Dear Members and Friends,

In the pages that follow you will find useful information about the activities of the Institute in 1988. Here I want only to draw your attention to the most important among our achievements in the course of the year.

In Greece, we inaugurated an academic programme with a lecture from myself and two seminars by our students; such annual academic programmes will be a regular feature in our future activities. In May we held our first conference in Athens in which papers by Australian classical scholars were read to an international audience; further conferences of this kind will be held in Athens from time to time. On the administrative side, you will be glad to hear that we now have a part-time secretary who is making the task of running the Athens office easier for the Deputy Director.

In Australia, the visit in March and April of Professor Lilly Kahil and Professor René Ginouves proved to be as successful as that of Professor John Boardman in 1987. In 1988 it was also a pleasure to welcome Monash University as an Institutional Member with Professor Alan S. Henry as its representative on the Council, which was further strengthened by the election as Individual Member of Professor Deryck M. Schreuder and by the inclusion of Dr John C. Tidmarsh, who became a Governor. Mr David G.L. Worland was elected Member of the Finance and Planning Standing Committee and I have no doubt that he will make important contributions to its future deliberations. A very important piece of news from our Sydney ‘Friends’ is that they have paid off the loan they had to contract to purchase the Athens Hostel, which is now unequivocally the property of the Institute.

I should perhaps also say a word about the tour of all Member Universities I made in October, which took me to Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Canberra and Brisbane. The purpose of these visits was to lecture on the most recent excavations at Torone, to inform our Member Universities in person about our recent activities and to prepare the ground for the formation of local societies of ‘Friends’ in the cities where they, as yet, do not exist. In all the Departments of Classics I visited I was warmly received and I would like to say how grateful I am to them for their hospitality.

Before I close this letter, may I ask you all to spread the word about the work of the Institute. We need as much moral and financial support as we can get.

With many thanks for your assistance and best wishes,

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER CABITOGLOU
Director
Notes from the Athens Office

With the increase in requests for assistance from Australian scholars visiting Greece, it has been necessary to appoint an additional staff member in the Athens Office. Since October 1988, Mrs Phyllis Kiersling has been working as part-time Secretary for three days each week — Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Hostel bookings are also at times quite heavy and Australians wishing to stay at the Hostel should write as early as possible to the Deputy Director.

The Academic Programme in Athens

Lectures are arranged at suitable venues but the seminars are held in our own Hostel. They are attended by scholars from other schools and institutes and light refreshments are served at the end, so that Australians can meet informally with our colleagues from other countries.

Scholars who plan to be in Greece in 1989, and would like to present their research at an AAIA Seminar, are invited to write to the Deputy Director.

Our academic programme has begun well with three events in 1988:

- Professor Alexander Cambitoglou
  Public Lecture, Athens Archaeological Society, 10 February 1988
  'The Darius Painter and his Milieu: A Study of Greek Baroque Style'.

- Christine E. Winzor (Fellow)
  Seminar, AAIA Hostel, 18 April 1988
  'Ptolemies as Pharaohs: The Nature of Their Architectural Patronage in Upper Egypt'.

- Nicholas Hardwick
  Seminar, AAIA Hostel, 5 September 1988
  'The Coinage of Chios to the End of 5th Century B.C.'

Award of the 1988 Institute Fellowship

The Institute Fellowship for 1988 was awarded to Mr Paul Wilson of Monash University who is working for a PhD on the topic of 'The Athenian Ephebeia in the Roman Period: the Inscriptions and the Institution'.

Queensland Scholarship

The Greek Community of Brisbane again provided funds for an AAIA Scholarship in 1988. This was won by Ms Gail Bullock of the University of Queensland who joined the Torone team for the 1988 excavation season.

Applications for the 1989 Institute Fellowship

Applications are called for the 1989 Institute Fellowship tenable in Greece during the period 1 November 1989 — 31 October 1990. The value of the Fellowship is $8,000 per annum plus $2,000 for travel expenses. For further information please write to the Director at the Sydney address. Applications close on 1 September 1989.
The Athens Conference 5-10 May 1988

Between 5 and 10 May 1988, a conference organised by the Institute was held in Athens to inaugurate its Hostel. This was the first formal function of the Institute in Greece since its foundation. The Council was represented by its Deputy Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor Professor J.M. Ward, who attended also as representative of the University of Sydney. The Society of Sydney Friends of the Institute was represented by its president, Dr Jason Finos, and its secretary, Mr Milton Lalas. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Sydney, Associate Professor Sybil M. Jack, also attended.

The conference included a formal meeting in the afternoon of 5 May and a colloquium on 6 May followed by visits to the sites of Zagora and Torone.

• Dr Hector Catling, Director of the British School, returns to his seat after giving the vote of thanks at the Formal Meeting.

Formal Meeting and Inauguration of the Hostel

The meeting on 5 May was held in the dignified lecture theatre of the Athens Archaeological Society and was chaired by the Director of the Institute. It was attended by representatives of the Greek Government, the Athens Archaeological Society and the foreign schools and institutes in Athens. The Australian Ambassador honoured the meeting with his presence. Professor Ward reported briefly on the work of the Institute and this was followed by a lecture on the excavations at Torone by Professor Cambitoglou and a vote of thanks by Dr Hector Catling, Director of the British School at Athens and Dean of Directors of the Foreign Schools. The evening ended with a reception for the official guests and the audience.
The Colloquium

The colloquium on 6 May aimed at presenting current research mainly by Australian, but also other scholars, in the field of Classical Studies and included six forty-minute papers by Dr John K. Papadopoulos, Dr Jonathan Musgrave, Mr K.A. Sheedy, Associate Professor J.R. Green, Professor Michael J. Osborne and Dr J.-P. Descoeudres. The day ended with a dinner party given in honour of Professor and Mrs J.M. Ward and the speakers by His Excellency the Australian Ambassador, Mr Kevin Gates, and Mrs Gates.

Visits to Zagora and Torone

The overall programme also included two archaeological excursions organised for the participants from Australia. The first (7-8 May) took a group of some 30 members to the Island of Andros where, in the late 60s and early 70s, an Australian team carried out archaeological excavations at the site of Zagora under the auspices of the Athens Archaeological Society. The visit included a guided tour of the Basil and Eliza Goulandris Archaeological Museum in which the finds of the excavations are displayed. The second excursion (9-10 May) took a smaller group to the Thessaloniki Archaeological Museum and to the ancient city of Torone, which is currently being excavated by the Australian Institute in collaboration with the Athens Archaeological Society.

The Role of the Institute

The conference in Athens proved to be a function of high quality and a very interesting and rewarding experience, since it clearly showed that the Institute is already making an important contribution to Classical Archaeology within the framework of the activities of the distinguished group of foreign institutes and schools in Athens.

ALEXANDER CAMBITOGLOU

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Professor John Manning Ward, Mr David Worland, Governor of the Institute and the Director, on site at Torone.

Front Cover: Hand-made figurine of horse and rider. The context in which this figure was found is dated to the mid-fifth century B.C., though the piece may be earlier.

Back Cover: University of Queensland. The first University building completed on the St Lucia Campus, the Forgan Smith Building, is glimpsed through the western entrance to the Great Court.
Excavations at Torone 1986 and 1988

Excavations at Torone in Northern Greece were continued during the summers of 1986 and 1988 by an Australian team as a collaboration of the Athens Archaeological Society and the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. The results of the work carried out at the site since 1975 have, up till now, been published in Greek in Praktika, the annual journal of field work of the Society. The inception of the new Australian and New Zealand journal for the Archaeology of the Mediterranean World, entitled Mediterranean Archaeology, has meant that preliminary reports can now also be published in English. The report for the 1986 season has already appeared in the first volume of the journal and the report for 1988 has been submitted for publication.

The work of the 1986 and 1988 seasons was concentrated on Promontory 1, known from the Athenian historian, Thucydides, as the Lekythos. In his history of the Peloponnesian war, Thucydides provides us with much useful information of the topography of the Classical City in his account of the battle fought at Torone between the Athenians and Spartans in 424/3 B.C. Among other things, Thucydides mentions a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena, which stood on the Lekythos. Although the temple itself has not been located, the discovery of several architectural members thought to derive from the building, as well as the discovery of a pot sherd bearing an inscription of the goddess's name, has verified Thucydides' statement.

But the importance of the Lekythos extends far beyond the Classical period. The excavations of 1986 and 1988 have already yielded significant evidence of a cultural sequence from the Early Bronze Age to the post-Byzantine period. They have established habitation of varying density during the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Ages and have produced evidence suggesting the presence of an Early Iron Age settlement. The latter is of particular importance since settlement sites in Greece during this period (also known as the 'Greek Dark Ages') are exceedingly rare.

Also worth mentioning are the important architectural and other remains of the Early Bronze Age which suggests a thriving settlement of the period on the promontory. Preliminary study of the material uncovered in 1986 and 1988 already points to links with sites such as Troy I, Early Bronze Age Samos, Chios and Lemnos, and sites such as Argissa-Magula in Thessaly.

During the Historic era, the Lekythos was a focal point of the city of Torone, especially during the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Indeed, the Classical architectural remains uncovered so far, the wealth of the associated imported and locally produced pottery and other small finds of the 5th and 4th Centuries B.C., attest the prosperity of Classical Torone, which was one of the largest and richest cities of Chalkidike.

The excavations on the Lekythos have also provided important new evidence for the Hellenistic period, during which Torone, according to the Roman historian Livy, was able to withstand a siege by a Roman force assisted by Eumenes II of Pergamon and Prousias of Bithynia in 169 B.C.

The site was also inhabited during the late Roman period, while Promontory I appears to have been densely populated during the late Byzantine and post-Byzantine periods.

Indeed, few sites in Greece can claim such a long and unbroken history as Torone.

JOHN K. PAPADOPOULOS


• Torone, 1988. Promontory 1: General view from the north of the large Byzantine or post-Byzantine semi-circular tower during excavation. Below the original floor of the building, foundations of classical houses of the 5th Century B.C. were encountered.
The 1988 team

Members of the team included:

**Director:**
Professor Alexander Cambitoglou

**Deputy Director and Trench Supervisor:**
Dr John K. Papadopoulos

**Trench Supervisors:**
Mr Marian M. Melnyczek,
Mr E.G.D. Robinson, Mr J.T. Youle

**Pot Shed Personnel:**
Mrs Olwen Tudor Jones,
Ms Beatrice McLoughlin

**Archives:**
Mr Geoff Holden, Ms Gail Bullock,
Mrs Monica M. Jackson

**Numismatist:** Mr Nicholas Hardwick

**Research Assistant for Torone I:**
Mr Stavros A. Paspalas

**Conservators:**
Mrs Patricia A. Johnson,
Ms Kerry Head, Mr Bent Eshøj

**Architects:**
Mr Anthony A. Ogden,
Mr Warwick Martin,
Ms Paula Valsamis

**Surveyor:** Dr Anthony Sprent

**Photographer:** Mr Grant van Wunnik

**Secretary:** Ms Gina Scheer

**Base Managers:**
Ms Tori Angelli, Ms Myra Nikolich

**Administrative Assistant:**
Mr Anthony M. Micklem

---

**Torone, 1988, the on-site team: Trench supervisors, Greek workmen and student volunteers.**

**Student Volunteers:**
Ms Mila Zincone,
Mr Kosmas P. Koroneos,
Mr Peter O'M. Evans,
Mr Spiro A. Raftopoulos,
Ms Lynda Mulvin, Ms Mary T. Casey

Mr Dominic Ayers,
Mr Staffan Lunden,
Ms Spiro A. Raftopoulos,
Ms Lynda Mulvin, Ms Mary T. Casey

---

**Torone and the Bronze Age Aegean**

Although a few fragments of pottery of Bronze Age date (3rd and 2nd millennia B.C.) came to light in a trial trench in 1978, it was not until the more systematic excavations on the Lekythos in 1986 and 1988 that the extent and importance of the site of Torone in the Bronze Age was verified.

The finds of the Early Bronze Age (3rd millennium) are particularly exciting. Wooden roof beams of a dwelling destroyed by fire more than 4000 years ago were found in situ. The fine brown burnished jug, here illustrated, was uncovered in the debris. The pottery and other finds of this period show links with other sites in Greece, such as Orchomenos and Tiryns but, more interestingly, with the Northeast Aegean and Troy. A knife handle carved from the metatarsal bone of a bovine animal has an exact parallel from that famous city which was excavated by Heinrich Schliemann last century. Small blades were also found made of obsidian, a volcanic stone quarried on the island of Melos to the south in the Cyclades. Torone seems to be only the second site in Macedonia where obsidian has so far been found.

The Middle Bronze Age (2000-1600) is represented by local and imported pottery including the grey fabric known as Minyan ware which is characteristic of Greece and Troy in that period.

Two sherds from cups decorated with a painted ripple pattern are imports from the Argolid, probably from Mycenae itself. They date early in the Late Bronze Age, around 1550 B.C., and are the earliest examples of Mycenaean pottery yet found in Macedonia.

**GEOFF HOLDEN**

---

*Brown burnished jug of the Early Bronze Age found in the debris of a house destroyed by fire.*
A 5th Century Lekane from Torone

The vessel here illustrated is an excellent example of ceramic craftsmanship and is very likely a product of a coastal Macedonian workshop, possibly a Toronean one. It was excavated at Torone in a room of what has been identified as a private house; with it was found a large amount of imported fine pottery from Attica and of examples of local wares. Our vessel is called a lekane and is in effect a wide, shallow bowl. It would have been used at dinner parties, when a better service was held to be appropriate, and dates to the latter part of the fifth century B.C.

The pot is richly decorated with geometric and vegetal patterns. In the interior there is a centrally placed star. This motif, which is popular in Greek art and appears in a number of media, is also the emblem of the Macedonian Royal Dynasty. The most magnificent of the monuments that bear such a star is the gold chest (larnax) from the Great Royal Tomb at Vergina which, it has been claimed, contained the remains of King Philip II. This is, of course, of a far later date than the pot from Torone.

The drawing seen here shows a representative sample of the decoration of the top of the vessel's rim and one of its two handles. Below is a profile view of the lekane; the left half shows the exterior decoration while on the right a section of the pot's wall and a portion of its interior decoration are visible. Finally, the underside of the vessel, decorated with a series of concentric bands, is also shown.

STAVROS PASPALAS

The Macedonian Exhibition in Australia

An exhibition of original works of art from recent excavations in northern Greece under the title ‘Ancient Macedonia’ is currently visiting this country. The exhibition includes 402 objects from such famous sites as Sindos, Dion, Torone and Pella and some copies of famous treasures from the Royal Tombs of Vergina. Lovers of Greek art should not miss visiting the exhibition in which jewellery, pottery, mosaics, bronze and coins are displayed. We draw special attention to the objects from the excavations of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens and the Athens Archaeological Society at Torone.

The venues and dates of the exhibition are as follows:

- Queensland Museum, Brisbane: 11 March — 30 April 1989
The Coins of Torone

In the excavation seasons up to 1988, over 350 coins have been found at Torone. The majority are bronze coins dating either from the 4th Century B.C. or from the 4th to the 6th Centuries A.D., which are periods of occupation reflected also by other archaeological evidence from the site.

Torone, like many other Greek cities, began minting silver coinage in the second half of the 6th Century B.C. Four silver coins of the 5th Century have been found on the site (Fig. 1). The coins have on the obverse an oinochoe with the letters TE, the abbreviation of the city's name in the local dialect. On the reverse, there is a four-part square punch impression.

In the 4th Century B.C., although Torone minted its own bronze coinage, the majority of coins from the site are issues of the kings of Macedonia, especially Philip II (359-336) and Alexander the Great (336-323). A bronze posthumous coin of Alexander the Great (Fig. 2) found in the Gate area is dated 323-315 B.C. A silver tetradrachm of Amyntas III (Fig. 3) has also been found. It is the largest silver coin to come from the site and is dated 381-369 B.C. The head of Herakles appears on both these Macedonian coins because the kings traced their ancestry back to him.

Most of the late Roman bronze coins are from the mint at Thessaloniki, and date from the 4th to the 6th centuries A.D. There are no coins after the 6th Century A.D. until the 13th Century.

In 1988, ten bronze coins of the late Byzantine period were found on the Lekythos none of which is illustrated here. They are all small and have irregular shapes. They belong to the period of the Latin emperors of Constantinople and were in circulation from 1200 to 1220. The presence of these coins may suggest that there was a settlement on the Lekythos in the first half of the 13th Century A.D.

NICHOLAS HARDWICK
Summer School 1988

The Summer School to the Aegean Islands and the West Coast of Asia Minor in May, 1988, repeated the successful itinerary followed in 1987. Again, the trip was enthusiastically received by the participants who returned with many memorable visits to recount.

Apparently the trip to Knidos occasioned much comment. The opportunity to visit such a famous site was welcomed but not the thought of the twelve-hour bus trip on a dirt road down the peninsula from Bodrum. Then two luxurious boats appeared to whisk the tour members down the bay to Knidos in two hours! The luxury extended to cushioned couches and delicious drinks. Knidos and the podium where the statue of Aphrodite is said to have stood will never be forgotten.

Summer School 1989

Plans to visit Greece, Albania, Sicily, South Italy and Rome

The 1989 Summer School will begin in Athens on 11 September and finish in Rome on 3 October. The cost is $3,998.00 and includes:

- all internal travel, accommodation and breakfast in Athens, Albania, Palermo, Agrigento, Syracuse, Taormina, Sorrento, Naples and Rome;
- all visits to temples, sites and museums, including museum admissions and local guide costs;
- travel assistance and lectures on site by Dr John K. Papadopoulos and Mr E.G.D. Robinson;
- entrance fee of U.S.$420.00 per person required by the Albanian government.

The tour is restricted to 20 participants, therefore interested people should book early to avoid disappointment. They should contact Ms Alicen Burrell at Venture Holidays, Sydney telephone (02) 2313844 for further information. Ms Burrell can also arrange competitively priced airfares to Europe to join the Summer School.

Support from the Friends

Sydney, Hobart and Brisbane

The active societies of ‘Friends’ in Sydney, Hobart and Brisbane continue to help the Institute by providing much-needed funds.

The group of the Sydney ‘Friends’ saw the rich reward of their endeavours when the Athens Hostel was opened in May, fully paid for and functioning. Members of the society of the Sydney ‘Friends’ attending the ceremony in Athens included the President, Mr Jason Finos and Mrs Finos, the Secretary, Mr Milton Lalas and Mrs Lalas, Mrs Penelope Bold and Mr David Worland.

Tasmania was represented by Mrs Mary McRae and Mr Ken Waters.

- Sydney Friends, Mr Milton Lalas and Mrs Mary Lalas on the balcony of the Hostel.
The 1989 Visiting Professor
Professor Nicolas Coldstream

In March 1989, the Institute will welcome Professor Nicolas Coldstream of University College, London, as its third Visiting Professor. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, Professor Coldstream has had a distinguished academic career. He is a Fellow of the British Academy and of the Society of Antiquaries, London, a Member of the German Archaeological Institute and an Honorary Fellow of the Athens Archaeological Society. He currently holds the Yates Chair of Classical Art and Archaeology at London University.

Professor Coldstream has excavated at Knossos in Crete, Motya in Sicily and Kastri on Kythera, and his numerous publications reflect his work on Bronze Age, Iron Age and Classical material.

Other responsibilities include being Joint Secretary for the Mycenaean Seminar, University of London and a Member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens. In the latter capacity he has also served as the Editor of the Annual of the B.S.A. Since 1987, he has been Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School.

On the lecture tour, Professor Coldstream will be accompanied by his wife and for both it will be the first visit to Australia.

Tour of Nine Member Universities
Professor Coldstream will spend eight weeks in Australia visiting our Member Universities to give lectures and seminars:

- 7-19 March Sydney, Sydney and Macquarie Universities
- 19-23 March Armidale, University of New England
- 29 March-3 April Adelaide, University of Adelaide
- 3-7 April Melbourne, Monash University
- 8-15 April Canberra, Australian National University
- 15-19 April Brisbane, University of Queensland
- 19-22 April Hobart, University of Tasmania
- 23-28 April Perth, University of Western Australia

The Universities have chosen the topics for their section of the tour and will advertise the lecturers, timing and venue in their own cities.

Public Lectures

The origins of the Greek alphabet; an archaeologist's view
When, where, how and why did the Greeks first evolve their alphabet after four centuries of illiteracy? Some surprising recent discoveries will be reviewed.

The rise of Greek figured art; daily life, fantasy and myth
Attic Geometric figured scenes are contrasted with quite different approaches to figured art in other parts of Geometric Greece.

Early Greeks at Knossos; new light on the Cretan 'Dark' Age
A view of the remarkable finds from the rich North Cemetery of Knossos, recently excavated by the British School at Athens. Knossos remains a thriving and outward-looking community long after the passing of the Minoan civilisation.

Kastri on Kythera, an overseas outpost of Minoan Crete
Excavations here revealed a small coastal settlement of wholly Minoan character, lasting for a millennium. Its sudden abandonment around 1450 B.C. is related to current views about the eruption of the Santorini volcano.

Seminars

Early Greek visitors to Cyprus and the Levant
A fresh look at Greek involvement at Al Mina and other Syrian emporia, in the light of new evidence of Greek exports to Cyprus and Tyre.

Cyprus in 11th Century B.C.; Greek immigrants and their status symbols
To judge from rich burials at Old Paphos, Kourion and Lapiithos, the newly-arrived Greek communities established a prosperous and well-stratified society, vastly more fortunate than that of their kinsmen in the Aegean. For the latter, ex Cypro lux.

Knossos, the North Cemetery; Oriental notions and Minoan memories
A more selective treatment of public lecture topic 3, paying special attention to the two aspects mentioned in the subtitle. These help to explain why Crete is so unorthodox, if orthodoxy is defined from a mainland point of view.
INSTITUTE ADDRESSES

SYDNEY OFFICE
Professor Alexander Cambitoglou
Director
Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
C/- Department of Archaeology, A14
University of Sydney
Sydney, NSW 2006
AUSTRALIA

Telephone Sydney 692 2759

ATHENS OFFICE
Dr. John K. Papadopoulos
Deputy Director
Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
Zacharitsa 23
Koukaki
ATHENS 117 41
GREECE

Telephone Athens 32 44 842

HOBART OFFICE
Dr. Janice L. Crowley
Assistant to the Director
Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
University of Tasmania
GPO Box 252C
Hobart, Tasmania 7001
AUSTRALIA

Telephone Hobart 20 2293

ATHENS HOSTEL AND LIBRARY
Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
Fourth Floor
Promachou 2 (corner Parthenonos)
Makriyianni
ATHENS 117 42
GREECE