FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Members and Friends of the Institute; Dear Colleagues

I am writing this letter at a time when the teaching of Classics in some Australian Universities is in danger of being either seriously curtailed or completely abolished. The most recent victim seems to be the Department of Classics of the Australian National University in Canberra. While we have to accept some adjustments in respect to staff and the organization of courses, we must fight for the survival of our discipline, which does not include just language, or history or archaeology, but all three subjects. Writing letters of protest to the administrators of our universities and the deans of our faculties is essential and important, but I think not enough. In the present financial squeeze and with the competition for funds within faculties, numbers of students count and comparatively the numbers of our students are low. Therefore the support we can hope for within our Universities is limited.

There remains however the larger, enlightened public, which, I believe, we have failed to address and cultivate. It may be legitimately asked how many academics in our field show their work and speak about it not only to colleagues and students, but also to the cultivated and often well-to-do members of the community? How many of them have tried to become influential outside the boundaries of their universities? We do our teaching and we write our articles and books, but if there are no positions to be occupied by classicists there will be no students left and the subject will be wiped out of the teaching programmes.

One answer to our problem is the creation of positions through private endowment. There are people in our cities that could help, but they have to be properly approached. Are we prepared to make the effort to approach them and to do the work that will be needed to do this?

The Institute has done and is doing a lot in that direction.

With best wishes

Alexander Cambitoglou
Director
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Torone 1997
by Dr Tom Hillard (Macquarie University)

1997 saw the last of three field seasons devoted to the investigation of the underwater areas abutting the archaeological land site of Torone. The investigation has turned up far more than was originally expected to be revealed by the survey of features first noticed during a reconnaissance conducted in 1990. Like most archaeological explorations it has also suggested new questions to be asked and further work to be undertaken by future expeditions to the site. More than anything else, the three seasons of underwater work at Torone have challenged suppositions about the layout of the ancient city based on the topographical status quo.

Interest naturally attaches to the shoreline of Torone. In antiquity, the city was noted as a port. It flourished on inter alia its wine and timber trade. The marvelous find by the Australian Expedition in 1976, on the Lekythos neck, of a small lead letter placing an order for timber (see front cover) shows trade in the area to be both competitive and brisk. Furthermore the Athenian historian Thucydides speaks of Torone's harbour as an entity distinct from the great natural harbour of Porto Koufo approximately three kilometres to the south. And indeed we would expect such a thriving port to enjoy harbour facilities close to the town's centre. It has usually been assumed that the tranquil bay to the northeast of the Lekythos (especially that area directly in the lee of the promontory) was the anchorage of the city. This seemed a logical place to begin looking.

In 1993 a "synergasia" between the Australian Expedition and the Ephoria of Underwater Antiquities in Athens was formed under the direction of Dr Chryssa Samiou of the Ephoria, who also directed the 1994 and 1997 seasons. A few hours in the water during that first field season disabused us of any expectations that, in the area immediately offshore, we were investigating the city's harbour. The lines of several walls suggested that this was in fact a submerged terrestrial site. Such an interpretation seemed confirmed when members of the Greek team recognised in two lines of cement-like conglomerate that run across the site the familiar phenomenon of beachrock. This process of lithification can occur in certain circumstances under beaches between the lower and upper tidal lines. When, for one reason or another, the beach ceases to be a sandy shoreline, the beachrock is exposed.

At some stage in Torone's history the shoreline was approximately forty metres further "out to sea" than it currently lies; at another stage, approximately twenty metres.

The most likely explanation for these changes in the relative sea level at the site would be provided by the supposition of two earthquakes. The area is prone to seismic activity, and members of the Australian Expedition have actually experienced such unnerving events. Numerous disturbances of great magnitude have been recorded in ancient texts and, with more precision, in modern annals.

The burning question is at what point in Torone's history might these dramatic alterations to the topography have occurred. An obvious problem is posed by Thucydides' description of the Lekythos' "narrow isthmus". The exercise of dating beachrock itself is problematic, though it is hoped that an attempt will be made in the future. In the meantime, the excavations of 1997 provided useful indications of general chronological significance. At the line of the present shore, a large pithos buried almost a metre into the ground, apparently in situ, was retrieved. The raised band decorated with a distinctive "noughts and crosses" pattern, suggests, on the nearest analogy from the site of Olynthos, where such a domestic storage container serviced a house of the second quarter of the fourth century, that we have here a structure of the late fifth/early fourth century or earlier (since similarly decorated pithoi appear...
from the archaic to classical periods). If a domestic dwelling stood here around the end of the fifth century, we must look for alternative meanings to Thucydides' description of the site other than one which assumes it refers to an isthmus only thirty metres across as it is today. A further chronological indication was provided by the uncovering of a four-walled structure lying in less than half a metre of water, about one metre from the present shoreline. Investigation revealed that the interior floor and walls of the structure were sealed with a cement-like plaster. Analysis of the sealing agent must follow, but the appearance of a storage installation of this type further suggests that inundation had not occurred by the end of the classical period at least.

We may be confident that this area did not serve as a harbour in classical antiquity. The search for the latter goes on. We may say, however, that the waters off the previous outer shoreline (marked by the line of beachrock 40 metres off shore) will still have offered a most suitable area for anchorage. Moreover, the 1997 underwater excavation of a large stone structure with ashlar masonry to its seaward face abutting the outer line of beachrock, confirms a significant investment of effort along that shoreline. This, together with the features surveyed in 1993, might in turn suggest nautical activity in the vicinity.

Another feature of this year's season was the enthusiastic participation of seven undergraduate students from Macquarie University. An administrative ruling meant that none of the students could dive on the site, but they were able to make their presence very usefully felt in the preparatory clearing of the shoreline area in advance of the archaeological excavation there, receiving along the way valuable instruction from Dr Samiou and Tim Smith (NSW Heritage Office), and, in the fundamentals of surveying, from Dr Tony Sprent (University of Tasmania), who continued, as in all previous seasons, as the expedition's surveyor. They also partook of a tour of archaeological sites in Macedonia, and returned keen members of the Australian Institute.
A New Deputy Director’s First Year in Athens
by Stavros Paspalas

July 1997 saw the completion of my first year as Deputy Director of the Institute, a year I spent learning the ropes of the position, and trying the patience of our ever-gracious and ever-able Administrative Assistant Jan Casson-Medhurst.

A great deal of the efforts of the Athens office are involved with extending help to visiting Australians, and this is indeed one of the expressed aims of the Institute. We are here to facilitate contacts between academics and students from Australia, and their Greek and non-Greek counterparts, and more generally to introduce students of Classical and Greek studies of all periods to Greece itself.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the job is that which involves liaising with the Greek authorities on behalf of students, who have come from Australia with the expressed purpose of studying archaeological material, and seeing these efforts bear fruit. This involves writing, telephoning and meeting with those archaeologists responsible for the safe-keeping of archaeological finds, and the maintenance, study, and security of archaeological sites. Over the past twelve months students from the University of New England, Monash University, and La Trobe University have come to Athens with specific research projects with which we have been able to help.

Our Australia-wide commitment is further reflected in the fact that we could help students and academics from universities throughout Australia gain easier access to museums, sites and — very importantly — the impressive research libraries here in Athens.

The Institute also participated in the organisation of a workshop for architecture students headed by Mr Nigel Westbrook, Lecturer in Architecture at the University of Western Australia. Fifteen students from Perth participated in the workshop which lasted for a six-week period. This is the second such project that Mr Westbrook has arranged in Athens for WA students, and on both occasions he found the Hostel an appropriate venue to hold lectures and seminars. From my vantage point it seemed clear that Mr Westbrook’s students benefited from being exposed to a foreign environment, an unknown city, and contact with architects and students who work under conditions different to those in Perth.

Excavation was not undertaken at Torone this year, but Dr Tom Hillard and Dr Lea Beness from Macquarie University led an Australian team in a collaborative underwater project with a team from the Greek Department for Underwater Antiquities. A group of students from Macquarie met up with Dr Hillard and Dr Beness in Greece as part of a wider educational programme in which they visited a number of sites, primarily in Macedonia. Again the Institute was able to offer assistance both to the students and to the co-ordinators of their study programme.

One of my most pleasant tasks was to introduce a visiting delegation of AHEPANs to the Institute. The Australian Hellenic Educational Progressive Association has been a long-term Institutional member of the Institute, and its support is greatly valued. The delegation that came to Greece in September 1996 included members from a number of states, and their stay in Athens offered the ideal opportunity to show them the hostel and to explain the activities of the Institute on the spot.

The Athens Friends of the AAIA, of course, have the advantage of being based locally, and so are in the position to benefit from the close proximity to so many fabulous sites and museums. The excursions organised by the Friends’ Committee, in addition to being pleasant and informative outings, have been something of an education in themselves.

All the foreign institutes in Athens were established with the purpose of promoting research in Greek studies, and as such they operate in a collaborative manner and constitute something of an international university. The AAIA fully participates in this arena, through the organisation of its academic programme and of lectures of visiting Australian academics. We were very pleased that Professor Tim Murray from La Trobe University visited Athens and delivered a lecture at the AAIA entitled分布式Archaeology in North West Greece: A Proposal for Landscape Archaeology in
NEWS IN BRIEF

**Athens Hostel News**

The hostel was well-supported once again this year with many visitors from Australia and other countries. Some of the guests had stayed in the hostel before and this year we were pleased to see a number of “Friends” of the Institute from nearly every state in Australia, who now have the opportunity to experience, and not only read about, the accommodation provided in Athens.

Scholars from La Trobe, Monash, Melbourne, Sydney, Macquarie, New England, Western Australia, Queensland and the Australian National University, were represented.

Professor Tim Murray (La Trobe), who lectured in Athens for the AAIA before an international audience in January (see p. 5), spent his short stay in Athens at the hostel. Dr. Tom Hillard and Dr. Lea Beness (Macquarie) also stayed, together with several members of their Torone team, on their way to, and on their return from the site. Dr. Judith Powell (Queensland), a former Fellow of the Institute, spent a couple of weeks at the hostel continuing her research. The 1997/98 Fellow, Mr. Craig Barker (Sydney), after leaving Professor J.R. Green’s excavation on Cyprus, stayed at the hostel on his way to Altheokarnania, where he joined the Danish excavations. Dr. Gae Callender, a regular visitor to Athens, not only stayed with us, but also entertained the “Athens Friends” with a tour of the Egyptian Collection at the National Museum. Several Scholarship holders also made use of the hostel, including Mr. Andrew Viduka (ANU), and Ms. Lucy Lancelotti (Monash).

The 1996/7 University of Western Australia’s Architects’ Workshop under the leadership of Mr. Nigel Westbrook took place in December/January 1997 with the hostel again being used as its base (see p. 5). The hostel was also used frequently by the “Athens Friends” for Council meetings and for their Annual General Meeting.

Those interested in staying at the hostel should write to the Athens office, Zacharitsa 23, 117 41 Athens. As bookings are often heavy it is wise to write early to avoid disappointment.

**Epirus.** The audience was very much interested to hear Professor Murray’s proposals for work in Greece in the light of his experiences in Australia. Indeed, this was one of the very rare “fora” where Australian-based fieldwork was presented in Greece.

Our 1997 Academic Programme consisted of three research seminars delivered in March. Professor Olga Palagia gave a seminar entitled *Reflections on the Peiraeus Bronzes*; Professor Hermann Kienast spoke on *Monumental Architecture in the Archaic Heraion of Samos*; while I presented a paper entitled *On Persianising Furniture in Macedonia: The Recognition and Transmission of Forms*. It is always pleasing to note that these seminars are well attended, both by foreign scholars working in Greece, and by local archaeologists, academics and university students.

October 1997 saw the final stage in a process that my predecessor, Dr. Ken Sheedy, in collaboration with the Athens Numismatic Museum, the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the British School at Athens, set in motion. I am, of course, referring to the international conference *Archaeological Numismatics/Numismatic Archaeology* held in honour of the retired Director of the Athens Numismatic Museum, Dr. Mando Oeconomides, at Athens in 1995. The conference itself received coverage in previous issues of the Newsletter. Recently, however, Dr. Sheedy, along with Dr. Charikleia Papageorgiadi-Banis, completed the editing of the proceedings of the conference, and the volume has now appeared. To mark the occasion of this new book published by the AAIA, a special lecture was arranged by our Friends and the Friends of the Athens Numismatic Museum, at which Dr. Sheedy delivered a paper entitled *Late Archaic Hoards in the Cyclades and Some Thoughts on a Regional Pattern of Trade*; the book was presented at the end of the lecture to the honorand, Dr. Oeconomides. The evening was a pleasant conclusion to a highly successful project that the AAIA instituted with other research organisations based in Athens, and it is hoped that such collaborations will continue in the future.

My first year in Athens as Deputy Director was a busy one, in which I spent a great deal of time on a steep learning curve. New tasks and duties to perform, new people to meet, and a new working environment to acquaint myself with. I feel I must publicly thank Jan Cason-Medhurst for all her help and guidance, as well as the staff in the Sydney office who always acted promptly upon my queries. A special note of thanks must also be extended to the Australian Ambassador Dr. R.S. Merrillees and Mrs. P.H. Merrillees for their very active support of all the activities of the Institute.
Exhibitions in Greece
by Stavros Paspalas

The past twelve-month period has seen something of a bonanza of special archaeological and related exhibitions both in Athens and Thessalonike, the 1997 European Cultural Capital. Visitors to Athens interested in the Bronze Age could have seen the Aidonia Treasure exhibition which concentrated on Mycenaean items from the northern Peloponnese, some of which were recently repatriated from the U.S. where they had been illegally exported, and a show on the excavations of the Neolithic Culture of Greece exhibition which presented a very thorough overview of the environment and lifestyle of the earliest farming communities in Greece. This exhibition was held at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art, as was that on Archanes; this museum is an exceptional venue for such exhibitions as it allows the visitor to view its very impressive permanent collection.

Later periods of Greek history have by no means been neglected on the exhibition circuit. An exhibition at the Athens Concert Hall concentrated on the post-Byzantine icon painters of Crete, and presented a number of pieces attributed to Domenikos Theotokopoulos before he left for the West, where he became El Greco. The new wing at the Benaki Museum is now completed, and to mark this occasion a special exhibition was held of a small number of amazing icons from the Monastery of St. Katherine, Mt. Sinai.

Greece’s Byzantine traditions were most obviously highlighted in the showcase exhibition at Thessalonike: The Treasures of Mount Athos. This was truly a blockbuster. Repeated visits were needed to even start to digest the wealth of material that was on show. It could be argued that the title of the exhibition was something of a misnomer, if the word “Treasures” is thought to only cover Gold, Gold, Gold. There was much more on offer. The planners of the exhibition obviously intended to give the visitor — along with an introduction to the monks’ beliefs — an overall impression of their lifestyle, and so included sections on the flora and fauna of the peninsula that comprises the Monastic Republic of Mt. Athos, and on the architectural complexes of the monasteries and their myriad dependencies. Many masterpieces of various categories of devotional arts, such as icon-painting and embroidery of liturgical vestment, were of course on display, but so were copy books which provided icon painters with their models, and eighteenth century copper plates from which icons could be mass-produced. Through exhibits such as these we can start to understand the manufacturing processes which led to the creation of the exceptional masterpieces. The monastic libraries were represented by numerous manuscripts and texts, religious and secular, some of the most interesting dedicated by the Byzantine

NEWS IN BRIEF

1997 Visitors

1997 saw the first visit in a number of years of an Australian Foreign Minister to Greece. Mr Alexander Downer made a brief visit to Athens in June, and found time enough to indulge some of his antiquarian interests. As Mr Downer’s stay was only for a few days, and given his official commitments, the wide range of sites and museums in Athens could not be covered. The Institute was, though, able to respond to the Minister’s request for a guided tour of the Acropolis. On a fine spring afternoon the Deputy Director, Dr Stavros Paspalas, took Mr Downer and his party onto the Acropolis. Needless to say, the impact ancient Athens had on the development of the political systems of the West was not lost on Mr Downer. The Minister was fully aware of the role Athens played in the rise of democratic forms of government, and — hopefully — found his visit all the more rewarding due to this knowledge.

The world is becoming an ever-smaller place, and as a result institutions of all kinds are forming links, of greater or lesser formality, with like bodies internationally. Ideas and knowledge now circulate in a worldwide arena. Against this background, the Institute was very happy that it could offer its services to Mr Graham Morris, Chief Executive Officer of the Museum of Victoria, and Ms Anna Malgorzewicz, Director of the Immigration Museum, Melbourne, when they visited Athens in September. Again, the Deputy Director was well-placed to introduce them to an important selection of the museums in Athens, archaeological, historical and ethnographic. Our Melbourne visitors were also able to see firsthand the facilities that the Institute offers its members, and — hopefully — are in a good position to spread the good word in Australia.
NEWS IN BRIEF

In Search of the Persian Wars- An AAIA and Astarte Tour- 1997
by Ben Churcher

Between the years of 491 and 480 BC three waves of invasion were launched by the mighty Persian Empire against the cities of Greece. With help from nature, luck and sheer heroism, each invasion was turned back enabling Greece to develop into one of the most influential societies of the western world.

Such was the impact of this epic story that during late September and early October this year- nearly two and a half thousand years after the Greek victory- a group of AAIA members retraced the Persian Wars throughout northern Greece and Asia Minor.

Beginning at the stunning city of Istanbul- a favourite place for many of us- the tour then wound its way down the western seaboard of what is now Turkey. While our focus on the Persian Wars took the group to sites such as Sardis, Miletus and Ephesus, we also made sure that equally important neighbouring sites such as Troy and the Gallipoli battlefields were not missed. After sampling the Hellenistic/Roman monuments of Ionia, the group returned to Istanbul for a few days of frantic touring, sightseeing and shopping (you never have enough time in Istanbul!). We ended our time in Turkey perched high in a restaurant overlooking the Hippodrome, Hagia Sophia and the Blue emperors and later Orthodox rulers.

Imperial Ottoman firmans were not overlooked, and they remind us that the monasteries too were subject for centuries to the Sultan. This is only an extremely brief résumé of the exhibition, but hopefully it has shown that alongside the treasures, be they icons of Christ and the Saints or a jasper goblet of a fourteenth century Despot of Mystra, items of daily life also found their proper place. How many of us, without this exhibition, would ever have learnt that the Athonite monasteries were among the leading clock manufacturing centres of the Ottoman Empire during the nineteenth century?

Thessalonike has also seen a plethora of other temporary exhibitions. Pieces held in European collections made the trip to Greece and were included in two exhibitions organised around the theme of Alexander the Great. Alexander the Great in European Art mainly concentrated on works of art — paintings, tapestries, illuminations, applied arts — from the late medieval era until the nineteenth century, and clearly showed how the image of Alexander was used in western Europe to deliver different messages at different times. The second, Alexander the Great in the East, displayed material from the lands Alexander conquered, from Egypt to northern India. This exhibition represented an important opportunity for visitors to acquaint themselves with aspects of the world that Alexander and his troops met on their eastward expedition.

Many, many more exhibitions and performances were organised in Thessalonike in 1997, which covered cultural endeavours up to the present day. Here I shall just make mention of one of them: Ancient Greek Technology. This exhibition, housed in an arcade of the Roman-period agora, mainly consisted of models of ancient Greek machinery: time-keeping devices, ships, machines of war (catapults, arrow-shooting “machine guns”, flame-throwers etc.), navigational instruments, and the like. Many of these were working models, which attracted great public interest. I am sure that everybody who visited the exhibition left much the richer; and an understanding of the cranes and pulleys that were used to erect Greek temples can only help us appreciate the Parthenon and its companions all the more.

1997 has been a particularly rich year in Greece for exhibitions that not only cover the full range of Greece’s cultural heritage but more as well, such as the Neolithic Period in Romania and archaeology in Colombia. Here I have only touched on some of the events in Greece, but we should not forget the museums and galleries of smaller cities. It can be fully expected that the Ministry of Culture will continue its policy of promoting the staging of such shows.

Cont' following page
ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

The Institute’s 1997 Visiting Professor, Professor Hermann Kienast

The Visiting Professor of the Institute in 1997 was Professor Hermann Kienast, who is the Research Director of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens.

Professor Kienast has spent the last twenty five years of his life in Greece mainly directing excavations and carrying out research on the island of Samos. He is an architect-archaeologist and indeed one of the two best archaeologists doing research in that field in Greece (the other great architect-archaeologist is Dr. Manolis Korres, who is responsible for the extensive restoration work being currently carried out on the Athenian Acropolis).

Professor Kienast spent August and September in Australia lecturing and giving seminars in all capital cities and at all member-universities, and proved to be a most popular lecturer with a very attractive personality. He gave public lectures and seminars on the following topics:

- Specific Construction Aspects of Ancient Greek Architecture
- Monumental Architecture in the Archaic Heraeum of Samos
- The Rise of the Ionic Style
- Neoclassical Architecture in Athens and its Prototypes
- The Water Tunnel of Eupalinos at Samos: A Masterpiece of Archaic Engineering
- The Tower of the Winds: Art and Architecture in late Hellenistic Athens

Recent Financial Contributions to the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens

The Australian Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) has pledged an annual contribution of $1000 for five years. The first contribution was made in 1996.

These contributions are in memory of Dr Jason Finos, an enthusiastic AHEPAN, a vigorous worker for all matters Greek, and President of the Sydney Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens from its inception in 1982 until his untimely death.

The Pan-Arcadian Association of NSW has instituted a scholarship for a student of archaeology to participate in the excavations at Tegea in Arcadia, Greece. The Association contributions will be $3000 annually for three seasons. They have now contributed for the first year’s participation in 1998.

The site at Tegea is one of the most ancient in the Peloponnese. Excavations include the Temple of Athena Alea, which was described in ancient times as excelling all others in Peloponnese.

Mosque- surrounded by candles - with the incomparable view spread out before us. A fitting end to a fascinating visit!

From Istanbul we headed to Greece and in particular Thessalonike. The broad tree lined streets of Greece’s second largest city were a welcome respite and, as an added bonus for us, Thessalonike has been named Europe’s Cultural Capital for 1997. To celebrate this acknowledgment a magnificent collection entitled, The Treasures of Mount Athos brought together a never-before-seen array of priceless Byzantine art, costume and manuscripts. It was great preparation for our time in Greece to see this exhibition in the morning and the Thessalonike Archaeological Museum, with its marvellous collection from the excavations at Vergina, Derveni and Sindos, in the afternoon.

In keeping with the theme of our journey, we visited the site of Xerxes’ Canal at the base of the Athos peninsula and, later, the important battlefields of Thermopylae, Marathon, Salamis and Platea as we headed south towards Athens. The story of the Persian Wars was never far away during our travels in Greece, but still perhaps the most poignant spot of all is the small Acropolis Museum in Athens where we still see the direct result of the Persian sack of the city. Beautifully serene sculptures, many with clean breaks and remnants of their original paint, tell of their violent destruction at the hands of the Persians and of the quick clean-up by the Athenians after the war. Leaving the museum you cannot help but visualise the scene in 480 BC when black smoke from burning homes and temples would have filled the air.

After an eventful day in Athens where we were assisted enormously by the Deputy Director of the AAIA, Dr. Stavros Paspalas, we found a fantastic restaurant high up in the Plaka. There on a warm autumn night we ate sausages cooked at our table in a blaze of Ouzo as we reflected on a very successful tour.

The 1997 AAIA Summer School was run in association with a Sydney company, Astarte Resources, and was led by Mr. Ben Churcher.
TWO ARTICLES: Current Research

THE TORONE TESTIMONIA
by Professor Alan Henry

My association with the work of the AAIA now goes back, amazingly, almost a decade, to 1988, when I first led Monash into institutional membership. These years have been a source of great personal and professional satisfaction and pleasure, not least because of the opportunity to work closely with the Director, Alexander Cambitoglou.

It was in 1990 that I had my first taste of on-site excavation, at Torone. Up till that time, I had been a mere parasite of the archaeologists, devoting my energies to epigraphical texts thrown up, (not too vigorously) by their spades. But now I had the chance to experience their work directly, having been invited to come to Torone to publish a lead letter found in a previous season, (see Archaiologike Ephemeris 1991 [1993] 65-70). My intention had been to labour in the trenches themselves, but, doubtless out of compassion for my already ageing frame, I was gently directed to the less strenuous activities of archivist in the dig-house. (I did however, participate physically in a robust soccer match, Australia v. Europe, on the beach at Torone.)

In 1992, at one of the Director’s sumptuous dinners at the Australian Club, it was suggested that I might consider turning my thoughts to the compilation of the Torone Testimonia. That is to say an exhaustive collection of the texts, literary, documentary and epigraphical, concerned with Torone throughout its long history. I needed little reflection before agreeing to undertake this further association with the work of the Institute.

An Australian Research Council grant enabled me to commence serious work on the project in Athens in the summer of 1993. For this to be essentially a library-based study, and where better to find all the necessary documentation than in Souedias Street in the excellent facilities of the British and American Schools? Between them these two libraries contain almost everything relevant to such an investigation, and are complemented for the later material by the holding of the Gennadios Bibliothekè just across the way. (I must confess that I also took the opportunity that year to renew my acquaintance with the beautiful curves and contours of Torone, justifying this outing by producing a paper entitled ‘Thucydides and the Topography of Torone,’ later published in Archaiologike Ephemeris 1993 [1995] 107-120).

Teaching and the trials and tribulations of trying to keep a classical department afloat, as well as other demands on my research time, insured that the project was little advanced back in Australia. But further Greek sojourns in the summer of 1995 (generously supported by the ARC) and again, very briefly, in 1996, brought me to the stage of contemplating the final write up. Now, here in the exile of St. Andrews, I have no excuse - other than the ever-present temptation of the Old Course - for not bringing this work to completion.

For the compiler of testimonia the first and greatest problem is how to organise the material. R.E. Wycherly, in his splendid Volume III of The Athenian Agora, Literacy and Epigraphical Testimonia, ASCSA, Princeton 1957, put it in a nutshell: “The difficulties of arrangement are probably insuperable.” His solution, for a mass of material vastly greater than mine, was to divide it into what he called ‘broad but not very clearly defined classes’ (such as Stoas, Shrines, Public Buildings etc.) and then within each category to list the evidence principally by alphabetical (rather than chronological) order of the literary sources, with the epigraphical appended to the literary.

For a time I was tempted to try to follow this scheme in its broad outlines. But it soon became clear that for the requirements of Torone, with its much more circumscribed site and less easily definable individual features, a different format was demanded. Even so, it was not immediately apparent what this alternative arrangement might be.

Moreover, as I reflected on the fact that, whereas the literary (and epigraphical)
sources peter out comparatively early, there is still a good supply of substantially later material which of itself is of value in any reconstruction of the history of Torone. Indeed, we are permitted fitful glimpses of this fascinating site right up to the time of the early travellers in Greece in the 19th century. It is for this reason that I have decided not to limit my selection of testimonia to what might be loosely termed the ‘ancient’ evidence, but to gather together all references for Torone from the earliest tantalisingly obscure occurrence in the 7th century BC right down to the firm identification of the site by Benjamin Dean Meritt in 1923. The outcome will therefore be something approaching a short monograph on the history of Torone from ancient to modern times.

There have been many false starts in the overall organisation of the sources. However, at least as I see it at the moment, the Testimonia may be presented under the following, somewhat arbitrary (but largely self-imposed) categories:

1. **history, geography and topography.** This lends itself into further subdivision into:
   (a) ancient authors: these range from Archilochus, Herodotus and Thucydides to Livy, Tacitus and Polyaeus, and include such popular authors as Dionysios Periegetes, Pomponius Mela and Claudius Ptolemy, not to mention pseudo-Scylus and pseudo-Scymnus (=?Pausanias of Damascus).
   (b) inscriptions: Torone figures prominently in the Athenian Tribute Lists from 454/3 onwards, its assessment varying between 6 and 12 talents.
   (c) documents from Mount Athos: There are several references to grazing rights in the area of Torone in a series of 14th, 15th and 16th century documents pertaining to the monasteries of Lavra, Esphigmenou and Kutlumus.
   (d) destruction of Torone in AD 1659: the siege and destruction of the Turkish fortress of Torone by Morosini, captain-general of the Venetian fleet during the war of Candia, are described in some detail by Girolamo Brusoni’s Historia dell’ ultima Guerra tra’ Veneziani e Turchi, Bologna 1676.
   (e) early travellers: Colonel Leake (who never actually made it to Torone) discusses the location of Torone in his account of his travels in 1806; later in the century Kinch visited the area in the early 1890s, as did Demitas.

2. **natural history and resources.** There are frequent references, especially in Aristotle, Pliny and Theophrastus, to the plants (Egyptian bean) and sea-animals (sponges, sea-urchins) of Torone. We also hear of the lactatory habits of Toronean cows (Aristotle), and there may be a reference to Toronean wine (otherwise unattested but emphasised by the amphora/oinochoe emblems on their coinage) in a corrupt passage of Hippocrates.

3. **miscellanea.** This is currently a very mixed bag, a convenient hold-all for material not otherwise easily assigned. It will include mythological references to Torone; the many instances of the ancient proverb ‘Quieter than the harbour of the Toroneans’ (i.e. the modern Porto Koutho); epitaphs, both literary (Nicaenetus) and epigraphical (several of the Toroneans who ended their days in Athens); and orthographical and morphological speculations of the likes of the grammarian Aelius Herodianus.

All in all it is a fascinating jigsaw of bits and pieces culled from many centuries. Or, to use another image, it is a mosaic of pebbles great and small, which, carefully and properly fitted together, will, I hope, produce a vivid picture of this notable site in Sithonia.

Another trip to Athens in the summer of 1998 should see me there.
A SATYR IN AMORGOS?
K. A. Sheedy

Within the coin trays of the British Museum there are a number of fine staters of the archaic period that are tentatively attributed to the “Aegean Islands” but for which there are no real “homes”.

This is a paper which attempts to locate the home of one of these coins; the arguments may or may not be found convincing, but at least the paper offers a chance to look at the piece again, especially since artefacts that cannot be comfortably attributed are often ignored.

The stater to be discussed here comes from a great hoard found on Thera in 1821. There were 760+ coins in this find, and most of them were Aeginetan staters. Our coin has the head of a satyr on the obverse and an incuse square on the reverse. It has the lumpy fabric and high relief type typical of 6th century BC coins of the Cyclades, but it weighs 13.64 g, and was thus issued on the Milesian weight standard rather than the Aeginetan. Only Melos is known to have used the Milesian standard in the Cyclades.

Curiously enough, there are a number of other staters struck on this standard that have been assigned to the islands without more precision. I suspect that they are all that remains of the brief issues of small Cycladic islands in the south of this region, most of which are Dorian. Our coin has been assigned to Naxos without much conviction. It is a Dionysian type, but the Naxians preferred his kantharos as their emblem, and the Naxians also struck coins on the Aeginetan standard. The stater today has more or less slipped from view in discussions of island coinage.

Some 30 km SE of Naxos lies the island of Amorgos; it may be considered the easternmost Cycladic island or grouped with the Sporades (as Strabo 10.478) or even with the Dodecanese (as today in the modern nomos). In shape it is ribbon-like, extending SW to NE for approximately 32 km. It is mountainous; internal communications are not easy and this surely was an important factor in the emergence of no less than three poleis during antiquity: Minoa, Aigiale and Arkesine. All three states were in existence during the Geometric and Archaic periods. The poet Semonides is said to have led a party of Samian colonists to the island in the 7th century. If he went to Minoa, as is generally thought, he would have found a settlement that had possessed walls since the 8th century. This is now clear thanks to the excavation of the site by Dr Lila Marangou. Inscriptions from the island bear out the tradition, according to L.H. Jeffery, that the first settlers were Naxians, and that they in turn were followed by Samians. The involvement of both islands in the affairs of Amorgos is also apparent from the finds of archaic sculpture; Dr Marangou has recovered the remains of a draped male statue from the brief issues of small Cycladic islands.
near Minoa which she has identified as Samian. The type is certainly best known from East Greece, but it remains a possibility that the statue is in fact a Naxian rendering of this type. The Geometric pottery from Minoa adheres to Cycladic traditions.

During the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC the three cities of Amorgos all minted either silver or bronze coinages but nothing is known of earlier issues. There was no compelling reason for these states to have had mints during the archaic period but given the enthusiasm of the Cycladic islanders for striking their own coins during the 6th century it is a little surprising that there was not at least one mint. The Hellenistic types of Minoa, the head of Dionysos on the obverse and a kantharos on the reverse, establish an interest in the god of wine’s emblems; the same emblems were also used at this time by Naxos. Is it possible then that the head of a satyr on the stater from the Thera hoard can be linked to Minoa? The imagery certainly suggests some form of tie with Naxos, and there is a little more we can say on this point. The earliest of the Greek colonies in Sicily, that of Naxos, founded formally by Euboeans but evidently with an important contingent of people from Naxos, depicted a satyr on their first coins.

The Milesian weight of our stater is not common in the Cyclades, but it was extensively used in Asia Minor. Among those states which struck archaic coins on this standard were Ephesos, Miletos, Knidos and Samos. It might be suggested that the use of this standard for the satyr stater ought to place the mint fairly close to Asia Minor. Amorgos is well situated in this regard, lying close to Kos. The Samian connections of some of the island’s inhabitants may have prompted trade in this direction, and given another reason for adopting a more eastern weight standard.

To sum up: The type, fabric and style of die of our coin, suggest a mint in the Aegean for there is a perceptible influence from Aegina. Aeginetan influence is especially strong in the mints of the Cyclades. The weight standard, however, points towards Asia Minor, or perhaps to a Dorian state in the southern Aegean. The Dionysian imagery tempts one to look towards a city with connections to Naxos, rather than Naxos itself. Amorgos would seem to fit the bill, and Minoa by preference. But we have still some way to go before we can be confident. Indeed, the archaeology of the archaic Aegean states in general is still at a fairly primitive stage. Even speculations about unique coins are not to be ignored, and the emblems of Dionysos, never!

conservation methods I sampled the delights of another culture.

I would like to thank the Monash Friends of the AAIA for sending me over to Greece. This experience has fostered my commitment to continue my studies in the field of archaeology and encourage other students to do the same.

Monash University Graduate AAIA Travelling Fellowship by Helen Calkoen

Through the considerable generosity of the Monash Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens, I received a Graduate Scholarship enabling me to travel and be accommodated in Greece and Italy in order to continue with my Ph.D thesis research relating to Hellenistic Architectural Space. I was able to return to most of the principal sites visited from the initial research visit conducted in 1996 (sponsored by a Monash Overseas Postgraduate Grant-in-Aid Scholarship), as well as visit several new ones. In relation to these activities, I was greatly assisted by the staff of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. The Fellowship enabled me to follow up many project details relating to material accessible in the major archaeological research libraries in Athens, and to make contacts with several academics associated with aspects of my field who have expressed interest and a willingness to assist me in parts of the project. In Greece I was based at the AAIA Hostel and the British School of Archaeology at Athens, and was also able to stay briefly at the British School of Archaeology at Rome. The benefits of working amidst such academic communities have been invaluable.

I am currently in the process of following up material recently gathered on the visit and there is of course much work to be done. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the AAIA for the support that has been given to the project and the extensive contribution that this Fellowship has made to my thesis research.
NEWS FROM THE FRIENDS

The Athens Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
by Bridget H. Coscoros, President

Who are the Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute here in Greece? A very mixed bunch indeed and all extremely interesting.

Rather than just list out activities for the past year, thereby making the readers jealous of our proximity to so many wonderful sites and lecturers, I thought it would be a good idea to fill you in about US and what makes us tick.

First I’ll start with the Council Members: our two Vice Presidents are both Greek Australians, both hard working teachers and both called Maria. Highly intelligent young women, they lead very active lives but somehow manage always to fit in something extra. Maria Lyberoyianni is an Ikebana expert and her beautiful floral arrangements have graced many of our receptions. Maria Barboutis has recently been featured in an English language newspaper and is very good natured about being called our “centrefold star” - the Athens News is a very reputable publication!

When Greek Australian Stephen Adgemis agreed to stand for elections to the Council I really gave him the third degree; knowing that he is a committed, talented and very busy entrepreneur. We need people who will be active at decision making meetings and attend events, etc., etc. Stephen comes under the category of “if you want something done, ask someone who is already busy!”. As Treasurer, Stephen has turned the accounting around and got everything in order; he flies in from Australia for Council Meetings, and is often at our excursions with his camera recording everything for posterity.

Penny Tzortzopoulos, a Greek Australian from Kythera, is yet another very busy young woman who has helped us enormously using her organisational talents gained from the travel industry. As secretary she valiantly records the Minutes of our meetings and manages to sort out the decisions from the waffle and when she says she’ll get details or information about something, you can rest assured that the job will be done. The Greek expression “apples fall under apple trees” certainly is appropriate to Penny as she has trained with the best - her mother has been on the Council in the past and is involved in numerous societies.

Hara Mozlizani is our “in house” expert (apart from the professionals, Alexander and Stavros) and is constantly coming up with excellent ideas for excursions. She knows all the right people and, in spite of living miles away and having a young family, she always manages to come to meetings and events. We all and always benefit from her calm, gentle and charming manner.

Sophia Salapatras has returned to the fold after an absence of some time and it’s great to have her enthusiasm at our meetings. Unfortunately, an arm injury, not inflicted at any of our events I’m relieved to say, put her out of commission for a while, but she is back on the job now and pertinent and insightful question for our lecturers.

Elizabeth Candelley is Anglo-Greek and yet another busy young woman. One of her fortés is organising social events, which she demonstrated brilliantly at the Institute’s Annual Lecture this year when she planned the reception. As was agreed by all, it was the best ever. Handling large events appears to be as simple as falling off a log for Elizabeth, but I’m not fooled by the ease with which she deals with everything - I know what a lot of hard work goes on behind the scenes.

Theresa Tsamis has been on the Council for some time and has offered us the benefit of her bubbly enthusiasm. Sadly this year she has had the sort of problems that can only be described as a mother’s worst nightmare, but throughout she keeps cheerful. When last seen she was selling pies and pastries at the British Christmas Bazaar. She is a wonderful cook, is studying astrology, looks after destitute people in the Peiraeus, is on the committee of the Anglo-Irish Society, keeps home as a wife and mother of two boys - so yet another busy woman.

The Director and Deputy Director, Alexander and Stavros, are well known to you all, they are great leaders and keep us on the straight and narrow when enthusiasm threatens to carry us away. Their patience with the gaps in our
knowledge is legendary and they are both towers of strength and support for all our endeavours.

The general membership is made up of Greeks, Australians, British, Canadians, Germans and Americans. Events are always attended by non-members of all nationalities and, as I've mentioned many times before, it is, without fail, a very friendly group - no one can feel a stranger, as any newcomer is immediately brought into the bosom of this family and is made welcome.

We are hoping that our Australian cousins will come to visit us in 1998 so that they can see for themselves who we are and what we do, and so that we can share some of the treasures that we almost take for granted in our everyday life - like struggling with the appalling traffic, but when you’re stuck in a jam under the Parthenon, it somehow makes a difference having something beautiful to look at.

I’m nearly out of paper, but it probably isn’t correct to spill the beans about all the Council Members and not come clean myself - anyway, I’m sure a President is only as good as her Committee. I am English and have lived in Greece for 30 years. I have grown up and almost independent children who are now scattered around the world and put up with my periodical “state visits” to check up on their lives and the contents of their fridges! I run a business and over the years have been involved in many activities as diverse as making jams and preserves for bazaars, prison visiting, riding for the disabled, the Women’s International Club, etc. Through my close friendship with the then Ambassador and the Institute’s Patrons, the Edwards, I became involved with the Friends, and when the founding President, Jeanie Chandris, retired I had my arm twisted, not too hard, as the challenge was almost irresistible, and stepped into her shoes (maybe it was my ankle that was twisted, in that case!)? Certainly it is not a decision I have regretted, as I have benefited immeasurably from the friendships made, places visited, information learned and experience gained. Basically, it’s a great group to be associated with as I’m sure you’ll see for yourselves when you come to visit us.

**Sydney Friends**
(Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Mr Milton Lalas)

The Sydney Friends have had a successful year. The visiting Professor programme continues to be a highlight each year and Professor Hermann Kienast added to the excellent series of lectures.

We had several functions that were well attended and enjoyed by all. At our cocktail party, the Committee was photographed by Joan Messaris of the Greek newspaper “O Kosmos” - this is reproduced here with her kind permission.

We have been able to augment funds for our Institute by pledging $30,000 towards legal and Greek Government expenses which will be incurred in transferring a Thessalonike property from a generous donor to the Institute. This and previous property donations ensure the Institute’s viability well into the future. We also contributed the full price of an updated computer and software for the Sydney office.

We are excited by an invitation from Bridget Coscoros, President of the Athens Friends, to hold a conference of Friends in Athens, followed by a tour programme centred around Athens. We have written to members of the Sydney Friends and to the Friends Societies in all states, seeking their ideas.

Our first thoughts are: an end of September trip; a three-hour conference on Institute matters and a 5-7 day tour organised by the Athens Friends. Participants should make their own way to Athens and their own accommodation arrangements.

Guides would be scholars of high standing and tours would be to sites not normally accessible to tourists. A tour to the delightful island Andros might be included if there is sufficient interest. Zagora on Andros was the site of Australian excavations before Torone and finds are housed in a magnificent museum funded by the Goulandris family.

If there is sufficient interest from participants, a tour can be organised after the Athens programme, perhaps to Italy and Sicily, or Turkey to visit archaeological and contemporary sites.

Five Sydney Friends have already expressed interest and given ideas on a possible programme. We await more ideas from Sydney and other states, before addressing the problem of the costs.
NEWS IN BRIEF

The Foundation for Classical Archaeology Promotions Committee
by Gail Comino (President)

The Foundation for Classical Archaeology Promotions Committee has had a varied and interesting year. In April Mr. Leslie Walford, one of Australia's leading Interior Decorators gave us a most interesting and amusing lecture on The History of Interior Decoration. The luncheon and lecture were held in the beautiful grounds of Vaucluse House and a superb menu was enjoyed by committee members and friends.

Professor Hermann Kienast gave two lectures in August. On the 6th of August his lecture was on the architecture of Samos. This was preceded by coffee and biscuits and followed by a lavish supper provided by the Promotions Committee. On the 13th of August his lecture on the Neoclassical architecture of Athens was very well attended. Professor Kienast is a charming man and a stimulating lecturer.

However the highlight of the year was the 27th Nicholson Museum Concert which featured the Präzak Quartet.

Every year we ask ourselves 'can it get any better?' This year will be hard to beat. The Präzak Quartet played Haydn and Brahms and introduced Zemlinsky to many of us. They played with a style and passion which will be hard to equal.

This year's concert was again sponsored by St. George Corporate Banking and several organisations also offered their support by advertising in the Programme. This was a great success and something we will continue to pursue in the future.

One of the most significant events of the year was the formation of a committee of younger members, who are full of enthusiasm and held their first function at the end of November. We wish them well.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the hardworking committee members who have been so supportive during the year.

Monash Friends
(Letter from the President, Mr Demosthenes Konidaris)

1997 has been a successful year although the Monash Friends were handicapped by the changes that took place in the Department of Classics and especially by Professor Alan Henry's departure for St. Andrew's University in Scotland. The Monash Friends, however, were able to continue their work thanks to the considerable help and encouragement received from Dr Saul Bastomsky and Mr Peter Mountford, who have played key roles in the successful management of our society since its establishment in 1989.

Among our activities I would like to mention the granting of a travelling scholarship to Greece to Tara Walsh, a second year undergraduate student in Archaeology and of a travelling fellowship to Helen Calkoen, a Ph.D. student in the department working on the Production of Space in Hellenistic Forms and Culture. Ms Calkoen travelled in Greece, Turkey and Germany.

In 1997 the Monash Friends enjoyed a number of lectures. Among the lecturers I must mention Mr Hodge, Ms Kokkinidou and Dr Bicknell, but especially the 1997 Visiting Professor of the AAIA, Dr Hermann Kienast, Director of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens.

The Monash Friends are fully aware of the importance of their support to the Institute and promise to make an effort to recruit new members for their society.

The Queensland Friends
(Letter from Mila Zincone)

In 1997 the Queensland Friends turned ten - a decade of loyal support of the Institute, made possible by the patronage of an ever-swelling local membership. The tenth anniversary was an occasion to remember the large number and wide variety of functions which have been held over the years, and the many people who have contributed to the success of the QFAIA.

Earlier in the year, Professor Bob Milns and Mrs Jaqueline Noyes (affectionately dubbed "The Dramatic Duo") delighted members with a wonderful dramatic presentation
of the figure of Ariadne in Greek mythology.

A mainstay of the Queensland Friends, Head of the University of Queensland Classics and Ancient History Department, Professor Bob Milns, was awarded an AM in the Queen’s Birthday Honours List for services to education and to the community - a richly deserved recognition of his untiring and dedicated work.

In July Jacqueline Noyes gave a most interesting lecture on the Eleusinian Mysteries, which was very well attended and much enjoyed. The public lecture on Athenian architecture given by the AAIA Visiting Professor Hermann Kienast was also very well received.

The tenth year closes in the traditional way with a Christmas Party at which carols in Greek will once more be attempted.

Tasmanian Friends
(Letter from the President, Mr Robert Clark)

Our involvement with the “Estia” festival continues and this year Dr Ian Worthington presented a brilliant lecture on Alexander the Great: Legend and Reality. The lecture was preceded by an ABC interview with Dr Worthington and was attended by large numbers who were all appreciative of this controversial, well presented subject. Afternoon tea was served afterwards by the Friends and lively, friendly conversation continued for several hours.

The Friends again had a successful display at the “Estia” street festival, which was an excellent forum for us to present to the community at large our activities in Greece and Australia.

Here I would like to make special mention of our late Dr Betts: for his work with “Estia”, and his devotion to the Friends. He will be sadly missed.

The next significant event on our calendar was the arrival of the Visiting Professor, Dr Hermann Kienast. His public lecture on Neoclassical Architecture in Athens was extraordinarily well received and the University lecture The Tower of the Winds was highly successful. The Friends arranged a dinner in honour of the Professor at a Turkish restaurant where all enjoyed a fine feast, belly dancing and the friendship of Hermann. The Vice-Chancellor also hosted a dinner in honour of the Professor and this emphasised the degree of honour in which our visitor was held.

Visits to Mt Wellington, the Honorary Greek Consul’s holiday home and other places of interest were also arranged and of course enjoyed by the Professor. I think and believe that there will be quite a few Tasmanian Friends visiting Samos and catching up with Professor Kienast in the year to come.

Canberra Friends
(Letter from the President, Mr Angelos Stramarcos)

I am delighted that so many of our members have attended the various events organised by the committee this year. We have enjoyed a series of lectures on a wide variety of topics. Mr Malcolm Watkins spoke to us on a modern Greek novel at the AGM in November last year; Professor Kevin Lee, Professor of Classics at Sydney University, spoke on a mythological theme in his lecture, Troy and Paris before Helen. A Reconstruction of Euripides’ Alexandros; Professor Hermann Kienast’s theme was architectural; he spoke to us on The Neoclassical Architecture of Athens and its Prototypes; Professor Nancy Sevchenko, of Princeton University, took a Byzantine topic in her address Sailing around Byzantium and Mr Andrew Viduka, our scholar for 1997, spoke on his experiences in Greece and Cyprus in his paper Conservation and the Conservator’s Role in Archaeology.

Our Annual Dinner, held this year at the Aegean Kafe-Taverna was very
The Foundation for Classical Archaeology Young Members Promotion Committee

The Young Members Promotion Committee was formed on 21 August 1997. Its primary aim is to support and raise funds for the Foundation for Classical Archaeology.

The Committee is made up of a group of people who are interested in, have studied, or are studying Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney. It is committed to promoting Classical Archaeology and the wonderful collection of antiquities housed in the Nicholson Museum to a broad audience, particularly young people.

The Young Promotions Committee will assist with events that the Promotions Committee organise, such as the annual Nicholson Museum Concert, but will also hold other events during the course of the year to attract new members to the Foundation. They aim to organise activities that are both educational and fun.

The inaugural event of this committee was a Christmas party held on 21 November under the jacaranda tree outside the Nicholson Museum. Food and drinks were served and an a cappella group sang. Over 120 guests attended, twenty five people enjoyed an evening of friendship and excellent food. We hope to attract more friends to a similar event next year.

During 1997 Dr Reg Gardner, who has served the Friends for a number of years as Secretary/Treasurer, was obliged through ill-health to give up his position on the Committee of the Friends. I would like to express on behalf of the committee our thanks for all he has done for us - and our very good wishes.

Finally, I would like to thank the committee of the Friends for their support during the year, especially Mrs Zeta Hall, Administrator in the Classics Department, for her valuable assistance and I thank the Embassy of Greece for its generous donation to our funds. Donations, whether from our members or from the Embassy, are used either to support the activities of the AAIA in Athens or to fund our scholarship, which we offer every two years and which is intended to enable scholars from the ACT to go to Greece to further their research. We are very proud of our AAIA scholars (Sue-Ann Wallace; Fiona Crowe; James McDonald; and now Andrew Viduka) and we follow their careers with interest.

The Western Australian Friends

(Letter from the President, Professor John Melville-Jones)

At the end of 1996 the Friends made a financial contribution towards the cost ($3,400) of purchasing a Power Mac 7200/75 with multi-media capacity which has installed in the Department of Classics and Ancient History at the University of Western Australia, for use by the students.

In March a public lecture was arranged jointly with the Classical Association of Western Australia on the History of the Parthenon. The lecture was given at the University of Western Australia by Professor John Melville-Jones, in the presence of the Consul for Greece.

In June the committee approved a grant to give partial assistance with the cost of travel to Greece to Ms Smadar Gabrieli, a postgraduate student at the University of Western Australia. While in Athens Ms Gabrieli stayed at the Hostel and studied the late Hellenistic and early Roman pottery from the Agora excavations.

The Quiz Night held in July at Castellorizian House was successful both as a fundraising event and in attracting a number of younger people. This was particularly due to the generosity of a number of Greek members of our community in donating prizes.

In September the 1997 Visiting Professor, Hermann Kienast of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, spent the last few days of his visit to Australia in Perth. His lectures on the Water Tunnel of Eupalinos on Samos and the rise of the Ionic order of architecture were extremely well received by his audiences.

The most recent event on our calendar was a visit to the Berndt Museum of Anthropology at the University of Western Australia. On Sunday 9 November a group of Friends were introduced to the collection by the curator, Dr John Stanton. This was followed by a lecture on the conservation of works of art by Ms Smadar Gabrieli, who in addition to being a scholarship recipient is the Museum’s conservator.

In December the President represented the Friends at a meeting of the Western Australian Hellenic Australian Institute of Language and Culture, a meeting which was principally concerned with the success of recent moves to introduce the teaching of the Greek language in elementary schools in Western Australia. The aims of the Institute include the promoting and supporting of Hellenic Culture, and for this reason the Friends have offered to exchange information and provide assistance in any areas related to their own interests.
Some Recent Publications from Australian Member Universities

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Clarke, G.

Rawson, B.

Rawson, B. and Paul Weaver (eds.)

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

Frankel, D.

Murray, T.
“Coming to Terms with the Living: Some Aspects of Repatriation for the Archaeologist,” Antiquity 70 (1996), 217-220.
“From Sydney to Sarajevo,” Archaeological Dialogues 3 (1996), 56-70.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

Beness, L.

Hillard, T.

Kearsley, R.

Köhler, C.

Lieu, J.

Nixon, C.E.V.
Catalogue of the Coins in the Macquarie University Museum of Ancient Cultures, Macquarie University, Sydney 1996.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

Beare, R.

DECEMBER 1997

cont' from previous page

attended and it is hoped that more enjoyable events of this nature will be held in the near future.

The 1997 Annual Lecture of The
Australian Archaeological Institute
At Athens

This year the Institute benefited from the fact that the Australian Ambassador to Greece, Dr R.S. Merrillees, is not only a world-renowned archaeologist, but also a very accomplished speaker. Dr Merrillees graciously accepted Professor Cambitoglou’s invitation to deliver the 1997 Annual Lecture in Athens, held on May 27 at the Lecture Hall of the Athens Archaeological Society.

The evening began with Professor Cambitoglou’s report on the activities of the Institute in 1996, which concentrated on the work carried out at the site of Torone by Dr Richard Jones, on which an article appeared in last year’s Newsletter.

Dr Merrillees’ lecture was entitled Greece and the Australian Classical Connection. In his paper Dr Merrillees succeeded in throwing ample light on the long-standing links between Australian archaeologists, historians and classicists and Greece, links that go far back to the early years of this century, and continue vigorously to this day. Dr Merrillees soundly argued that the classical tradition has an important role to play in the future development of Australia.

The lectures were followed by a reception hosted jointly by the Australian Embassy and the Athens Friends of the Institute.
Tarrant, H.A.S.
“Greek Philosophers of the Hellenistic Age,” History of European Ideas 22, 165-166.
“Plato, Prejudice and the Mature-Age Student in Antiquity,” Antiquity 29 (1996), 105-120.

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Fishing in the Prehistoric Aegean, Paul Åstrom Forlag, Jonsered 1996.

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“The Universality and Immortality of Greek,” in G. Daldaki (ed.), The Present and Future of Greek, Proceedings of the National

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Jory, J.
Maitland, J.
Melville-Jones, J.
Wheatley, P.V.

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