FROM THE DIRECTOR
Dear Members and Friends of the Institute; Dear Colleagues,

Since the circulation of the 1998 Newsletter a number of important events have occurred related to the study of Classics in Australia that are worth mentioning here. In Sydney the Australian Museum hosted an exhibition on ancient Greek and Etruscan artefacts between 5 June and 29 August under the title “Ancient Lives”. The objects displayed were on loan from the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden; also the Powerhouse Museum acquired a very attractive Attic red-figured kylix by the Antiphon Painter dating from the first quarter of the 5th century B.C. These two events are a pleasant prelude to the great exhibition of ancient Greek art to be lent by the Greek government to the Powerhouse Museum next year in relation to the 2000 Olympic Games.

In Melbourne, in the Museum of Hellenic Antiquities, which was inaugurated last year with the exhibition of the famous “Aidonia Treasure”, another exhibition was organised in 1999 of Byzantine art under the title “Ceremony and Faith: Byzantine Art and the Divine Liturgy”. The objects were on loan from the Byzantine Museum of Athens and the importance of the artefacts displayed is proved by the fact that in January 2000 the same exhibition will be shown in the new galleries of the Byzantine Museum in the Greek capital, which is currently undergoing major renovations.

The lecture tour of this year’s Visiting Professor was very successful and I consider important the fact that Professor Shapiro did not lecture only in universities but also in the Sydney Grammar and Melbourne Grammar Schools. It is, I think, the duty of classicists to encourage the study of our subject not only at university but also at secondary-education level.

It has always been my belief that classical scholars should make an effort to secure the support of the larger public. What can be achieved as a result of such support is clearly shown by the creation of the National Centre for Hellenic Studies and Research and the Department of Hellenic Studies at La Trobe University and by the endowment of the Chair of Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney. The AAIA itself would not have been created and could not successfully function without such support. Currently the classicists at ANU are making an effort to secure the endowment of a University position in the Classics and we should all wish them success in this effort.

With best wishes,
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE
Exhibitions and Museum Openings in Greece during 1999
by Stavros Paspalas

There was great activity in 1999 in a number of islands as far as museums are concerned. The Archaeological Museum of Mytilene (Lesbos), which has for many years been a "must visit" museum for all those interested in the northeastern Aegean, acquired a new wing which allows it to display far more of its holdings. The expansion has led to a new permanent exhibition entitled "Lesbos in the Mytilene Museum. Roman period mosaic, the Muse Thaleia

Hellenistic and the Roman Periods", while another temporary exhibition was called "The Cemeteries of Ancient Lesbos - New Finds".

Just to the south of Mytilene the important island of Chios saw the reopening of its Archaeological Museum, which had been closed for years for restoration and redesign. Its collections include material not only from Chios, but also from the islands of Oinousses and Psara. Chios was one of the foremost East Greek centres in Antiquity, and this aspect of its history is well explored in the museum's display.

The Cycladic islands boast, deservedly, a great number of museums in which the archaeological finds of the archipelago are well presented. Consequently, it was a pleasure to learn that another of their number, little los, has acquired its own museum where all interested visitors can be introduced to the}

history and archaeology of the island.

Before we leave the Cyclades I should mention that Naxos has acquired a very important new museum. The old one in the medieval castle (and ancient acropolis) still functions, but now those interested in archaeology and history can visit the Underground Museum at the Cathedral (Metropolis) Square in the lower town. Here they will see the remains of the town that date back to the Mycenaean period, buildings and workshops, part of the fortification wall, and other testaments of the bustling lives of the people who lived here over many centuries — all in situ.

It may be debatable if Monemvasia (the home of Malmesey wine) is an island or not, as a causeway connects it to the Peleponnese, but despite this quibble it has always been worth visiting this "Rock" with its magnificent mediaeval town. Now there is an added reason for doing so, for in July 1999 the local Directorate of Byzantine Antiquities opened its collection to the visiting public.

The antiquities that have been unearthed during the work carried out for the Athens "Metro" have received a fair share of publicity, but this is only one example of what happens very often in Greece when large public work projects are undertaken. Another example is the new express way that runs from Athens to Thessalonike and beyond. Given the length of this road it will come as no surprise to learn that numerous sites were found along its course. The Archaeological Museum of Lamia, which is in the town castle, has now on show a display entitled "The road has its own story...", in which many of the finds made along the length of the expressway in the prefecture of Phthiotis are exhibited.

Athens, of course, retains its primary position as the capital of the country. The end of the year saw the inauguration of what most commentators would probably deem to be the most important show, an exhibition entitled "El Greco: Identity and Transformation". This is an international undertaking with exhibits from the three countries which nurtured and then saw El Greco's (born Domenikos Theotokopoulos) prime: Greece, Italy and Spain. A Spanish connection was also very evident in an exhibition housed at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art called "Pablo Picasso: Studies for the Guernica" from the Collection of the Queen Sofia Museum in Madrid.

The theme of the links which bound Greece with Venice in the Mediaeval and Early Modern periods, apparent in the El Greco show, had been examined earlier in the year in the exhibition held at the Megaron Mousikes Athenon entitled "Venice of the Greeks; Greece of the Venetians". The exhibit focused on two interrelated strands: firstly the fascinating story of Venetian involvement, which formally terminated with Napoleon's capture of the Serene Republic in 1797, and which saw the rise and fall of Venetian establishments in Greek lands; secondly, the history of the Greek Community in

Pablo Picasso. Studies for Guernica. Horse and mother with child.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Report on the Hostel
by Jan Casson Medhurst

This year a significant increase in the number of Australians staying in the hostels has been noticed. Among them there were some coming from universities that had not taken advantage of the Institute's facilities in the past. Among the residents I would especially like to mention Dr. Gae Callender (Macquarie University), Professor Barry Conyingham (Vice-Chancellor, Southern Cross University), Mr. Shane Fillipos (W.A. AAIA scholarship), Mr. Mark Smith (W.A. AAIA scholarship), Dr. Ian Johnson (University of Sydney), Dr. Judith Matland (University of Western Australia) Mr. Michael Smeets (Headmaster of Newington College, Sydney) and Mrs. Smeets, Dr. Diana Wood-Byrne (University of Wollongong). Mr. and Mrs. John Deane (Deakin University), Professor Greg Horsley (University of New England), Mr. Sean Byrne (La Trobe University), Professor Roy McLeod (University of Sydney), Dr. Keith Walker (University of New England), and Professor Adrian Kiemander (University of New England).

In addition to providing accommodation, the Hostel is regularly used as a venue for lectures and seminars organised by the Institute office and by the “Athens Friends” for their meetings.

During the second half of the year, necessary changes were made to the bathrooms to make them more practical. A new refrigerator was also purchased as a result of a generous donation by the “Athens Friends” and the old washing machine was replaced with a new one.

In August there was major flooding in all three bedrooms. This was brought about by a burst pipe and necessitated the resurfacing of all bedroom floors. Later the much reported earthquake in Athens took place with no significant damage to the hostel which is located on the same solid rock as the Acropolis monuments, making it one of the safest areas in the city.

The living room curtains were also replaced this year.

Those interested in staying in the hostel should contact the Athens Office first to obtain information about booking. With increasing interest in the hostel intending

Venice (officially recognised in 1498), which is today best evidenced by the Campo dei Greci with its church of San Giorgio, the Collegio Flangini and other, smaller buildings.

For the more archaeologically minded the National Archaeological Museum organised two temporary exhibits, both concerned with prehistoric Greece. The first, “Greek Prehistoric Jewellery - The Neolithic Treasure” was built around a collection of Neolithic gold ornaments, which had been confiscated by the authorities from a group of antiquities smugglers, and furthermore examined the body adornment practices of the prehistoric peoples of Greece. The second exhibition, “Minoans and Mycenaeans. Flavours of their Times” presented a category of material which is found in great quantities in excavations, but which does not normally reach the wider public: food storage and preparation (cooking) vessels. New scientific methods of residue analysis have led to advances in our determination of what these vessels were actually used for, and this exhibition allows us a glimpse into what Bronze Age Greeks were eating (and how they cooked it).

Further afield in Attica the town of Lavrio also acquired an Archaeological Museum in 1999. Over the past few decades a great deal more research has been conducted on the ancient Greek countryside and “country” settlements. Ancient Lavrio was one such spot, though with the very important addition of its silver mines which played such a great role in supporting (economically) Athens’ endeavours during the Classical period. Everybody who visits the museum will undoubtedly leave with new insights into the life of Athenians domiciled beyond Athens, and into the fascinating history of the ancient mines (and the slaves who worked them).

The world-famous Benaki Museum is preparing to open its doors after its extensive re-display and expansion projects. Despite the museum not being fully operational as yet its authorities were still able to stage small, but nonetheless interesting, exhibitions this year. Two may be mentioned: “Greek Jewellery” examined the manufacture and use of jewellery in the Greek world from the Prehistoric Period up until the present; the second, “The Vestments of the Eastern Orthodox Church” displayed a collection of icons, mitres and clerical vestments, some dating back to the sixteenth century, and offered a clear exposition on the origins and meanings of these liturgical objects which played such an important role in the lives of Greeks, and other peoples of the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean, from Late Antiquity up to the present day. A particularly rich and interesting source that the Benaki Museum could draw upon is its collection of ecclesiastical objects, which were brought to Greece from Asia Minor in the 1920’s.

What I have mentioned above, of course, is only a selection of the new museums and recent exhibitions in Greece, but I should think - enough to whet anybody’s interest, and to illustrate the continuing commitment of the Greek Ministry of Culture to the dissemination of knowledge about all aspects of the Greek past.
Deputy Director’s Report
by Dr. Stavros Paspalias

The Institute, as in past years, has been a focus of activity for visiting Australian students and researchers working on various projects related to Greek studies throughout the ages. We have been able to offer the services of the Office and the Hostel to those who have made the trip to Athens, and trust that we have helped them in their endeavours.

The academic profile of the Institute is of paramount importance, as it operates in an environment which is in effect an International University of Greek Studies. Scholars, in addition to those locally-based, from all over the world come to Athens to share their research findings with their colleagues and students working in the same or related fields. It is always a pleasure to be able to report that our Institute was able to host a number of lectures and seminars by visiting Australians. The year started with a lecture by Professor G.H.R. Horsley from the University of New England entitled “The Rider Stelae of the Burdur Museum. Religion and Literacy in Imperial Period Rural Pisidia”, in which the speaker presented material which evidences the interesting use of the Greek language in southwestern Turkey during the Roman period.

The epigraphic theme, but this time locally-based, continued in the next seminar which was delivered by Professor Michael Osborne, from La Trobe University, Melbourne. Professor Osborne spoke on “Inscriptions and Athenian History”, and gave a detailed and clear presentation of the problems involved in using this category of evidence in writing history, but also the great potential it has for increasing our knowledge of the past. Professor Osborne was in Athens to be made a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Athens, a very great honour for him, which indirectly also reflects upon classical studies in Australia.

While in Athens Dr. Judith Maitland from the Classics and Ancient History Department of the University of Western Australia delivered a paper on “The Language of Power: Dynastic Anecdotes in Herodotus”, and in so doing showed her audience a new way of approaching the writings of this highly important, and even more entertaining, ancient Greek historian. David Pritchard, from Macquarie University, Sydney, delivered a seminar entitled “The Fractured Imaginary: Popular Thinking on Citizen Soldiers and Warfare in Fifth-Century Athens”. This paper addressed some of the central issues of the social make-up and ideological principles of the Athenian democracy, and so found a very appreciative audience in Athens where such topics are at the forefront of many scholars’ research.

The Institute had the great pleasure of twice hosting presentations in 1999 by Professor Graeme Clarke, Associate Director of the Humanities Research Centre, ANU, Canberra. (See News in Brief p.5) Towards the end of the year Professor Clarke was once more in Athens, and kindly gave a seminar/lecture entitled “Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates: Excavating a Hellenistic Settlement in Northern Syria”. The Institute was in the very happy position of being the vehicle through which Australian research in classical themes in the Near East could be presented to the wider Athens-based archaeological audience. Much work of this nature does not receive great exposure in Athens, so both Professor Clarke’s and Professor Horsley’s presentations were much appreciated.

In addition to the visitors from Australia the Institute organised, as part of its Academic Programme, three Research Seminars delivered by locally-based archaeologists. The first was delivered by Dr. Dora Katsonopoulou, President of the Helikey Society, entitled “In Search of Ancient Helikey: The 1988-1998 Campaigns”. Dr. Katsonopoulou spoke on the work conducted by a team which is trying to locate the actual site of the ancient city of Helikey and its sanctuary of Poseidon which subsided into the sea in 373 B.C. owing to seismic activity. The second lecture was delivered by Dr. Maria Pipili (Academy of Athens, Research Centre for Antiquity) who spoke on “Laconian Black-figure Vases: Find-places, Shapes, Iconography”. I delivered the third paper in the series, which was entitled “Persianizing Pottery from Lydia: The Testimony of an Unprovenanced Cup”.

We were also very fortunate that a great supporter and friend of the Institute, Professor Olga Palagia from the University of Athens, kindly accepted an invitation to speak under our auspices. Professor Palagia gave a paper entitled “The Grave Relief of Adeia - A Macedonian Princess”. Needless to say, Professor Palagia’s lecture was very well attended, and we all left with an increased knowledge of the dynastic intrigues and funerary imagery of Macedonia in the early third century B.C.

The Pan-Aradian Association of...

*cont’ from previous page*
NEWS IN BRIEF
International Project to publish the Inscriptions of Athens (post-404 BC)

Professor Michael J. Osborne reports that at a meeting in Berlin on 4 June 1999 it was decided to proceed with the above mentioned project under the title *Inscriptiones Graecae*.

The International Advisory board includes the following members:
- Professor S. Follet (France)
- Professor Christian Habicht (USA/Germany)
- Dr. Chiralambos Kritzas (Greece)
- Dr. B. Petarakos (Greece)
- Professor M. J. Osborne (Australia)
- Professor S. V. Tracy (USA)
- Professor R.S. Stroud (USA)
- Professor P. Hermann (Germany)
- Professor J. K. Davies (UK)

In addition to the Advisory Board an editorial Board was established which includes Mr. Sean Byrne of La Trobe University.

It is anticipated that the project will have access to unpublished materials and to the notes and manuscripts of earlier scholars and authors. The inscriptions will be published in a set of ten fascicules over a period of ten years.

Professor Osborne and Mr. Byrne will have responsibility for the inscriptions of the period 300-204 BC, comprising some 460 documents.

Refurbishment of The Nicholson Museum

The Nicholson Museum is currently being thoroughly refurbished. The display galleries of the museum at the Main Quadrangle of the University of Sydney are having their ceilings and walls repainted, their floors repaired and repolished and their carpet runners replaced by new ones. The wall texts, the captions and the handlists are being rewritten. This work is undertaken in relation to the 150th anniversary celebrations of the University and the forthcoming 2000 Olympic games. In addition to being the teaching archaeological collection of the University, The Nicholson Museum is the most important collection of antiquities in Australia. The refurbishment is partly supported by the Society of the Friends of the Nicholson Museum.

New South Wales continued in 1999 with its very generous support of the scholarship that it instituted last year, and which allows an Australian student to participate in archaeological fieldwork in Arcadia. This year’s successful applicant was Isa Loo from La Trobe University, Melbourne. Ms. Loo joined the Norwegian-led team in their archaeological survey of Arcadia. The Institute wishes to extend its thanks to the Pan-Arcadian Association, especially its President Mr. C. Kourtis and Honorary Secretary Mr. Paul Paraskevopoulos, as well as the Norwegian Institute at Athens, its Director Professor Synnove des Bouvrie and the Director of the Arcadia Survey project Dr. Knut Odegaard, who kindly accepted to include an Australian student in his team.

Special mention here must also be made of the very generous donation made by Professor Peter Toohey, formerly of the School of Classics and History at University of New England. Professor Toohey has donated to the Athens library of the Institute a large number of issues of journals, including volumes of the Journal of Hellenic Studies, Phoenix and Échos du monde classique/Classical Views. The library, as a consequence, is much richer, and its users will have cause to thank Professor Toohey for many years to come.

No yearly report from the Deputy Director’s desk would be complete without the mention of the Athens Friends. Once again the Institute is indebted to the local Friends as they graciously covered the costs of the purchase of a new refrigerator for the Hostel, a piece of equipment which was sorely needed. Everybody who stays in the Hostel will, of course, directly benefit from the Athens Friends’ generosity. The Friends’ 1999 calendar was a busy one, as is apparent from the President’s Report (see p.14), though surely the highlight must have been the illustrated talk given by H.E. the Australian Ambassador to Greece Mr. Ross Burns, entitled “The Classical Heritage of Syria”.

The Embassy, and Mr. Burns in particular, have been as ever supportive of the Institute’s endeavours. I should like to mention specially here the kind donation of a new slide projector. Given the illustrated nature of the lectures and seminars delivered under the Institute’s auspices it was imperative that we replace the slightly temperamental projector we already possessed.

The Institute and its staff in Athens are here to help Australian students and researchers to further their research interests in all areas of Classical studies and in Greek studies throughout the ages. With this aim in view we collaborate closely with the local Archaeological Directorates of the Ministry of Culture and the other foreign institutes. It is not out of place here to thank these bodies without whose help we could not operate.
Torone 1999 Study Season
by Stavros Paspalas, Deputy Director of the Torone Excavations

A small-scale Torone study season comprising a “team” of three, Beatrice McLoughlin, Elizabeth Bollen and myself, all three from the University of Sydney was conducted over the second part of August and early September. The season took place at the Polygyros Archaeological Museum, as that is where all the material which has been excavated by the Australian team at Torone is stored.

Australian activity initiated by the University of Sydney at the site dates back to 1975, and the results of the first three digging seasons will appear in a volume entitled Torone 1. The aim of the 1999 season was to start the process by which the material excavated in 1981, 1982 and 1984 will be published. This, of course, is a long-term process and will take a number of years. The first step is to work through the context pottery tins to find joins between the broken fragments and extract those items which can be dated and identified, and which will allow us to reconstruct the history of the site. During the 1999 season we made a start. Once the material has been extracted it will need to be conserved, and those vessels that can be reassembled will be restored. There follows the stage where the items must be drawn and photographed, and finally—there follows the complete study of the individual pieces.

The material which we examined this year was all excavated at the part of Torone known as the “Lower City”. This area lies southeast of the Lekythos on the flat region and the low terraces immediately adjacent to it. From the preliminary results which we have reached it appears that this part of the site saw two major periods of occupation, the first during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., the second during the Late Roman period. It is to these two periods that the remains of structures can be dated. However, the Fill which has accumulated over the area during the past millennia contains items, primarily fragments of pottery, that date to other periods as well. Interesting examples that can be noted here are fragments of seventh- and sixth-century vessels imported from East Greek centres, such as Chios.

From the floor levels of the actual classical-period structures quite a number of vessels could be completely, or nearly so, restored. Most of these may on first sight appear to be rather pedestrian pieces of everyday use, but these too throw very important light on life at ancient Torone. In addition to this class of vessels there are, of course, the imported fine wares such as the shiny black-glaze pots which are so often met in museum displays. There also may be tantalizing indications of actual production activity taking place in this area of the site. The excavators noted in their note books the large number of metal finds, and what could possibly be identified as metal slag. This year we located in the context tins what may well be fragments of moulds. Needless to say, all this needs further work, but a definite start has been made.

It was our great pleasure that the Australian Ambassador to Greece, H.E. Mr. Ross Burns, made the trip up to the Chalkidike, and visited Torone. Mr. Burns who has strong interests in archaeology and who is the author of The Monuments of Syria (which has also been translated recently into French), was keen enough to climb all the way to the very top of the Hellenistic-period fortification system of Torone, as well as over all the various regions of the site. We hope that he left with an appreciation of this ancient city and its history.
The 1999 Visiting Professor was Professor H. Alan Shapiro, one of the most distinguished living Classical archaeologists in the United States. Born in New York, Professor Shapiro was trained in some of the best universities of America and, having held positions in, among other institutions, Columbia, Tulane and Canterbury (N.Z.) Universities, he was recently appointed Professor of Classics in the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Professor Shapiro has been the recipient of a number of distinguished grants and fellowships and is the author of a number of books and many articles. He is mainly known among classical scholars from three important monographs: Art and Cult under the Tyrants, Personification in Greek Art and Myth into Art.

While in Australia between 26 July and 2 September, Professor Shapiro visited all the capital cities in the country and lectured in all major universities. In addition he gave lectures in Sydney and Melbourne Grammar Schools and in the National Gallery of Victoria. The topics on which he gave public lectures and Post-Graduate seminars are the following:

The Judgment of Helen in Athenian Art
Perseus and Andromeda in Classical Art
The Art of Democracy in Classical Athens
Athenian Vases and the Etruscan Market
The Children of Athena: Gender Ideology in the Archaeological Record
True or False? Pseudo-Panathenaic Amphoras and the Panathenaic Festival

Professor Shapiro is an authority in the Iconography of Greek Art. When he was asked what inspires his passion for Classical archaeology, he replied: “I think it is really my love of the Greek myths. There is just an endless repertoire of these myths on the vases, and new ones are always being discovered, so there is always new inspiration.”

Previous Visiting Professors

1. Professor Sir John Boardman 1987 (Oxford U.K.)
2. Professor Lilly Kahil 1988 (Fribourg Switzerland)
4. Professor Christos Doumas 1990 (Athens Greece)
5. Professor Brunilde Sismondo-Ridgway 1992 (Bryn Mawr, USA)
6. Professor Helmut Kyrieleis 1993 (Berlin, Germany)
8. Professor Spiros Iakovides 1995 (Athens Greece)
9. Professor Erika Simon 1996 (Würzburg, Germany)
10. Dr. Hermann Kienast 1997 (German Archaeological Institute, Athens, Greece)
11. Professor Sarah Morris 1998 (University of California, Los Angeles, USA) and Dr. J.K. Papadopoulos, The J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, USA)
Mr Sidney Londish and the AAIA Visiting Professorship

The Visiting Professorship of the AAIA was established in 1987 as a result of generous support received from Mr. Sidney Londish who has sponsored it since its inception. The AAIA is deeply grateful to Mr. Londish for his assistance.

Mr Sidney Londish

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The Powerhouse Museum, Sydney

Sydney Grammar School

Newington College, Sydney

The Australian National University

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(The School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology)

La Trobe University, Melbourne
(The Department of Archaeology, The National Centre for Hellenic Studies and Research)

Melbourne Grammar School

The Hellenic Antiquities Museum, Melbourne

The Classical Association of Victoria, Melbourne

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The Glendi Greek Festival, Adelaide

The Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia Incorporated, Adelaide

The Pan-Arcadian Association of New South Wales, Sydney

The University of Sydney Greek Society

CD-ROMs, and slides. The most prominent feature of the new accommodation is an Art Library for the use of both staff and students. It includes a slide collection of over 160,000 slides, photographs and microfilms, and a collection of reference books, general texts, and key journals. The slide collection is currently being computerised for easier access, and a programme of developing multimedia teaching materials is underway.

The School’s other library is the Classics and Archaeology library, which has a collection of 10,000 books, with its own on-line catalogue. The School also offers its Masters and PhD students the use of two Postgraduate Rooms. Both rooms are equipped with Macintosh and IBM computers as well as laser printers and computing facilities with access to the World Wide Web. Other resources include an Archaeological Laboratory, equipped with microscopes, drawing facilities and an archaeological study collection. The laboratory is used for practical classes and is also available to postgraduates for their research.

The School has a large antiquities collection which is shortly to be housed in a specially built gallery in the new Ian Potter Museum, which is adjacent to the Old Pathology building. The Classical collection contains some 200 pieces including a number of fine Athenian vases. The Near Eastern collection comprises over 500 objects, mainly pottery, but also carved ivories from Nimrud, Egyptian stelai, bronzes from Luristan and Roman glass. In addition there is an extensive and rare collection of 110 plaster casts and reproductions, some of which depict Assyrian...
Palace reliefs, and a range of texts and inscriptions, including a copy of the famous Rosetta Stone. In 1987 the department purchased a very important collection of Cypriot pottery, comprising about 200 intact or reconstructed pottery vessels. Between 1900 and 1930 ten important papyri were presented by the Egyptian Exploration Society, of which the most famous is P.OXY 1620, which gives variant readings of Thucydides Book 1. There are also 28 leaves of 10th-13th century manuscripts, as well as 168 Near Eastern manuscripts and early books, which are used in teaching across several departments. The collection is enhanced by gifts and long-term loans, and by material from current staff archaeological excavations. There is now a comprehensive scholarly catalogue and digital image archive of the collection. The images are accessible on the World Wide Web.

The School's internet address is: http://www.sfca.unimelb.edu.au

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lectures by Professor Alexander Cambitoglou for the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Athens Academy

The third A.D. Trendall memorial lecture was given by Professor Alexander Cambitoglou in Canberra in the auditorium of the Australian Academy of Science on 9 September. The title of the lecture was "The Baroque Style in Greek South Italy: Some Important Representatives of Apulian Vase-Painting in the 4th Century BC.

While in Athens Professor Cambitoglou gave a lecture on 30 November in the Eastern Auditorium of the Athens Academy which is a masterpiece of 19th Century classicising architecture. In a packed house Professor Cambitoglou addressed an international audience made up of Greek Classical Archaeologists and Classical Archaeologists from the sixteen foreign Institutes in Athens. The title of Professor Cambitoglou's lecture was "Ancient Greek Art in the Antipodes."

TWO ARTICLES

The Australian Paliochora-Kythera Archaeological Survey

by Andrew Wilson and Ian Johnson

The Australian team of the Paliochora-Kythera Archaeological project had a very successful preliminary field season in 1999. The project focuses on the abandoned site of Paliochora (mediaeval Agios Demetrios) on the island of Kythera, south of the Peloponnese. Over the next four years the project will carry out a multi-disciplinary survey using a twenty-six square kilometre area around Paliochora as an archaeo logical laboratory to investigate the phenomenon of settlement and abandonment in challenging environmental conditions.

The project aims to address fundamental theoretical questions relating to the factors affecting settlement location and challenge simplistic notions of static landscape optima and the primacy of specific events. Instead, the project will examine the settlement and surrounding landscape as a system, examine the reasons for establishment of this system, the structure of the system at its prime, and investigate its decline resulting from instability induced by a catastrophic event-the sacking of the town in AD 1537.

The project also aims to further develop survey methodologies pioneered by the participants in previous and current surveys in Cyprus, the Korinthia and Central Australia. These include using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to manage the collection, presentation and analysis of data and the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in the field for the recording of survey units, structures and topographic features, as well as control points for registration of existing maps and aerial photographs. The project team is exceptionally well qualified and equipped to make substantial contributions in aspects of survey design, data recording, analysis and production of results.

The present study complements an archaeological survey carried out by the British School at Athens inside the site of Paliochora (Ince et al. 1987 BSA 82). While that study was primarily an architectural survey, our project focuses on the territory surrounding the site. The available archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the entire area was only occupied for a period of around 600 years from c. AD 1000. The investigation centres on the question of why and when the site was founded, why it was abandoned some time after the sack rather than immediately following the sack, and why it remained abandoned until the present.

The project was originally conceived by Professor Timothy Gregory (Ohio State University), Ms Lita Diacopoulos and Mr Cosmos Coroneos (University of Sydney). It is directed by Dr Ian Johnson (University of Sydney) and receives infrastructural support from the Sydney University Archaeological Computing Laboratory, the Ohio State
The ruins of Paliochora (mediaeval Agios Demetrios) with abandoned agricultural systems in the background. Photograph: Timothy E. Gregory

University Excavations at Isthmia and the AAIA. The season was supported by a grant from the Sydney-based Nicholas Anthony Aroney Trust.

The fieldwork was carried out in April-May and September and the team, numbering sixteen in all, included graduates and under-graduates from the Universities of Sydney, Canberra and Queensland as well as volunteers from Canada and the United Kingdom. The Deputy Director of the Institute, Dr Stavros Paspalas, was part of the team.

The primary tasks of the team during the preliminary season were to prepare maps, test and refine recording and survey techniques and examine the landscape, vegetation and geology of the study area. The work was carried out in conjunction with the B’Ephoria of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and focused initially on the route of the proposed new road from Aghia Pelagia to Kapsali, in the region of Potamos and Aroniadika. In the course of the season, roads, walls, terraces, field systems, structures and artefact distributions were recorded over an area of 580,000 square metres.

During the season, the collection of oral information relating to the survey area, including folklore, land tenure, farming practices and kinship, was initiated. Systematic photographic recording of villages, concentrating on public spaces, was also begun. Detailed recording and identification of the churches in the survey area formed the final component of the fieldwork. Another field season is planned next year.

Andrew Wilson (University of Sydney) recording the location of walls using the Global Positioning System. Photograph: Ian Johnson
The A.D. Trendall Research Centre for Ancient Mediterranean Studies
by Ian McPhee

A.D. (Dale) Trendall, after whom the new research centre is named, was a legendary figure. He was one of the greatest archaeologists of the 20th Century specialising in Classical Art and in particular a leading authority on the red-figured pottery produced in S. Italy and Sicily in the 5th and 4th centuries. But he was also a scholar who exercised a profound influence on the development of the humanities, and particularly classical studies, in Australia for over half a century.

A New Zealander by birth, Trendall graduated from the University of Otago (then part of the University of New Zealand), and from the University of Cambridge, where he decided to study S. Italian vases partly through the influence of the great British scholar J.D. Beazley and partly because he fell in love with Italy and the romantic Greek sites like Paestum. His career in Australia began in 1939 when he took up the Chair of Greek at the University of Sydney. He remained in Sydney for some 15 years, and when in 1948 the university determined to establish a department of archaeology, he became the first Professor. In addition to inaugurating courses in archaeology (and his evening lectures came to have a legendary renown), Trendall also did much to improve the Nicholson Museum, both in terms of its display and through many new acquisitions.

Trendall later became the first Master of University House at the Australian National University in Canberra where he left an indelible impression. In 1989, at the age of 60, he retired to Melbourne as Resident Fellow of the then newly established La Trobe University. Here he was able to pursue his scholarly research without interruption until his death in 1995. During these years he engaged in a very fruitful collaboration with Professor Alexander Cambitoglou in the study of the red-figured vases produced in Taras (mod. Taranto) and elsewhere in Apulia. The three-volume work resulting from their combined expertise, “The Red-figured Vases of Apulia,” in which perhaps 10000 vases are assembled and discussed, immediately became the standard reference in the field.

As an essential tool for his research Trendall accumulated both a great personal library that today contains almost 9000 volumes and over 50 journals, and a magnificent archive of over 40,000 photographs of South Italian vases, the largest archive of this material in the world. Trendall bequeathed his library and archive, as well as a substantial sum of money, to La Trobe University to provide the foundation of a Research Centre that would be devoted to the study of the ancient cultures of the Mediterranean. The centre was finally established in 1995, and is located for the present in Trendall’s old flat, together with a small collection of antiquities and paintings, which helps to maintain a pleasant ambiance for those using the Centre.
The aims of The Trendall Research Centre are the following:

* To maintain the library and archive through the purchase of books and journals, and the acquisition of photographs of S. Italian red-figure vases.
* To provide assistance to scholars and students from Australia and overseas who wish to consult the library or archive.
* To promote research into the ancient cultures of the Mediterranean, especially of Greek and Roman art and archaeology.
* To disseminate within the broader community the results of the latest research through conferences and lectures.

The Centre is controlled by a Committee that includes local, national and international members, and the Director is responsible for the day-to-day management. The position of Director is not, however, separately funded. There is also a casual assistant who is employed two days a week. The Centre is currently open to honours or postgraduate students or to any legitimate scholars on Tuesday and Wednesday each week, or at other times by arrangement with the Director. Books and photographs may only be consulted in the Centre, not borrowed, although photocopies of photographs in the archive may be provided.

At present The A.D. Trendall Research Centre is in a state of transition. The library needs to be rearranged and properly catalogued, and this will take some time. I can report, however, that a complete database of the books and offprints is nearing completion. Furthermore, a computer database of all Sicilian, Campanian Paestan and Lucanian vases attributed by Trendall is also close to completion. although it includes text only, not photographs from the archive, and needs new computer hardware in order to make it available internationally. I hope that it will soon be possible to organise a series of conferences on Classical themes. On a positive note the Managerial Committee has recently approved an annual scholarship of $2000 to assist a young Italian scholar to come to Australia to work in the centre.

To achieve its goals and to continue the work of Dale Trendall the centre needs support, particularly financial support, from the interested public as well as the academic community.

**For further information about the A.D. Trendall Research Centre please contact:**

**The Director**

A.D. Trendall Research Centre
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The tour moved on to Athens where we spent five days visiting all the important sites and museums, as well as Marathon, Sounion and Aegina. The Acropolis is a magnet to tourists. It is only when one comes face to face with the Parthenon that one realises its massive size. The Acropolis and the National Archaeological Museum gave me plenty of opportunities to view works, which I had studied in some depth. I really enjoyed exploring the Plaka area of the city during our free time.

Our own bus then took us on a 12 day tour of the Peloponnese and the Northern part of Greece, with visits to almost all the major sites and museums. We went as far south as Pylos and as far north as Thessalonike. Our four days in beautiful Nafplion introduced me to another civilisation, which I had not studied, the Mycenaeans. Mycenae is an impressive site. It was made even more so by a violent thunderstorm just as we left the “Treasury of Atreus”. We were able to race along the running track at Olympia where the Olympic Games began and to see the altar where the flame for the Sydney Games will be lit. One can understand why the Greeks believed Delphi to be the site of the Oracle of Apollo and the centre of the world. The whole site is beautiful and peaceful. The rooms of our hotel had fantastic views. One of the most impressive of all sites was Vergina. Here the “Tomb of Philipp II”, which was discovered by Andronicos in 1977, has been preserved well and now there is a new museum which contains a very impressive exhibition of the finds from the site.

It was also wonderful to experience the culture of modern Greece. We enjoyed eating “al fresco” in a variety of tavernas, which often had the most stunning views, none more so than Santorine, where we watched wonderful sunsets, the harbour at Nafplion, with its small Venetian castle, the Bourdzi and the beach at Sounion. There was plenty of free time when we could enjoy swimming in the warm waters of Homer’s wine dark sea.

While we were in Athens, we also visited the AAIA hostel where the deputy director Dr. Stavros Paspalas and the...
NEWS FROM THE FRIENDS

The Athens Friends
(A Letter from the President, Ms Maria Barbouttis)

I am pleased to report that 1999 was —once again— a busy and enjoyable year for the Athens Friends. Our calendar was full of interesting excursions, which I am sure, all the participants enjoyed to the fullest. The sites visited include the following:

17 Jan. The Philopappos Monument, the Pnyx and the Walls of Athens, Dr. Stavros Paspalas
21 Feb. The Panathenaic Stadium, Dr. Stavros Paspalas
24 Apr. Corinth, Dr. Guy Sanders
6 June Hagia Eirene, Kea, Dr. Miriam Caskey
27 June Kenchreai, Prof. Timothy Gregory and Prof. Richard Rothaus
17 Oct. Ancient Eretria, Dr. Stephan Schmid
28 Nov. The ancient fortress at Aigosthena (modern Porto Germeno), Dr. Stavros Paspalas.

Of these the tour to Kea can be singled out as a highlight. After a magnificent boat trip to the island Dr. Miriam Caskey gave us a very animated and inspiring tour of the Bronze Age settlement at Hagia Eirene. At Kenchreai Professors T. Gregory and R. Rothaus guided us over what remains of the Aegean harbour of ancient Corinth, and explained to us the importance of the unique Roman-period glass panel mosaics featuring portraits of philosophers and landscape scenes. Dr. S. Schmid kindly showed us areas of ancient Eretria, for the second time in two years. This time the tour concentrated on the remains of the fourth-century B.C. houses and the fortifications.

It was our great pleasure to be able to extend hospitality to the Treasurer of the South Australian Friends, Mr. Spiro Sarris, his wife Christine, and sister-in-law Mrs. Mary West. Their company on the excursion to Kea was appreciated, and it was very interesting to learn of developments in South Australia firsthand.

Undoubtedly, it was a great boon for the Athens Friends when our patron, H.E. Mr. Ross Burns, the Australian Ambassador to Greece, accepted an invitation to deliver an illustrated talk on “The Classical Heritage of Syria”. Mr. Burns is a recognised authority on the monuments and history of Syria, and everybody who attended his talk left very much the richer.

A date which was noted in the diaries of many Athenian Friends was May 5, the evening on which the Annual Report of the Institute was held in the auditorium of the Archaeological Society. As we have come to expect, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou delivered a very interesting account of the Institute’s activities over the past twelve months, and he was

Spiros and Christine Sarris visited the Lion Rock (c.600BC) on the island of Kea along with the Athens Friends

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administrative officer Ms. Jan Casson-Medhurst entertained us and showed us what the hostel has to offer students. Dr. Paspalas explained to us the role of the AAIA and its importance for Australian scholars. We much enjoyed the views of the Parthenon from the balcony. Dr. Paspalas and Ms Casson-Medhurst joined us for dinner nearby.

The tour was a wonderful experience for us all, with a good mixture of study, fun and relaxation. It was one of the highlights of my life. It has inspired me to want to continue with studies in this field at tertiary level. I want to thank Professor Cambitoglou and the AAIA for granting me a scholarship, which helped make it possible for me to join the tour. I hope that other students of the school will be as fortunate when Mr Mountford takes future tours. I cannot wait to go back to Greece.

Scholarship Report
by Mark Smith
(University of Western Australia)

I would like to thank the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens for the opportunity to have visited Greece for the first time, which was important both from a personal and professional aspect. I hereby enclose a succinct summary of my activities during the four-week excursion.

I arrived in Athens on the 10th of March where I spent the ensuing week at the Hostel of the Australian Archaeological Institute on Promachou Street, just south of the Acropolis. The first couple of days were spent acclimatising myself to the conditions and also visiting some of the famous sites of Athens which I had not seen firsthand before. The remainder of the week was spent visiting some museums that contain material important for the period of my thesis, including the National Archaeological Museum, the Numismatic Museum and the Acropolis Museum. I also visited the National Epigraphical Museum, where I looked at some pieces of inscriptions that are of considerable relevance to my topic, the most important of which was that of the Athenian naval lists of 323/2 BC. The week also involved some planning towards the second stage of my trip and the use of the library material at the hostel.

After staying in Athens for a week I
followed by Professor Graeme Clarke who introduced the audience to the splendours of Roman-period Syria. I am very happy to announce that the Athens Friends, once again, organised and covered the costs of the reception that followed the lecture, and so helped in their own way to make the night the success which it was.

The Athens Friends were also pleased to be able to demonstrate their commitment to the furtherance of the A.A.I.A.’s goals by purchasing a new refrigerator for the Hostel. The importance of the Hostel for the smooth running of the Institute cannot be overestimated, as so many visiting Australian students and academics make it their base while in Greece.

Our efforts will continue to be directed towards widening our membership and taking the Friends into the new millennium with even more exciting programmes and events.

The South Australian Friends
(A Letter from the President, Mrs Patricia Le Cornu)

1999 has been a very hectic year for the “South Australian Friends”. A meeting was held on 17 February at the Council Room of the University of Adelaide at which the inaugural constitution was adopted and the first Executive Committee was elected. This includes the following:

President Patricia Le Cornu,
Vice President Holly Jones,
Vice President Nicholas Galatis,
Secretary Danny Warren,
Treasurer Spiros Sarris,
Members John Le Cornu, Margaret Platten, Anastasia Potiris and Diana Roberts
Ex Officio Members Dr Margaret O’Hea and Associate Professor Paul Tuffin from the University of Adelaide

At the conclusion of the Meeting Dr Margaret O’Hea gave a short but very interesting illustrated talk on “Glassware in the Greek and Roman World - with a touch of Byzantium”.

The first function for the South Australian Friends was a guided tour of the South Australian Art Gallery. The guide was Mrs. Eileen Wood who spoke to the group using exhibits in the Gallery about “Classical Influences in the Art Gallery’s Collection”. The tour was well attended and was followed by a light lunch at the “Eros Ouzeri” in the very popular Adelaide East Precinct.

In July, Holly Jones, one of our two Vice Presidents, gave an illustrated presentation on “Archaeological Conservation at Jebel Khalid, a Hellenistic Site in Syria”. The talk drew a good audience and the slides were excellent.

The highlight of the year was the superb lecture by Professor, Alan Shapiro, the 1999 AAIA Visiting Professor. The title of the lecture was “The Judgement of Helen in Athenian Art”. The Classical Museum was opened for the occasion so that the members of the audience could visit it.

Two of the SA Friends Spiro and Christine Sarris and Mrs. Mary West (Christine’s sister), spent three delightful months in Greece and made contact with the Athens Friends. During their stay in Athens they had dinner at the Athenian Club with Professor Cambitoglou. The dinner was attended by one of the most eminent former visiting Professors of the AAIA, Professor Hermann Kienast of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens. The following day the Sarris’ and Mrs West participated in an archaeological excursion to the island of Kea organised by the Athens Friends with Dr Miriam Caskey as guide. Dr Caskey had worked with her husband, the late Professor Jack Caskey at the archaeological site at Haghia Eirene and gave a very spirited and informative talk.

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While in Athens Mr Sarris visited the Australian Ambassador Mr Ross Burns and invited him to give a lecture to the Adelaide Friends. The lecture was delivered on 8 November at the Radisson Playford Hotel, and the title of the talk was “The Classical Heritage of Syria.” The ambassador also spoke about the “Current Greek-Australian cultural relations.”

Of interest to the South Australian Friends was the recent appointment of Dr. Norman Ashton to the position of Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Internationalisation and Development) of the University of Adelaide. Dr Ashton who just moved to Adelaide from Perth is well known for his book on Kastellorizo (the ancient Megiste) and his participation over a number of years in the activities of the W.A. Friends.

The S.A. Friends are looking forward to a very exciting year 2000. The executive Committee is planning a series of events of high quality.

The ANU (Canberra) Friends
(Letter from the Secretary, Dr Ann Moffatt)

The local programme this year was varied. Angelos Stramarcos was re-elected as President and the AGM was complemented by the showing of the film “Zorba the Greek”. Alan Shapiro came as a most welcome Institute Visiting Professor and gave his lecture on “The Art of Democracy in Classical Athens” within the ANU’s Public Lecture Series. He also gave a seminar sponsored by Classics on “The Children of Athens: Gender ideology in the archaeological record”.

Sturt Manning, an ANU Classics graduate now lecturing in Archaeology at the University of Reading and doing fieldwork in Cyprus, was back in the ANU as a Visiting Fellow at the Humanities Research Centre. He presented a lecture to the Friends on new approaches to the question of the end of the Bronze Age in the Aegean. In September Professor Cambitoglou presented the Academy of the Humanities’ 1999 Trendall Memorial Lecture at the Academy of Sciences in Canberra, an event which doubled as a meeting of the Canberra Friends of the Institute. His topic, most appropriately, was “The Baroque Style in Magna Graecia: Some important representatives of Apulian vase-painting in the 4th century BC”.

A very well attended and profitable “Dinner à la Grecque” was held at the Hellenic Club. His Excellency Mr Ioannis Beveratos, the ambassador for Greece, agreed with good humour to draw the raffle, and succeeded in drawing one of his own tickets twice!

The year concluded with long-time member of the Institute, Professor Graeme Clarke, giving a lecture on the Antonine tomb he has just published in the latest issue of Mediterranean Archaeology. The tomb, which is high above the Euphrates, cut into the rock of the steep west bank, contains an altar and some 70 almost life-size figures, mostly of women, carved in relief. This lecture marked Graeme’s formal retirement from the ANU where he was a lecturer in Classics in the 60s and to which he returned in 1982 as Deputy Director and then Director of the Humanities Research Centre. He will continue to work at the ANU as a Visiting Fellow in the History Department.

In 2000 the Canberra Branch should again be offering its biennial scholarship. Meanwhile the current recipient, Colleen Chaston, has been in Greece furthering her research on the performance of ancient Greek theatre.

The West Australian Friends
(Letter from the President, Associate Professor John Melville-Jones)

The WA Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens have met several times during the last year. At the first meeting, Professor Brian Bosworth lectured on the Funeral Speech of Pericles to a large audience which included the Consul General of Greece and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia.

Later in the year two postgraduate students, Shane Fillipos and Mark Smith,
who had travelled in Central and Northern Greece with the help of funds provided by the Institute gave an account of their experiences. In September the Visiting Professor of the AAIA, Professor Alan Shapiro gave a lecture entitled “The Art of Democracy in Classical Greece” and also offered a seminar to staff and advanced students on “The Children of Athena: Gender Ideology in the Archaeological Record”.

In October the President, Associate Professor John Melville-Jones, travelled to Thessalonike to receive an Aristotle Award from the Greek Government, and accepted it in part on behalf of the AAIA. For several days before the ceremony the recipients of the Aristotle and Alexander the Great awards visited sites of interest (some of them archaeological) in Thessalonike and Macedonia, including Pella, Vergina and Dion. At all of these recent discoveries have been made and the finds are displayed in a manner which brings great credit to the Greek Archaeological Service. A report on this visit was made to the Friends at their Annual General Meeting and Dinner which took place on October 27th.

**The Queensland Friends**
(Letter from the Secretary, Ms Mila Zincone)

1999 kicked off in March for the Queensland Friends in the usual way: a combination A.G.M., Greek slide show and dinner by the river at Dockside.

In May interested members learnt about the possible causes of the end of the Bronze Age in an excellent lecture by Professor Trevor Bryce entitled “Civilisations in Crisis”, at the first of our popular Sunday brunch functions for the year (with good food courtesy of our enthusiastic committee).

Then in July, we continued our Greek Philosophy series, this time covering the Hellenistic Age with the viewing of an episode of Eugene Weber’s video series followed by discussion and readings by Professor Bob Milns and Jacqueline Noyes.

Both the seminar and the public lecture given by the Institute’s Visiting Professor, Professor Alan Shapiro, in August were well received and his visit to Brisbane was deemed to be a great success. We feel privileged to have the opportunity each year to hear academics of such high calibre.

The Greek Community of Brisbane showed its support and interest by attending in very high numbers a lecture given in the Greek Community Centre last September by Professor Milns. Professor Milns spoke expertly about a topic dear to his heart: “Two Makers of History: Philip II and Alexander the Great of Macedonia.”

Professor Milns starred yet again in October, along with his faithful partner-in-drama Jacque Noyes, in the sixth of their series of crowd-pleasing Dramatic Performances. This year the theme was “Scenes from the Antiquities Museum”, drawing inspiration form objects in the Department’s first-class collection. The “Bob and Jacque Show”, as it is affectionately known, is our major fund-raising and member-attracting function for the year and we are deeply grateful to the two committee members involved for all the hard work which they put into it despite their busy schedules.

To cap off the year, a party was held in mid-December, a chance to wish members well for the festive season and to congratulate ourselves on yet another successful year of the QFAAIA.
The Sydney Friends
(A Letter from the President, Mr Angelo Hatsatouris)

1999 has been in many ways a year of consolidation and re-assessment. We have not undertaken as many fund raising activities, but at the same time have supported, organised or co-hosted functions which were well received and supported. These included:-
*The support of a function organised by the Pan-Arcadian Association of New South Wales at Government House, at which Ms Tara McClanahan, a scholar supported by the Association presented an account of her work at Tegea in Arcadia, Greece.
*The co-hosting of a function at the Australian Museum with the Society of the Friends of the Nicholson Museum at which those present had the opportunity of a private viewing of the exhibition “Ancient Lives-Greeks, Romans and Etruscans” following a brilliant introductory talk by Dr Ted Robinson.
*The co-hosting with the Australian National Maritime Museum of two illustrated lectures, one by Dr Tom Hillard, leader of the Australian underwater survey team between 1993 ands 1998 in the ancient harbour of Torone, and the other by Mr Martin Terry, Curator of the Australian National Maritime Museum on the “Ancient Treasures on the Batavia in 1629”. All present had the opportunity to view the new exhibition, “Commerce and Conquest: the Story of the United East India Company of the Netherlands”

The sales of Volumes I and II of Hugh Gilchrist’s book “Australians and Greeks” have continued and we still have a few copies available for sale. In March we met the cost of forwarding 10 volumes of Mr Gilchrist’s Volume II donated by Professor John Young to the Athens Friends in Greece.

The Sydney Friends have agreed to accept responsibility for repayment of the sum of $11000 lent by the University of Sydney to the AAIA. The loan was made for the purpose of meeting a shortfall in the funds required to cover the transfer and duty costs of a property in Greece donated to the Institute. This commitment is in addition to the sum of $30000 donated for the same cause in 1998. To date the sum of $3000 has been turned over to the University toward the repayment of the loan.

Our committee meetings continue to be held in the pleasant surroundings of the Castellorizian Club which provides its premises and refreshments at no cost.

Plans are well in place for future functions which we hope will not only be as successful but will increase our membership base and support. More particularly, functions are planned in collaboration with Sydney schools that are Institutional members of the AAIA.

Tasmanian Friends
(A letter from the President, Mr. Peter Kreet)

The current year has seen the University of Tasmania once again become a full Institutional Member of the AAIA. Naturally I am delighted, as I am sure everybody else is. This development greatly increases our capacity to offer scholarships on a more regular basis. I would like to thank publicly both the Director of the Institute, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, and Dr Paul Gallivan of the Department of History and Classics, University of Tasmania, for their tireless efforts to achieve this result. The close relationship with the University should ensure a more secure future for the Tasmanian Friends.

Of particular importance this year has been the establishment of the Tasmanian Friends’ Newsletter and I thank Julia Bestwick for her dedicated work in producing this publication. I am also deeply indebted to our honorary secretary, Karen Patterson, for without her efforts and support during the year many of our activities would have fallen to the ground. The job of the secretary is very demanding, it is in fact the life
blood of any voluntary organisation and I am sorry to learn that Karen shall not be able
to continue in the coming year.

This year’s Greek Festival was unfortunately marred by rain, but despite this
setback, our booth was well patronised. A video film of Aristophanes’ play “The Frogs”
that we ran throughout the day drew a lot of favourable comment, and hopefully this
idea of showing videos will develop in the years to come. The festival lecture, delivered
by Professor Anastasios Tamis of La Trobe University, entitled “The History of Greek
Settlement in Australia” proved to be a highly suitable topic. Coinciding with this event
we were very fortunate to hold an exhibition of drawings of the island of Thasos in
Northern Greece by Lindsay Broughton, currently Lecturer in Drawing at the Tasmanian
School of Art. Both events were very well attended by both members of the Greek
community and the public at large. Special thanks are due to both Sally and Kim, the
John Elliot Classics Museum curators, for their assistance in displaying the work.

Special thanks are also due to Professor Cambitoglou for travelling to Hobart to
deliver a lecture on masterpieces of the Nicholson Museum. I am personally grateful
for his visits, as they allow members to discuss the Institute’s work with its founder. His
lecture was highly informative and well received by all those who attended.

In August Professor Alan Shapiro, of the Johns Hopkins University Department
of Classics addressed us on “The Judgement of Helen in Athenian Art”. His lecture was
highly entertaining as I am sure many of the Friends’ organisations around Australia
would agree. The Tasmanian Friends organised a dinner and visit for Professor Shapiro
at the Moorilla Estate’s Classic Museum at Berridale, a newly established collection of
antiquities (primarily of coins and Hellenistic mosaics, but also including a substantial
collection of Central American, African and Egyptian artefacts).

Finally I would like to float the idea to the other Friends societies around Aus-
tralia about the possibility of a single newsletter run at national level rather than local
ones, with each Friends’ society being responsible for an article. Such a publication
could be produced three times a year. The major advantage of such a joint publication
would be the creation of favourable opportunities for a national advertiser or sponsor to
underwrite the cost of its production. This is a thought that I would like to leave with
members for further consideration.

University of Melbourne Friends
(A Letter from Professor Frank Sear)

The first meeting was held on Thursday 22nd April when Dr.Jenny Webb gave
a lecture entitled “Excavating the Early Bronze Age. Australian Archaeology in Cyprus.”
The meeting was attended by about 25 people.

August saw the visit of Professor Alan Shapiro,
AAIA Visiting Professor for 1999. He gave the Annual
Lecture in the Old Arts building of the University of
Melbourne at 8.00 p.m. on Thursday August 19th. His
lecture is entitled “The Art of Democracy in Classical
Athens.” He also gave a research seminar entitled “The
Children of Athena: Gender Ideology in the
Archaeological Record” on the same day.

The year was concluded with a dinner at Nik’s
Beachcombers Greek Tavern, St.Kilda. on November
26th. A final meeting is being planned for December
to elect the committee for 2000. A draft programme
of meetings for 2000 has already been prepared.

Copy of the “Zeus of
Artemision”, School of Fine
Arts, Classical Studies and
Archeology, University of
Melbourne

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Apart from Saturday mornings (which
were used to catch up on any work left over,
especially leveling), the weekends were
generally free time in which many of us chose
to travel around the Peloponnese. It was an

The Norwegian Arcadian Archaeological
Survey 1999. Part of the team at work

incredible experience, especially driving on
those tiny, curving, single lane mountain roads
in a small Citroen (with five people) almost
turning into an extremely large truck. We
managed to spend some time at the great
archaeological sites of Mycenae and Tiryns
yes, ran the Stadium at Olympia (it had to be
done). Some quality time was also spent on
the beaches at Nauplion in the Argolid, as well
as in the shops. One of the most memorable
non-archaeological times had to be the
celebration of the Scandinavian Midsummer
Festival, though the actual date of it was firmly
debated between the Swedes, Finns, Danes
and Norwegians with cups of ouzo in hand.

The four weeks passed by very quickly
as we fell into the routine of surveying in the
morning, and washing the finds in the
afternoon. By the last couple of weeks we
weren’t picking up as much material from the
field to keep as the realisation that we had to
catalogue all the finds finally hit home. That
and the fact that the sheet used in the field
had been improved allowed us to record more
data that did not necessitate the carrying of
large bags of tiles and sherds around.
Additionally, as the groups (geologists,
botanists and archaeologists) were rotated, I
MUSEUMS IN AUSTRALIA

Ceremony and Faith: Byzantine Art and the Divine Liturgy
by Judith Penrose, Exhibitions Manager, Museum of Hellenic Antiquities, Melbourne

The Hellenic Antiquities Museum is privileged to have had the opportunity to showcase some of the finest examples of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art ever to travel to Australia, through the current international exhibition, “Ceremony and Faith: Byzantine Art and the Divine Liturgy”.

Icons, vestments and other liturgical objects have been brought together from six museums across Greece to form a unique, modern display that highlights the wonders of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art, dating from the 10th century AD and later.

Icon veneration has roots back to the 5th century AD. Initially icons were located in various parts of the church, but from the 11th century, they predominated on the templon screen or iconostasis, the barrier between the sanctuary and nave of the church. The Byzantines believed that icons were “a window that looked onto the beauty and majesty of God.”

The “Ceremony and Faith” exhibition includes a replica of the iconostasis from the Church of Porta Panagia in Thessaly, from the 13th century, and such significant icons as the double sided “The Man of Sorrow” and “The Virgin Hodegetria” from the 12th century. Other exquisite objects include a 10th century bronze litany cross, a silver-covered gospel book from 1760 and a 16th century silk epitrachelion, elaborately embroidered in silver and gold thread. The collection is as beautiful and rare as it is of great historical and religious significance. It appears by courtesy of the Directorate of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Hellenic Republic.

According to Dr Isidoros Kakouris (Director of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments in the Greek Ministry of Culture) “The exhibition aims to present the background to the Divine Liturgy as a religious act during the Byzantine period through works of art. At the same time, it offers the public an opportunity to appraise the achievements and historical continuity of an art that exhibits constant features, glorifying God and offering support to man by mitigating the torment and pain of harsh daily reality and opening new avenues to heaven for the soul.”

The Hellenic Antiquities Museum celebrated its first birthday during the weekend of 13-14 November 1999. As part of these celebrations, and due to popular...

Note: The Hellenic Antiquities Museum, Old Customs House, 400 Flinders Street, Melbourne is open daily 10am - 5pm. Admission fees apply. Bookings and enquiries: (03) 9927 2700

(Right) The Allegory of the Holy Communion. 2nd half of the 16th century. Athens, Byzantine Museum. 54x45cm, 5x2cm.
All objects owned by the Hellenic Republic, Ministry of Culture, Department of Byzantine and Post Byzantine Monuments

The Powerhouse Museum’s Acquisition of a Fine Ancient Greek Kylix
by Paul Donnelly, Curator, decorative arts and design, Powerhouse Museum, Sydney

The recent acquisition of a 5th century BC kylix or ancient Greek drinking-cup attributed to the Antiphon Painter has enhanced the already significant collection of antiquities in the Powerhouse Museum, and provided an excellent ancient precursor to our modern decorative arts. For the immediate future, the cup’s sporting theme makes it an appropriate acquisition for the forthcoming exhibition 1000 years of the ancient Olympic Games. Following this, the vessel will make a significant contribution to the groundbreaking decorative arts and design gallery currently under development, and destined for the spectacular lofty heights of the main entrance area in the Museum.

The red-figure cup was made around 490-480 BC, at a time when Athens was already a city famous for its ceramic production. Red-figure pottery, like black-figure before it, was exported to distant shores as far west as Spain, and east to the Black Sea. The Antiphon Painter’s cup benefits from comparison to examples of earlier black-figure vessels in the Powerhouse collection, including the neck-amphora attributed to the Painter of the Group of Taranto 305, dated to around 520 BC. The contrast between the two illustrates the development of Greek art to a more natural, if idealised style, the bulky stylised black-figure painted figures contrasting starkly with the lively outlined red-figure ones. This development reached a peak during the ensuing Classical Period, a time when Athens’ growing empire subsidised the creation of magnificent art and architecture – most notably many of the buildings on the Acropolis, including the Parthenon, finished in 432 BC.

The painted scenes on the kylix all relate in various ways to a sporting theme. The inside of the cup features a youth at a drinking party (symposium) wearing a victor’s garland around his head. He is playing a popular game called kottabos which involved catapulting the lees of the wine into a bronze vessel across the room, whilst at the same time uttering the name of a loved one. On this cup the name seen coming from his mouth is Laches; and the reference above his head (repeated on the sides) remarks how attractive is the desired Laches. The sides of the kylix depict athletes practising discus throwing and warming up for the long jump. In the long jumpers’ hands can be seen stone weights called halteres that were used to give momentum and lengthen the jump.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Society of the Friends of the Nicholson Museum

As reported in last year’s Newsletter the Friends of the Nicholson Museum were established formally as a society of the University of Sydney on 25 June 1998.

The inauguration of the society took place on 14 April 1999, with a lecture given by the Curator of the museum, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, whose talk, quite appropriately, was entitled “Masterpieces of Classical Art in the Nicholson Museum.” The lecture was preceded by a reception given by Professor J.A. Young in the foyer of the Edward Ford Building and followed by supper in the museum.

Professor Cambitoglou’s talk was the first of a series of five lectures. The second was given by Dr. Jenny Webb on 13 October 1999. The title was “Australian Excavations at Marki and the Early Bronze Age in Cyprus.” Three further lectures are programmed for the year 2000 as follows. The details of these lectures will be announced at a later stage.

Under the dynamic leadership of the President of the Friends of the Society, Dr. Maryanne Menzies, the society is planning a series of functions in 2000 and will welcome support from and collaboration with other related groups.

Dr. Maryanne Menzies, President of the Society of Friends of the Nicholson Museum
The draped figure in each scene is a trainer, and in his hand he holds his staff of office. The Antiphon Painter obtained 'his' name during the monumental study of Greek ceramics carried out by the late Sir John Beazley (1885-1970) of Oxford University. The identity of vase painters and potters at the time the cup was made was rarely inscribed, and so artists are commonly christened after a feature of a characteristic 'name vase' – in this case a red-figure ceramic stand now in Berlin which depicts a youth named Antiphon. Vases of similar style to this ceramic stand are grouped together on stylistic grounds and are attributed to the same hand.

We are thankful and fortunate that the keen and experienced eye of Emeritus Professor Alexander Cambitoglou first brought the cup to the Museum's attention. The kylix will be displayed in 1000 years of the ancient Olympic Games from 19 July to 15 November 2000.

The Exhibition “Ancient Lives: Greeks, Romans and Etruscans”

An important exhibition of Classical Antiquities under the above title was launched in the Australian Museum in Sydney on 5 June 1999 and stayed open to the public for about three months until 29 August.

The exhibition came to Australia on loan from the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden and included 130 artefacts spanning chronologically a period of eleven centuries from ca. 700BC to ca. 400AD. The exhibition aimed at giving an insight in the religious, social and daily life of these three ancient interrelated cultures, which developed and flourished around the Mediterranean.

The collection consisted of sculpture, including a portrait of Julius Caesar, pottery and vase-painting as well as jewellery and was complemented by artefacts from the Western Australian Museum. A very successful visit of members of the Sydney AAIA Friends and members of the Friends of the Nicholson Museum was organised on 2 July under the guidance of Dr. Ted Robinson of the Department of Classical Archaeology of the University of Sydney.
Significant Financial Contributions

Significant donations to the AAIA were received from Mr Sidney Londish, the Sydney Friends of the AAIA, the Queensland Friends of the AAIA, the Arthur T. George Foundation and Mrs Mary Lalas. Various major financial contributions were made anonymously.

The AAIA is also grateful to the Australian Embassy in Athens which covered the cost for a new projector for use at the Institute’s lectures and seminars.

Recent publications by Australian scholars relating to the Greek and Roman world


Elizabeth Minchin, “Describing and Narrating in Homer’s Iliad”, in E. Anne Mackay, Signs of Orality: The Oral Tradition and its Influence in the Greek and Roman World (Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1999) 49-64

Elizabeth Minchin, “Homer and the Art of Storytelling”, Omnibus 37 (1999) 1-3


Staying at the AAIA Hostel in Athens

The AAIA welcomes academics and students of all Australian Universities that wish to stay as guests in its hostel which offers decent accommodation at reasonable cost.

For details and information please contact Athens (see p.24)
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