DAI Athen und die
Aktivitäten deutscher
Archäologen in Griechenland
1874–1933«*

*«Το ΓΑΙ Αθηνών και η
δραστηριότητα Γερμανών
αρχαιολόγων στην Ελλάδα
1874–1933»*

TAGUNG **DAI CLUSTER 5**
GESCHICHTE DER ARCHÄOLOGIE

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1874–1933»*





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 Das DAI Athen: Strategien, Innovationen
und Umgang mit neuen Herausforderungen

 Grabungen des DAI in Griechenland

 Deutsche Archäologen in Griechenland:
Ausgrabungen und sonstige Aktivitäten

 Das DAI Athen: Wechselwirkungen
mit anderen Institutionen in Griechenland



Athen, Blick vom Dach des Institutsgebäudes auf den
Lykabettos, ca. 1895 | Αποψη του Λυκαβηττού από τον
τελευταίο όροφο του Ινστιτούτου, περ. 1895
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Das DAI Athen und die Aktivitäten deutscher Archäologen in Griechenland von der Gründung des Instituts 1874 bis 1933

Im Rahmen des Forschungsprojekts zur Geschichte der Archäologie (Cluster 5) organisiert das Deutsche Archäologische Institut gemeinsam mit dem Benaki Museum eine zweitägige Tagung in Athen.

Seit dem 19. Jahrhundert engagierten sich Mitarbeiter des DAI Athen nicht nur wissenschaftlich sondern auch gesellschaftlich und politisch in Griechenland. Ausgezeichnete Landes- und Sprachkenntnisse sowie die Bewunderung des antiken Griechenland machten sie zu kulturellen Mittlern und zu einem Bindeglied zwischen der deutschen und griechischen Elite und den beiden Staaten.

Die Zusammenarbeit zwischen griechischen und deutschen Archäologen war von Harmonie und dem Ziel geprägt, die Erforschung der kulturellen Schätze in Griechenland nach vorne zu bringen. Deutsche Archäologen führten bahnbrechende Ausgrabungen in Griechenland durch und setzten neue Maßstäbe bezüglich Methodik, wissenschaftlicher Analyse und Typologie. Mannigfaltige Unterstützung erhielten sie dabei von ihren griechischen Kollegen, die an den Universitäten und in den archäologischen Museen tätig waren, sowie vom Kultusminister von Griechenland und den Antikendiensten.

In unserm zweitägigen Workshop soll unter anderem ergründet werden, welche Rolle die Kultur und speziell die Archäologie für die bilateralen Beziehungen zwischen Griechenland und Deutschland von 1874 bis 1933 gespielt hat.

12.12.2016: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Athen, Fidiou 1, 106 78 Athen
9:30 – 17:30 Uhr

13.12.2016: Benaki Museum, Koumbari 1, 106 74 Athen
9:45 – 17:30 Uhr



Το Γερμανικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Αθηνών και η δραστηριότητα Γερμανών αρχαιολόγων στην Ελλάδα από την ίδρυση του Ινστιτούτου το 1874 έως το 1933

Το Γερμανικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο στα πλαίσια του ερευνητικού του έργου, με αντικείμενο τη μελέτη της ιστορίας της Αρχαιολογίας (Cluster 5), διοργανώνει σε συνεργασία με το Μουσείο Μπενάκη.

Από τον 19ο αιώνα, τα μέλη του Γερμανικού Αρχαιολογικού Ινστιτούτου Αθηνών δραστηριοποιήθηκαν στην Ελλάδα, όχι μόνον σε επιστημονικό πλαίσιο αλλά και κοινωνικό και πολιτικό. Οι γνώσεις τους για την χώρα, παράλληλα με τον θαυμασμό τους για τον αρχαίο ελληνικό πολιτισμό τους ανέδειξαν σε ένα είδος πολιτιστικού μεσολαβητή και συνδέσμου μεταξύ της γερμανικής και ελληνικής ελίτ αλλά και των δύο κρατών.

Έλληνες και Γερμανοί αρχαιολόγοι συνεργάστηκαν αρμονικά για την ανάδειξη του πολιτιστικού πλούτου της Ελλάδας. Γερμανοί αρχαιολόγοι με πρωτοποριακές ανασκαφές, έθεσαν νέα πρότυπα σχετικά με τη μεθοδολογία, την τυπολογία και την επιστημονική ανάλυση των ευρημάτων, ενώ οι Έλληνες συνάδελφοί τους μέσα από τις θέσεις τους στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών, τα μουσεία αλλά και τις υπηρεσίες αρχαιοτήτων συμμετείχαν ενεργά στις προσπάθειες αυτές.

Στόχος της διημερίδας είναι η διερεύνηση και εν δυνάμει η ανάδειξη του ρόλου του πολιτισμού και ειδικότερα της αρχαιολογίας, στη διαμόρφωση των διμερών σχέσεων Ελλάδας-Γερμανίας τα χρόνια από την έναρξη του Ινστιτούτου στην Αθήνα 1874 ως το τέλος του Μεσοπολέμου.

12 Δεκεμβρίου – Γερμανικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο,
Φειδίου 1, 10678 Αθήνα
9.30 π.μ. – 17.30 μ.μ.

13 Δεκεμβρίου – Μουσείο Μπενάκη,
Κουμπάρη 1, 106 74 Αθήνα
9.45 π.μ. – 17.30 μ.μ.

Tiryns, Stadtgrabung Unterburg, 1927 |
Τίρυνθα, Ανασκαφή της κάτω πόλης, 1927
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The German Archaeological Institute at Athens and the activities of German archaeologists in Greece from the foundation of the Institute in 1874 until 1933

Within the framework of its research programme on the History of Archaeology (Cluster 5), the German Archaeological Institute together with the Benaki Museum organizes a two-day workshop.

Since the 19th century, members of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens were actively engaged in Greece not only in scientific research, but also in social and political issues. Their excellent knowledge of the country and command of the language along with their admiration for the ancient Greek culture designated them as cultural intermediaries between the German and Greek elites as well as between the two nations.

Greek and German archaeologists worked harmoniously together in order to promote the cultural treasures of Greece. German archaeologists conducted groundbreaking excavations in Greece and set new standards in regard to methodology, typology and the scientific analysis of their findings, while their Greek colleagues at universities, museums and the antiquity services as well as the Ministry of Education actively participated in these efforts.

The goal of this two-day workshop is to investigate and determine the role of culture and, in particular, of archaeology in the formation of bilateral relations between Greece and Germany from 1874 to 1933.

December 12th – German Archaeological Institute, Pheidiou 1, 10678 Athens
9.30 a.m. – 17.00 p.m.

December 13th – Benaki Museum, Koumbari 1, 10674 Athens
9.45 a.m. – 17.00 p.m.



MONTAG, 12/12/2016

ORT: DAI ATHEN, BIBLIOTHEK, FIDIOU 1

09.30 Uhr	Peter Schoof	Grußwort des Deutschen Botschafters in Griechenland Χαιρετισμός του Πρέσβη της Ομοσπονδιακής Δημοκρατίας της Γερμανίας
09.40 Uhr	Katja Sporn	Grußwort der Direktorin des DAI Athen Χαιρετισμός της διευθύντριας του ΓΑΙ Αθηνών
09.50 Uhr	Ortwin Dally	Grußwort für die Sprecher von Cluster 5 Χαιρετισμός του εκπροσώπου της ερευνητικής ομάδας «Cluster 5» του ΓΑΙ


Das DAI Athen: Strategien, Innovationen und Umgang mit neuen Herausforderungen | Το ΓΑΙ Αθηνών: στρατηγικές, καινοτομίες και αντιμετώπιση καινούργιων προκλήσεων | Moderation: Christian Jansen

10.00 Uhr	Elena Korka	Τα πρώτα χρόνια του ΓΑΙ στην Ελλάδα
10.30 Uhr	Ira Kaliampetos	Die Aktivitäten des DAI Athen bis 1933 – Rechtliche Aspekte
11.00 Uhr		Kaffeepause ☕ Διάλειμμα
11.30 Uhr	Karin Weiss	Die Anfänge der Athener Institutsbibliothek – Bestandsaufbau bis 1900
12.00 Uhr	Anne Fohgrub	Reisenotizen im Nachlassarchiv des DAI Athen: Habbo Gerhard Lolling (1848–1894) und Adolf Hermann Struck (1877–1911)
12.30 Uhr	Katja Sporn	Reisen und Forschen: Einblicke aus dem DAI Athen
13.00 Uhr		Mittagspause 🍴 Διάλειμμα



14.00 Uhr	Nils Hellner	Vorentwürfe eines neuen Institutsgebäudes an der Odos Rigilis (1931–1934)
14.30 Uhr	Raik Stolzenberg	1932: Anmerkungen zum Haushaltsjahr der Athener Abteilung des AIDR

Grabungen des DAI in Griechenland | Ανασκαφές του ΓΑΙ Αθηνών στην Ελλάδα | Moderation: Michalis Tiverios

15.00 Uhr	Kostas Nikolentzos	Η ανασκαφή της αρχαίας Ολυμπίας κατά τον 19ο αιώνα. Παραλειπόμενα από το Ιστορικό Αρχείο της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας
15.30 Uhr	Eleni Pipelia	«Το αποκλειστικό δικαίωμα του λαμβάνειν εκμαγεία και αποτυπώματα». Πολιτικές και επιστημονικές όψεις του άρθρου 7 της Ελληνογερμανικής Σύμβασης περί των ανασκαφών στην Ολυμπία
16.00 Uhr		Kaffeepause  Διάλειμμα
16.30 Uhr	Athina Chatzidimitriou	Οι ανασκαφές του Γερμανικού Αρχαιολογικού Ινστιτούτου στην Αττική. Αναδίφηση στη διοικητική αλληλογραφία της εποχής (19ος-20ός αιώνες)
17.00 Uhr	Stavroula Masouridi	Οι ανασκαφές του Γερμανικού Αρχαιολογικού Ινστιτούτου στα Ιόνια νησιά μέσα από τα τεκμήρια του Ιστορικού Αρχείου Αρχαιοτήτων



DIENSTAG, 13/12/2016

ORT: Museum Benaki, VORTRAGSSAAL, KOUMBARI 1

09.45 Uhr Angelos Delivorrias Grußwort im Namen des Museums Benaki |
Χαιρετισμός εκ μέρους του Μουσείου
Μπενάκη

**Deutsche Archäologen in Griechenland: Ausgrabungen und sonstige
Aktivitäten | Γερμανοί αρχαιολόγοι στην Ελλάδα: ανασκαφές και άλλες
δραστηριότητες | Moderation: Adolf Borbein**

10.00 Uhr Archontoula Papoulakou «Ἡ Ἐπὶ τῆς Συντηρήσεως τοῦ Παρθενῶνος
Ἐπιτροπή...» Ἡ συμβολή των Γερμανῶν
αρχιτεκτόνων στο αναστηλωτικό πρόγραμμα
του Παρθενώνα (1894–1902)

10.30 Uhr Stavros Vlizon Deutsche Archäologen und das frühe
Interesse in Sparta: Furtwängler, Fiechter,
Buschor und die Ausgrabungen am
Amyklaion

11.00 Uhr Georgios Kavvadias Ο χαμένος σκύφος του Σπύρου Λούη

11.30 Uhr *Kaffeepause*  *Διάλειμμα*



Das DAI Athen: Wechselwirkungen mit anderen Institutionen in Griechenland | Το ΓΑΙ Αθηνών: αλληλεπιδράσεις με άλλες οργανώσεις στην Ελλάδα

Moderation: Hans-Joachim Gehrke

12.00 Uhr	Niki Maroniti & Irini Tountasaki	Πολιτισμικές διασταυρώσεις μεταξύ «Δύσης» και «Ανατολής»: Το παράδειγμα των Ξένων Αρχαιολογικών Σχολών/Ινστιτούτων στην Ελλάδα (19ος αιώνας – πρώτες δεκαετίες 20ού αιώνα)
12.30 Uhr	Sofia Fragouloupoulou	Μουσείο Κέρκυρας: η συμβολή του ΓΑΙ στη διαμόρφωση της έκθεσης κατά τον Μεσοπόλεμο
13.00 Uhr		Mittagspause  Διάλειμμα
14.00 Uhr	Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan	On the Trail of the »German Model«: ASCSA and DAI, 1881–1918
14.30 Uhr	Maria Dimitriadou	Το Γερμανικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο μέσα από τον ελληνικό τύπο και τα γερμανικά αρχεία. Μια προσπάθεια χαρτογράφησης
15.00 Uhr		Kaffeepause  Διάλειμμα
15.30 Uhr	Astrid Lindenlauf	Georg Karo: Philhellene und Patriot
16.00 Uhr	Alexandra Kankeleit	Das DAI Athen und die Deutsche Schule Athen
16.30 Uhr		Abschluss des Treffens Ολοκλήρωση της διημερίδας



Athina Chatzidimitriou

**The Excavations of the German Archaeological Institute in Attica.
Research in the administrative correspondence of the
19th and 20th centuries**

The present paper aims at presenting the archival material from the Historical Archive of Antiquities and Restorations of the Ministry of Culture and Sports concerning the excavations by the German Archaeological Institute in Attica during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Emphasis will be given to the presentation of unknown aspects of the administrative procedure followed by the General Ephorate of Antiquities, and in direct collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute, to conclude the field research conducted on private property. The material chosen from the large correspondence concerns the excavations conducted around the Acropolis, between 1892 and 1898, with Wilhelm Dörpfeld as Director of the German Archaeological Institute and Panagis Kavvadias as General Ephoros of Antiquities.

From this, the detailed catalogues of findings that were compiled and officially submitted to the General Ephorate of Antiquities deserve special interest. I will then present the archival material referring to a relatively unknown research excavation conducted in 1895 at Paleo Faliro by Theodor Wiegand, one of the most prominent German archaeologists of the 19th century.

The early 20th century will be represented by documents concerning the work of the German archaeologist Walther Wrede in Attica. In particular, I will focus on a small-scale excavation conducted by Wrede during 1927–1929 at Trachones, which produced important findings.



Maria Dimitriadou

A First Attempt of Tracking the German Archaeological Institute through the Greek Press and German Archives

The aim of this presentation is to show the connection between archaeology and politics, in other words, the role of culture in the development of bilateral relations between Germany and Greece.

The presence of German archaeologists in Greece, their connections and sometimes interference in the Greek political life, especially during the interwar period, is a topic scarcely researched. Through the Greek press as well as German archives, I will try to trace the policy of the German state to penetrate into a country not only politically or economically but also culturally.



Anne Fohgrub

**The Archival Collections
of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens:
Travel notes of H. G. Lolling and A. H. Struck**

The personal papers of H. G. Lolling and A. H. Struck form the most comprehensive collections in the archives of the DAI in Athens. Less well known than the institute's director at that time, W. Dörpfeld, these two researchers worked at the institute during its formative years, shaping and broadening the research interests of the early institute decisively.

Habbo Gerhard Lolling (1848–1894) was an initial member of the DAI in Athens and travelled extensively in Greece, focusing on epigraphic and topographic studies.

Adolf Hermann Struck (1877–1911), a talented draughtsman due to his work for the railway in route planning, concentrated in the course of his short life on the topography of northern Greece and the Byzantine era.

Especially their travel diaries, with their wealth of detailed information about travel conditions and times, vast place descriptions and illustrative sketches, show a vivid picture of Greece's past topography which has changed much and fast during the last century.

The personal papers of Wilhelm Dörpfeld (1853–1940), H. G. Lolling and A. H. Struck in the archives of the Athens department are currently being digitized and recorded within the project »AthenDigital: Das Nachlassarchiv« in order to make the digitized material accessible in open-source to the public and further research.

On this account, this paper will give an overview of the three collections with focus on the travel notes of Lolling and Struck, discuss the present work of »AthenDigital« and show the potential of this archival material for future research.



Sofia Fragouloupoulou

The Contribution of the German Archaeological Institute to the Formation of the Permanent Exhibition of the Museum at Corfu

The excavations in Corfu, carried out under the direction of the German Archaeological Institute, played a crucial role in the formation of the exhibition at the local archaeological museum. Especially, the west pediment of the Temple of Artemis, the most significant find complex brought to light, initiated a quest for its most suitable display setting, yielding a prolific discussion that spanned from the local to the national level during the interwar period. Moreover, the official policy of the Greek state at the time supported the improvements and expansions of the local so-called »city-museums«.

Focusing on the collaboration between the Hellenic and the German archaeological communities and especially on the interplay between the excavator of Corfu Wilhelm Dörpfeld and the then responsible Curator of Antiquities Yiannis Miliadis, we are presenting the establishment of the Corfu museum, following step by step the administrative correspondence and the photographic material being rescued in the archives.

We articulate how the Corfu museum's history highlights

- (a) the directions and the goals of the cultural policies of the time,
- (b) the modalities of exhibition practices according to current epistemological paradigms, and finally
- (c) the role claimed – and ultimately played – by the local authorities in the management of the historical past.



Nils Hellner

Four Preliminary Drafts by Heinrich Johannes for a New Institute Building on Rigillis Street

Heinrich Johannes (2/16/1901 Görlitz – 1/1945 near Posen) received his degree in Architecture with Daniel Krencker at the Technical University of Berlin in 1926. From 1927–30 as an intern he worked on excavations of the DAI at Athens (Kerameikos, Samos and Aegina), designed and constructed the residence of Gabriel Welter on Aegina and was hence appointed state architect in 1930. In 1931 he wrote the first guide to Modern Architecture in Berlin. From 1931–38 he worked as assistant at the DAI at Athens (research in Mycenae, the Heraion of Samos and Larissa on the Hermos, survey of the Arch of Galerius in Thessaloniki for H. von Schoenebeck and A. Aföldi in 1935). Besides, in 1931–34, he drafted designs for a new institute building, the excavation house in Olympia and the Kerameikos Museum. He returned to Germany in 1938 as building inspector and in 1940 became Senior Conservation Officer of the *Reichsgau* Wartheland in Posen; in 1938/39 he surveyed the Mausoleum of Theoderic in Ravenna for R. Heidenreich. He was called up for the *Volkssturm* in 1944 and has been declared missing and presumed dead in World War II since 1945.

At the end of 1920s, the mounting number of books in the library of the DAI in Pheidiou 1 which already occupied an area of 335 m² led to an increasing lack of space, yet a further annex was not feasible. Furthermore, the building was felt to be too noisy due to the crowded streets and its proximity to the Odeion. At Georg Karo's instigation, Johannes designed a new building in Odos Rigillis. Four of his preliminary drafts are preserved. The earliest preliminary draft from 1931 is committed to Modernism, while the following three designs from 1934 (after the Nazi seizure of power) had to adhere to the imposed aesthetics of the Third Reich. These drafts provided for a two-storied main building with large-scale stone slabs for exterior cladding, framed and overly high mullion windows and the mandatory hipped roof on a projecting cornice, which resembled the proclaimed *Heimatschutzstil*. The last preliminary draft, in particular, with the dark stone cladding, the monumental entrance doorway crowned by the *Reichsadler* and the huge relief of the facade shows the architectural language of German fascism. The brutal advance of World War II with the occupation of Greece in 1941 condemned the financing and the acquisition of property ultimately to failure. One might find some comfort in the fact that as late as 1936 the Kerameikos Museum was erected under Johannes in the proscribed Modern Style.



Ira Kaliampetsos

The Activities of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens until 1933. The legal aspects

Greece was one of the first countries to introduce a law on the protection of antiquities. Drafted by the German scholar Georg Ludwig von Maurer this law went into effect in 1834 – only two years after the official establishment of the Greek state. It was this law consisting of 114 articles guided by the principle that antiquities belonged to the state that was in effect when the branch of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) was established in Athens back in the 1870s.

This first law dated 1834 was replaced 66 years later by Law No. 2646/1899, a strict law that introduced an almost total prohibition of private ownership over antiquities. It was this law that was in effect when the DAI was acquiring most of its excavation licenses in Greece. In 1928 a Presidential Decree, supportive to Law 2646/1899, was passed that regulated the legal requirements for archaeological excavations. In this, the foreign archaeological schools were for the first time mentioned extensively in a legal regulation.

In August 1932 the Greek parliament passed a new law on antiquities, Law No. 5351/32, that was to shape the country's cultural heritage protection policy for the next 70 years. It is Article 37 that regulates for the first time in a main »Antiquities Law« excavations rights for foreign archaeological schools. Law No. 5351/32 was replaced in 2002 by Law No. 3028/02, the main cultural heritage law that is still today in effect.

The presentation will aim to shed light on the legal aspects of the activities of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens until 1933. It will examine questions such as how the institute was established, what the legal requirements for acquiring an excavation license were and what the main regulations were that influenced the work of a foreign archaeologist between 1870 and 1933.

Alexandra Kankeleit

The German Archaeological Institute at Athens and the German School at Athens

Europe in the late 19th century was marked by increasing rivalry amongst the Great Powers. They competed in a race for the economic, political, military as well as cultural supremacy on the continent. France was the first to recognize the value of foreign cultural propaganda for economic and political means but the *Deutsches Reich*, founded in 1871, was quick to follow. Within German foreign cultural policies, the imperial research institutions and schools (in Greece, too) played a significant role.

In 1874, a branch of the German Archaeological Institute was founded in Athens. The architect and archaeologist Wilhelm Dörpfeld must be counted among the most important and influential personalities of the DAI in Athens. He had lived and worked in Greece since 1877 and occupied the post of First Director of the DAI at Athens from 1887–1912 (25 years!). Until his death in 1940, he spent most of his time in Greece and figured prominently in Athenian society. The German School at Athens was founded in 1897 by Wilhelm Dörpfeld. At the end of the 19th century, the time had become ripe for a German school in Athens. German schools already existed in Thessaloniki (1886) and Constantinople (1868) and the representatives of the »German Colony« at Athens increasingly felt the need to institutionalize the education of their children in German language and culture. Dörpfeld was not only responsible for the pedagogical orientation and staffing of the German School at Athens, but had also great impact on its outward appearance as the school building was built to his designs.

During the 1st half of the 20th century, German-speaking archaeologists formed a constituent part of the school council - even if they had no children of their own: Georg Karo, Otto Walter, Ernst Buschor and Walther Wrede. During the crisis years, archaeologists assisted with teaching: 1914 Karo and Walter, 1921 Wrede and Möbius. Walter Wrede and Hans Möbius came to the German School at Athens after the First World War with the support of the *Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland* (Association for Germaness Abroad). Their previous teaching experience thus offered them the opportunity to quickly gain a foothold as archaeologists in Greece, too.

The lecture shows under which conditions and to what intent the German School at Athens was established. In addition, it will examine to what extent the historical and political events from 1874 to 1933 influenced the interaction between the DAI and the German School at Athens.



Georgios Kavvadias

The Lost Skyphos of Spyros Louis

On 29 March 1896, at the first modern Olympic Games, when the young Greek peasant and water-carrier Spyros Louis entered first into the Panathenaic Stadium of Athens, a new era in sports began. The newly introduced Marathon race connected the historic battlefield to the modern stadium. There, a crowd of 80.000 people, almost the entire population of the Greek capital, was gathered, bursting of joy and hope to see a Greek win the epic race.

Louis' victorious effort was legendary. He became a national hero and received numerous medals, prizes and awards. Among these were two prestigious cups. One is the well-known Bréal silver cup, an exceptional prize dedicated to the winner of the Marathon race, named after Michel Bréal, the French philologist and advocate of the revival of the modern Olympic Games, who initiated the Marathon race and suggested that it should be included in the schedule of the games at Athens. The Bréal cup is now exhibited at the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, in Athens.

The other is an ancient cup, a black-figured skyphos of the late 6th century B.C., offered to Louis by Ioannis P. Lambros, an eminent numismatist and active art dealer of the time. On each side, the vase depicts a pair of long distance runners watched by judges. Sketches of both sides of this vase circulated in numerous publications; however, the whereabouts of the vase itself was unknown.

In my current contribution, I discuss that this valuable national and Olympic souvenir, an object connected to the birth of the modern Olympic Games, is now housed in a German university and that the official process of its repatriation has already begun.



Elena Korka

The Early Period of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens in Greece

The German Archaeological Institute at Athens, founded in 1874, is the second oldest foreign archaeological institute in Greece after the French School. The Institute is housed in a four-storey neoclassical building in Athens, commissioned by Heinrich Schliemann and purchased by the German state in 1898. Right from the beginning of its operation, the German Archaeological Institute has contributed significantly to the implementation of some of the most important excavation projects in Greece and has offered valuable and fertile collaboration with the state's services for the promotion of research on Greek antiquity and history.

In the early years, the Institute aimed primarily at gathering information on the historical sites and monuments of Greece. Therefore it focused on topographical studies and photographic documentation, thus creating a valuable depository of data open to researchers and scientists.

However, excavations never ceased to be the main focus of the German Archaeological Institute. The projects undertaken or supported by the Institute are many. This paper focuses on the first large-scale excavations at Olympia, Kerameikos, Tiryns and Samos, which took place in the late 19th and the beginning of the 20th century and which have literally changed our view and knowledge about the Hellenic or even more the European civilization.



Astrid Lindenlauf

Georg Karo: Philhellenist and Patriot

Georg Heinrich Karo (1872–1963) lived in Greece for more than 15 years of his life. He moved to Athens in 1905, when he was appointed Assistant Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens, and stayed there until his expulsion from Greece in 1916. After teaching at the University of Halle for 10 years, he returned to Athens and served as the director of the German Archaeological Institute until 1936.

However, Karo was far more than just a professional archaeologist. Buying into the idea of Kulturpolitik, he conceived of foreign institutes as diplomatic institutions whose ultimate goal was the promotion of German prestige abroad. Despite his patriotic passions, he had come to know and understand Greece fairly well. In short, Karo was a professional archaeologist, a patriot, and a philhellenist.

In this paper, I explore his archaeologically and politically informed visions for Greek archaeology and the German Institute at Athens and trace their development over the period of 1905 to 1933.



Niki Maroniti & Eirini Tountasaki

**Cultural Intersections between »West« and »East«.
The case of the foreign archaeological schools in Greece
(19th century – first decades of the 20th century)**

Both »western« and »indigenous« cultural genealogies, hegemonic and marginal as well, use the materiality of »cultural heritage« (in our case of ancient Greece) in order to constitute and legitimize the symbolic capital of national modernity in their present. From the early 19th century until today these contested politics of culture are being articulated and circulated on different intercrossed levels: national, transnational universal, local, global. At the same time, these hybrid expressions of »colonizing« the past maintain and/or reverse the established classifications/hierarchies between West and East, while they undermine the political, bipolar divide between colonialist vs. colonized.

In this presentation we will examine how entangled »archaeologies«, contemplated in their dynamic and relational dimension, use the ruins (remnants) of the past in order to reconstruct »lieux de memoire« for every present's questions and needs. More specifically, to analyze the role that was played by the foreign archaeological schools in Greece (French School of Athens, German Archaeological Institute, American School of Classical Studies, British School of Athens) during the ›long‹ nineteenth century, as a case of cultural intersections/›histoires croisées‹ between »West« and »East«.

With the help of the factual material we are going to explore:

- a) the dynamic, competitive framework of the different cultural policies which were developed and reinforced by the different states in Greece, using as a vehicle their archaeological schools.
- b) the legal regulations which define, in the long term, their relationships both with the Greek state as well as the national actors of influence in shaping archaeological policies.
- c) the conditions under which each national archaeological paradigm articulates with the educational system of its country of origin and its broader academic framework.



Stavroula Masouridi

The Excavations of the German Archaeological Institute on the Ionian Islands.

Testimonies from the Historical Archive of Antiquities and Restorations

The precious archival material of the Historical Archive of Antiquities and Restorations of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture provides significant information about the research that took place on the Ionian islands and sheds light on the important work carried out there by the German Archaeological Institute during the first decades of the 20th century. Moreover, it documents the attention paid by the Greek Archaeological Service and the Greek state to the German Archaeological Institute's work and the measures they took to protect the antiquities that were revealed.

Through official correspondence between German archaeologists, the Greek Archaeological Service and the Greek authorities, through the reports of the Greek archaeologists supervising the German excavations and through several other documents we learn a lot not only about the investigations themselves but also about the relations between the people involved.

The first elements identified in the Historical Archive, since 1900, concern test excavations conducted in Ithaca near the village of Stavros. The bulk of valuable evidence, however, presents the research of Wilhelm Dörpfeld on Leukas (Nidri, Steno), from 1901 onwards. Finally, there is sufficient data for the investigations of the German Archaeological Institute on Corfu, during the years 1912–1914, and 1930 (Kephali, Aphionas).



Kostas Nikolentzos

The Excavation of Ancient Olympia in the 19th Century: Notes from the Historical Archive of the Hellenic Archaeological Service

Each cooperation can be characterized as difficult. The political situation, the geostrategic environment, the personal ambitions, the personality of the involved actors, the unbalanced distribution of power, third-party interventions are factors which decisively influence the development, the evolution and the implementation of any cooperation.

The excavation of Olympia was a typical case where Greek and German scholars/archaeologists were forced to work together as well as to face the aforementioned framework, managing to carry out an excavation of high scientific significance and symbolism, which exceeded both the limits of the Greek state and the scientists themselves.

Our contribution will attempt, through the study and the presentation of archival documents and the relevant press releases and references, to present the Hellenic aspect of carrying out the excavation at Olympia.



Archontoula Papoulakou

**»The Committee on the Conservation of the Parthenon«.
The contribution of German architects to the restoration programme of
the Parthenon (1894–1902)**

Among the first efforts of the new Greek state was the creation of a specific service in order to discover and collect antiquities and to rescue and conserve monuments. Along with the official foundation of the Archaeological Service (3/15 April 1833), all institutions of the Greek state concentrated on the hiring of all kinds of scientific staff.

The conceptions of the well-known German architect, Leo von Klenze, dominated the restoration interventions of Greek monuments and specifically of the Parthenon during the Othonian period. The following period brought great changes in regard to excavation, monument restoration and preservation issues and saw the beginning of the collaboration with foreign experts, such as the well-known German architects Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Josef Durm and Ernst Ziller. Under the leadership of Panagis Kavvadias, General Ephor of Antiquities (1885–1909), began the most productive period in the restoration of ancient monuments in Greece.

In the following decades until the end of the 19th century, scientific and technical committees were formed such as »The Committee on the Conservation of the Parthenon« (1895–1902) in order to directly supervise the restoration of the Parthenon. Its members were Greek and foreign archaeologists and architects (P. Kavvadias, Vlachopoulos, Theofilas, N. Balanos, F. C. Penrose, L. Magne, E. Trump). An active member in all committees, Wilhelm Dörpfeld (the Director of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens), collaborated closely with his colleagues in the Ephoria and the Archaeological Society and is found in the documents to have signed all reports as the president of the committee.

The first Parthenon restoration programme shows, through the documents of the Historical Archive of Antiquities and Restorations, a new and different understanding of how to approach restorations. Among the characteristics, which differentiate this period from previous ones, are the intensively discussed conflicting viewpoints on every intervention, the taking of necessary measures, the importance given to suitable building material and the formation of two specified committees, one on an international and the other one on a national level.



Eleni Pipelia

**»... the exclusive right of making casts and molds ...«.
Political and scientific aspects of Article 7 of the
Greek-German Convention on the excavations at Olympia**

The Greek-German Convention that defines the conditions for the large-scale archaeological excavations at Olympia was signed on 13/25 April 1874. It consisted of 11 articles, which resulted from consultations between the diplomatic representatives from the two states. According to the first paragraph of Article 7, the mission of the German government gained the exclusive right of making plaster casts and molds of the excavation's finds at Olympia, within a period of five years from the discovery of any object. The same right, but without the exclusivity clause, was extended not only to the known antiquities that the Greek government already possessed, but also to those discovered in the future, without the cooperation of Germany.

The study of archival material regarding the negotiations in order to finalize the terms of the Convention, particularly Article 7, strongly reflects the desire of the German side to acquire the right to manage these plaster casts. The political and the scientific reasons that informed this requirement are closely related to the aesthetic and the historical value of antiquities' casts deriving from the 19th century, the extensive development of museums and cast collections at European universities and also with the history of archaeology itself.

The Greek side did not object to granting this partially exclusive right, not only because it acted as a counterweight to the non-explicit concession of the original finds, but also because the management and the exploitation of casts in Greece was not governed by a clear institutional framework at that time.



Katja Sporn

Travel and Research: Insights from the German Archaeological Institute at Athens

As early as 1860, long before the Athens department was founded, the annually awarded travel grants for young post-doctoral researchers had been established by the *Centraldirection* (Executive Committee).

Already in the very first year, the two beneficiaries Alexander Conze and Adolf Michaelis travelled to Greece. The purpose was to further the interests of the Institute where possible, which at that time, of course, still meant the Institute in Rome.

The grant holders were expected to write a report after the end of their travels, some of which were published. Even after the foundation of the Athens department in 1874, travelling, by grant holders as well as staff members of the Institute, continued to play a significant role in the institute's research activities. The exploration of the country was key to understanding the topography of Greece and to gaining an overview of its ancient sites and monuments. Many of the findings were published soon afterwards in the *Athenische Mitteilungen*.

Wilhelm Dörpfeld, in particular, travelled extensively even after the end of his active career as the Institute's director. The structure of the group as well as the aims of the travels changed over time, just as the commitments, tasks and possibilities did which the grant holders encountered during their stay in Greece.

By the example of some grant reports from the 1920s, the paper will give an insight into the travels of the Institute.



Raik Stolzenberg

Comments on the Financial Year of 1932 (1 April 1932 – 31 March 1933) of the Archaeological Institute of the German *Reich* – Athens Department (AIDR)

In 1929, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the AIDR in Berlin - which was combined with an international archaeological congress and opened at the base of the newly exhibited Pergamon Altar - the AIDR demonstrated that it had survived and overcome the consequences of the First World War, such as academic boycott and reparations. According to the President of the AIDR, G. Rodenwaldt, all the world was now open for German archaeology. In the same year the institute became a governmental authority (*Reichsbehörde*) with a detailed budget and salaries for the directors and assistants of the institute.

In 1930, G. Karo became once again the head of the Athens branch of the AIDR which he had left in 1917 and officially quitted in 1919 as he was still facing criminal proceedings in Greece for conducting war propaganda for German aims during the First World War in Greece. In 1929 the Greek Prime Minister E. Venizelos wanted to overcome the national divide of the Greek bourgeoisie which was hindering the economical development of Greece.

The split was between his own pro-French and pro-English oriented supporters who stood against the supporters of the former King of Greece, who held strong sympathies for the former German Empire. Venizelos had to make concessions to the latter to overcome this achronistic-looking addition, he gained prospering Germany as an investor and supplier of industrial goods and as a buyer of Greek agricultural products. It seems likely that Mr. Karo's reappointment was also part of these concessions due to his excellent Greek-German network.

However, after the New York's stock market crash in the autumn of 1929, economic crisis hit the Weimar Republic with great severity which resulted in rapidly growing unemployment and state austerity measures as economic consequences. As a political consequence, due to actions of those in political responsibility who opposed the liberal Weimar constitution, the first German Republic gradually lost its democratic rule.

How dealt the AIDR in these times? From the very beginning of the crisis, the institute appeared as victim, but not as loser of the economical crisis: with success. How was this achieved? What role did G. Karo play in Athens and the Presidents of the AIDR in Berlin? Which networks were activated within German and Greek archaeology and politics? And what did it mean for the institute, that at the end of the financial year 1932, on 31 March 1933, it had already been turned into a *Reichsbehörde* of the National Socialist state? A attempt of reconstruction based on files of the AIDR.



Stavros Vlizon

German Archaeologists and the Early Interest in Sparta: Furtwängler, Fiechter, Buschor and the excavation at the Amyklaion

The excavation of Christos Tsountas at the Spartan Amyklaion in 1890 marked the end of a long period of exploration and identification of this site. At the same time, however, it was also an impetus for the first German field research in Laconia by Adolf Furtwängler who explored the hill of Agia Kyriaki in 1878 and 1904 with Ernst Fiechter and on behalf of the Athens Archaeological Society.

The influence on Furtwängler's work certainly goes back to the 18th century: Abbé Fourmont in 1730, the reformation movement of the Enlightenment, which marked the image of ancient Sparta for the following centuries, and Christian Gottlob Heyne, who published the first German research on the Amyklaian throne in 1778. The archaeological and scientific background was established, finally, in the 19th century, by Charles Lenormant, William Martin Leake, Charles Robert Cockerell and Tsountas.

In this presentation, these framework conditions as well as the political and ideological processes, which influenced not only the German Archaeological Institute but also the only German archaeologists who have so far been active in Laconia, Furtwängler and Ernst Buschor, will be investigated. Both acted and developed within the framework of a policy which recognized the importance of archaeology for foreign cultural and scientific policy in Germany, and through which Bismarck, at the latest, placed the institute at the service of the state.

For the archaeologists at the Athens Institute, both systematic archaeological field research and foreign cultural policy were at the forefront from the outset. However, archaeology and archaeologists were of great importance to the young Greek state too, as they were actively involved in the process of forming a national and cultural identity. These circumstances particularly concerned Buschor, who, as Director of the Athens Institute from 1921 to 1929, and representative of the Weimar Republic, worked closely with the German Foreign Office, and undertook the only excavation on behalf of the DAI in the vicinity of Sparta in 1924.

Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan

On the Trail of the »German Model«: ASCSA and DAI, 1881–1918

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) was founded in 1881. It was the third foreign archaeological school to be established in Greece following the French and German model. For its first three decades the activities of the American School were closely intertwined with those of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI hereafter) and the Austrian Archaeological Institute (ÖAI hereafter).

Eloquent testimony to this relationship is found in ASCSA Annual Reports from 1887 onwards, where the directors of the American School repeatedly extend their profound gratitude to Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Director of the DAI (1887–1912), Paul Wolters, Second Secretary of the DAI (1887–1900), and Dr. Adolf Wilhelm, Director of the ÖAI (1898–1905), for allowing American students to attend their weekly seminars and their archaeological excursions. Only occasionally, would they similarly thank a French or British colleague. In fact, the ASCSA relied so heavily on the German Institute that it delayed in developing its own academic program until after Dörpfeld's retirement. Glimpses of private correspondence also reveal a continuous stream of informal American-German gatherings attended by younger German and Austrian archaeologists/architects, such as Hans Dragendorff, Hans von Fritze, Hans Schrader, Wilhelm Wilberg, and Theodor Wiegand.

What was responsible for this remarkable »germanophilia« during the early decades of the ASCSA's existence? Was it simply the vibrant personality of Wilhelm Dörpfeld or perhaps also the bitter loss of Delphi to the French? In this paper I argue that the ASCSA's »germanophilia« was rooted in the fact that the majority of the early faculty of the American School had matriculated in German universities, and that it should be viewed within the context of sweeping changes that altered American academia in the second half of the 19th century. The ASCSA aspired to emulate the highly acclaimed »German Model« of independent research.

However, once the reformation of the American university had been completed with the creation of the graduate school, the flow of American students to German universities was significantly reduced. Already from the first decade of the 20th century, we see a new generation of American graduate students arriving in Athens, no longer steeped in the »German model« and not wanting to be considered doppelgänger of their German counterparts. By 1910, the American School had already built its own, independent academic program, and private testimonia attest to a tendency to interact with the neighboring British School and to draw away from the DAI.



Karin Weiss

**The Beginnings of the Library
of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens:
Accessions until 1900**

Two bequests – one from the estate of the Prussian classicist and epigraphist Arthur von Velsen (1826–1860) and the other from the estate of the Greek numismatist Achilleus Postolakas (1821–1897) – were particularly significant for the build-up of the newly founded institute's library.

The former private library of Arthur von Velsen provided the basis for the library and Achilleus Postolakas' bequest of his library led shortly before the turn of the century to the largest increase in books which the library has ever recorded within one year.

In this connection, the paper will also deal with the organisation of the library and the documentation of book accessions in the inventory books.



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