20th Anniversary Edition
1980 – 2000
FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Members and Friends of the Institute and dear Colleagues,

The year 2000 marks the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Institute; it also records the 25th anniversary of the Australian Expedition to Torone. Both occasions will be celebrated at a function to be held in Sydney on 7 February 2001 in the presence of their Excellencies, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, Sir William Deane and Lady Deane.

The occasion is important because both the expedition to Torone and the Institute proved to be very successful endeavours. With regard to the former it is hoped that Torone 1 will be out by March 2001; this will be a handsome, large volume in three parts, with some 750 pages of text and 270 illustrations. In addition I must mention here a monograph by Professor Alan Henry on the Testimonia of Torone, which has been submitted and accepted for publication by the Athens Archaeological Society.

At Torone a small team under the Deputy Director of the AAIA and the Torone Expedition, Dr. S. Paspalas, is slowly studying the material from the campaigns of 1980 to 1984 in preparation of Torone 2. In addition in the course of 2000 the Australian Expedition to Kythera held its second archaeological survey in the Paliochora area.

The operation of the Institute is not an easy task and the Council is grateful to the members and especially the Institutional members for support received during the last 20 years. It is also grateful to the Friends’ Societies in the capital cities of Australia and in Athens for providing financial and moral assistance and above all an enlightened public for the activities of the Institute.

We can all look forward to the future with optimism but we must also be determined to work hard for our good common cause.

With best wishes
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Exhibitions and Museum Openings in Greece, 2000
by Stavros Paspalas

The past year proved, once again, to be a very full one for the museum-going public in Athens, and Greece as a whole. The capital saw the opening of new shows, but this was by no means to the detriment of smaller centres, as a number of new museums were inaugurated throughout the country.

Very early in the year a major international exhibition, which had previously toured important cities in Europe, entitled “Gods and Heroes in the Bronze Age” captivated visitors to the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. The exhibition brought together all kinds of Bronze Age material, and later objects which referred to the “Heroic Age of Odysseus”, found throughout Europe, from Ireland to Russia, and from Denmark to Portugal. Needless to say, well-known finds from Greece played a central role in the exhibition, but it was very rewarding to see Irish torques, Nordic trumpets, Aostan menhir-stelae and the like, all on show in Athens as such objects rarely make their way to Greece. The exhibition aimed to examine the roots of Europe, and it definitely succeeded in displaying the variety of the archaeological finds made on the continent.

The focus of the other “blockbuster” exhibition, held at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art, was far more specific. The show “The City Beneath the City” concentrated on Athens, specifically, on the finds made during the excavation work for the new Metro. The actual lines of the Metro are below bedrock, but archaeological excavations had to be carried out at the sites of the stations and wherever ventilation shafts were cut. This work led to the discovery of all manner of sites, and thousands of finds. A selection of these was displayed in the exhibition which concentrated on objects dating up to the Early Byzantine period, though during excavation all finds up to and including the modern period were recorded and documented. The earliest items on display date back to the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries B.C. (Middle Bronze Age), and are grave goods. Indeed, many of the items excavated come from cemeteries, as the recently built Metro stations are situated beyond the walls of the Classical city and it is a well-known fact that the ancients habitually buried their dead beyond the urban nucleus. However, along with cemeteries, bronze-workers’ casting pits, Roman bath houses, pottery kilns, ancient pipelines, etc., were excavated. The visitor to the exhibition leaves with a very clear picture of the complex history of Athens, as well as having appreciated the fine objects which include pottery and bronze vessels, tomb stelae, coins, important historical inscriptions, millstones, children’s toys of various periods, sculptures, and many more items of interest. The exhibition is to
run through 2001, so there is still time to catch it. For those who do not manage to visit the Goulandris Museum a number of the new underground stations have permanent exhibitions of finds excavated on those very spots, and the huge archaeological sections at the Syntagma and Acropolis Stations, which display the levels from the late sixth century up to the modern day, are an education in themselves (and also a reminder of the Herakleian task undertaken by the archaeologists involved in these excavations).

Despite the damage which the National Archaeological Museum sustained in the earthquake of 7 September 1999, it opened a new permanent exhibition: the Stathatos Collection. This plush, as it must be described, collection was donated some decades ago to the Greek State by Helen Stathatou. It consists, primarily, of small works of ancient art, with a heavy emphasis on jewellery. It comes as a more than welcome complement to the other museum's collections on display to the public.

The Byzantine Museum in Athens, which is currently undergoing major renovations, hosted the exhibition "Ritual and Faith. Byzantine Art and the Holy Liturgy". This is a collection which has, indeed, travelled to Australia (Melbourne) and clearly highlighted the sublime quality of Byzantine art.

The Byzantine Museum also held a temporary exhibition entitled "Imperial Gifts. Dedications of Catherine the Great to the Greek Church of Livorno". The items on display, mainly liturgical garments and icons, acted as a good reminder both of the links between Imperial Russia and the communities of the Greek diaspora during the Early Modern Period, but also of the commercial acumen of the members of these Greek communities. Livorno was an important trading centre in Italy. A group of Greek merchants had settled there in the sixteenth century, and received permission to establish an officially recognised Community with its own church. Combining the demands of religion and international diplomacy Catherine, the German-born Empress of Orthodox Russia, more than happily responded to the request to help furnish an Orthodox church in the West. Sadly, the church itself was demolished during World War II, but the exhibits shown in Athens are concrete reminders of the fascinating links between religion, diplomacy, trade and history.

A strong Byzantine flavour was also apparent in a temporary exhibition that was organised by the newly re-opened Benaki Museum (see separate article). Entitled "The Mother of God – Representations of the Holy Virgin in Byzantine Art", the show included relatively small, but all exquisite, number of items which illustrates the role played by the memory of the Virgin Mary in the Byzantine Empire, both in the public and private spheres. Once again, exhibits now held in various countries were displayed, and the chances of ever seeing them assembled in one place again is not great. The star attraction was a sixth-century icon from the Monastery of St. Catherine at Sinai. Here, in this isolated monastery rare and important examples of early icons have been preserved, and very occasionally they are allowed to go abroad for special exhibitions.

Towards the end of the year the National Art Gallery inaugurated a temporary exhibition which combines the theme of ancient Greek mythology with the works of Dutch and Flemish Great Masters. The exhibition, "Greek Gods and Heroes in the Age of Rubens and Rembrandt" was organised by the Gallery, the Netherlands Institute in Athens and the Dordrechts Museum, Dordrecht. The paintings on display clearly showed how the store of Greek myths can be a font of inspiration for artists of all ages, and how they can be continually reinterpreted to serve the needs of any particular place and period.

Undoubtedly one of the most fascinating exhibitions held in the past year brought us back to the Modern Period. Entitled "Athens-Munich. Art and Culture in the New Greece" the show had a dual goal: to examine, firstly, the impact that the romantic view of Ancient Greece had on the nineteenth-century kingdom of Bavaria, especially on the monuments of Munich erected by the great philhelle Ludwig I, and, secondly, to investigate the role that Bavaria and Bavarians played in the Greek War of Independence and the subsequent reign of Ludwig's second son, Otto, as the first king of an independent Greece.

From the Exhibition "Greek Gods and Heroes in the Age of Rubens and Rembrandt".

The Rape of Ganymede, Peter Paul Rubens c. 1636-1638.
Known in Greek as the "Vavarokratia", Otto's reign lasted from 1832 until 1862 when he and his wife, Amalia, were forced to retire to Bavaria, and a new king was sought, found and enthroned (Prince George of Denmark, of the Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg line). Otto's reign, of course, covered a fundamental period in the history of modern Greece, as it was during that period that many of the state and governmental institutions were established in their earliest forms. The exhibition showed this period through paintings, architectural plans, letters and objets d'art. It was accompanied by a monumental catalogue, which included what can only be described as major studies of the period, ranging in topic from the Greek royal regalia to, arguably the most interesting, the various architectural plans submitted for Athens, the new capital of the new state. Indeed, the Athens which we know today owes a great deal to the city planners of Otto's reign, who aimed to find a workable balance between Bavarian philhellenism and the realities which they found on the ground. This exhibition was an eye-opener for all those interested in the history of Athens throughout Antiquity, and its renown spread to all the corners of the Greek and Roman worlds. Here were celebrated the famous Mysteries, about the details of which we are so poorly informed. Nonetheless, the monumental remains found on the site testify to the great time and effort that the ancient Athenians invested at this holy place. The new museum exhibition vividly brings the importance of Eleusis to the attention of every visitor. If we move slightly to the southwest, we leave the domain of the ancient city-state of Athens, and enter that of Megara. This city, sandwiched as it was between the far larger (and stronger) city-states of Athens and Corinth is often overlooked. Indeed, it is most widely known as the birthplace of Byzas, the founder — according to tradition — of Byzantium. This widespread ignorance of Megara will be corrected somewhat by the opening of a new museum there. Most of the ancient city lies below that of its modern successor; nonetheless, numerous ancient remains have come to light. The museum is housed in a simple, but very handsome, neoclassical building which originally served as the Town Hall. On display are finds from sanctuaries within the territory of Megara, statuary, grave stelae, and an important inscription which lists Megarians who fell during the Peloponnesian War in the fifth century B.C. Most of our knowledge
The Pan-Arcadian Association of NSW offers a scholarship each year to enable a student to travel to Greece and participate in the Norwegian Arcadia Archaeological Survey. I was fortunate enough to receive this scholarship in 2000, allowing me to spend seven inspiring weeks in Greece from June through to August. After a thoroughly enjoyable week in Athens, I joined the survey team in Arcadia during the first week of July. The team consisted of thirty friendly and dedicated specialists and students from nine different countries and from a variety of academic backgrounds. The main aim during this third season of the survey project was to further investigate the relationship between humans and the environment within a historical context, focusing on the ancient capital of Tegea and its surroundings. This meant exploring a fifty square kilometre area around the modern Tegean villages of Alea, Palla Episkope, Nea Episkope, Keratosita and Stadio. During the four weeks of the survey I was able to gain experience in each of the three multi-disciplinary methods utilised by the project to achieve this aim.

1 - Archaeological Field-walking: This involved teams of five or more walking in fields in a set pattern and recording anything of archaeological interest that appeared on the surface. By far the most common finds were fragments of roof tiles and ceramic vessels. Among the more interesting finds from the fields this year were an inscribed marble herm, a Doric column base, the head of a terracotta figurine, and three coins, the earliest of which is a local Tegean coin of the 5th century BC. These coins were the first found by the survey team and were greeted with much excitement. Due to their small size they are often difficult to spot, particularly when one is walking through a two-metre high corn-field or attempting to avoid one of the seventeen varieties of very sharp thistles found in Greece! While most finds were left in the field, any diagnostic material was collected and taken back to the apothēke (store-room) where it was duly processed and stored for future study.

Continued on following page -

The Re-opening of the Benaki Museum
by Stavros Paspalas

The re-opening of the Benaki Museum on 7 June, 2000 crowned the efforts of the past ten years of its Director, Dr. Anghelos Delivorrias, and its staff. The "Benaki", paradoxically, is and is not the same museum which was known to visitors in the 1980s. Its holdings are still, happily, focussed on the diachronic examination of the Greek cultural tradition, so the exhibits range from the prehistoric period until the middle of the 20th century A.D. However, the major construction work at the museum has actually increased its exhibition space by more than double. Moreover, in the old and new galleries alike the exhibits have been re-displayed in a fashion that makes them all the more accessible to the visitor.

Northern Greece has also been well-served by the recent opening of new museums. This year it was the turn of Drama, in inland eastern Macedonia. This is a welcome addition as the wider area has a great number of antiquities which deserve to be better known. Thessalonike is famous for its museums and monuments, and 2000 saw the opening to the public of the newly landscaped archaeological site of the Palace of Galerius. For a brief time in the late third and very early fourth centuries A.D. Thessalonike served as the official residence of Galerius, the eastern Roman emperor of the time, and the palace dates to this period when the city was an imperial centre.

As in previous reports on museums and exhibitions in Greece that have appeared in the Newsletter, only a selection of exhibitions and sites have been highlighted here.
The Byzantine period is very strongly represented, as it played such an important role in the formation of the Modern Greek tradition. Arguably, the real gems in the museum are the rich collections which focus on the Greek world, either under the Latin or under the Ottoman domination. A spectacular series of costumes is exhibited alongside items of daily use by the rich and poor alike, as well as complete rooms from houses of the period that range geographically from Kozani in the north to Hydra in the south. The variability of the nature of the lives led by Greeks is highlighted by the differences in the house furnishings and objects of daily use, for example, between the Venetian-held Ionian Islands (note the sedan chair from Zakynthos!) and areas to the east. Nonetheless, the exhibition clearly shows how these differences were subsumed by a wider Greekness which in the 18th and 19th centuries sought its roots in Classical Antiquity.

The exhibition continues with an examination of the Greek War of Independence, and the early years of the Greek state. The earlier part of the 20th century is dominated by the Balkan Wars and the aftermath of World War I in Asia Minor (“The Catastrophe”), and the exchange of minority populations between Greece and Turkey. Indeed, “the Benaki” holds a unique collection of items brought across by Greek refugees from Asia Minor, many of which date back to the mediaeval period. This collection is of fundamental importance for scholars interested in the Greek communities of Asia Minor before 1922.

There is a great deal more to see in the permanent displays of “the Benaki”; it is a museum which bears repeated visits. Those of you who visited the museum in its earlier incarnation would remember its superb collection of Islamic art. This is no longer part of the central museum complex. Anthony Benaki’s collection of Islamic works will be housed in a separate building by the Kerameikos. Similarly, various archives (Photographic, Historical Modern Architectural) will be housed in other annexes. All in all, the Benaki Museum is an institution which serves well both the wider public and the research community. It is one of Greece’s great museums.
Deputy Director’s Report
by Stavros Paspalas

The year 2000 proved to be a busy one at the Institute, with the welcome arrival of a number of students and researchers from Australia, and the usual office duties which are demanded for the operations of the Institute at Athens.

The Institute’s aim in promoting Greek studies of all periods was well illustrated by the seminars organised by the office. In January Dr. Anthony Gorman, a holder of a Greek Postgraduate Award, delivered a paper entitled “Home Away From Home: The Greeks of Modern Egypt”. Dr. Gorman (who currently teaches at the American University in Cairo) concentrated on the makeup and self-identity of the complex Egyptian Greek community of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the multi-faceted links its members had with the wider Egyptian environment. Given the numbers of Greeks who then lived in Egypt and the impact they had, then and later, on Greece an examination of the Community on its “home territory” was more than welcome.

The other papers delivered at the Institute concentrated on the ancient world. Dr. Ian McPhee of La Trobe University, Melbourne, gave a seminar entitled “A Classical Drain in Ancient Corinth”. The importance in Dr. McPhee’s paper lay primarily in the pottery which was found in the closed archaeological context represented by the drain. Although the first excavations at Corinth were undertaken over a century ago the locally produced pottery of the Classical period is little known. The studies conducted by Dr. McPhee throw new, and important, light on this topic, and all who heard his paper benefited from his efforts.

Dr. Gillian Shepherd, a graduate of the University of Melbourne, from the University of Birmingham, spoke on “Western Greek Dedication in Greek Sanctuaries in the Archaic Period: Where, When, and Why?”. Dr Shepherd threw much-needed light on an aspect of the relationship between the Greeks of Sicily and Magna Graecia with mainland Greece. Professor Alan Henry, Professor Emeritus of Classical Studies at Monash University, Melbourne and Honorary Professor of Greek, University of St. Andrews, delivered a seminar which was of particular relevance to many members and supporters of the Institute, as its title was “Some Glimpses of Torone from the Testimonia”. Professor Henry painted a detailed picture of the history of this northern Aegean site, which has been excavated by an Australian team since 1975, from the information that can be gleaned from ancient and mediaeval written sources, and the evidence provided by a number of finds made at the site which bear brief texts (see Prof. Henry’s article on p. 16).

Early May is known in the wider archaeological community of Athens as the period during which the Australian Institute’s Director’s Report and the Annual Lecture are delivered. In effect, the event is the annual showcase of the AAIA. In 2000 Professor Cambitoglou delivered his lecture in which he presented the work of the Institute over the past twelve months to the representatives of the Greek Ministry of Culture, the other Foreign Schools, the Greek universities, and other interested members of the broader public. The Annual Lecture was given by Professor Paul Weaver, Secretary General of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. His lecture was entitled “Who Ran the Roman Empire? A Greek Contribution to Good Administration”; Professor Weaver examined the fascinating role played by freed slaves from the Greek East in the Imperial Roman household and the upper echelons of the Roman
state machinery. A very successful evening was finished with a Reception, which was, once again, given by the Athens Friends of the Institute and the Australian Embassy.

As in past years the Australian Ambassador to Greece, H.E. Mr. Ross Burns, has shown great interest in the activities of the Institute. During 1999 he visited the site of Torone. Early in 2000 it was my pleasure to escort Mr. Burns to the island of Andros to visit the Early Iron Age site of Zagora, where Australians were active in the 1960’s and early 1970’s under the directorship of Professor Alexander Cambitoglou. During the latter part of summer Mr. Burns undertook another archaeological visit, this time to the island of Kythera where an Australian team, which is working under the auspices of the Institute, is conducting an archaeological survey in the northern part of the island (see the report on p. 11). The team members were only too happy to take the Ambassador out into the field, and to discuss with him the computer technology, which they use to produce highly accurate maps and recording systems, as well as the methods used in archaeological survey projects.

Towards the end of the year the Institute’s Fellow for the European Academic Year 2000-2001, Elizabeth Bollen from the University of Sydney, arrived in Athens. Ms. Bollen is conducting research on fine-ware pottery of the Hellenistic period. A number of other Australian students have also passed through Athens over the last year. Here I should like to mention that the Pan-Arcadian Association of N.S.W. financed, for the third year running, a scholarship, which allowed an Australian student to participate in a field project in Arcadia. Once again the Tegea Archaeological Survey, conducted under the Norwegian Institute at Athens, kindly accepted our student, Mr. Matthew McCallum (see report beginning on p. 6). Thanks must be extended to the Norwegian Institute, to the Director of the survey, Dr. Knut Ødegaard of the University of Oslo, and, most importantly, to the Pan-Arcadian Association of N.S.W. and its President Mr. Paul Paraskevopoulos. Students from the University of New England, La Trobe University and the University of Sydney have now benefited from the generosity of the Association. There is no doubt that the scholarship is a far-sighted scheme, from which all parties involved gain.

I, personally, remember with pleasure the visit of Mr. Alexander Pyne and a group of students and parents from Newington College, Sydney. Despite the fact that the group visited Athens during a heatwave (heatwaves, unfortunately, are becoming all the more common), a number persevered through a tour of the hills of Philopappos and the Pnyx, with the mercury reaching the 44-degree mark.

The Athens office of the Institute was also very happy to have made its services available to the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney. Over the year a number of employees of the Powerhouse came to Athens to prepare for the exhibit of ancient Greek artefacts relating to sport in Antiquity, which was held in Sydney before and during the course of the 2000 Olympic Games. By all accounts the exhibition, “1000 Years of the Olympic Games”, was a great success, and the Institute was more than glad that its facilities here played a small role in this success.

All those who visit the Athens Hostel of the Institute will be aware that the small library is growing. In the past a number of donations and bequests have increased its holdings, and we have an ongoing exchange programme with the other Foreign Schools. Here I should like to mention the generosity of Professor Alan Henry who recently has made a second donation of a large number of books. Similarly, Professor Toohey, who is now at the University of Calgary, Canada, but had previously taught at the University of New England, Armidale, made a substantial donation of journals in 1991, and this year Professor Toohey has kindly offered to supply the Athens Library with the future issues of a number of academic journals. All students and researchers who stay at the Hostel benefit directly from generosity such as this.
The Torone 2000 Study Season
by Stavros Paspalas

The summer of 2000 saw the second of the current series of Torone study seasons take place. As in 1999 the season was conducted in Polygyros, the capital of the prefecture of the Chalkidike, since the material excavated at Torone is stored in the Polygyros Archaeological Museum. The season again this year was small in scale; in addition to the author the participants were Elizabeth Bollen and Beatrice McLoughlin from the University of Sydney.

The publication of the results of the Australian excavations conducted at Torone between 1975 and 1978 is due to appear within 2001 as a large volume entitled *Torone 1*. The aim of the current series of study seasons is to prepare for publication the results of the excavations carried out between 1980 and 1984. This preparation involves the conservation, drawing and photography of the finds as well as the re-working of the excavators' day-books into a continuous text. At this stage our small team is still going through the context tins with the purpose of extracting all the finds which can actually be used in a reconstruction of life at the site in periods past.

As in 1999, in 2000 we concentrated on that part of the site known to the team as the "Lower City", south-east of the promontory known to the ancients as "The Lekythos". Those readers who have read last year's report will already know that this rather level part of the ancient city saw two major periods of occupation. The first is the Classical period (approximately fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), and the latter is the Late Roman period (fourth to sixth centuries A.D.). By far most of the material which we processed belongs to the first of these periods. However, among the finds we identified tantalizing evidence of human activity on this part of the site which dates to the earlier Archaic period (approximately seventh and sixth centuries B.C.). We have also located a few small and worn sherds which are still recognizably Subgeometric in character, and so may well date to the seventh century. Arguably, however, one of the most important finds of 2000 to be identified from the material kept in the context tins is a rim and upper body sherd of a cup covered in streakily-applied black glaze. The importance of this sherd lies in the fact that it carries a graffito of letters (incised after firing) on its exterior surface. Unfortunately the full inscription is not preserved; in effect we only have two letters and part of a third. Nonetheless, the forms of the two completely preserved letters, an alpha and a digamma (an archaic letter which fell out of use in most variants of the Greek alphabet by the late fifth century B.C.), clearly show that the sherd probably carries the earliest inscription thus far found at Torone.

The discovery of this sherd was exciting. However, there were other similar discoveries in store. The careful examination of the material stored in the context tins allowed us to identify two joining fragments of another, probably later, cup which also carry a graffito. Indeed, in 1981 when these pieces had been excavated a fragment of the same cup had been inventoried. Owing to the work carried out in 2000 all three fragments can now be studied together.

Similarly, a fragment of an imported Attic cup, of the mid-sixth century B.C., which pictures a number of racing men, had been inventoried in 1981. In 2000 we found two more of its fragments, and can now determine that below the runners the cup was decorated with a painted "nonsensical" inscription, a not uncommon feature of a category of cups produced in Athens at this time. In
effect, these “inscriptions” were pseudo-texts that reflect the knowledge of real texts which often exhort the holder of the cup to drink and enjoy the contents of the vessel.

Although the team spent most of the three-week season in Polygyros, a brief trip was made to the site of Torone to determine its state of preservation. On arrival it was immediately seen that a part of the wall along the main bay (Wall C) had been recently exposed. The relevant section was photographed, and a return visit is planned in 2001 so that it can be properly studied. The exterior face of the newly revealed part of the wall is built with large rectangular blocks in irregular courses, and the gaps between them are filled with smaller stones placed in a ladder-like fashion. This construction technique was already known at Torone from sections of the same wall which have long been visible. However, of particular interest is one of the rectangular blocks which are incorporated in the recently revealed section of wall. Its one exposed face is decorated for most of its height by a series of zig-zags. This is a very peculiar surface treatment, and is very rarely testified to in the preserved works of ancient Greek stoneworkers. While stone architectural blocks decorated with simple geometric patterns are known from the Cyclades, Thasos, East Greece and Sane (at the head of the easternmost finger of the Chalkidike), as yet an exact parallel has not been found for the Torone block, and it is all the more interesting on this account. The stone definitely highlights the decorative nature of the exterior face of Wall C, the builders of which used different coloured stones of various sizes to achieve an aesthetically pleasing effect. This phenomenon is not restricted to Torone, as stretches of the fortification system of Aristotle’s home town of Stageira in the northeast of the Chalkidike were built in a very similar technique, and examples are well-known in other areas of the Aegean.

Australian Paliochora-Kythera Archaeological Survey
Field Season 2000
by Dr. Timothy E. Gregory, Joint Director APKAS

Between 6 September and 4 October 2000 the Australian Paliochora-Kythera Archaeological Survey (APKAS) carried out its second field season on archaeological research in the northern part of the island of Kythera. Dr. Ian Johnson (Archaeology Computing Laboratory, University of Sydney) was director. After a preliminary season in 1999, spent defining the landscape and testing methods appropriate to the project’s goals and the difficult terrain and vegetation of the survey area, the 2000 season was dedicated to securing good chronological control over the finds and their spread across the Kytherian landscape.

As mentioned in last year’s Newsletter, the 1999 season concentrated on the use of electronic technology (GPS combined with GIS) to record the now abandoned agricultural landscape of northern Kythera and to provide information as a kind of photographic snapshot of life at the time of abandonment, largely in the middle years of the 20th century. The 2000 season continued this work, but moved more confidently into the exploration of the more distant past of the survey area, now enlarged somewhat to include the area north of Potamos.

During the 1999 and 2000 field seasons, some 365 survey units were investigated systematically and 9,700 archaeological objects were counted. Of the total of 9,700 objects observed, almost exactly one-third were described in detail. Thus, 3,280 archaeological objects were described and entered into the project database in 2000.

Obviously, the objects can be studied more fully, but the data do provide already some information on the periods encountered in the survey area. They reveal significant quantities of medieval material (2.6% of the total). This relates closely to one of our major research questions and suggests strongly that there was medieval activity in the survey area, outside Paliochora, before its destruction in 1537. Thus, the medieval city of Paliochora should not be seen as an isolated settlement, alone in its defensible position, but as the centre of an agricultural system that extended broadly throughout the northern part of the island.

APKAS plans a study season in August-September 2001 and further field seasons in 2002-2004.
ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

The 2000 Visiting Professor

This year’s Visiting Professor was Professor John McK. Camp II, Professor of Archaeology at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, USA and Director of the Agora Excavations of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. The Institute was fortunate to have as its guest such an experienced archaeologist and such a fine speaker. Professor Camp is well-known to scholars by his publications on the Athenian Agora. In his lectures, which were very well illustrated, Professor Camp spoke with great knowledge of his subject. Professor Camp has been involved in the excavations of the Agora for over thirty years. He believes that there is about fifteen more years’ work to be done to complete the excavations of the Agora and pointed out that thanks to the generous support of Dr. David Packard the Americans have been able to purchase seven houses at the northern end of the site. Their demolition will allow the excavation to reach the full extent of the heart of ancient Athens.

Like all visiting professors, Professor Camp had a very busy schedule in the country between 1st September and 20th October. He began his stay in Australia with a family holiday in the northern part of Australia. This allowed them to visit Aboriginal settlements and to study Aboriginal art and to experience the Great Barrier Reef. His itinerary was complicated and lengthened by the fact that Australian Universities were closed for a period during the Olympic Games in Sydney. During that period Professor Camp visited New Zealand and lectured at Christchurch and Dunedin. On his return from across the Tasman he spent time in Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Armidale, Newcastle and Canberra.

While in Australia Professor Camp lectured in all major Universities, as well as in Sydney Grammar School, Newington College and Melbourne Grammar School. The topics he spoke on were the following:

Lectures:
- Recent Excavations in the Athenian Agora
- The Agora and the Origins of Athenian Democracy
- The Archaeology of Philosophy

Seminars:
- The Sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron
- The Tholos of Delphi
- Greek Walls and the Polis

Prof. John Camp at Loch Ard Gorge,
Great Ocean Rd, Victoria.
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.

The Institutional and Corporate Members of the AAIA

Institutional Members

The Australian National University, Canberra
La Trobe University, Melbourne (Department of Archaeology, The National Centre for Hellenic Studies and Research)
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The University of Adelaide (Department of Classics)
The University of Melbourne (School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology)
The University of Newcastle (Department of Classics)
The University of New England, Armidale (School of Classics and History)
The University of Queensland (Department of Classics and Ancient History)
The University of Sydney
The University of Tasmania (Department of Classics)
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The Hellenic Antiquities Museum, Melbourne
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The Australian-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association of NSW (AHEPA)
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The Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia Incorporated, Adelaide
The Pan-Arcadian Association of NSW, Sydney
Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies (ACANS)

by Kenneth Sheedy, Director ACANS

Macquarie University has recently opened the first research centre in this country to be devoted to the study of ancient coins. The Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies (ACANS) is also one of the few institutions in the world dedicated to this subject. Traditionally, numismatic studies have been the preserve of museums, such as the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, or the Heberden Coin Room in the Ashmolean, whose origins lie in the collections themselves. ACANS will also have an important coin collection as a key instrument for study, but its mission is to promote numismatics in the study of ancient history at Macquarie University, together with the study (and teaching) of this and allied subjects, such as Classical Archaeology, in universities throughout Australia.

The Centre was established in 1999 with a generous benefaction from Mr Bill Gale and Mrs Janet Gale. Mr Gale, a recent MA graduate in ancient history from Macquarie, has been a keen student of ancient coins for many years, and his numismatic collection is now on loan to the Centre. Mrs Gale has maintained a very active interest in Egyptology at this university. Both have been firm friends of Macquarie’s Museum of Ancient Cultures.

Mr Gale is also interested in Roman Republican coinage, and put together a very fine collection of silver denarii and bronze asses. Here it is possible to find the coins of many notable moneyers from the second and first centuries BC. The iconography they carry admirably demonstrates the political aspirations and alliances of Roman nobles, as well as key events in the history of Rome. One of the highlights of the collection is a very rich series of coins struck during the reign of Hadrian. Mr Gale was fascinated by the history of this Roman emperor, and assembled a very diverse collection of coins documenting the career, achievements and travels of the great philhellene. There are fine portraits of Hadrian, and his wife Sabina, struck by the mints at Rome and elsewhere. In addition, Mr Gale compiled a series of coins carrying the portraits of all Roman emperors. This is an important ‘type-set’ for students of imperial iconography.
Dr Kenneth Sheedy was appointed director of the Centre in July of this year. He takes over from the acting director, Assoc. Professor Ted Nixon. Dr Sheedy was the Deputy Director of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens between 1991-1996, and then a curator in the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum 1997-2000. His special interest is the numismatics and archaeology of the Cycladic islands – and his book on the subject will appear next year. He is generally interested in Greek coins, and plans to establish eventually a numismatics course as part of the ancient history degree at Macquarie University.

The office of the Centre can be found in W6A – Room 517. The exhibition and study rooms of the Centre are currently being prepared, and should be ready in the first half of 2001. Coins in the collection of the Centre and the University can be consulted on request to the office of the Director. At the moment the Centre has several collections on loan (notably the Gale collection); these have restricted access but can be consulted by staff, teachers, and by students with special projects.

ACANS believes that it can play a crucial role in linking national and international research programmes concerned with ancient coinage. To this end it plans to encourage and assist scholars to visit Macquarie University. The Centre also intends to provide scholarships and fellowships to students and scholars wishing to undertake numismatic research. At this stage the Board of the Centre is still considering different schemes (the final guidelines will be presented in 2001) and is interested in receiving applications for assistance from scholars and students wishing to undertake research at Macquarie which will involve (but not necessarily be exclusively concerned with) ancient coins. The Centre is also interested in providing grants for travel expenses to Macquarie students needing to undertake numismatic research overseas. Applications from Australian students at other universities are also encouraged. This year the Centre funded Dr N. Hardwick from Sydney University on a research trip to Oxford and Athens to work on the coinage of Chios.

In 2001 the Centre plans to launch the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Australia project. The prime objective will be the publication of the most important collections of Greek coins in the country. It will also lead to the creation of an archive detailing all holdings of ancient coins in Australia. The Centre plans to unveil other projects shortly.

An overview of the aims and objectives of ACANS, of its fellowship and grant plans, resources and office, can be found on its newly launched website: www.humanities.mq.edu.au/acans

The site also carries the Centre’s newsletter, which details recent activities, including new acquisitions.
Torone: The Literary, Documentary and Epigraphical Testimonia
by Professor Alan Henry, University of St. Andrews

On a dreich Scottish winter’s afternoon in St. Andrews - it is now 4 p.m., black as pitch, and teeming with rain; gales are forecast for this evening - it is no hardship for me to translate myself in thought to the glorious site of ancient Torone, even if I am simultaneously obliged to answer a request to pen a few words on a project of mine, the Torone Testimonia, already brought to the reader’s attention in Newsletter no.11, 1997.

In that issue I rather optimistically forecast that I would polish off the Testimonia by the end of 1998, but that year came and went, and, for a variety of personal reasons, the end was not yet in sight. Happily, however, I can now announce that I have closed out the millennium - it ends on 31 xii 2000 - with the submission of the manuscript to, and its acceptance for publication by, the Athens Archaeological Society. The monograph will appear, as a supplement to the definitive Torone volumes, sometime during the first year of the new century and the new millennium.

The push to the conclusion was greatly aided by the award of a fellowship by the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation for a month’s stay in Greece in May of this year (2000). During that memorable period I lived in Athens in a style to which I could easily become accustomed, if not addicted. Moreover, I also managed a few days in Torone itself, mercifully empty of the ubiquitous tourist at that time of year, in order to resharpen the blunt edges of a failing memory. Cognoscenti of the village will be as sad as I was to find that “Ta Pefka” was no longer in business. On the other hand, I was touched to find that I was remembered by the various members of the family living in the houses where the Australian team lodged during their periods of excavation, probably as the Old One with Little Greek or, perhaps, as the Quack Archaeologist (?Quarch).

The justification of this millionaire life-style was the absolute need to check materials and references which were only available, or conveniently available, in that great centre of scholarship, violet-crowned Athens. On certain days, the violets have a sulphurous tinge about them, but the magic of the place is inescapable, and the potential for scholarly activity virtually limitless. In four weeks I had checked out all the uncertain references and solved, to my own satisfaction at least, the more difficult sections of my study, the knotty problems which one always leaves to the end. I was thus able triumphantly to return to the barbarian north in the knowledge that the job was done. How successfully it is for others to judge - and they will.

Before I say a few words about the final form of the Testimonia, I should add that I had the extreme good fortune to be in Athens at a time of year when the various schools, the AAIA included, regularly hold their Annual Report evenings. I was thus introduced to the work of scholars of many countries, often to the direct benefit of my own pursuit. How often does one have the chance to meet someone researching the minor Greek geographers, and similarly neglected fields?

I had too the inestimable support of our Director, Alexander Cambitoglou, who, as it chanced, was in Athens at the same time. To meet up with him again was a great personal pleasure, as well as of enormous value for my work. It was Alexander who first proposed my project, a collection of the texts, literary, documentary and epigraphical relating to Torone throughout its long history, and it was he too who nursed it through to completion.

Well, just what have I finally accomplished? Last time I wrote, I expatiated on the organisational problems inherent in such a work, and sketched out what I then thought might be the principal categories which I would adopt. In the final analysis, the arrangement of the first two sections is very close to this: Part I deals with History, Geography and Topography, Part II with Natural History and Resources. It is in Part III, Miscellanea, that the greatest improvement and polishing has taken place.
Part III subdivides into Epitaphs (literary), Inscriptions, Linguistic Phenomena, Mythology and Proverbs, a mixed bag, if ever there was one, but not without a certain fascination and interest. Curiously enough, although an epigraphist by reputation, it was the inscriptions to which I had given the least attention until this last revision. Perhaps the reason was that there are in fact very few inscriptions which have come to the light of day at Torone. But the fact remains that this epigraphical record, though small, is precious.

There is inadequate space here to deal even with this limited harvest. But let me mention just one stone, which has become especially dear to me. As it happens, there is a dead Toronean living, as it were, in the British School at Athens. I refer to the stone there numbered E9 in the School’s Museum Catalogue, which was part of the collection of books, papers and antiquarian objects which were handed over to the School in 1899 by the executors of the Will of the great scholar and philhellenic, my compatriot George Finlay.

This beautiful but broken stone has been variously edited over the years by Koehler, Kirchner, Koumanoudes, Finlay himself - there are preserved in his papers two hand-drawn sketches which he made - and, most recently (BSA vol. 95, 2000) by my friend Stephen Lambert. I will not bore you with the technical details, but Lambert sees this as the monument for a Toronean lady Aglok[ate]. For reasons which I will expound in another place, John Traill and I hope to prove that the stone in fact commemorates a gentleman, whose name can only be restored as Aglok[eon] of Torone.

I shall be renewing my acquaintance with Aglokreon in a few weeks. One of the (few) joys of modern classicists, especially for grey-beards, is the opportunity to spend time in the lands of the Mediterranean. For reasons best known to themselves, the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens has elected me to its 2001 Fellowship. Three months in Athens now beckon me in early 2001.

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**Citizenship decree of the Samians**

_in honour of Gyges, son of Menestheus of Torone, 321-306 BC_

In honour of Gyges son of Menestheus of Torone. Resolution of the people, Dionysios son of Leontiskos moved the motion: whereas Gyges son of Menestheus of Torone has brought in 3,000 medimnoi of wheat in accordance with the law, be it resolved by the people to commend him, and that citizenship be given to him on fair and equal terms, both to himself and his descendants, and to assign him by lot to a tribe, chiliastys, hekatostys and clan, just like other citizens; this decree shall be inscribed [on a stone stele] and [———]_

Translation by Prof. Alan Henry, to appear in the Torone Testimonia volume as T88
NEWS FROM THE FRIENDS

The Athens Friends of the AAIA
(A Letter from the President, Ms. Maria Liberoyianni)

It is that time of year, when the President is requested to submit the report of the activities of the Friends for the year 2000. Being newly elected means still coming to terms with the duties and responsibilities of such a position.

Once again, the year was memorable with outings to varied archaeological sites within Attica and beyond. The sites visited included the following:

- January 16th: The Temple of Olympian Zeus and Hadrian’s Arch in Athens, Dr. S. A. Paspalas (AAIA)
- May 28th: The Sanctuary of Hera Akraia, Perachora, Dr. S.A. Paspalas (AAIA)
- June 25th: The Ancient Harbour Site of Lechaion, Professor Timothy Gregory (Ohio State University)
- October 15th: The Sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron, Dr. S.A. Paspalas (AAIA)
- November 12th: The Sanctuary of Amphiaraos at Oropos, Mrs. P. Agalopoulou (2nd Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Greek Ministry of Culture)
- December 10th: The Sanctuary of Akademos (Plato’s Academy), Dr. S.A. Paspalas (AAIA)

All the tours were enthusiastically attended by many Friends and their guests. This year the tour of “The Athenian Metro Exhibition” at the Goulandris Museum, conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas, was overbooked!! (The Friends have promised a repeat tour next year.) Visits to the local museums are a great boon to the coffers, as transport is usually costly.

Another event which was a huge success was the Annual Dinner at “Archaion Yfseis” on 24th February. The dinner was held in a restaurant that offers ancient Greek cuisine in an ambience to match.

Last summer I was fortunate enough to visit Australia, after a nine year absence! A highlight of my sojourn in Melbourne was the opportunity to meet the President of the Melbourne Friends, Mr. Denis Koniaris and to attend several lectures and a meeting of the local Friends. I was made to feel very welcome and hope my contact will be looked upon as a way to bring all the Friends “closer together”, so to speak.

The Director’s Annual Report constitutes THE event of the year. It was held on 10th May in the auditorium of the Athens Archaeological Society and Professor Alexander Cambitoglou delivered a detailed account of the Institute’s activities during the last twelve months. It was then followed by the annual lecture, given by Emeritus Professor P.R.C. Weaver. The reception that followed was organised and funded once again by the Friends. All in all, it was a very pleasant evening.

The Athens Friends will continue to assist the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens – financially, culturally and socially. We will endeavour to foster good will and to engage more members in participating in our events and programmes.
The ANU (Canberra) Friends of the AAIA
(A Letter from the Secretary, Dr. Ann Moffat)

This was the first year of the substantial support given to us by the Hellenic Club of Canberra. It made possible an enhanced lecture program, greater outreach, and the award of a more generous Friends’ biennial scholarship. A report from the 1999 Scholar, Colleen Chaston (PhD student at the University of Sydney and part-time lecturer in Greek at the ANU), appears separately in this Newsletter. On her return from Greece Colleen gave a talk on ancient Greek theatres entitled “A Spectator in Greece.” The scholarship for 2001 has been awarded to Dr Christine O’Hare who recently completed her doctorate in Art History at the ANU. She has a strong interest in art historical theory and proposes to study “spatialities of the sublime in Greek Byzantine mosaics and Sienese quattrocento narrative painting”.

Our lecture series was fuller than usual. Paul Donnelly, curator of the “1,000 Years of the Ancient Olympics” exhibition at the Powerhouse Museum, gave an account in Canberra of the planning of the exhibition and in July he guided a group of Friends from Canberra around it. Mark Golden (University of Winnipeg) stimulated much discussion with his lecture on “Olive Tinted Spectacles: Myths in the Histories of the Ancient and the Modern Olympics”. Graeme Clarke (ANU) presented his illustrated lecture on “Excavating and interpreting the Governor’s palace in the Hellenistic fortress of Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates in North Syria” at the Hellenic Club. The lecture on “The Archaeology of Philosophy” by John Camp, the AAIA’s Visiting Professor, was included in the ANU’s Public Lecture Program. He also gave a seminar on Brauron for the Classics Program and a lecture on the Agora for the undergraduate unit, Greek Cities and Sanctuaries.

The Dinner à la Grecque at the Hellenic Club was very well organized by Hellen Stramarcos. There was also a profitable raffle, drawn by the Ambassador of Greece, Mr. Ioannes Beveratos, and a talk by Dr. Vrasidas Karalis, Head of the Department of Modern Greek at the University of Sydney. Thanks to further support given to the ANU by the Hellenic Club, Dr. Karalis will be able to introduce Modern Greek at ANU in 2001 using video-conferencing and a Canberra-based tutor.

All the members of the committee made a significant contribution to the success of the year: Augelos Stramarcos, Leon Barbopoulos, Elizabeth Minchin, Chris Elliot, John Kalokerinos and Stefanos Nikolaou. We are particularly indebted to those who convinced the Hellenic Club of Canberra that our group warranted its support and we hope that the stronger bonds with the Club will be mutually beneficial.

The Queensland Friends
(A Letter from Professor R.D. Milns)

The year 2000 has again been a successful and enjoyable year for the Queensland Friends. We have had several well attended and well commended functions and have managed to raise significant amounts of money to help both the Institute and the Department of Classics and Ancient History.

Our first meeting was our Annual General Meeting on March 31st. We were very pleased that Dr. Nick Girdis had agreed to stand again for election as
NEWS IN BRIEF

Contact Information for Friends of the AAIA Societies

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Queensland Friends of the AAIA
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Acting President: Holly Jones
SA Friends of AAIA
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Sydney Friends of the AAIA (NSW)
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Tasmanian Friends of the AAIA
President: Mr. Robert Broughton
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Western Australian Friends of the AAIA
President: Assoc. Prof. John Melville-Jones
Department of Classics and Ancient History
University of Western Australia
Nedlands WA 6907
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President and were delighted when he was returned unopposed. A similar, and equally pleasurable, outcome resulted for the offices of Vice-President (Mrs. Pat McNamara), Secretary (Mrs. Fay Chalmers) and Treasurer (Mrs. Bev Biggs). The A.G.M. was followed by a pleasant dinner at Dockside Hotel and a showing by the President of slides of his recent sailing holiday in the Ionian Islands.

On May 28th, Mrs. Pat McNamara gave an illustrated talk on “First Impressions of Sardinia”. She has a special interest in the island, which forms the focal point of her M.A. thesis. The talk was very well attended and received with great enthusiasm.

Also well attended was the function of August 27th, at which a showing of a video on the Ancient Olympic Games was followed by dramatic readings from the ancient texts on the Olympic Games by Mrs. Jacque Noyes and Professor Bob Milns, both appropriately attired for the occasion.

In October we had the great pleasure of entertaining, along with the department, the 2000 Institute Visiting Professor, John Camp. Professor Camp’s visit was a great success in every respect and we were sorry to see him go.

Our penultimate function of the year, held on November 12th, was the by now traditional dramatic presentation, written, produced and performed by Mrs. Jacque Noyes and Professor Bob Milns. This year the chosen theme was “Our Man in Athens”, which depicted in dramatic form the life of a relatively prosperous Athenian citizen over the course of a year. The dramatic date was 338 B.C., not long after the battle of Chaeronea, and, by an amazing coincidence, “Our Man in Athens” happened to be related to the great orator Demosthenes. Altogether, a very pleasant and profitable function.

The Queensland Friends rounded off their year with a Christmas Party, held at the Kangaroo Point Motor Inn, by courtesy of Dr. Nick Girdis.

I would like to close by paying tribute to and warmly thanking all our hard-working and dedicated Executive Committee, but especially the officeholders (Dr. Girdis, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Chalmers and Mrs. Biggs) and our talented Newsletter editor, Ms. Mila Zincone, who produces three times a year a most informative and entertaining edition of the Newsletter. A copy of the most recent Newsletter can be obtained by writing to Ms. Zincone, c/- The Department of Classics & Ancient History, The University of Queensland.

The South Australian Friends
(A Letter from the Acting President, Ms. Holly Jones)

Since the inaugural meeting that formally established the SA Friends in February 1999 the Executive Committee has endeavoured to present to members quality events and activities. The highlights of 1999, and there were many, were published in the AAIA Newsletter and also presented at the Annual Dinner in 1999.

This year due to work and personal commitments we have had fewer events. A small but enthusiastic audience attended Dr. Paul Tuffin’s presentation titled: “Sex, Lies and Prokopios”. Unfortunately the Ancient Lives exhibition at the Art Gallery set for 23 July was cancelled due to lack of numbers. I sincerely trust that this is a temporary state of affairs and that commencing with the visit
by Professor John Camp, as part of the 2000 events, future activities of the SA Friends once again will attract strong attendances. The Visiting Professor for 2000 was Professor John McK. Camp II, director of the American excavations at the Athenian Agora. Professor Camp presented a truly exceptional talk entitled: The Agora and the Origins of Democracy: An account of the earliest public buildings of the Agora and the information they provide for an understanding of the beginnings of Greek democracy. Some 25 Members and Friends attended the presentation held in the Council Room of the University of Adelaide. Afterwards, in keeping with recent tradition, we ended the evening with retsina and mezedes at the Eros Ouzeri.

The continuing closure of the Museum is of concern. We have held preliminary discussions with the University in regard to this matter. However I am unable to report on progress at this time.

Active membership has remained steady. I am confident that a concerted effort to increase membership will bring with it success for the endeavours of the SA Friends. This, coupled with the planning and presentation of quality events by the Executive Committee will enable the SA Friends to achieve success on many fronts.

I would like to thank each and every member of the Executive Committee for all their efforts during the year; and also to all the Friends for their support. The AGM for 2000 was held on Friday, 22 September. Due to a lack of numbers the election of new office bearers was not completed. A Special General Meeting will be held in due course to complete this outstanding task.

The Sydney Friends of the AAIA
(A Letter from the President, Mr. Angelo Hatsatouris)

Following earlier successes of collaboration with other related groups, we have continued to support, organise or co-host functions, which haveassisted us not only in maintaining our membership, but also attracting new members. These functions included:

A presentation by Ms Isa Loo. Ms Loo won the 1999 Pan-Arcaidion scholarship for research in Arcadia and joined the Norwegian Expedition to Tegea that year. Ms Loo gave an excellent illustrated lecture on her work at Tegea at a function organised by the Pan-Arcaidian Association at Government House. This Association has funded a three year Institute Scholarship and made a further presentation to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute, Milton Lalas, of $3000.00.

A presentation of the video “The Forum of Trajan in Rome”, a virtual reality model production kindly made available by Dr John Papadopoulos. A comprehensive introduction given by Dr. Ted Robinson gave life to the subject matter of the video which was appreciated by all who attended.

The co-hosting on 9 August, in conjunction with the School of Social Policy and Curricular Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Sydney, of the final lecture in the “Back to Olympia” Series, presented by the Olympic Studies Group from that School. The lecture attended by 300, presented by Dr Ted Robinson, was a stunning introduction prior to viewing the exhibition, “1000 Years of the Olympic Games: treasures from ancient Greece”. The evening which was attended by the Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Dame Leonie

The past year has been a busy one for the YMPC. There have not only been several functions but a lot of behind the scenes work. To begin with the YMPC held the annual Christmas Party on 24th November 2000. We had about 80 people attending and had an installation on Kythera in the Nicholson Museum. We also had many donations for the raffle including $300 from Sydney Hi-Fi, a dinner for two at the Safari Seatarere Restaurant, James Cleaver on the bagpipes, a donation from Gleebooks, Rob Thomley donoted his time and Dr Menzies donated alcohol. There was a lot of work behind the scenes on flyers, food and general preparation. I would like to thank everyone involved for their help. In total we raised $378.00.

On Thursday 23rd March the YMPC hosted a public lecture titled In the Footsteps of Barbarossa. This was a wonderful set of presentations on the current work being undertaken in Kythera. The speakers were Ian Johnson, Cosmos Coroneos, Lita Diacopoulous, Timothy Gregory and Andrew Wilson. It was a very successful evening with supper afterwards. We raised $114.00.

On 19th July we hosted another function, attended by about 40 people. This consisted of presentations by Isa Loo and Ted Robinson. Isa talked about her involvement as the 1999 Pan-Arcaidian Scholar in the Norwegian Expedition to Tegea and Ted talked about his survey in southern Italy. 1999/2000 was also a year that the YMPC was able to donate $1,000 to the 2000 Torone study season and has set up a scholarship which we hope will be an annual one. This will partly fund a student of archaeology to attend an excavation in the Mediterranean. A lot of work has gone into the scholarship, particularly from Andrew Merryweather, Cos Coroneos and Gina Scheer, and I would like to thank them.

With the resolution to dissolve the FCA the YMPC has decided to ally itself with the AAIA as we believe its aims and philosophy are most similar to ours. I'd like to thank all of the committee for such wonderful work over the past 3 years and for being so supportive and enthusiastic. I wish the new President, Craig Barker and his committee an enjoyable and successful year to come.

Foundation for Classical Archaeology Young Members Promotion Committee

President's Report 1999 – 2000
by Catriona Angus
Kramer, was an outstanding success.

An illustrated address held in conjunction with the National Maritime Museum on 29 November by Dr Colin Hope, Director of the Centre for Archaeology and Ancient History at Monash University, who kept his audience spellbound for 90 minutes. Those present were shown and given an enthralling overview of a multicultural agricultural village community at ancient Kellis, Egypt, which thrived for 500 years from the 2nd century BC on.

Functions proposed for 2001 include:

A series of lectures to be organised in conjunction with the Young Members Promotions Committee with approximately 3 lectures per year to be delivered on topics currently being researched by postgraduate students at the University of Sydney.

A further lecture at the National Maritime Museum upon a topic to be finalised.

A collaboration with the Olympic Studies Group on the theme of “Passing the torch from Sydney to Athens”.

A further sum of $3000.00 was paid in reduction of a loan made by the University of Sydney to the Institute making the total paid to date $6,000.00, with a further sum of $3,000.00 allocated for payment early in the New Year.

The Sydney Friends have set aside a further sum of $2000.00 towards a scholarship for study in Greece.

The Castellorizian Club continues to make available its premises for our meetings and to provide refreshments at no cost.

We were all saddened by the death of Mary Lalas, a Secretary of the Sydney Friends since its formation. Whilst each of our members have felt her loss our thoughts have gone to her husband Milton Lalas, who continues to be our Honorary Secretary, and to the members of his family to whom we have all expressed our deepest condolences.

The year 2001 promises to be much livelier with more activities in support of the Institute.

The Victorian Friends
(A Letter from Professor Frank Sear)

The Friends enjoyed a particularly busy programme this year. It began in March, with an illustrated lecture by Elizabeth Pemberton entitled: *The Parthenon: Ancient Meanings, Modern Myths*. This was followed by Dr. Chris Mackie’s lecture entitled: *Centaurs and Heroes, The First Greek Healers*. Assoc. Prof. Brian McGing of Trinity College, Dublin, gave a lecture on animals in Egyptian art, entitled: *Papyrological Beasts: Greeks and their Natural Environment in Ptolemaic Egypt*. Mr Peter Mountford lectured on *The Legacy of the Greeks in Sicily*, and Professor Frank Sear led a debate on the subject: *Should the Elgin Marbles be returned to Greece?*

The high point of the year was the Annual lecture by Professor John Camp, Director of the Agora Excavations, entitled: *Recent Excavations in the Athenian Agora*. Towards the end of the year Dr. Bryan Ward Perkins gave a lecture entitled: *Was there a Dark Age at the End of the Roman Empire?*

A Scholarship of $2,000 was awarded by the Friends to a Postgraduate student, Annabel Orchard, to enable her to study in Athens.

AAIA members celebrated with a dinner on 26th November at a Greek restaurant.
In December 2000 the University of Melbourne’s School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology presented a scholarly and richly illustrated catalogue, as well as an accompanying CD-Rom of the University’s collection of ancient Greek vases, written by Peter Connor and Heather Jackson, which was launched by the Director of the AAIA, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou (see ordering details at the end of this newsletter).

The Western Australian Friends  
(A Letter from the President, Assoc. Prof. John Melville-Jones)

The W.A. Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens have met several times during 2000.

On March 22 the President, John Melville-Jones, gave a public lecture on the occasion of the annual prize-giving ceremony of the Department of Classics and Ancient History of the University of Western Australia. The subject of the lecture was ‘The Sculptures of the Parthenon’. The lecture provided the audience with up-to-date information relating to the long-standing controversy concerning the proper location of these sculptures. The lecture was repeated at the UWA Albany campus in April. On May 17 the Director of the Archaeological Museum at Yalvac, Turkey, gave a public lecture on ‘St Paul’s Journeys to Antioch in Pisidia’. On July 19 Dr Bill Leadbetter of Edith Cowan University, who had recently visited Greece, lectured on the history and significance of the Arch of Galerius at Thessalonike. On August 16 Professor David Kennedy gave a lecture entitled ‘Greek and Roman Zeugma: another Dam Crisis’. This lecture was concerned with recent developments at Zeugma, where rescue archaeology had been undertaken in May as the waters of the newly built dam across the Euphrates rose.

In October the Visiting Professor, Professor John Camp, gave a public lecture on the early development of democratic institutions at Athens in the context of the architecture of the Athenian Agora, and a seminar on the site of Brauron in Attica.

In August, after receiving information from the Australian Minister for Justice and Customs, Senator Amanda Vanstone, about the return of a number of stolen Greek antiquities to Greece by the Australian Government, the WA Friends were all notified of the return.

In 2001 the Australian Association for Byzantine Studies will hold its Biennial Meeting in Perth for the first time. This will also be the occasion of an exhibition of icons in the Lawrence Wilson Art Gallery at UWA. A committee has been formed to organise this event, which will be of considerable interest to the Friends.

The WA Friends have not raised enough money from donations during the last three years to fund the annual levy to support the Institute. The payments that have been made have been less than the amount that has been sent to support the activities of the Institute, and it has therefore been necessary to dip into the funds that were accumulated before 1995. In November a Committee meeting was held with the aim of redressing this situation, and fund-raising efforts are planned for 2001.
**MUSEUMS IN AUSTRALIA**

**The Exhibition “1000 Years of the Olympic Games: treasures of ancient Greece” returns home**

by Paul Donnelly, Exhibition Curator, Powerhouse Museum

Sadly, the exhibition, 1000 Years of the Olympic Games: Treasures of ancient Greece, has now closed at the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney. During its four-month period it was incredibly popular, drawing near record crowds. The realisation of the exhibition after four years of intensive negotiations has been a coup not just for Sydney but also for New South Wales and Australia. The positive response to the exhibition is a fitting end to the hard work, which involved the First Greek-Australian Museum Foundation Committee, the New South Wales State Government, the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and the Powerhouse Museum.

The wonderful array of 54 often famous objects – relief sculpture, ceramics, equipment, and bronze votives – is by now familiar to members of the AAIA. Objects such as the renowned discus holder, the boxer, and the funerary base from the Archaic period of the Kerameikos cemetery looked fabulous in the grand space designed by film and theatre designer, Stephen Curtis. The material was interpreted through a variety of labels, graphics, audio-visuals, a full-colour catalogue and a state-of-the-art virtual reconstruction of ancient Olympia. There was also an audio-guide available at no extra cost that contributed greatly to the visitors’ enjoyment and understanding.

To maximise and prolong access to the exhibition there was, and still is, an exhibition website (www.phm.gov.au/ancient_greek_olympics) which simulates a ‘walk’ through the exhibition, as well as providing a variety of essays and the virtual Olympia reconstruction. Remarkably, it was short listed for a British Academy Film and Television Arts Award (BAFTA).

Justly, the 1000 years of the Olympic Games exhibition has been one of the most successful temporary exhibitions ever.
The exhibition was organised and lent by the
HELLENIC MINISTRY OF CULTURE, ATHENS,
as a contribution to the celebration of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and
Paralympic Games
and developed by the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney.

The Powerhouse Museum Director, Dr Kevin Fewster and their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden pause before entering the exhibition.
Conference Report

Olympia and the Olympics
by Prof. Kevin H. Lee, Classics, University of Sydney

As a prelude to the Sydney Olympiad and to the Exhibition *1000 years of the Olympic Games* in Sydney's Powerhouse Museum, a conference on the theme *Olympia and the Olympics: Festival and Identity in the Ancient World* was held in Sancta Sophia College, the University of Sydney, from July 3-6, 2000. The conference was jointly organised by Macquarie University and the University of Sydney and was principally sponsored by the Australian Society for Classical Studies and the Macquarie Ancient History Association.

Some sixty people registered for the conference at which 21 papers were read and discussed. Participants came from most of the Universities in Australia; there were also several speakers from New Zealand, North America and the UK. The keynote speaker was Professor Mark Golden of the University of Winnipeg, author of *Sport and Society in Ancient Greece*. He read a paper on the theme of slaves and Greek sport, and gave a public lecture entitled *Olive-Tinted Spectacles: Myths in the Histories of the Ancient and Modern Olympics*.

The papers were an excellent reflection of the multi-disciplinarity of classical studies and dealt with topics in archaeology, social and political history, literature and art history. They covered a period extending from Homer down to the century which saw the death of the Olympics. While many of the papers focused on the theme of competition and agonistic character of Greek society, several others dealt with the importance of festivals to Greek culture in defining and expressing identity in a variety of configurations. Presentation was generally of the traditional kind; a notable exception was the eyes-on discussion of VROOM (The Virtual Reconstruction of Olympia Model), an outstanding feature of the Powerhouse exhibition.

The papers were followed by lively, well informed discussion, which reached its apogee at the symposiastic concluding dinner. The eventual publication of the Conference proceedings by the Classical Press of Wales is already in hand.

Some Recent Australian Publications:

**The Jon Hosking Collection of Ptolemaic Coins**
Colin E. Pitchfork
Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney
Published on 30th August 2000

**Greek Vases at the University of Melbourne**
Volume 1
Peter Connor and Heather Jackson
with the assistance of John Burke
Macmillan, Melbourne
Published on 14th December 2000

Copies of this fully illustrated catalogue are available from the Nicholson Museum for $25.00 (AUS). Publication was funded by the Near Eastern Archaeology Foundation, University of Sydney.

Copies of the sumptuously illustrated volume and the CD Rom may be obtained from the School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology, University of Melbourne, Victoria, 3010, Fax: 03 8344 5563, http://www.sfca.unimelb.edu.au


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O’Neil, J. L. “Olympias: ‘The Macedonians will never let themselves be ruled by a woman’”, Prudentia, 31/1, 1999, 1-14


Recent theses:

Evans, K. M. Representations of Mental Illness in the Classical Texts, Ph. D., University of Queensland, 2000

Puttock, S. Personal ornamentation in Roman Britain: its significance in ritual aspects, Ph.D., University of Queensland, 2000

Stewart, J. Imperium ultra oceanum: A literary and archaeological study of Rome’s policy towards Britain from Julius Caesar to Vespasian, Ph.D., University of Queensland, 2000

TORONE I
Edited by Alexander Cambitoglou, John K. Papadopoulos and Olwen Tudor Jones

Athens Archaeological Society
ATHENS 2001

Editing and Layout
Peter Mountford
Wayne Mullen
Kate da Costa

Front Cover:
An Attic red-figure column krater by the Comacchio Painter, ca. 450 B.C. Gift of the Classical Association of Victoria, in memory of Peter Connor.
From the University of Melbourne Collection, 1998.0007 (MUV 82).
See details of the publication in this Newsletter.
Photo kindly provided by Professor Jayne Anderson, University of Melbourne
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