FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear members and friends of the Institute; Dear colleagues.

2001 was a busy year for the AAIA both at the Greek and the Australian ends. From the purely academic point of view the programme of lectures and seminars held in the hostel was of very good quality and I must especially mention here the seminar given by the 2000-2001 AAIA Fellow, Ms Elizabeth Bollen. The highlight, however, was the annual lecture on May 2 given this year by Professor Jaynie Anderson of the University of Melbourne entitled “The Critical Reception of Cleopatra in Venetian Art”.

A third season of the study of Torone finds was held at the Polygyros Museum in September-October and another surface survey was carried out around Paliochora on Kythera.

In Australia the most important event was Professor Andrew Stewart’s lecture tour during the months of September and October. We owe his presence among us as the 15th annual Visiting Professor to the generous sponsorship of Mr Peter Burrows, to whom the Institute is very grateful.

Two deaths occurred in the course of the year that saddened classicists all over the country. With the premature death of Kevin Lee we lost a fine scholar and an upright member of the academic community (two characteristics that unfortunately are not always combined in one person). Olwen Tudor Jones passed away at an advanced age, but she will be missed by the members of the Torone team with whom she worked for many years.

Dame Leonie Kramer chaired her last meeting of the AAIA Council on September 21. She was a staunch supporter of Classical studies and was instrumental in the establishment of the Institute in 1980. The Institute is grateful to her for assistance over a number of years.

On my return from Greece I called on our new President and Chair, Mr Justice Kim Santow. He kept me in the Chancellor’s office for a whole hour asking questions and taking notes on the information I gave him about the Institute’s mission and activities. It is obvious that Justice Santow plans to take his involvement in the affairs of the AAIA seriously.

I don’t need to emphasise the importance of collections of antiquities in the teaching of Classics; we should welcome, therefore, the official opening in the course of the year of “The Classics and Archaeology Collection” in the Ian Potter Museum of Art in the University of Melbourne and of the Macquarie University’s “Numismatic Centre”.

Finally it is a great pleasure to hear of two very promising recent appointments to lectureships in Departments of Classics of Australian Universities: those of Dr Han Baltussen with a Doctorate from Utrecht University in the University of Adelaide and of Dr Sonia Puttock with a Doctorate from the University of Queensland in the same university. Naturally, on the quality of new appointees depends the future of classical studies in Australia. Excellence is important and how much can be achieved in this country, in which people often complain about the “Tyranny of Distance”, has been proved by the late Arthur Dale Trendall. During his scholarly career he shone like a bright star not only in the Australian skies but all over the western world.

with best wishes,  

[Signature]
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Exhibitions and Museum Openings in Greece, 2001

by Stavros Paspalas

While the year 2001 did not see a monumental event such as the re-opening of the Benaki Museum (see the 2000 Newsletter), the inauguration of new museums and exhibitions throughout Greece continued unabated.

As usual, one must begin in Athens, and, in this instance, at the National Archaeological Museum. Everybody, of course, has his own favourite collection within this treasure trove of antiquities. However, one that has never failed to gain the eye of every visitor must be the collection of Archaic Sculptures (ca. 700-480 B.C.). The rooms in which these important pieces are kept had in the recent past been closed so that the exhibits could be re-displayed; and in early April the results of this work were presented to the public. This collection is unique, for while museums throughout the world house many examples of Greek sculpture of Classical and later date, statues and reliefs of the Archaic period are far rarer. The collection in the National Museum is one of the very few that can be said to hold a comprehensive number of pieces. Archaic sculpture is best known for its standing figures of, usually naked, youths (kouroi) and their far more demure sisters (korai). The most impressive of these on show in the newly re-designed rooms are the Sounion kouroi, and the kore identified by her still-preserved funerary inscription as Phrasikleia from the Attic countryside. However, many other statues are displayed, not only from Attic cemeteries and sanctuaries, but also from other regions such as the islands and Boiotia. Important, owing in the first instance to their rarity, architectural sculptures of the period from Mycenae are also highlighted. Dispersed amongst these mainly marble statues and reliefs are contemporary items of clay, ivory and bronze, all of which help the sculptures to be placed in their proper context. Explanatory wall panels in Greek and English accompany the exhibition, and offer clear accounts of the history of the period, and how external stimuli and local developments led to creation of monumental Greek sculpture. The amazing statues of this period have never been as accessible as they are now.

The interregional connections and movement of individuals and ideas is one of the threads of the Archaic sculpture exhibition, and it was one of

![Statue of Phrasikleia, National Archaeological Museum, ca. 550-540 BC.](image)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hostel Report for 2001

by Jan Casson-Medhurst

This year a pleasing number of residents booked accommodation from Australia. Of the thirty-eight residents at the time of writing this report, twenty-six were from Australia, and of those, eleven were students from Australian universities. Representatives of Institutional members and other members included Professor Jaynie Anderson (Melbourne), Dr. Elizabeth Baynham (Newcastle), Professor Brian Bosworth (Perth), Mr. Brian English (Newcastle), Mr. Milton Lasas (Sydney), Associate Professor Greg Stanton (Auckland), Dr. Nigel Westbrook (Perth), and Dr. Pat Wheatley (Perth). More than half the student members from Australia were holders of scholarships.

The Athens' Friends met frequently in the hostel to discuss their functions and fundraising programmes. A large number of well-attended lectures and seminars were organised by the Deputy Director for presentation in the lecture area this year. The improved public transport system in Athens, and especially the "Attic Metro", has brought the hostel of the Australian Archaeological Institute even closer to some of the more distantly-located Foreign Schools and their libraries.

No major work was necessary inside the hostel during 2001; so expenditure was kept to a minimum.

Note: Hostel bookings should be arranged well in advance of arrival in Athens. With the introduction during the year of a secure website for credit card payments, bookings can be confirmed more efficiently. Information can be obtained from the Athens' office, and the initial hostel booking application must be issued by it. The Administrative Officer, Ms. Jan Casson-Medhurst, is happy to answer all enquiries by telephone, fax, email or by post. Contact details can be found elsewhere in this Newsletter.
inauguration has not yet taken place, one of the new underground display wings was opened to the public to house a temporary exhibition organised by the Church of Greece and the Ministry of Culture. Entitled "A Great and Wondrous Mystery" the exhibition was held to mark the 2000 Jubilee. As the title infers it examined through the religious art of the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine periods one of the central tenets of the Christian faith, the Incarnation. Icons, liturgical vestments and church furnishings that referred to Christ's presence on Earth from various corners of the Greek world were incorporated into the exhibition. Undoubtedly, the sixth-century encaustic icon of Christ which was lent by St. Catherine's Monastery, Mt. Sinai, must be considered one of the highlights of the exhibition, though various pieces which testify to the cross-fertilisation of western and eastern elements in the religious art of Crete and the Ionian islands should also be mentioned. Two other temporary exhibitions were also held at the Museum, but as they were part of a Greece-wide programme they shall be discussed at the end of this report.

The Megaron Mousikis also turned its attention to matters Byzantine in 2001. Although, this institution's primary function is to serve as the Concert Hall of Athens, it has undertaken an ambitious programme to organise visiting international exhibitions. In 1998 it housed the exhibition “Treasures of Armenia”, and in 1999 "Venice of the Greeks, Greece of the Venetians" (see the 1999 Newsletter). In 2001 it was the turn of "Byzantine Syria." Through the exhibits brought from the museums of Damascus, Hama, Aleppo, Palmyra and other Syrian centres a comprehensive picture was created of the area of Syria during the period of Byzantine rule (4th-7th centuries A.D.), and the impact of Byzantium on the region after the Islamic Conquest. The fact alone that the items on display so rarely leave Syria, made this exhibition one of great importance.

To remain in Athens for a moment longer mention should also be made of the exhibition organised by the Benaki Museum and the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece, entitled "Waldemar Deonna-Paul Collart. Two Swiss Archaeologists Photograph Greece (1904-1939)." The names of Deonna and Collart as scholars are known to all archaeologists, but through this exhibition both archaeologists and the wider public discovered their talents as photographers. The importance of their photographs go beyond the undoubted charm that these black-and-white images possess, for they are also irreplaceable documents which evidence a Greece that no longer exists. Not only are archaeological sites no longer the way they were in the last century, but neither are the towns and villages of rural Greece, nor are their people, nor is Athens. Exhibitions such as this remind us that documentary treasures (and not only of Greece, let it be said) may be waiting to be discovered in many old photo albums.

Beyond Athens, one of the most exciting inaugurations must be that of the archaeological site of Sangri, Naxos, and its new museum. The site consists mainly of the important remains of the rather idiorhythmic temple, possibly dedicated to Apollo (and Demeter and Kore?), which dates to ca. 540-530 B.C. The Cycladic islands are all rich archaeologically, but Naxos (and, indeed, its neighbour Paros, too) is particularly so, not only in the ancient city centre, but also throughout its countryside. The newly opened site is a very welcome addition of a sanctuary which can be visited, as can the other well-known extra-urban Naxian sanctuary, that of Dionysos at Yria.

September saw the opening at Sigri, Lesbos (Mytilene) of the Natural History Museum of the
Petrified Forest of Lesbos. The new museum will no doubt act as a focus for all those who are interested in the early prehistory of our planet, and more particularly the environmental development of the eastern Aegean region. The Archaeological Museum of Lesbos hosted, alongside its permanent displays, a temporary exhibition which brings us a few good million years closer to our own period. In an exhibition entitled "A Lucullan Meal" visitors to the museum could examine archaeological evidence that provides us with an idea of what a meal of the elite would have entailed during the Greco-Roman period.

The Archaeological Museum of Aigion also opened its doors in 2001, after a number of years of extensive restoration as it had suffered during the 1995 earthquake which rocked the region. The museum houses artefacts from the north central Peloponnese which date from the Neolithic period until the Late Roman. However, it is also definitely worth visiting the museum to enjoy the building itself, which was erected in 1890 by the leading classicizing architect of his day, Ernst Ziller, who was responsible also for such Athenian buildings as Heinrich Schliemann’s house (the present-day Numismatic Museum), the German Archaeological Institute, and the now demolished Municipal Theatre. Although Ziller designed the Aigion museum building as the Municipal Market, it has been adapted to the needs of a modern-day museum in an exemplary fashion.

If we move to the north we can note that the Archaeological Museum of Ioannina held two temporary exhibitions, which focussed on very different periods of the region’s past. The first, "Neolithic Epeiros," concentrated on that early period when the introduction and widespread adoption of agriculture and animal husbandry radically changed the lifestyle of human groups. The second was entitled "Treasures of Ambracia. Tracing the Capital of King Pyrrhus." Ancient Ambracia, is covered by the modern town of Arta, and over the years painstaking work by archaeologists has increased our knowledge of this city which was an important centre in a number of periods throughout Antiquity. Arguably, its high point came during the reign of the most famous of Epirote kings, the Molossian Pyrrhus (314-271 B.C.),
who was active as a warrior monarch not only in his home state but also in southern Italy, in Macedonia and in southern Greece. The exhibition provided a much needed and very interesting survey of what we now know of the important centre of Ambracia, and its links throughout the Greek world.

2001 also saw the opening of the Byzantine Museum of Veroia. Veroia was an important regional urban centre of western Macedonia throughout Greek and Roman Antiquity, and well into the Byzantine period. Strategically positioned, as it is, on the lower Macedonian highlands overlooking the Macedonian plain it had a rich potential to develop into an important local nucleus, and its many churches testify to the fact that it lived up to this potential in the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine periods. The new Museum, housed in a renovated early 20th-century factory building, hosts a range of exhibitions that now complement the buildings which in the past alone drew visitors interested in the mediaeval and early modern history of the town and its surrounding region.

The Ministry of Culture’s programme “Byzantine Hours. Works and Days in Byzantium” practically covered the length of Greece, with co-ordinated exhibitions in Thessalonike, Athens and at the mediaeval town of Mystras, a few kilometres west of ancient Sparta. This was a major undertaking, that involved bringing many artefacts to Greece from foreign museums, which were then displayed alongside items from local collections. The two exhibitions staged at the Byzantine Museum in Athens illustrated (through illuminated manuscripts, coins, ivories, textiles etc.) the ecumenical ideology of the Byzantine state, and its sway over neighbouring lands. Two exhibitions were also held in Thessalonike. The first, at the White Tower, concentrated on the daily life of the inhabitants of the Byzantine Empire, both of the elite and of the poor. Exhibits ranged from the silver spoons of the wealthy and intricate bronze spherical time-keeping devices to humble fishing implements and board games incised on simple clay plaques. The second exhibition in Thessalonike featured the Eptapyrgio, the seven-towered highpoint of the city’s mediaeval fortifications which was opened to the public for the first time. Mystras too formed an open-air “exhibit” in itself, as it offers an excellent opportunity to study the layout of a Byzantine urban centre. Throughout the site new panels in Greek and English now guide the visitor through the streets and over the buildings. A special exhibition was also held at the new museum at Mystras which is housed in the cloisters of one of the town’s monasteries. The exhibition looked at such aspects as the clothing and personal ornaments of the wealthy, and the artistic output of the town’s craftsmen.

As in past reports, I have only touched on a number of the museum and exhibition openings which have taken place in Greece over the last twelve months. Much remains to be explored in Greece, and we may well look forward to even more enticements over the coming years.

The Torone 2001 Study Season
by Stavros Paspalas

A three week study season, the third in the current series, was held at Polygyros during the latter part of October and early November. As in the past the season was conducted in, and on the grounds of, the Polygyros Archaeological Museum, where the finds from the Torone excavations are stored. The small team of 2001 consisted of two Classical Archaeology post-graduate students Beatrice McLoughlin and Richard Fletcher (University of Sydney), the conservator Katie Webbe (Australian War Memorial), and myself.
The primary aim of this series of study seasons is to examine the material excavated in the years 1980, 1982 and 1984 and to extract those finds the further study of which will allow us to appreciate better the history of Torone, a history that runs, with the odd break, from the Late Neolithic period up to the 18th century AD. With this aim firmly in mind we continued our examination of the “context tins” which contain the as yet uninventoried material with the intent of locating the fragments of restorable pottery vessels, sherds which can help in dating, and any other material which throws light on the past of the site, e.g. ceramic fragments with graffiti and dipinti.

The material which we worked through during the 2001 season was excavated in two distinct areas of the site: the Lower City and Promontory Two. Most of the finds from the first area had been examined in previous seasons, and this year we completed the extraction of the information-bearing sherds. Considerable work was done on some of the finds from Promontory 2 in the past by Olwen Tudor Jones. We have now started filling out the picture further.

A fundamental contribution to the study of the Torone material was made by Katie Webbe, this season’s conservator. Once ancient objects have been excavated they demand great care so that the vagaries of time which cost them dearly can be arrested. Different categories of objects require different preservation techniques, and among the most demanding groups are the metal finds. Katie Webbe single handed went through all the metal objects excavated at the site (by no means an inconsiderable amount) and stabilised and conserved those items which required treatment. In addition to this task, she also reassembled a number of vessels which had been extracted in 1999 and 2000 from their “context tins.” Most of these pots were found in the area of Torone labelled “the Lower City.”

In the report published in last year’s Newsletter I mentioned the discovery in the context tins of what may prove to be one of the earliest, if not the earliest, pieces of writing so far discovered at Torone. It consisted of two and a half letters, of archaic form, inscribed on a pot sherd. The identifiable letters are an alpha and a digamma; this last letter was abandoned relatively early in the development of the Greek alphabet. This year, as well, we keenly looked for graffiti and dipinti (incised and painted inscriptions applied post-firing on a vessel). It may be noted that another sherd bearing a fragmentary inscription which includes a digamma was found among the material examined this year.

The graffiti and dipinti applied to pots comprise an important category of archaeological evidence, as they can often offer insights to the movements and contents of the pots on which they were inscribed and painted. Among the Torone material we have discovered at least one dipinto which may be identified as a trader’s mark; it was applied to the underside of a Chian chalice, a fine-wared drinking vessel of the sixth century B.C. Objects such as this clearly show the contacts which the Toronaians maintained with the wider Aegean world. The links, often maritime, between the communities in the Aegean and around its rim are also eloquently testified to by the movement of large vessels, transport amphorae, which carried primary produce: olive oil, wine, fish, pithe and the like. The vessels can be documented at Torone from the late eighth–early seventh century B.C. onwards. As a result of the work carried out at the Polygyros Museum a number of categories of transport amphorae have been identified for the first time among the material excavated at Torone. These include pieces from Corinth, Lesbos and early, seventh-sixth century, examples from Chios. All this new evidence allows us to place more successfully ancient Torone in its proper context.
Deputy Director’s Report
by Stavros Paspalas

A steady number of Australian students and researchers travelling through Greece, along with the now well-established seminar programme of the Institute, the activities of the Athens Friends, and the other duties undertaken by the Athens office, ensured that 2001 was a busy year.

The academic year started with a seminar delivered by Professor Demetrios Michailides (Director of the Archaeological Research Unit, Department of History and Archaeology, the University of Cyprus), entitled “Cypriot Mosaics in the Light of New Discoveries.” The AAIA was privileged that Professor Michaelides spoke under its auspices, and his large audience clearly showed their appreciation of his impressive presentation of some of the recent discoveries made on Cyprus.

Professor Alan Henry (Professor Emeritus of Classical Studies, Monash University, Melbourne, and Honorary Professor of Greek, University of St. Andrews) delivered a seminar entitled “A Piethora of Surmise, Conjecture and Hypothesis: Sherlock Holmes and the Egesta Decree.” Professor Henry, a long-standing supporter of the AAIA, led all those assembled through the intricacies of one of Attic epigraphy’s most-discussed problems; a true mystery indeed.

Dr. Gina Salapata (Lecturer in Classical Studies, Massey University, New Zealand) delivered a seminar with the title of “Bridging Love and Death: A Special Apulian Musical Instrument.” Dr. Salapata presented a fascinating examination of the evidence for what may have been a peculiar percussion musical instrument in southern Italy, and the possible uses to which it was put in marriage and funerary contexts. The AAIA was very pleased that it could host a presentation by a colleague from New Zealand.

The 2000-2001 Fellow of the AAIA was Ms. Elizabeth Bollen, who is currently writing a doctoral thesis on the fine-ware pottery of the Hellenistic period for the University of Sydney under the supervision of Professor J.R. Green. Ms. Bollen spent the better part of the year in Athens, making good use of the libraries and the opportunities to examine first-hand material directly relevant to her research topic at sites in Greece and in Turkey. Ms. Bollen also delivered a seminar as part of the academic programme of the AAIA entitled “Charting Cultural and Artistic Influences in Local Productions of West Slope Pottery.”

It is very pleasing to note that there was substantial Australian participation in an international conference organised by Professor Olga Palagia (Athens University) and Professor Stephen Tracy (Ohio State University and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens) entitled “The Macedonians in Athens 323-229 B.C.” Four Australian scholars travelled to Athens to deliver papers at the conference, and in the process clearly showed the strong state of classical studies in Australia. It was indeed a pleasure that the AAIA could be of some small assistance to Professor Michael Osborne (La Trobe University), Professor Brian Bosworth and Dr. Patrick Weatley (University of Western Australia), as well as Dr. Elizabeth Baynham (University of Newcastle).

The high point, of course, of the lecture season for each of the sixteen Foreign Institutes is the evening on which the Annual Report of each individual Institute is held. Traditionally the Director of the AAIA, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, delivers this Report in May, and 2001 was no exception. Representatives of the Greek Ministry of Culture, Greek
universities, Greek learned bodies, the other Foreign Institutes, and interested members of the wider public attended the Annual Report to learn of the activities of the Institute over the past twelve months. The Annual Lecture, which immediately follows the Director's Report, was delivered in 2001 by Professor Jaynie Anderson (Head of the School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology, The University of Melbourne), who spoke on “The Critical Reception of Cleopatra in Venetian Art.” There is no doubt, judging by the reaction after the lecture, that Professor Anderson captured the interest of the audience with her learned study of the ways in which the stories of classical antiquity were received and interpreted by western Europeans from the Middle Ages and into the Early Modern period. Very interestingly, Professor Anderson for the purposes of her lecture examined Australia's premier Old Master painting “The Banquet of Cleopatra” by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo in the National Gallery of Australia, and successfully knitted the ancient with the more recent.

The success of the Annual Report and Annual Lecture is, to a very great degree, dependant on the support the AAIA receives from the Athens Friends, who undertake to arrange the catering of the Reception. The AAIA is indeed fortunate to have such an active support group based here in Athens, the members of which are always willing to help in so many different ways. However, the Institute is also very grateful to the former Australian Ambassador in Greece, H.E. Mr. Ross Burns, who kindly organised the donation of Australian wine for the Reception which followed the Annual Report. Mr. Burns’ period in Athens came to and end in mid-2001. Our memories of his term here are many and pleasant. We are indeed indebted to him for all his support for the activities of the AAIA over the years, which he showed in so many ways, and we hope to see him back in Athens on numerous visits.

It is a pleasure to report that the newly-appointed Australian Ambassador to Athens, H.E. Mr. Stuart Hume, has declared himself a friend of the AAIA, and has accepted to be Patron of the Athens Friends. He and his wife, Mrs. Danielle Rossignol, have already been very welcome guests on activities of the Athens Friends, and we hope to see more of them. We wish both the Ambassador and his wife a pleasant and productive term in Athens.

One of the most successful projects with which the Institute has been involved in recent years must be the scholarship, most generously offered for four years by the Pan-Arcadian Association of N.S.W., that allowed an Australian student to participate in archaeological fieldwork in Arcadia. The scholarship was offered for a fourth year, and the successful applicant, Mr. Richard Fletcher from the University of Sydney, joined the Norwegian-led Tegea Archaeological Survey. It is no minor matter that students from three different Australian universities, the University of New England, La Trobe University and the University of Sydney, have been able to benefit from the scholarship and so gain invaluable experience in archaeological field work in Greece. Once again, the Institute extends its thanks to the President, Mr. Paul Paraskevopoulos, and Committee of the Pan-Arcadian Association of N.S.W., and to Dr. Knut Ødegaard of the University of Oslo, Director of the Tegea Survey for their generosity and support. Undoubtedly, Greek archaeological studies in Australia have profited by the scholarship.

The AAIA operates in an academic context which consists of the other Foreign Institutes, the Athens University, and numerous other learned bodies. In fact, it is a component of an international “university” for Greek studies, and as such we co-operate wherever possible with our colleagues from other countries. In 2001 I participated as a lecturer in a study programme organised by the British School of Archaeology for undergraduate students from Britain, and in a similar programme organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens for postgraduate students. Such activities cement the links between the various institutes, and allow each of the Institutes to draw on the strengths of others in a truly open academic environment.

I would like to end this report by extending a word of thanks to Professor Alan Henry. As I wrote in last year’s Newsletter Professor Henry made a second donation of books to the AAIA Athens library. The total number of books that Professor Henry has so generously donated amounts to over 300. All these books have now been catalogued and placed on the shelves of the AAIA's library, and so can be used by visiting students and researchers, all of whom, I am sure, will be in Professor Henry’s debt.

Professor Jaynie Anderson
A brief field season was conducted in 2001 in northern Kythera as part of the Australian Paliochora Kythera Archaeological Survey (APKAS). The small team consisted of Professor Timothy Gregory (Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Sydney and Professor of History at the Ohio State University), Dr. Stavros Paspalas (Deputy Director of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens), and two post-graduate students, William Caraher and David Pettegrew. Much of the work carried out this year was possible due to the preparation undertaken in 1999 and 2000 by numerous individuals, primarily from the University of Sydney’s Department of Archaeology and the University’s Archaeological Computing Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Ian Johnson (see reports in 1999 and 2000 Newsletters).

One of the underlying aims of the project is to gain an image of the relationship between the mediaeval fortified township of Aghios Demetrios (Paliochora), currently the most impressive standing archaeological site in the northern part of the island, and its surrounding countryside. The basic method used to attain this goal is to delineate the countryside into precise survey units and to have teams of fieldwalkers systematically walk across those units. The fieldwalkers note all artefacts they see on the surface and collect a representative sample thereof. Subsequently, these artefacts are described and dated and the data stored in specially prepared computer programmes. In this way, after a few seasons we shall be in a position to build up a history of the patterns of land use in the “catchment area” of Paliochora. The locations of the surveyed areas are recorded on the Geographical Information System (GIS), and so the information gained can be displayed accurately on computer-generated maps.

Of course, although the core research questions of the project focus on the mediaeval period, artefacts from all periods of human history are recorded and collected, and will be studied in their own right by specialists in the relevant fields.

In the pursuit of our goal a number of areas were earmarked for survey in 2001. Most of these were the areas around countryside churches, which have a perceptible tendency to be built on the peaks of hills or hillocks, so that any one church is often in visual contact with one or more other churches.

One of the most interesting areas surveyed this year was the area around Aghios Georgios Kolokythias, north of the modern-day port of Aghia Pelagia. Standing (and abutting) remains to the north of the church in its current standing indicate that it was once a much larger structure. In its immediate vicinity there still stand parts of a secular (?) building and a double cistern, and the meagre remains of a second church. Down the slope and a few metres to the east there are remains of other buildings; the identified complex of structures (ca. 5188 m.sq.) is encircled by a fortification wall with towers, at least on its seaward face. Clearly, this was a fortified position that commanded (or aimed to command) the sea passage between northern Kythera and the Peloponnes. The earliest ceramic material collected by our team dates back to the Late Roman period; most of the pottery, however, is later in date, and it appears that the floruit of the site should be dated to the 10th-12th centuries A.D. Our preliminary work at Aghios Georgios indicates that this is an important mediaeval site that should repay further examination.
A further five churches, and their immediate environs, were examined by the team. As far as could be determined none of these belonged to as large a complex as Aghios Georgios Kolokythias, though there may be indications that a now standing church was once larger (e.g. Prophetes Elias), and that another one may have as yet inexplicable structural additions (e.g. Aghios Onouphrios). In most cases the bulk of the ceramic material collected in the immediate vicinity of these buildings was mediaeval and later in date, though ancient material was documented around Aghios Ioannis, just north of Potamos (ca. 2.6 km. west of Vyouthulas where a substantial amount of ancient sherds were found in 2000; see the 2000 Newsletter).

One other area surveyed by the team in 2001, “Trochiles” was clearly the site of substantial human activity during various periods in Antiquity. The site is situated in a fertile landscape which would have provided many advantages to its occupants throughout their history. Among the pottery remains identified in the field were pieces which date to the Middle Minoan period (ca.2000-1600 B.C.), while other pottery fragments are readily datable to the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Team members also had an opportunity to conduct a preliminary re-examination of the ceramic material collected in 1999 and 2000 in the Museum of Chora, where it is stored. This resulted in a more refined identification of a number of pieces, and a subsequent increase in the number of sites where we now believe that we can locate Early Helladic (ca. 3200-2050 B.C.) and Minoan-period (ca. 2050-1420 B.C.) activity. Future research will clarify this question.

Totally unexpectedly, some of the team members were involved in an excavation at the request of the local Directorate of Byzantine Antiquities. Team members had informed the Directorate that by the Church of Aghios Athanasios, north of the village of Kastrisianika, recent bulldozing had exposed a number of graves. We were subsequently asked to assist in the excavation of these burials. In the cutting created by the bulldozer mediaeval and later pottery was clearly visible, as it was on the surface of the surrounding area. Indeed, some of the best material that testifies to activity in the countryside contemporary with the occupation of Paliochora derives from this site.

The work conducted in 2001 adds to the cumulative picture of the past of northern Kythera that the APKAS project is constructing. Important sites, such as Aghios Georgios Kolokythias, were carefully and systematically examined, and new ones were located and documented, e.g. “Trochiles” and Aghios Athanasios. We look forward to returning to Kythera in the expectation that we shall add further pieces to the jigsaw puzzle of its past.
ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

The 2001 Visiting Professor

The 2001 Visiting Professor was Professor Andrew Stewart, Chancellor’s Research Professor, University of California, Berkeley. Professor Stewart was educated at Cambridge and through the British Schools at Athens and Rome. His first teaching post was at the University of Otago in New Zealand. He has been at Berkeley since 1979.

Professor Stewart is one of the leading authorities in the world on Classical sculpture. One of his major works is Greek Sculpture: An Exploration (in two volumes) which was published by New Haven Press in 1990. His other recent publications are Faces of Power: Alexander’s Image and Hellenistic Politics (Berkeley, 1993) and Art, Desire, and the Body in Ancient Greece (Cambridge, 1997). He produced all the Greek sculpture entries for The Oxford Classical Dictionary (3rd edition, 1996) and the chapter “Greek Sculpture” in The Oxford Illustrated History of Western Art (ed. Martin Kemp). Since 1986 he has directed the University of California, Berkeley’s team excavating at Tel Dor in Israel.

During his visit to Australia from the middle of September to the end of October he visited all the capital cities in the country and lectured in all major universities, as well as addressing the societies of Friends of the AAIA and three schools. The topics on which he gave public lectures and post-graduate seminars were:

Lectures
- King, Hero, and God: With Alexander in Asia
- A Greek City in Israel: New Discoveries at Dor

Seminars
- Designing Women: The Hetaira as Model from Phintias to Praxitiles
- Laokoon’s Eyes
- Representing Royalty in Nabatean Petra: The Puzzle of the Khazneh
- Recycled Heroes: The Tyrannicides, Giambattista de’ Bianchi, and David’s Horatii

He is an entertaining speaker with a good sense of humour and a vast knowledge of his subject areas. His illustrations were excellent. His lectures were thought-provoking, as they both offered answers to questions and posed further questions.

During their stay Professor Stewart and his partner, Ms Darlis Wood, were able to see much of the country with visits to the areas surrounding their bases in capital cities as well as other major centres. While in Melbourne, they visited Healesville Sanctuary and the Yarra Valley wineries. During their mid-tour break they visited the Great Barrier Reef.
Mr Peter Burrows and the AAIA Visiting Professorship

From 1987, when it was first established, until 2000, the AAIA Visiting Professorship was most generously sponsored by Mr Sidney Londish. In 2001, however, Mr Peter Burrows, who is a governor and a member of the Council of the AAIA, offered to become the sponsor of the Professorship with an initial donation of $24 000. This generous gift will enable the Institute to cover the expenses of the Visiting Professorship until 2003 without having to use a lot from its own funds.

Those that know the donor would not be surprised by his generosity. Mr Burrows has made an enormous contribution to Australia through his outstanding work in the finance industry, his commitment to the University of Sydney and his support of many philanthropic institutions. As Director and Treasurer of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children (1986-1993) he raised considerable funds which helped equip the New Children’s Hospital at Westmead. As Governor and President, from 1993, of the Medical Foundation of the University of Sydney he promoted its fundraising activities with remarkable success.

But Mr Burrows also supports the humanities and culture. As President of the Power Institute and the Power Foundation for Fine Arts, since 1993, he gave substantial material assistance to the Institute and the Museum of Contemporary Art and created and funded the Peter Burrows Lecture in the History of Art with the purpose of bringing outstanding scholars to Australia. In addition, Mr Burrows has been Chairman or President of many research organisations associated with the University of Sydney. He has also played an active role in the Governance of the University as member and Chairman of the Finance and Investment Committee of the Senate and as Fellow of the Senate.

The Institute is grateful to Mr Burrows for his financial and moral assistance over a number of years.

The Institutional and Corporate Members of the AAIA

Institutional Members
The University of Queensland (Department of Classics and Ancient History)
The University of Newcastle (Department of Classics)
The University of New England, Armidale (School of Classics and History)
The University of Sydney
Macquarie University, Sydney (School of History, Philosophy and Politics)
The Powerhouse Museum, Sydney
Sydney Grammar School
Newington College, Sydney
The Australian National University, Canberra
La Trobe University, Melbourne (Department of Archaeology, The National Centre for Hellenic Studies and Research)
The University of Melbourne (School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology)
Melbourne Grammar School
The Hellenic Antiquities Museum, Melbourne
The Classical Association of Victoria, Melbourne
The University of Tasmania (Department of Classics)
The University of Adelaide (Department of Classics)
The University of Western Australia (Department of Classics and Ancient History)

Corporate Members
The Australian-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association of NSW (AHEPA)
The Glendi Greek Festival, Adelaide
The Pan-Arcadian Association of NSW, Sydney

NEWS IN BRIEF
Significant Donation
Zoe Kominatos has been a great supporter of Classics in Australia and more particularly Classical Archaeology over the last thirty-five years.

She joined the Association for Classical Archaeology (later Foundation for Classical Archaeology) at its inception in 1967 and has always backed its activities generously and discreetly. When the Institute was established in 1980 she became a Governor and by doing so a member of its Council.

Her most recent contribution, in 2001, is a donation of $10 000. The Institute is deeply grateful for her significant contribution.

Mrs Zoe Kominatos
The Kato Phana Archaeological Project, Chios
By Dr Lesley Beaumont

In 1997 a new archaeological fieldwork project was begun at Kato Phana, located in the south west mastic producing region of the island of Chios. Undertaken as a collaboration between the Greek Archaeological Service and the British School at Athens, work is directed by Mrs Aglaia Archontidou-Argyri, Head of the 20th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and Dr. Lesley Beaumont, Assistant Director of the British School at Athens from January 1995 to July 2000 and now Lecturer in Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney.

Previous work, conducted at this coastal site in the early part of the twentieth century by K. Kourouniotis and W. Lamb, had already confirmed the identification of Kato Phana with ancient Phanai and had afforded tantalising glimpses of the Sanctuary of Apollo Phanaios, attested in literary sources by the Greek geographer Strabo (xiv.1.35). In resuming work at the site, the project’s aims include the continued excavation and full publication of the sanctuary site, the location of the ancient coastline and the investigation of any preserved antique harbour facilities which probably now lie buried under accumulated silt deposits. Field research is also examining the relationship of the site to its hinterland, in particular to determine whether this important cult centre was associated with a settlement in the area.

Prior to commencing our excavations in 1999, the north east section of the foundations of a sixth century BC temple and parts of the sanctuary’s perimeter walls were already visible, together with remains of a large Early Christian basilica built over the pagan structures. The new excavations being conducted in the south west quadrant of the cult centre, have to date produced further rich evidence for the use of the site from the Early Archaic to the Early Byzantine periods, and most recently have even produced Mycenaean remains.

From the Late Roman/Early Byzantine periods has come to light a complex of walls constructed of stone rubble bound together by mortar belonging to a large structure which, due to its extremely close proximity to the narthex of the basilica, may perhaps form part of a Bishop’s Palace. Archaic period strata lie directly beneath these Roman levels. Votive material of sixth and seventh century BC date includes coarse- and fine-ware ceramics, terracotta figurines in the form of a horse and a bull, bronze arrowheads, bronze fibulae and other jewellery, and much burnt bone from sacrifice. An eight-stepped limestone staircase, measuring about 1m wide, in this area was probably constructed in the seventh century BC, and possibly formed part of an entrance to the sanctuary. To north of the staircase came to light an ancient sanctuary dump deposited during the Archaic period and consisting again of burnt bone, ceramic and bronze votives, and a Mycenaean
terracotta bull figurine. Further from this area was recovered a Mycenaean sword pomrnel in white marble and a few sherds of decorated Mycenaean pottery, finds which raise questions concerning the early use of the cult centre site.

Further west towards the sea, our excavations have concentrated on the ancient walls defining the perimeter of the sanctuary. Two phases of construction are preserved here: wall 6, with a thickness of 1.82m and a preserved height of 1.6m, is carefully constructed from closely packed, medium-sized, semi-worked limestone blocks, and probably forms part of the Early Archaic peribolos. In the Late Archaic period the sanctuary was expanded necessitating the construction of a new peribolos wall, this time built from large limestone ashlars, some 2.3m to west of wall 6. Between the two walls was excavated a wealth of Archaic white-slipped Chian fine wares and coarser storage vessels.

In addition to our excavation work, the Project has also conducted two seasons of intensive archaeological field survey and geophysical testing in the hinterland of the cult centre. In 1997 the survey covered an area of circa 3km² in the cult centre’s immediate vicinity. Significant results were the location to the north-east of the sanctuary of an Early Bronze Age site, and a further smaller concentration of Bronze Age material to the south-west. The lower hill slopes above the sanctuary revealed a dense and extensive concentration of sherds and tiles ranging chronologically from the Classical, through the Hellenistic, to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, indicating limited settlement occupation. Also located was the ancient quarry, used for construction of the Apollo sanctuary, and identified by ancient tool marks and petrographic comparison of rock samples taken from the quarry and the sanctuary.

In 1999, survey work moved to the Managros, or Ano Phana, the region at the head of the Phana Valley and the project was joined by the 3rd Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities, under the direction of Mr Constantinos Skampavias. Results of the fieldwalking here, covering an area of circa 2.25km², suggest that we are dealing with a diachronic settlement cluster. The earliest human occupation, dating to the Early Bronze Age, is concentrated atop the Kastri acropolis overlooking the fertile and well-watered Ano Phana plain. A fortification wall encircling the acropolis more likely, however, belongs to a later period. Below the acropolis, geophysical testing of half-buried architectural remains produced evidence of a monumental rectangular construction, measuring approximately 12x24m, with what appears to be a set of internal cross walls. The ceramic assemblage collected here suggests that the structure was originally in use during the Archaic to Roman periods, though the nature of the structure has yet to be determined. To the north-west was located a Hellenistic to Roman settlement site.

An Early Taste of Greece

Hugh Gilchrist’s recollections of Greece during the last 7 months of the Civil War, drawn from his talk at the ANU (Canberra) Friends of the AAIA Dinner, 9 Nov. 2001.

It was the end of January, 1949, in the fourth year of Greece’s civil war. It was bitterly cold, with snow on the ground. The United Nations General Assembly, at the request of the Greek government, had set up a mission to monitor the situation on the northern frontiers of Greece and to report on whether Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were helping the left-wing forces in the mountains of Greece in their fight against Greece’s right-wing government. The committee consisted of delegations from nine countries, including Australia. Our delegation consisted of its leader, Sam Atyeo, who had been Dr Evatt’s personal secretary, myself, and our stenographer-secretary, Erica Grimwade, who later served as our Acting High Commissioner in Cyprus, and later still as Bursar of Canberra Boys Grammar School.

The Committee met in the run-down villa of the widow of the tobacco millionaire Papastratos, in Queen...
Sofia Avenue, and discussed reports from the UN military observer teams on the northern frontiers. Athens had suffered terribly in the four years of war and enemy occupation. People stood about in old, shabby clothes; men sat in cafes and talked endlessly about politics. At the top of Constitution Square there were shoe-shine men; on street corners there were chestnut-sellers with their charcoal braziers and lottery-ticket sellers, with clumps of tickets clamped to long poles. There were little four-wheeled electric trams, and lots of battered old taxis.

On my first Sunday I was taken up to the Acropolis by a very great Australian, Dr James Vine, a Melbourne doctor who was head of the UN World Health Organisation’s mission to Greece. We sat on the steps of the Parthenon and looked out across the sea to Aigina. The sky was very clear; there was no smog in Athens in those days, no industry, and no tourists; the only sound was a distant church bell. A little later I met another notable Australian: Canon John Edwards. He was the first headmaster of Canberra Boys’ Grammar School and at that time he was head of the UN Children’s Emergency Fund in Greece. He opened food-distribution centres in Greece’s country towns and distributed UN food and saved the lives of thousands of Greek children.

The Committee soon flew to Salonika in two old DC3 aircraft leased from the US Air Force. We camped in the battered but still prestigious Hotel Mediterranee on the waterfront and nearly every day flew out to towns in northern Greece: to Florina and Kastoria to the west, and to Kavalla, Xanthis, Alexandroupolis and Didymoteikhon in the east. We interviewed the UN military observer teams and held public meetings to hear evidence from people who volunteered to speak to the Committee.

Sometimes we travelled in jeeps, or in old steam trains with rickety little wooden carriages, or in the back of trucks heavily padded with sandbags if there was a possibility of the road being mined. Once we went to Naoussa, in the foothills west of Salonika. It was a rather grim experience. The left-wing guerrillas had captured the town and held it for several days. They had killed more than a hundred of the citizens, including patients in their hospital beds, and burned down the town’s only industrial plant, a textile factory. At this time there were about half a million refugees in Greece, mostly women and children, who had fled from the fighting. On the outskirts of Salonika, we visited a half-built apartment block designed to hold about 100 people, where nearly 1,000 refugees lived, shivering and short of food.

The report drafted, in August I flew back to London. Did the Committee achieve anything during its time in Greece? Not a great deal. But I think that, by merely being there, as international observers, we helped, a little bit, to blunt the cruel edge of the civil war. And we certainly learnt a lot about Greece.

Now, to conclude: a few special memories of Greece. I remember the glorious carpet of red poppies and other field-flowers in the Greek countryside in the spring; a Te Deum service in Athens Cathedral, with a silent congregation of important Athenian people, and King Paul and Queen Frederika and their little children kneeling on cushions in front of the iconostasis, and a magnificent male choir chanting parts of the liturgy. I remember the endless military parades at the top of Constitution Square, in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, and two very fine military marches: “Pindos”, and “I Ellada Pote Den Pethainei” (Greece Never Dies). I remember my favourite restaurant, “Ho Vrakhos”, with its bare floor and its walls adorned with enormous wine-barrels and a quartet of musicians wandering from table to table, singing Greek songs: “I Petalouda” (The Butterfly), “I Gerakina” (the story of the girl that goes to fetch water from the well and falls into it); and the most poignant of Greek songs, “I Amygdalia” (The Almond Tree), which tells of youth and old age and of the tree’s white flowers falling softly on a young girl’s hair.

Athens 1948.

Looking across the central and south eastern sections of the Agora excavations to the Acropolis.

Page 17
The Sydney Friends
(A letter from the President, Mr Angelo Hatsatouris)

This year the Sydney Friends have continued successful collaborations with other related groups and supported, organised or co-hosted functions which have improved their membership. The functions included:

- A lecture by the 2000 Pan-Arcadian Association scholar, Matthew McCallum, describing his experiences with the Norwegian Arcadia Survey.
- A lecture jointly hosted with the Australian National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour entitled “Swimming Over Time” given by Professor Hohlfelder of the University of Colorado who discussed his project at the ancient Lycian city of Aperlae.
- Attendance of a series of lectures organised by the Olympics Study Group of the Faculty of Education at the University of Sydney, which covered different aspects of the Olympic Games.
- Attendance of the preview of the official film of the 2000 Sydney Olympics made by Budd Greenspan, official IOC film-maker since 1964.
- Attendance of various archaeological lectures hosted by SOMA (The Society of Mediterranean Archaeology) at the University of Sydney.

The Society of the Sydney Friends has made its final allocation of $2000 to discharge an obligation undertaken to assist the Institute in one of its activities. A further sum of $2000 was allocated to a scholarship fund. Meetings were held during the year at the Castellorizian Club, which made available its premises and provided refreshments at no extra cost.

The Sydney Friends have recently moved their meetings to the University of Sydney and their Committee was strengthened by the addition of staff members of the University. Plans are already in train for an exciting New Year.
"The Society of Mediterranean Archaeology (SOMA):
The Sydney University Friends of the AAIA"
(A letter from the President, Craig Barker)

The Society of Mediterranean Archaeology (SOMA) is the new University of Sydney Friends of the AAIA - a body designed to promote the study of archaeology through lectures, seminars and other educational events as well as social functions.

SOMA was created in late 2000 from the dissolved Foundation of Classical Archaeology (we were formally known as the Young Members Promotion Committee for the Foundation of Classical Archaeology [YMPCFCA]), and its members have had a busy year in 2001 organising a number of fund-raising events. All funds generated by SOMA are dedicated to the assistance of Australian archaeological projects overseas and to the maintenance of the SOMA Scholarship, which was offered for the first time in 2001. The scholarship is designed to contribute toward the airfare of a University of Sydney student, so that he/she can work on a fieldwork project in the Mediterranean region. The inaugural recipient was Cathy Hammond. SOMA was able to contribute $1200 towards Cathy’s airfare so that she could join the University of Sydney excavations at Paphos, Cyprus. We hope to be able to award the scholarship annually. SOMA is offering its second SOMA Scholarship in 2002.

Our activities this year were many and varied. Our first official function took place on Thursday 5 April, when SOMA hosted a lecture by Dr Lesley Beaumont of Sydney University entitled The Kato Phana Archaeological Project, Chios. Dr Beaumont spoke at length about her excavations on Chios. The lecture and supper were both very well attended.

On 30 May SOMA hosted a second lecture and supper. The speaker for this occasion was Associate Professor Roland Fletcher from Sydney University, who spoke on Greater Angkor: Temples and Place. We attracted a large and appreciative audience to his talk, eager to learn more about his research at Angkor Wat.

The AAIA Visiting Professor for 2001 was Professor Andrew Stewart. His first public lecture in Sydney was on Wednesday 5 September. This extremely successful lecture was followed by a function in the Nicholson Museum hosted by SOMA.

On 11 October SOMA hosted the first of our “Meet and Greet” series. The “Meet and Greets” are wine and cheese events held in the Main Quadrangle and SOMA aims to hold these events regularly, to allow the students and staff of Sydney University to meet and speak to visiting archaeologists and scholars in a relaxed and informal environment. The guest of honour was Dr Edna Stern from the Israel Antiquities Authority. Dr Stern is in charge of the mediaeval material from the excavations at Acre (‘Akko’). Over 20 people joined us for a drink and a chance to speak with Dr Stern.

Over the past three years the YMPC of the FCA had hosted a Christmas Party in November. SOMA has continued this tradition, and a Party was held on Thursday 22 November in the Main Quadrangle of Sydney University. This year’s Christmas Party was one of the best yet, with plenty of food, drinks and raffle prizes. One of the highlights was the announcement that a second SOMA scholarship will be offered in 2002. We attracted a large number of people on
the night, to what is fast becoming the must-attend event on the annual calendar of archaeology in Sydney!

We already have a number of events planned for the new year, some in co-operation with the Sydney Friends of the AAIA. I would like to thank publicly our hard working committee members who have always been supportive. Many long hours are put into each function. The success of our events this year is a direct result of the committee’s enthusiasm, and we hope that next year can only be better.

SOMA membership is $5.00 p.a. Membership entitles discounts to our lectures and functions.

For more information on SOMA or the 2002 SOMA scholarship please contact me at Craig.Barker@pgrad.arts.usyd.edu.au or Wayne Mullen at the AAIA Sydney office (ph: 9351 4759, e-mail: waynu@staff.usyd.edu.au).

The Athens Friends of the AAIA
(A letter from the President, Ms. Maria Barbouttis)

It is an honour that I have once again been elected President of the Friends of the AAIA. The Committee would like to thank sincerely the past President Ms. Maria Liberoyianni for her enthusiasm, good work and contribution throughout the year.

We were privileged to have had Ambassador Ross Burns (an historian) as our Patron over the past four years who offered his home and knowledge on many occasions and who participated actively in some of our functions. We wish him well in his new post in Tel Aviv.

It is also a pleasure to welcome our new Patron, Ambassador Stuart
Hume and his wife. We hope that they will enjoy their stay in Greece and that they might find time to join and enjoy some of our archaeological outings.

Once again the function of the Director's Annual Report given by the Director on May 2, 2001 and followed by the Annual Lecture delivered by Professor Jaynie Anderson of the University of Melbourne was very successful. The Athens Friends hosted the reception that followed.

Our Annual Christmas Dinner was held on December 15 at the "Pergoulia Taverna". It was well attended, very successful and very pleasant.

The following excursions to archaeological sites and museums were more than enthusiastically attended.

January 20  The Athenian Metro Exhibition at the Goulandris Museum, 'The City Beneath the City', conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.
February 18  The Antiquities of the Marathon region, conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.
March 17    The Antiquities of Halandri, Kifissia and Dionysos, conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.
April 21    The Sanctuary of Artemis at Aulis (Avlida) and the Antiquities of Delion (Dilesi), conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.
May 20      The Acrocorinth, conducted by Professor Timothy Gregory (Ohio State and Sydney Universities).
June 24     Ancient Eretria, conducted by Dr Stephan Schmid (Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece)
September 30 Leuktra and Ancient Siphai (modern Aliki), conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.
October 13  The Athenian Metro Exhibition at the Goulandris Museum, 'The City Beneath the City', conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.
November 18 Boiotian Orchomenos, conducted by Dr. S.A. Paspalas.

I would like to thank the Deputy Director of the Institute Dr Paspalas for his enthusiasm and lectures on the above mentioned tours, which have been very enlightening and educational.

The aim of the Friends of the AAIA is to support the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens financially and culturally and we are therefore looking forward to another successful year ahead.

The South Australian Friends
by Spiros Sarris

The SA Friends continued their efforts to raise the profile of the AAIA in South Australia.

Early in the year our Acting President Holly Jones left South Australia to take up a position in Singapore. Mr Nicholas Galatis agreed to be Acting President until a full executive is in place.

Our Treasurer, Spiros Sarris, attended the 39th Council Meeting held on 20 April 2001 at Sydney University.

After a quiet start to the year a Quiz Night was held on Friday 20 July at Pulteney Grammar School. Nearly 100 quiz night enthusiasts attended and a good time was had by all. The event raised nearly over nine hundred dollars.

The 2001 Visiting Professor Andrew Stewart presented an illustrated talk on
the excavations at Tel Dor in Israel to some forty people on Friday 19 October. As usual at the conclusion of the talk a small group visited Eros Ouzeri for some mezedes and excellent SA wine!

Although our membership is at present low, the Executive Committee is confident that it will increase in 2002 as additional events are scheduled. Planning has commenced in this regard.

We are hoping to run a regular series of illustrated talks during the period March to October culminating with the 2002 Visiting Professor. The programme will be promoted at the annual Glendi Festival and also through the Adelaide University.

We look forward to an exciting and interesting 2002!

The Queensland Friends of the A.A.I.A.

(Letter from Professor R.D. Milns, University of Queensland)

This has been yet another busy, successful and enjoyable year for the Queensland Friends. We started the year in February, with a most enjoyable lecture by Dr. Michael Apsethoven his special interest, the poetry of Homer. In March we had our Annual General Meeting, followed by a showing of beautiful slides of the Greek Islands by our re-elected President, Dr. Nick Girdis, and then a very convivial dinner. Our next function, in May, was a very informative lecture of Assoc. Prof. Dorothy Watts on the cultural debt of the Romans to the Greeks. Our next two functions, in June and September respectively, involved very well attended and received public lectures by our Director, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, on the Torone expedition, and the 2001 Visiting Professor, Andrew Stewart. Professor Stewart also gave two very stimulating seminars in the Department. At the beginning of November, we had the annual dramatic presentation by Professor Bob Milns and Mrs. Jacqueline Noyes, known popularly as "The Bob & Jacqui Show". This year the duo took as their theme "Travels with My Aunt Media (and Uncle Jason)". A most appreciative audience was thrilled at the horrific events in the relationship between the Greek and the Colchian princess - and then we all went and enjoyed a delicious lunch, prepared by the Committee and accompanied by champagne. The annual Christmas Party was our last event of the year, which was held at the home of Assoc. Prof. Dorothy and Dr. Keith Watts, where a splendid time was had by all.

I must close this report on two sad notes concerning the deaths of two members of the Executive Committee. Early in March, Dr. Alex Kondos died of a heart-attack. Alex was our close link with the governing Council of the Greek Community of Brisbane, and a kind, generous and hard-working member of the Executive. The Honorary Consul-General for Greece, Mr. Alex Freeleagus, who is also one of our patrons, wrote a moving obituary of Alex in the Australian, which we re-printed in our Newsletter 35. The other death, which occurred two weeks ago, was of Mr. Bruce Gollan, former Lecturer in the Department and Director of the Antiquities Museum. Bruce died after a long battle with cancer and only two years after he took early retirement. Bruce will be especially remembered for his deep involvement in our Antiquities Museum, which owes a great debt to his skilful and discerning choices of antiquities and the sensitive and effective ways in which he presented them. The Queensland Friends owe much to the contributions of these two members.
ANU (Canberra) Friends Report for the Year 2001
(A letter from Ann Moffatt, Secretary to the ANU Friends)

The Canberra Friends concluded the year with over 100 attending a splendid and profitable Dinner à la Grecque at the Hellenic Club organized by Helen Stramarcos. It was also an occasion to farewell His Excellency Mr Ioannis Beveratos at the end of his term of just over four years in Canberra as the ambassador of Greece. He has been most supportive as our local patron, and will be remembered, inter alia, as a dab-hand at drawing a raffle. Hugh Gilchrist, former Australian ambassador to Greece and foundation member of the Canberra Friends, spoke after dinner about his earliest experiences in Greece, as member of a UN mission in 1949, during the Civil War. An abbreviated version of his talk is published in this Newsletter.

There were five lectures this year, all first-class and superbly illustrated. The local Friends’ scholar of last year, Colleen Chaston, a PhD student and again this last semester a part-time lecturer in Classics, spoke at the AGM on ancient Greek theatre production; Jonas Eiring, of Sydney University and Denmark, spoke on a Hellenistic grave at the site of Chalkis in Aitolia where he has excavated; Sasha Grishin, Reader in Art History at the ANU, showed us Greece, and especially Mt Athos, through the eyes of the early-18th century traveller, Vasily Barsk’yj, an Orthodox monk. In the middle of the year Professor Judith Herrin, of King’s College London, lectured on Byzantine silks to an appreciative audience which met at the Hellenic Club. In August, Professor Cambitoglou spoke, also at the Hellenic Club, about the 25 years of excavations at Torone. His plea for the humanities, and Classics in particular, with which he ended his lecture, stirred many to say how pleased they were to hear that expressed publicly, and that it was a great conclusion to a masterly and fascinating lecture.

Finally, Andrew Stewart, the 2001 AAIA Visiting Professor, lectured on Alexander the Great’s expedition, including views of the mountains of Afghanistan, and gave a Classics seminar on the Tyrannicides and David’s painting, The Oath of the Horatii. The annual AAIA lecture is listed in the ANU Public Lecture Series, providing an excellent opportunity to publicise the role of the Institute and to reach a larger audience.

The Hellenic Club of Canberra, which already generously supports our scholarship and fares for our speakers, extended its contribution this year to include the cost of the speakers’ accommodation. For our part, many of the Friends have been moved to take out membership of the Club. This mutual cooperation and interest in each other’s activities at a time of major expansion at the Club is extremely heartening.

I am also pleased to report that Elizabeth Minchin, Convener of the Classics Program at ANU - and Council member of the AAIA - has been appointed Head of the School of Language Studies, one of the four Schools which form the Faculty of Arts.

My report concludes with a note of appreciation for the solid work and great good humour of the entire Friends’ committee under our loyal president, Angelos Stramarcos: Leon Barbopoulos, Elizabeth Minchin, Chris Elliott, John Kalokerinos, Stefanos Nikolaou and Colleen Chaston.

Continued from previous page -

office is a huge strong room with a one-and-half-ton door and shelves to contain the 94 wooden coin cabinets in which the Centre’s collections are to be held. There is a numismatic library that is already extensive, and which contains important runs of numismatic journals, and the most complete holdings of the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum series to be found in Australia.

In his opening address, Professor Judge spoke on the meaning of the Greek word ‘nomos’ in relation to ‘nomisma’. He noted that there had been an earlier interest by members of the Ancient History Department in numismatics, notably by Assoc. Professor Ted Nixon who had published a fine catalogue of the ancient coins in the Department’s Antiquities Collection (now with the Museum of Ancient Cultures).

ACANS will now look to develop its research and education programs. It has already announced the creation of a fellowship program with one senior and two junior fellowships annually. The senior scholar for 2002 will be the American archaeologist and numismatist Prof. Barbara Burrell from the University of Cincinnati. In early 2002 it will host the first of the Gale lectures in numismatics by a distinguished scholar. ACANS has been recognized as the institutional host of the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Australia Project – a database archive for the recording of all ancient Greek coins in Australian public collections. This will provide the focus for much of the Centre’s research activity in 2002.

Details of ACANS facilities, fellowships and activities can be obtained from the website of ACANS:

www.humanities.mq.edu.au/acans/

Examining the Gale collection of coins in the ACANS strong room: (from left to right): Mr Bill Gale, Mrs Janet Gale, Professor E. Judge, Dr. K. A. Sheedy, Assoc. Prof. Ted Nixon.
Melbourne University Friends of the AAIA
(A letter from the President, Mr Demosthenes Konidaris)

The Melbourne University Friends had a rather busy program this year. The first meeting was a lecture given by Ewen Bowie, the E.L. Warren Praelector in Classics and a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He talked about Hadrian’s collection of sculpture in his Villa at Tivoli.

Other Lectures were: “An Archaic Marble Youth Sacrificed in a Tomb at Cypriot Marion” given by Dr. Kenneth Sheedy, Macquarie University; “Dante and Botticelli: The Colour of the Heart”, given by Professor Patrick Boyde, The University of Cambridge; “The Ancient Israel Debate: A Jewish Postcolonial Perspective”, given by Associate Professor Mayer Gruber, Ben-Gurion University Israel; “Troy, the Post War Years, Results of the Recent Excavations of the Graeco-Roman City of Troy”, given by Dr Blanche Menadier, The University of Sydney; “The Great Queen of the South: Art Archaeology and Empire in Poynter’s ‘The Visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon’”, given by Dr Alison Inglis, The University of Melbourne; and the A.A.I.A. Visiting Professor’s lecture: “King, Hero and God, with Alexander in Asia” given by Professor Andrew Stewart, The University of California.

Since the relocation of the Friends to Melbourne University one scholarship was granted to a student, Ms. Annabel Orchard who directed her research toward ancient metallurgy.

This year’s activities ended with a dinner at Nick’s Tavern on Beach Road in St. Kilda. The Melbourne Friends would like to express their thanks to all our members and supporters and especially to the staff of the School of Fine Art, Classical Studies and Archaeology at Melbourne University.

(from left to right) Professor Andrew Stewart, Ms Darlis Wood and Mr Demosthenes Konidaris.
"What we want is a small room fitted up as a museum, with glass-fronted cases for the vases, and showcases for the coins." This was W. Kerry’s proposal for a Classical Museum in a memo to the Registrar in 1929.

The previous year a sum of £500 had been presented to the University by Mr. and Mrs. G.H. Sutton in memory of their son, the late John Hugh Sutton, a very promising student, who had been killed in a road accident. The intention was to establish the John Hugh Sutton Classical Museum which “shall for all time be properly maintained by the Council of the University.” The £500 was used to acquire 13 Greek pots, 9 figurines and 100 Greek coins. The coin collection was augmented by the Jessie Webb Collection and later acquisitions, and now numbers 745 coins.

In 1969 the collection was placed on exhibition in the Department of Classical Studies on the 6th floor of the John Medley Building. The following 20 years saw a considerable growth in the Greek vase collection thanks to the efforts of Peter Connor and Graeme Clarke. There are now nearly 200 Classical pieces in the collection, including a number of fine Athenian vases.

The Ian Potter Museum was opened in 1997. It is located on busy Swanston Street on the east side of the University of Melbourne, adjacent to the School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology. It is a notable piece of modern architecture. Designed by prominent architect Nonda Katsalidis, it contains seven exhibition galleries, and a ground floor cafe/bar. At the time of its opening, space in the adjacent building was set aside for the Classics and Archaeology collection, which at the time was stored in the Old Arts building. The building is an old one, dating to the late 19th century, of red-brick with Gothic windows and high wooden ceilings.

It was not until 2000 that work began on the refurbishment of the space allocated. Henry Gaughan, the Potter’s Exhibitions Manager, was responsible for the layout of the new galleries. He worked in close collaboration with Frank Sear and Tony Sagona who advised on every stage of the design. This was a considerable undertaking, as the collection was to be displayed using the latest technology while at the same time preserving the original character of the building. The original windows and ceiling were retained and the old floorboards repolished. Spot-lights were installed in the ceiling and power outlets were set into the floor to light the cases. The gallery had two sloping roofs supported down the middle by a row of cast-iron columns. A store-room with floor-to-ceiling shelves was built around these columns dividing the space into two long galleries. The outer walls of the store-room were lined with wall cases, thus maximising the space available.

The store-room is an important component of the gallery complex, because it allows all of the ancient artefacts to be kept in one place, although of course not all of them can be displayed at any one time. It also means that they are readily available for teaching purposes. With this in mind a teaching room fully equipped for conventional and digital projection was fitted out next to the main gallery. This room is to be used for gallery talks, slide presentations to small audiences of 16-20 people and tutorials. The complex includes a third room, a large multi-purpose gallery, which can be used for receptions and exhibitions. It can also cater for lectures with an audience of about 60 people.

The area housing the Classics collection opens directly from the new Potter Museum and is now part of the complex. Details such as the doorways and furnishings maintain the style of the adjacent galleries. Entry to the Classics galleries is through a Gothic-style doorway and just in front of the door a plaque has been set up in honour of John Hugh
Sutton, a bust of him placed alongside it. The entrance to the first gallery is dominated by a large introductory panel, which measures some 3 x 3 metres. It was designed to feature a time-scale which illustrates the stages in the development of civilised society. It also illustrates the working of an archaeological dig.

The first gallery is devoted to Near Eastern and Cypriot archaeology. On display is a complete tomb group from tomb A 72S, Bab edh-Dhra', which is located on the south-east edge of the Dead Sea in Jordan. The pottery, acquired by Dr Hallam in 1978, comes from Paul Lapp’s excavations in 1965, in Jordan. Some Egyptian objects are also on display in this gallery. The museum possesses a collection of Egyptian objects said to come from the Flinders Petrie excavations of 1920. In 1990 amalgamations brought with them the Near Eastern Studies collection, which comprises over 500 objects, mainly pottery, but also includes carved ivories from Nimrud, Egyptian stelai, bronzes from Luristan and Roman glass.

The first gallery also contains a selection of the fine Cypriot pots in the University collection. In 1987 the then Department of Classical Studies purchased a very important collection of Cypriot pottery from the Australian Institute of Archaeology. It comprises about 200 intact or reconstructed pottery vessels and an extensive range of sherds, some quite exceptional. Other Cypriot pots come from James Stewart’s excavations in Cyprus in the 1930s. In 1937 Jessie Webb sought Arts Faculty funds to sponsor Stewart’s excavations, on the understanding that the University would receive samples of any pottery uncovered. Much of this pottery is on display. Some of the pottery, in particular two fine Cypro Archaic I barrel jugs and several pieces of red-polished ware, were skillfully restored by the ceramics conservator, Penny Byrne, in readiness for the opening.

At the end of the first gallery is a display of Egyptian papyri. Between 1900 and 1930 ten important papyri were presented by the Egypt Exploration Society, of which the most famous is P.OXY. 1620, which gives variant readings of Thucydides Book 1. For conservation reasons a policy was established whereby three papyri are exhibited for a period of two months and then another three are put on display.

Also at the end of the first gallery is the only plaster cast on exhibition. It was chosen because it is a particularly fine one. It is a cast of a black alabaster obelisk, 2.02m in height, now in the British Museum, which records the exploits of the...
Assyrian king Shalmaneser III (r. 858-824 BC). It has four sides, each with 5 picture panels interspersed with cuneiform inscriptions. The second panel, which is possibly the most significant, depicts Shalmaneser receiving tribute from Jehu, king of Israel, who is prostrate before the king. This cast is part of 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. Some of these are on display in the Old Arts Building near the School’s Archaeology Laboratory.

Between the first and second galleries is an interactive learning station. It is equipped with powerful in-house computer kiosks which are connected to the internet so that visitors to the Museum can access the catalogue and high-resolution images of the collection. A major project commenced in 1996 to develop a comprehensive scholarly catalogue and digital image archive of the entire collection. Access to this catalogue, the Virtual Museum, is possible via the World Wide Web (http://vm.arts.unimelb.edu.au/). Also available on the computers is a series of three-dimensional digital reconstructions of Roman buildings, created by Frank Sear’s architectural team.

The second gallery starts with an underwater exhibition. Against a background which suggests the ocean depths is displayed a collection of amphorae, plummets, a lead ingot and an anchor. The collection is said to be from a Roman shipwreck found off Malta. It was donated to the University in 1995 by Mr Joe Huber.

The rest of the gallery is devoted to Greek and South Italian pottery. The display is set out chronologically and contains representative samples of most Greek wares. The small, but important Mycenaean collection includes a 41.5 cm high neck-handled amphora. It dates to the 11th century BC and has Submycenaean curvilinear decoration. Geometric wares are well-represented, the most interesting piece being a low-stanced bowl with lid dating to ca.700 BC. The most interesting East Greek piece in the collection is a sizeable Rhodian stanced plate dating to 575-550 BC. The collection also includes some fine small Corinthian aryballoi dating to the 7th century BC and some small ababastra belonging to the period 610-570 BC. A convex-sided pyxis with lid, dating to 590-570 BC has a decoration consisting of panthers and a goat.

Of the Attic black-figure pottery there is a small neck amphora, dating to ca.530 BC, with a pair of frontal riders on each side; a large neck amphora (ca.515-505 BC) attributed to the circle of the Antimenes painter and a fine band cup (ca.540 BC) showing a pair of armed warriors fighting, flanked by a row of bystanders. The latter is attributed to the group of Villa Giulia 3559. Of the red-figure pottery a column crater (ca.450 BC) by the Comacchio painter showing a pursuit scene, holds a very special position in the collection as it was purchased in memory of Peter Connor. Other fine red-figure pieces include a Nolan amphora (ca.440 BC) by the Painter of Leningrad 702. Notable among the black-glaze pottery is an extremely elegant Gallatin plate (ca.480 BC) and a finely preserved lekanis with lid (ca.425 BC). The collection is enhanced by gifts and long-term loans of outstanding pieces from private collections (Steve Vizard, Graham Geddes, Neil Taylor, Adams family) and by material from current staff excavations.

Also on display is an exhibition of medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and pages of early imprints. These are displayed a few at a time because the entire collection includes 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 Museum has already proved to be a great attraction with over 100 people visiting the gallery daily. This number is expected to increase when our schools’ programme begins. Also a series of private viewings, exhibitions and other events is being planned, which will make the museum a major focus for Classical and Archaeological studies. As significant parts of the collection have never been exhibited or published, a research and publishing program is being implemented. In 2000 a magnificent illustrated catalogue of the Greek vases in the collection was published by Macmillan. The catalogue was compiled by Peter Connor and completed after his death by Heather Jackson. At the same time a CD ROM was released which contained images of the Greek pots. Each pot can be viewed from a number of angles and several can be rotated. The museum has already shown itself to be a major educational resource and we intend to develop it further in the coming years.
The Pan Arcadian Scholarship Report
by Richard Fletcher

As recipient of the 2001 Pan-Arcadian Scholarship, I spent July working with the Norwegian Team surveying the ancient site of Tegea in Arcadia. This was the third and final season of fieldwork at the site, and the experience was both enjoyable and of considerable personal benefit.

While the project is under the auspices of the Norwegian Institute at Athens, the team is international in character. The Norwegian Arcadia Survey is an interdisciplinary project and expertise assembled was quite impressive in its scope, encompassing disciplines including botany, geology, and various aspects of archaeology.

There was a preparatory season in 1998, and the majority of the fieldwork was undertaken in the summer seasons of 1999 to 2001. The final year of the project, in 2002, will consist of only a study season in Arcadia. The project consists of three related components: 1. Archaeology, 2. Vegetation history, and 3. Geology and its aim is to investigate the relationship between man and the environment in an historical context in a 50 sq. km area centred upon the ancient city of Tegea. While all historical periods have been considered, the main focus is upon settlement patterning and resource management in Antiquity.

The 2001 season was spent on an extensive, rather than intensive, survey of the region. Up until 2001 the archaeological survey had involved teams of field-walkers documenting artefact densities and collecting diagnostic material on a field-by-field basis. Field-walkers were spaced 5m apart counting and collecting material, documenting the finds, and selecting those that should be studied closely and catalogued. Extensive survey consists of the documentation (but not collection) of material over the whole area, including areas that would normally not be surveyed (such as the townships themselves). Extensive survey allows the recognition of larger scale remains that might be overlooked in the intensive search for the small objects and remains.

It is difficult to point to any one experience as a high point of the season. The discovery of numerous tombs on some slopes rising from the plain of Arcadia was of importance as was the discovery of architectural remains in and around the townships of the area, and the discovery of sections of the ancient city wall. Some features (notably a column base) were found that may have been from an early archaic temple - either from the Temple of Athena in Alea or from another temple nearby.

My own participation in the project was particularly in the specialist field of computer applications where I used my experience in computer mapping and 3D reconstruction. Using military maps of the region, we were able to create digital contour maps and from them create 3D reconstructions of the central area of Arcadia. Such work produced a tool for the use of the Botanical and Geological teams, and models of botanical and geological change will be investigated using these digitised maps. Archaeologically, the 3D models assist in the identification of roads and walls, as well as contributing to an understanding of the topography of the region.

I was also fortunate enough to spend time in the “Apotheke” with the ceramics expert on the team, Vincenzo Cracolici. I certainly date the beginnings of my understanding of Greek pottery to the time I spent questioning Dot. Cracolici. All the other members of the project team were, however, just as helpful. My understanding of Greece, of archaeological survey, local ceramics, topography, and even team-work, have all been improved beyond my expectations.

I must specifically thank the leader of the team, Knut Ødegård, as well as making particular mention of Jørgen Bakke, Hege Alisoy, Terje Østigard and Gro Kyvik. I am also grateful to the Pan-Arcadian Assoc. of NSW and the AAIA for allowing me to take part in the project. The opportunity has been invaluable and it is difficult to express my appreciation for. In this I am sure I will be joined the previous recipients of the Pan-Arcadian scholarship and I sincerely hope there may be others in the future.
Melbourne Grammar School - Scholarship Report
by Douglas Rutherford

It was with trepidation and excitement that on 14 September, the Melbourne Grammar tour group arrived at Tullamarine airport. For most of us it was the first time we were going to Italy, and, were it not for the Latin students in the group, there would likely have been few who could have told the difference between Sophocles and Socrates. My hours spent in Classical Societies classes had opened up a world of which I had been in almost complete ignorance. In studying the architectural, literary and artistic greatness of Rome, I had turned something of a blind eye, however, to those people who had given them so much– the Greeks. By the time we left I had dabbled in both worlds, and the tour course complemented this perfectly – a first half admiring Magna Graecia, followed by a predominantly Italian second half.

My time spent in Sicily was unforgettable. The instant we landed we launched into our tour and in quick succession visited the temples at Segesta, Selinunte and Agrigento. The experience of visiting that first temple and theatre at Segesta has etched itself into my mind, and I will never forget the way the shadows danced around the columns and the peaceful silence of the place. Inspections of the museums and such attractions as the Villa Casale revealed countless wonders – I saw my first marble kouros and a hydrofoil to Reggio, Calabria also yielded the Riace Bronzes. The incredible richness of Sicily’s history would often leave me dumbstruck. For anyone who has been to Syracuse and, of course, Taormina… well, there is little point trying to convey the magic of these places.

After almost a week we pressed on over the Straits of Messina, and began our train journey at Reggio. We visited unforgettable Paestum, and saw the paintings from the Tomb of the Diver. One began to understand the roots of the Romans, as farmers tilling the fields, not legionaries plundering cities. However, we could not stay long, and we continued our journey, up along the Amalfi Coast, ultimately arriving in Sorrento, but not before Vesuvius loomed overhead. The views of the Bay of Naples kept people on their balconies long into the night. Over the next four days we visited the National Archaeological Museum of Naples and saw the tyrannicides, a Roman copy of the doryphoros and the Alexander mosaic.

While Herculaneum was almost empty, Pompeii was possibly the most crowded place we visited. I was able to view wall-paintings that I had studied and through the day I found that Pompeii had a vibrant personality. Capri was another memorable place where we admired the beauty and tranquillity of the villas, including Tiberius’. Our journey onwards was halted briefly at Oplontis, where we compared the paintings we saw in Pompeii with those at Poppaea’s Villa.

Time was short and the Eternal City beckoned. Perhaps the first thing that struck me in Rome was the SPQR imprint I saw on every sewer vent and public monument. It brought a smile to my face to think that the Romans still bore with pride this emblem from the early days of their Republic. In Rome we saw the remnants of the ancient city itself, but neither could I deny the monuments and art from ages following the fall of the empire–all added to the city’s beauty. The volume of art was dazzling. Although Exekias’ vase of Achilles and Ajax and the Augustus of Prima Porta were unavailable for public viewing, the experience of being allowed to view masterpieces face to face was enlightening. The tour wrapped up after a week in Rome with a leisurely few days in Tarquinia, where we visited the tombs of the Etruscans and finally Siena, and then Viterbo.

The experiences I had on the tour were overwhelming. The flavours of the culture of modern Italy, combined with those from its ancient past, were a pleasure to experience. I thank Mr Mountford for his work as our tour guide and organiser; his role as classics teacher and man on a vacation reflected the nature of the tour– in part lesson, in part an opportunity to soak up the Mediterranean sun. Further thanks go to Professor Cambitoglou and the AAIA for providing scholarships to Melbourne Grammar students – the value of the scholarship goes far beyond matters monetary. I will never forget my time in Sicily and Italy, and I have taken more away than just photographs. Hopefully I will return to Italy in two years time on the next Classical Tour. I threw my coin into the Trevi Fountain, so Rome will see me again.
Some Recent Australian Publications:


Gregory, T.E., “Cities of Late Roman Cyprus: Preliminary Thoughts of Urban Change and Continuity,” *Praktika of the Third Page 30*


INSTITUTE
ADDRESSES

SYDNEY OFFICE
(Headquarters)
Professor Alexander Cambitoglou
Director
Australian Archaeological
Institute at Athens
125 Darlington Road
University of Sydney
NSW 2006

Telephone: (61-2) 9351 4759
Facsimile: (61-2) 9351 9926
E-mail: acambito@mail.usyd.edu.au

ATHENS OFFICE
Professor Alexander Cambitoglou
Director
Dr Stavros Paspalas
Deputy Director
Mrs Janice Casson-Medhurst
Administrative Officer
Australian Archaeological
Institute at Athens
Zacharista 23
Koukaki
ATHENS 117 41

Telephone: (30-10) 924 3256
Facsimile: (30-10) 924 1659
E-mail: austinst@compulink.gr

ATHENS HOSTEL
Australian Archaeological
Institute at Athens
Fourth Floor
Promachou 2 (corner
Parthenonos)
Makriyanni
ATHENS 117 42

Telephone: (30-10) 923 6225