April 1990

Dear Members and Friends,

1989 has been another eventful and rewarding year for the Institute. Of the many highlights reported in this Newsletter, I mention here two of special significance:

(a) Three new Societies of Friends were created; one in Monash University in Melbourne, a second in the Australian National University in Canberra and a third in the University of Western Australia in Perth.

(b) The 1989 excavations at Torone produced exceptionally important finds, which were reported during a press conference held in the Nicholson Museum on 30 October 1989. The conference was televised and gained us coverage in the press all over the country.

I should also mention here that, at the end of last December, I retired from the Chair of Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney having given my last public lecture as Arthur and Renee George Professor of Classical Archaeology in the Great Hall of the University on 2 November. I shall continue, however, to serve as Curator of the Nicholson Museum and Director of the Institute.

My successor in the Chair of Classical Archaeology is Professor JR Green, to whom I should like to convey my own and the Council’s congratulations and best wishes. The Professor of Classical Archaeology is an ex officio member of our Council and I have no doubt that Professor Green will participate actively in its deliberations.

I would also like to take the opportunity of welcoming as a new Institutional Member, the Museum of Victoria in Melbourne.

For 1990 we have planned a number of activities including an Australian Lecture Tour by the Deputy Director, Dr John K Papadopoulos, who has already made a reputation for himself as a fine scholar and speaker.

When I next write to you, the Institute will have moved to its permanent offices in a National Trust terrace house in Darlington Road generously provided by the University of Sydney.

I would like to close this letter with my warmest thanks for your unreserved support and my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER CABITOGLOU
Director
Academic Programme 1989

In addition to the annual director’s report in Athens, the AAIA organizes a series of lectures and seminars on special topics, addressed to the academic community in Athens and usually held in the Hostel and Library of the Institute. These are attended by members of the various Greek Institutions involved in the study of Archaeology, Classics and related fields (such as the Archaeological Service, the Universities, the Athens Archaeological Society, and the National Research Foundation), as well as members of the Foreign Schools in Athens. One of the aims of the programme is to provide a forum where Australian scholars and post-graduate students can present work in progress or else ideas on various themes and receive feed-back from specialists working in the same fields. The lectures and seminars are usually well-attended and are followed by lively discussion. The programme for 1989:

Professor Graeme Clarke
(Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University): 
Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates

Mrs Christine Winzor
(Universities of Sydney & Oxford): 
The Ptolemies as Pharaohs

Mr Nicholas Hardwick (Universities of Sydney & Oxford): 
The Conquest of Chios to the end of the 5th Century BC

Mr Paul Wilson (Monash University): 
Athens and the Heruliens: 
The Ephebic Inscriptions of Roman Athens

Associate Professor Allan Bromley (University of Sydney): 
Greek Mechanical Craftsmanship: 
New Studies on the Antikythera Mechanism

Forthcoming seminars in 1990 will be given by Mr Stavros Paspalas and Mr Geoffrey Holden.

PALIMPSEST

A conference on Classical and Contemporary Architecture organized by the AAIA and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

Taking the image of the palimpsest, the ancient parchment written upon several times, this conference will look at cities and their architecture in relation to their heritage from the ancient world.

For further information contact
RAIA (NSW Chapter) 
'Tusculum'
3 Manning Street
Potts Point NSW 2011

ATHENS MAY 1991

Lecture by
Professor Graeme Clarke

Professor Graeme Clarke (Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University) described the excavations currently being conducted by an Australian team in North Syria (in collaboration with Mr Peter Connor, Department of Classical & Near Eastern Studies, University of Melbourne). The site of Jebel Khalid is a large Hellenistic fortress guarding a crossing-point on the Euphrates. Protected on its inland sides by 4 kilometres of curtain walling (with some 28 interval towers), it has an independently fortified acropolis. In particular, work on the city-gateway (uniquely preserved for this area), the acropolis palace (with masonry-style wall painting), a massive semi-circular defence tower, and a block of domestic dwellings was described. The evidence all converges on the conclusion that the site is of a Macedonian military colony formally laid out and established early in the Seleucid period on a virgin site. As such it is a clone of the original Greek settlement at Dura-Europos further down river.

Book early for the Hostel...

Institute Members and Friends are now making great use of the Hostel in Athens, so, if you are thinking of booking in there, please contact the Deputy Director at the Athens Office as soon as possible. The 1990 rates per person are:

STUDENTS - $10 per day twin share
SALARIED PERSONS - $18 per day twin share
Institute Fellowships 1984-89

Since the inception of the Institute Fellowship in 1984, six young Australian scholars have been given the opportunity to work and study in Greece. The Fellowships are awarded in November and are tenable into the following year to take advantage of the northern academic year.

Kenneth Sheedy
1984 and 1987

In 1984 Kenneth Sheedy was awarded the first Fellowship to be offered by the newly created Institute. At that time Australian scholars relied on the British School at Athens for accommodation but when three years later he was again awarded the Fellowship, he was able to stay in the Institute's own hostel. The 1984 and 1987 Fellowships had been sought to help complete a doctoral thesis on the archaic silver coinage of Paros and the Cycladic islands and to prepare a publication on that topic. The necessary work in the library and the collection of the Athens National Numismatic Museum was made possible by the generous assistance of the director, Dr M Oikonomidou. Part of this research went on display in April 1988 illustrating a lecture presented at the inaugural session of the Academic Programme of the Institute; the subject was archaic Delos and Athenian imperialism. There was also the opportunity for the Fellow to lecture in the Institute's Summer School to the Aegean islands and Greek sites on the Aegean coast of Turkey. In April 1987 Kenneth Sheedy was awarded his Doctorate from the University of Sydney and in October 1988 he was invited to take up the position of Curator of Numismatics at the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney.

Annette Keenan
1985

When she was awarded the Fellowship in 1985, Annette Keenan was the curator of glass at the Power House Museum in Sydney and was engaged in a Master of Arts (Honours) degree at the University of Sydney. Her thesis comprises a catalogue of part of the collection of Greek and Roman glass in the Nicholson Museum.

During her stay in Athens, Annette lived at the hostel in Makryianni and, on an oversight basis, assisted the former Deputy Director of the Institute with its renovation and furnishing. As co-guide with Kenneth Sheedy, she participated in the inaugural Summer School. Whenever possible, Annette also assisted one morning a week in the office of the Institute, at that time housed in the Australian Embassy. Her main project was to catalogue the infant library.

Annette was a member of the expedition to Torone as archivist during its study season of 1985 and as an excavator in 1986. She also undertook research for the report on the glass and worked bone from the 1975, 1976 and 1978 excavation seasons at Torone for the forthcoming publication Torone 1.

Some travelling was undertaken within Greece, particularly in preparation for the 1985 Summer School and she also took the opportunity of being in Europe to travel to England (London, Bristol), Cyprus (Larnaca, Nicosia) and Israel (Tel Aviv, Jerusalem) to see collections of glass.

Ms Keenan returned to Sydney in November 1986 and resumed her work at the Power House Museum. Her studies were temporarily interrupted first by the demands of exhibition work prior to the opening of the Power House and then by a change of career early in 1988 to the Commonwealth public service in Canberra. She is now in the process of finalising her thesis to meet a mid 1990 deadline. Ms Keenan hopes to be able to continue working in the field of ancient glass, particularly with such collections in Australia so as to provide a source of largely unpublished material for archaeologists and glass specialists at a national and international level.

Ian Spence
1986

Sharing the 1986 Fellowship with Leah McKenzie, Iain Spence visited Greece from November 1986 to February 1987. The main purpose of his research was to finalise a PhD, undertaken through University College London, which examined the Athenian cavalry of the fifth and fourth centuries BC.

The main activity involved examining pottery, sculpture, and inscriptions in the National, Eleusis, and Epigraphical Museums and consulting works in various libraries. Iain also conducted short field trips to forts and other military sites in Attica and Boeotia and presented a paper at the British School on the defence of Attica during the Peloponnesian War.

The research undertaken has not only resulted in the award of the London PhD and the acceptance of the thesis for publication by Oxford University Press (to appear in 1991) but also in the following publications:

'Brief Notes on IG13 365, Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik 76, 1989, 139-40
'Perikles and the Defence of Attica during the Peloponnesian War', Journal of Hellenic Studies 110, 1990 (forthcoming)
'The Cost of Cavalry Service in Classical Athens' in Citizen, State, and Military Obligation Routledge (forthcoming)

Following his tenure of the Fellowship Iain held a lectureship at the University of New England, a lectureship at the University of Queensland, and has just returned to a lectureship at the University of New England.
Leah McKenzie 1986

The other recipient of the Fellowship for 1986, Leah McKenzie, was based in Athens and spent the majority of the time available looking at Hellenistic pottery from the Agora excavated by the American School of Classical Studies in the 1930's and using the library facilities of the British School and the American School of Classical Studies to study books and journals which were unavailable in Australia. Leah also spent some time in Corinth as a guest of the American Excavations looking at the Hellenistic pottery which had been excavated there.

During her stay in Greece Leah participated in a British School excursion to Boeotia and in Australian Institute excursions to Eretria, Phyle and Thessaloniki organized by the then Deputy Director, Dr Jill Carlington-Smith. In addition she attended the Science and Archaeology conference held that year in the British School.

Leah McKenzie is continuing her research in the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Studies at the University of Melbourne.

Christine Winzor 1987

Sharing the 1987 Fellowship with Kenneth Sheedy, Christine Winzor found it was not till January 1988 that she could travel to Athens, very glad to escape from the English winter, where she had been reading for her doctoral thesis on "Royal Patronage in Hellenistic Architecture" at Oxford under the supervision of Dr JJ Coulton. The Institute's attractive hostel, with its inspiring views of the Acropolis, was to become "home" for the next four months, with various material comforts gradually appearing. After familiarizing herself with the libraries of the various other foreign schools (thanks are due to the Swedish, American, and French Schools in particular) and with the onset of the warmer weather, Christine commenced field trips to various Hellenistic sites. The itinerary included the investigation of a possible "local" style of royal architecture in Macedonia, and the examination of the many royal building donations on Delos, where provision was made to stay as a guest of the French School.

A personal highlight of her fellowship was the time spent as the Institute's official representative at an international colloquium held at Delphi on "The Greek Presence in Egypt!" In mid-April, Christine also had the privilege of presenting the first seminar in the Institute's hostel, the open format of which makes the dining/living area readily transformable into a spacious lecture room. The culmination of Christine's four months in Greece was the Institute's very successful first colloquium in early May, and it was with genuine regret that she packed her bags to return to the city of dreaming spires immediately afterwards.

Christine Winzor is a regular member of the Torone Team and hopes this year to complete her doctoral thesis for Oxford University.

Paul Wilson 1988 and 1989

Awarded the 1988 Fellowship, Paul Wilson spent three months in 1989 in Athens continuing work on a corpus of inscriptions about the Ephebia of Roman Athens, under the supervision of Professor Alan S Henry of Monash University and Mrs Peppas-Delmourou, Director of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens.

While the Hellenistic Ephebia was principally a military training institution, the Ephebia of Roman Athens was largely a non-military organization. During their ephebic year, wealthy young Athenians, together with foreign ephebes, undertook a rigorous program of religious festivals where they took part in athletic events and solemn processions. Intellectual pursuits, particularly philosophy and rhetoric, were also part of the ephebic syllabus. Individual ephebes undertook to finance their activities, acting as agonothetes who financed the festivals and gymnasiarchs who provided oil for their gymnastic activities. Each year the names of the ephebes, their Instructors, and the financial responsibilities which they undertook, were inscribed on steiae, herms, and statue bases.

The available texts, which have been compiled by numerous editors with widely differing methods and degrees of care, have many errors and omissions. Also many new joins have been made since the corpus, Inscriptiones Graecae, was compiled, so there is no up to date edition of these inscriptions. Paul Wilson's corpus will include revised texts, descriptions, and measurements, based on a fresh study of the stones, and a complete index of all the names in the inscriptions.

Paul Wilson has now been awarded the 1989 Fellowship to continue his work. He hopes to submit the corpus as his Ph.D thesis for Monash University in the second half of 1990. The Athens Archaeological Society has expressed a desire to publish this work, as it originally excavated most of the inscriptions.

Sir Hermann Black AC

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney,
Sir Hermann Black, died in Sydney on 28 February 1990 after a long illness.

With Sir Hermann's death, the AAIA has lost a mentor, an advocate, a benefactor and a friend.
Excavations at Torone 1989

Excavations at Torone continued in 1989 as a collaboration of the Athens Archaeological Society and the AAIA, with the work again concentrated on Promontory 1, known from the Athenian historian Thucydides as the Lekythos. The 1989 season was one of the most successful and brought to light spectacular finds of various periods, which show Torone to be an important site from the Early Bronze Age to the post-Byzantine period.

Among the more notable finds were those from the excavation of an Early Iron Age horizon stratified below the well-preserved remains of the Archaic and Classical periods. Excavation revealed a substantial storage area with three massive jars (pithoi) discovered in situ. These three vessels are among the largest of the period known in Greece. The importance of this discovery lies in the fact that evidence for settlement sites during this era, known traditionally as the Greek “Dark Age” are very rare. The presence of such evidence at Torone, along with that of the Early Iron Age Cemetery excavated in previous seasons, has already shed much light on the “Dark Centuries” between ca. 1100 and 800 BC.

The excavation of a large circular cistern, thought to be of Hellenistic date, was continued, revealing the entire plan of the structure. Digging in the immediate vicinity also brought to light many more architectural fragments which may originally have been part of the Temple of Athena mentioned by Thucydides.

Undoubtedly, the most spectacular finds of the season were those of the Bronze Age (ca. 3000 – 1100 BC). For the first time a well-preserved stratified sequence was uncovered ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age or Mycenaean period. Each successive phase was characterized by easily distinguished pottery and other small finds, some of which were imports from other parts of the Aegean, as well as remains of buildings. Partial excavation of an Early Bronze Age building, for example, revealed a series of floor levels, along with successive hearths, and it was from one of these levels that the terracotta figurine of a woman, dubbed the “Goddess of Torone”, was found. Though human figurines, particularly female, are common in the preceding Neolithic era and again in the Late Bronze Age, they are comparatively rare in the Early and Middle Bronze Age phases.

The Middle Bronze Age finds also proved exciting, establishing as they did close connections between Torone and the so-called “Minyan” sphere of Central and Southern Greece. But perhaps the most unexpected event was the discovery of early Mycenaean pottery at Torone dating to the Late Helladic I and II phases (from as early as ca. 1550 BC). Prior to this the earliest Mycenaean pottery in Macedonia was of the LH III A/B period, that is, a century or so later than that at Torone.

The 1989 season has shown that the Lekythos not only had a thriving settlement of the Early, Middle and Late phases of the Bronze Age, but arguably was one of the most progressive and important centres in Northern Greece.

JOHN K PAPADOPOULOS

Surveying the Site

In 1989 Dr Anthony Sprent from the School of Surveying University of Tasmania, spent five weeks surveying the slopes of the Vigla. He extended the survey he originally undertook of the remains of the fortification walls at the summit in 1988 to the lower slopes. From these surveys an accurate map of the walls has been produced together with contours for the whole of the Torone site. This information is now stored in a computer data base.

From this information, three-dimensional terrain models which are able to show the position of the various finds in their correct locations can be simulated. It is hoped that this ability to produce three-dimensional models from the survey and archaeological data will enable the researcher to recreate the successive stages of the ancient city of Torone both as drawing and as constructed model.

ANTHONY SPRENT
THE 1989 TORONE TEAM

DIRECTOR
Alexander Cambitoglou

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
John Papadopoulos

TR SUPERVISORS
John Papadopoulos
Jan Paul Grielaard
Jane Clark
Bernard Meijlink
Mila Zincone
Kosmas Koroneos

POT SHED
Stavros Paspalas
Jo Atkinson
Megan Atkins

CONSERVATORS
Patricia Johnson
Catriona Angus
Jennifer Dickens

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Russell Workman
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ARCHITECTS
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Anne Hooton
Christine Winzor

DRAFTSPERSON
Asko Sutinen

ARCHIVISTS
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Geoffrey Holden
Monica Jackson
Denise McKenzie

SURVEYOR
Anthony Spret

BASE MANAGERS
Gary Pogson
Myra Nikolich

SECRETARY
Mary Pettifer

ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT
Gavin Elrington

VOLUNTEER DIGGERS
Antoine Goarin
Staffan Lunden
Peter Magee
Maree Schroder
Peter Tonkin
Gert-Jan van Wyngaarden

SPECIALISTS
Pamela Catling
Jonathan Musgrave
Ian Whitbread
Curtis Runnells

The discovery during the course of these excavations of a posthumous coin (inv. no. 75.097) of Alexander the Great (died 323 B.C.) established a terminus post quem for this outer system. One of the series of trenches laid in 1978 in the vicinity of Hill 2 (the Anemomylag) revealed the convergence of the two systems at the cleverly integrated junction of roughly polygonal Wall A with the coursed ashlarp masonry of Wall H. In the mid-80’s, attention was focussed on the Hellenistic acropolis on Hill 1, a task made somewhat easier by the devastating bushfire of 1985, which had the one merit of destroying the virtually impenetrable vegetation covering the hillsides and led to the discovery of several additional wall-lines. The resultant sketch-plan of the Vigla shows thirteen bastions, or towers, two main entrances, three or possibly four, postern gates and at least one large cistern.

CHRISTINE WINZOR

Local Painted Ware

A stamnoid krater found in a large public building of the 5th century BC.

Included in finds from Torone displayed in the Ancient Macedonia Exhibition which recently visited museums in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Sydney were two impressive large vases or stamnoid kraters, one of which is illustrated here. Many fragments of these vessels were found in a deposit sealed between the collapsed roof and the floor of a wide entrance hall, probably of a large public building in the Classical city of Torone during the first half of the 5th century BC.

Both kraters, which stand over half a metre high (0.635 and 0.530), each with a wide, ovoid body and a high conical foot, are products of a local Toronean workshop. Their fabric contains large chunks of gold mica which is a characteristic of clay found in the Chalkidike; their profiles are very similar and both incorporate swans in their decoration.

The vases probably stood on either side of the wide, flagged entrance hall, since remains of possible stands were uncovered there. The complete restoration of the smaller krater illustrated here, was the work of Patricia Johnson, who pieced together hundreds of fragments in the Conservation Laboratory at Torone.

Three large black swans fill the main body panel. The asymmetrical arrangement is rarely seen in Macedonia, although smaller representations of swans are found elsewhere in the Chalkidike. The swan is frequently associated with Apollo who travelled annually to the land of the Hyperboreans in the north in a chariot drawn by swans. Silver coins from Olynthus which bear his image also emphasise the significance of Apollo as a principal deity of the Chalkidike.

OLWEN TUDOR JONES

Torone Fortifications

Junction of Wall A and Wall H at Hill 2.

One of the initial aims of the Australian expedition to Torone was to determine the extent of the ancient city by tracing the lines of the city’s defences, which to the present day visitor are perhaps the most obvious indicator of the archaeological importance of the site. Surface clearing carried out along the line of the walls during the first season (1975) revealed an inner system, consisting of three main walls (A, B & C), demarcating the Classical city, and an extensive outer system, presumably built in response to the new types of siege-craft developed during the fourth century, encircling Hill 3 to the east and stretching right up to the twin summits of Hill 1 (the Vigla). The area lying in the natural pass between Hills 1 and 3 was excavated over three seasons (1975, 76 & 78) to reveal a fine gate; and
The Institute's 1990 Visiting Professor
Christos Doumas

Since 1980 Professor Doumas has been Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Athens. Following undergraduate studies in History and Archaeology at the University of Athens, Christos Doumas gained his doctorate at the University of London. He then held the positions of Ephor in the Greek Department of Antiquities for the districts of the Cyclades, the Acropolis of Athens and the Dodecanese and for the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. He has been Director of Conservation and Director of Antiquities in the Greek Ministry for Culture and Science. He has excavated various sites in the Cyclades and the Dodecanese but since 1968 he has been involved with the important Bronze Age site of Akrotiri on the island of Thera, first as Assistant to Professor Spyridon Marinatos and, since 1975, Director. At this site a whole city was covered by volcanic ash in a cataclysmic eruption C1500 BC. Professor Doumas has published extensively on his excavation work, with his monographs Cycladic Art (1983) and Thera, Pompeii of the Ancient Aegean (1983) being the two best known works. He is a member of the Athens Archaeological Society and of the German Archaeological Institute as well as many international committees.

Public Lectures
Thera: Pompeii of the Prehistoric Aegean.
The high standard of preservation of the prehistoric city of Akrotiri on the Cycladic island of Thera, Greece provides us with abundant information on all aspects of life. Architecture, wall paintings, pottery, metallurgy and organic finds constitute the material evidence from which the society of prehistoric Thera emerges. Economic activities, hair styles, dress fashions, dietary habits, farming methods and foreign relations can be detected through the archaeological material.

Early Seafaring in the Aegean
The early exploitation and trade of obsidian from the Cycladic island of Melos suggests that crossing of the Aegean sea must have started at least during the seventh or eighth millennium BC.

Early Cycladic Art
The Cycladic islands, in the centre of the Aegean sea, cradled a culture unique in its character. One of its major creations is its art expressed in the white marble sculpture. Whether images of gods or goddesses or human representations, whether of mundane or religious significance, these figurines manifest the anthropocentric character of the Aegean civilisation.

Seminar
Early settlements and the rise of central authority in the Aegean.
The appearance of a distinctive building in an Aegean settlement from the Neolithic period may be indicative of some development of authority in this settlement since it is differentiated from the other buildings of the settlement in respect of size, plan and location.

Rites of Passage in Thera.
A number of persons depicted in the Thera wall-paintings are shown with the head partly covered in blue. There are arguments to support the view that these persons are children depicted at certain stages of their transition to adulthood. It is also argued that a kind of ritual was practiced to mark this transition.

The Thera eruption and Aegean chronology.
Conventional chronology for the eruption of the Thera volcano is C1500 BC based on synchronisms with Minoan Crete. A series of C-14 datings in the last 20 years have produced very high dates unacceptable to the archaeologists. Recent frost-damaged tree-ring and deep ice-core datings seem to confirm the high chronology of C-14 and urge reconsideration of the entire chronological sequence in the Aegean.

Gold and silver: symbols of barbarism?
Vessels made of gold and silver, extremely rare in Early Bronze Age Aegean contexts, are unknown from the Middle Bronze Age, but they become very common in Mycenaean times. Examining the later periods as well as the regions in which they were in use one can surmise that such vessels were prestige items among communities of low cultural level.

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Line drawing of the largest ship in the fleet from the Ship Fresco, Thera.

Australian Lecture Tour

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>March 6-18</td>
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<td>Australian National University</td>
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The work of the Association for Classical Archaeology

The Association for Classical Archaeology was founded in 1967 to promote the development of classical archaeology within the University of Sydney and especially to provide financial and other assistance for research in Greece sponsored by the University and ARGS.

The Patrons of the Association are the Chancellor of the University of Sydney, the Australian Ambassador to Greece and the Greek Ambassador to Australia.

Under the founding Chairman, Sir Arthur George, who still heads the Association, great support for excavations has been given.

In the late 60's and early 70's the Association supported the University's excavations at Zagora on Andros and since 1975 it has assisted the excavations at Torone.

The Ladies' Committee of the Association was founded in 1970 and under the able leadership of successive chairmen, Lady Plowman, Lady Cassidy and Mrs Preston Saywell, has contributed substantially to the excavation funds. A highlight of their work each year is to sponsor the Nicholson Museum Concert, with the next one to be on 28 April 1990 featuring the Vienna Chamber Ensemble.

Summer School 1989

In 1989 the AAIA ventured forth into new territory previously untrodden by the annual Summer Schools. The members of the 1989 Summer School, along with the Deputy Director, began their journey in Athens, then went to Epiros and, from there, into Albania for five days. The remainder of the Summer School was spent in Sicily, South Italy, and Rome. The three principal themes this year were: "Greek Religious Architecture"; "Greek Colonization in Illyria, Sicily and South Italy"; and last, but far from least, "Mediterranean Wine - Ancient and Modern". The members of the 1989 Summer School were almost all veterans of previous campaigns and although Sicily and South Italy represented, for many, something new, perhaps the most memorable part of the trip was the time in Albania. This was so not only on account of the impressive archaeological sites such as Apollonia, Epidamnos and Butrinto, but also the very well equipped and displayed museums. But perhaps the most lasting memory of Albania was the countryside and the opportunity to travel through a Mediterranean landscape unmarred by tourism and modern development.

With thanks...

Over the past two years the Institute has received significant donations from a number of sources. Special thanks go to:

- Mr and Mrs William Gale for their generous donation to the Torone Excavations
- Mr and Mrs Given and the Kyperean Brotherhood of Queensland Limited for their provision of a Queensland Scholarship in 1989
- Also in Queensland, the Greek Orthodox Community of St George, the Spathis Foundation, AHEPA and the Peloponnesian Association for their contributions toward a further scholarship in 1990
- Wyndam Estate Wines Limited and its Managing Director, Mr Brian McElhanney, for their generosity in providing wines for various functions of the Institute and the Association for Classical Archaeology.

1990 Summer School

In October 1990 the Institute will conduct its Annual Summer School under the direction of Dr Kenneth Sheedy. The 22-day tour will include Athens, the coast of Asia Minor and Cyprus. The cost, including international airfares, is $4,690 per person twin share.

In order to avoid disappointment, as soon as possible please contact

VENTURE HOLIDAYS
5 Elizabeth Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 231-3844

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Dr John K Papadopoulos
Deputy Director
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Zacharitsa 23
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Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
Fourth Floor
Promachou 2 (corner Parthenonos)
Makrygianni
ATHENS 117 42
GREECE
And now there are six...
In 1989 three new Friends Societies were formed in Monash, ANU (Canberra) and Western Australia. They join the previously established groups of Sydney, Tasmania and Queensland.

Monash Friends
The inaugural meeting of the Monash Friends was held on March 7 1989. This was followed in April by Professor Coldstream's public lecture "Kastri on Kythera: An Outpost of Minoan Crete" which was their inaugural event. The lecture attracted a "full house" and served to bolster membership which has steadily increased and currently stands in excess of 60.

Through the generosity of Opal Male Fashions, who have donated a return air-fare to Greece, the Monash Friends will be able to offer their first travelling scholarship.

The committee has endeavoured to maintain a balance between its social and fund-raising activities. On two occasions they have held "open house" for "Friends" to enjoy afternoon tea and to view the contents of the small but interesting departmental museum. These informal gatherings have given members the opportunity to meet and to discuss matters of common interest. On July 30, a seminar entitled "Thera and Minoan Crete", presented by Peter Bicknell and hosted by Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, was aimed specifically at fund-raising. This event proved to be so successful that a further seminar is planned for mid-November.

Melbourne Church of England Girls Grammar School has consented to host this function.

The Panmacedonian Association of Melbourne and Victoria invited the Monash Friends to co-sponsor a lecture by Professor Cambitoglou on the excavations at Torone. Held on November 8, this lecture formed part of the Dimitria `89 Festival. Monash was delighted with this co-sponsorship which will undoubtedly serve to spread the word about the work of the Institute.

A Christmas function at a Greek Taverna celebrated the end of a most successful inaugural year.

Hon. Secretary, Monash Friends of the AAIA
C/o Department of Classical Studies
Monash University
Clayton, Melbourne, Victoria 3168

ANU (Canberra) Friends
In April this year, the ANU (Canberra) Friends was established. Professor Coldstream, 1989 Visiting Professor of the AAIA, attended the inaugural meeting to explain the functions of the foreign schools and institutes in Athens and the development of the Australian Archaeological Institute.

The society exists under the auspices of the Australian National University (ANU). Its first President is Mr Nick Ellis who, not long after being elected, received the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday honours list for his untiring voluntary work in the Greek community. One of the Vice Presidents is Mr Hugh Gilchrist, a former Australian Ambassador to Greece. Mr Gilchrist is the recent recipient of an Australia-Greek Travel Award. He is gathering material for the second volume of a book on Greeks and Australians which will document the close relationship between the two countries from the eve of World War I to the arrival in 1953 of the first Greek diplomatic envoy to Australia.

The Ambassador for Greece and Patron of the society, Mr Efthymios Tzafers and his wife hosted a delightful evening reception at the Greek Embassy to launch the Canberra Friends. Mr Ellis and the Ambassador spoke briefly. Professor Beryl Rawson, Committee Member and Head of the Department of Classics at the ANU, then spoke about the Institute, its aims and achievements. She introduced Ms Annette Keenan, Secretary of the Friends and a former Fellow of the Institute. Ms Keenan remarked that the value to students of assistance from the Friends' societies is significant. She said that the knowledge and experience gained by students becomes yet another link that binds Australia and Greece.

Since the function, membership has grown to around 100 and support for the society is keen. Plans are now underway for a fund-raising taverna night and the Committee then hopes to announce its first offer of assistance to those working in the fields of ancient, medieval or modern Greek studies.

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Western Australian Friends

Following a preliminary meeting of interested persons, held at the University of Western Australia on Monday 24th July 1989, the Inaugural General Meeting of the Western Australian Friends was held on Wednesday 30 August. At this meeting those present resolved that “the Society to be known as the Western Australian Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens be constituted”. A constitution was adopted and the Executive Committee elected.

Following the meeting the Consul General for Greece, Mr. Ioannis Raptakis, was asked to be Patron of the Society. The newly formed Friends were delighted that Mr. Raptakis accepted the position.

In order for members to meet each other, a social evening was organized for members, their families and friends. This took the form of a “Greek Evening” and was held at the Greek Taverna on Monday the 27th November where members and their guests enjoyed themselves with Greek food and music.

At the time of writing the membership of the Society is 71.

Mr Peter Vlachou JP
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Queensland Friends

The Queensland Friends continue to provide enthusiastic support for the Institute from the sunny north while enjoying a variety of functions with a classical and archaeological flavour.

The visit of Professor Coldstream in April and the Readings from Ancient Greek and Roman Verse in October were two of the highlights but perhaps the most unusual was the Archaeological Bush Picnic Dig in June!

Dig organiser and Executive member, Libbie Escolme-Schmidt, trench buriers Anthony Kerr, Mila Zincone (second time Torone scholar awarded the Queensland Scholarship) and Matthew Schlitz (postgraduate Honours student in Ancient History) had buried “genuine” artifacts. For the children’s dig, organised by Pat McNamara, there was a conservation area, as well as lots of well-bleached bones from the outback, crunchie bars and treasures for their own particular archaeological experience. While the diggers sought their finds, other archaeologists who were more interested in fine picnic fare and wine, lolled under trees and discussed the past glorious golden years… with the music of Peter Allen’s bouzouki playing in the background.

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