April 1991

Dear Members and Friends,

The past year has again been a busy and productive one. You will read in our Newsletter about the many activities in Australia and Greece, the services provided by our Athens Office and Hostel and of course the exciting finds of our 1990 Excavation Season at Torone.

One particularly rewarding development this past year has been the award of Scholarships by three of our Societies of Friends, the Tasmanian, Monash and the ANU (Canberra) Friends, to three local scholars. The Institute has always regarded the provision of funds to help promising scholars with their research as a most important part of its function. One of our earliest tasks was to set up the Institute Fellowship which has already helped six young scholars to travel and work in Greece. It is indeed most gratifying to see the local Friends' groups now contributing to provide extra scholarships to support scholars from their own cities.

The move to the new Institute premises in Darlington Road, provided by the University of Sydney, was completed in 1990 though some furnishing and organisation of storage is still in process. I should like here to convey my thanks to the Sydney Friends who have so magnificently helped with the "settling-in". Not only have they given generously of their time in assisting with the move, but they have also supplied the funds to purchase the furniture. So that supporters and Members can see the new Office and the Library it is planned to have an Open Day later in the year as part of the Institute's tenth anniversary celebrations.

I must close my letter with an announcement which gives both pleasure and sadness. Our Deputy Director, Dr John Papadopoulos, has resigned his position in Athens to take up a Lectureship in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sydney. The Institute is very much in the debt of Dr Papadopoulos who has worked unstintingly at the Athens Office for the past four years with the result that the Institute enjoys a fine reputation with the Greek authorities and among the other foreign schools. I join with the Members of the Institute Council in thanking Dr Papadopoulos for all his efforts and in wishing him every success for his future.

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER CAMBITOGLOU

Director
**AUSTRALIAN NEWS**

The new Sydney Office at 125 Darlington Road

**New Office in Sydney**

In 1990 the Institute established its Australian headquarters in a fine old terrace building within the precinct of the University of Sydney. Classified by the National Trust, the terrace houses in Darlington Road are fine examples of Victorian architecture, many with their original iron lace. The University has refurbished the building and furniture and office equipment has generously been donated by the Sydney Friends.

Once the repairs and painting had been completed and some furniture had arrived, the move of all the thousands of books, the Institute papers and the archaeological records began. It has taken some months to bring order into the chaos and thanks are due to the many helpers over the period, particularly to Dean Middlebrook, the new Administrative Assistant, and to Stavros Paspalas and Geoff Holden who have unpacked and catalogued the library belonging to Professor Cambitoglou. The library has been made available to post-graduate students and visiting scholars for research purposes.

There will be an opportunity to thank all the many people who have contributed to the new premises; the Council has agreed to an official opening towards the end of the year at the time of the Council Annual Meeting. An "Open Day" followed by a reception is planned and this will provide the opportunity for all Members and Friends, including representatives from interstate, to attend the opening and inspect the Office.

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**Professor J Richard Green**

J Richard Green FSA FAHA is the new Arthur and Renee George Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney. His appointment carries with it the position of Member of the Institute Council ex officio. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, Richard Green proceeded to University College London where he was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree with First Class Honours in 1958 and a Doctorate in Classical Archaeology in 1962. Following a period as the School Student at the British School of Archaeology at Athens, he was appointed Lecturer in Classics at the University of Otago in New Zealand. In 1964 his lecturing career took him to the University of Sydney where he has been Senior Lecturer and Associate Professor in the Department of Archaeology.

Professor Green is a Member of the Australian Academy of the Humanities and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London. He has been Commonwealth Research Fellow at the Institute of Classical Studies in the University of London, British Academy Visiting Professor in London and Guest Scholar at the J Paul Getty Museum, Malibu.

Participating in the Excavations at Zagora on the Island of Andros in Greece, Richard Green is co-author with Alexander Cambitoglou of the publications of the site, **Zagara 1** and **Zagara 2**. He has written over 30 articles and a number of books covering topics on Greek pottery and theatre production in the Greek and Roman world. He is currently engaged in writing two books, one on Greek and Roman Theatre Production for Princeton University Press and another on Theatre and Society in the Ancient World for Routledge.

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**Professor John Manning Ward**

It is with profound regret that the Institute records the untimely death on 6 May 1990 of Professor Ward in a train accident which also claimed the lives of his wife and one of his two daughters.

The Institute is deeply indebted to Professor Ward for his untiring support, both in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney and as an historian and Philhellene.
Australian Lecture Tour by the Deputy Director
In September and October 1990, the Deputy Director, Dr John Papadopoulos, undertook a Lecture Tour of Australia to meet Members and Friends and discuss the work of the Institute. He visited Sydney, Brisbane, Canberra, Hobart, Melbourne, Armidale and Perth. Two topics were offered, one for a public lecture entitled Beyond the Image of Alexander the Great: the Art and Archaeology of Macedonia and the other for a seminar entitled The Early Iron Age Cemetery at Torone.

In each city the formal lecture and seminar provided a focus for the work of the Institute in Greece but Members also valued the opportunity to talk informally with the Deputy Director. Both the lectures and the informal discussions have helped the Friends' groups to extend their membership and to make the activities of the Institute come alive for our long-standing supporters.

ASCS celebrates 25 years
In 1990 the Australian Society for Classical Studies celebrated 25 years of service to Australian scholars studying the ancient world. To mark their Silver Anniversary the ASCS has published a commemorative volume of essays entitled Past, Present and Future. This commemorative volume also lists all the books published between 1965 and 1990 by authors who were working in Australia in the field of Classics and associated studies.

Editor's Note:
The Editor's article on Ms Annette Keenan on p4 of the 1990 Newsletter may have given the impression to readers that the Fellowship met the expense of her trips outside Greece. This expense was covered by the recipient of the Fellowship herself.

Professor Lazenby, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania, and Mr George Casimaty, President of the Tasmanian Friends, present the cheque for the TFAAIA Scholarship to Ms Louise Wells

Tasmanian Friends' Scholarship
The recipient of the first Tasmanian Friends Scholarship of the AAIA was Ms Louise Wells, a postgraduate student at the University of Tasmania.

The focus of her research is the cult of Asklepios, a religious healing cult which blossomed in conjunction with Hippokratic medicine. There does not appear to have been any rivalry between the two approaches to health. Indeed, there is evidence of cooperation between the two, and of physicians taking part in Asklepieian cult practices. The Asklepios centres offered a positive approach to health through a ritual of purification and worship. Priests there prescribed changes in life style, involving diet and exercise, and sometimes practised surgery. These centres emphasised mental health as a prerequisite for physical health, a holistic approach that catered for the spiritual, emotional and physical well-being of their patients.

The source material for this research is threefold in nature, comprising literary, epigraphical and archaeological evidence. The Scholarship provided the return air fare to Europe and accommodation at the Institute Hostel to enable Ms Wells to study the epigraphical and archaeological evidence. On this, her first visit to Greece, Ms Wells spent much of her time in Athens, in the libraries of the British and American Schools, in addition to visiting archaeological sites. She also visited the Asklepieia at Corinth and Epidaurus on the mainland, the Asklepieion on the island of Kos as well as the Asklepieion at Pergamon in Asia Minor. A highlight of her stay in Greece was the opportunity to be a member of the team at the excavations at Torone, working in the archives section.

Bronze Age Conference in Hobart April 1992
The University of Liege, the University of Tasmania and the AAIA are planning a Conference, EIKΩΝ
Aegean Bronze Age Iconography: Shaping a Methodology

to be held at the University of Tasmania in April 1992. Interested Colleagues, Members and Friends who wish to be placed on the mailing list for the Conference should write to
Dr Janice L Crowley, Assistant to the Director at the Hobart Office.
A Circular with full details will be mailed in September 1991.
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Academic Programme Athens 1990

The Academic Programme for 1990 began on 8 February with the Seminar given by Associate Professor Allan Bromley of the University of Sydney entitled Ancient Mechanical Craftsmanship: New Studies on the Anticythera Mechanism. The Seminar was held in the Hostel and was well-attended.

Australian scholars visiting Greece are welcome to use the Institute as a forum for presenting their work to the international academic community in Athens.

Professor Judge, Dr Crowley, the Director and the Deputy Director relax at lunch in Athens

Director's Report and Lecture by Professor Judge

On 14 May the Director gave his report at the Lecture Room of the Athens Archaeological Society in the presence of the Australian and New Zealand Ambassadors. On that occasion the Guest Lecturer was Professor Edwin Judge of Macquarie University. Professor Judge's Lecture was entitled St Paul and the Inscriptions of Ephesos.

The evening concluded with a Reception at the Esperia Palace Hotel where members of the audience were given an opportunity to discuss with Professor Judge points from his stimulating lecture. At the Reception, the Director announced the formation of the Society of the Athens Friends with the Australian Ambassador to Greece, Mr Kevin Gates, and Mrs Gates as Patrons.

News from the Athens Office

We welcome to our Athens Staff, our new Administrative Assistant, Ms Janice Casson Medhurst, who comes to Greece from Hobart where she was a keen member of the Executive Committee of the Tasmanian Friends.

Palimpsest, the Conference on Classical and Contemporary Architecture which was planned for May 1991 in Athens is postponed indefinitely. The decision for postponement was made in December because of the threatened Gulf War.

Summer School 1990

Despite an uncertain international situation, the 1990 AAIA Summer School (2 to 23 October) attracted fifteen enthusiasts for a very challenging three week course in the East Mediterranean. The Tour Director was Dr Kenneth Sheedy and the Manager was Ms Maria Varvaressos.

The Summer School began in Athens with the customary visits to the National Museum and the Akropolis, and then set out for sites within Attica. The second leg consisted of a six day tour of the southern and central regions of Cyprus. With the assistance of the Archaeological Service which granted the Summer School a free pass to all museums and archaeological areas, the party visited such notable sites as Khirokitia, Kition, Old and New Paphos and Kourion. Highlights were the full day excursion through the Troodhos Mountains, and a visit to the Nicosia Archaeological Museum, which was given by the assistant director of the Cyprus American Research Institute, Mr John Leonard.

Following a brief stay on the island of Kos, the group returned once more to Asia Minor, the scene of successful tours in 1987 and 1988. This year the School concentrated on cities in Caria, the Maeander Valley and the peninsula between Smyrna and Cesme. Mr Yashor Ersoy, from the University of Smyrna conducted a tour of the recent excavations at Klaizomenae in which he participates, as well as showing our party over the sites of Teos and Erythrae. The Summer School concluded on the island of Chios and members flew back next day to Athens.

Dr Sheedy on tour with the 1990 Summer School


The 1991 Summer School will again be conducted by Dr Kenneth Sheedy and will visit the famous cities and sanctuaries of mainland Greece as well as Constantinople and the coast of the Bosphorus.

The price, per person twin share is $4693 including return air fare from Sydney or $2900 land content only. For further information please write to Venture Holidays, 5 Elizabeth Street, Sydney 2000: telephone (02) 236 5236 or (02) 236 5222.

Future Summer Schools are already being planned, in 1992 to the Greek cities of the Black Sea and in 1993 to the East Aegean.
EXCAVATIONS AT TORONE 1990

Report on the Excavations

Excavations at Torone in Chalkidike were continued in 1990 as a collaboration of the Athens Archaeological Society and the AAIA, with the work again focused on Promontory 1 (the Lekythos). As anticipated, the Prehistoric deposits yielded important finds supplementing considerably those from previous seasons. This was so particularly in one of the central trenches (TR 67/68), where an important stratified sequence from the earlier stages of the Early Bronze Age, through the Middle Bronze Age to the period of its transition with the Late Bronze Age, was revealed. Excavation in the neighbouring trench (TR 69) further exposed the Early Bronze Age burnt dwelling first encountered in 1986, comprising sets of carbonised timber roof beams fallen on to the floor of the building. Closer study of the material recovered from these deposits, coupled with C-14 dates, will establish an important chronological sequence for a significant site in this part of central Macedonia.

Considerable quantities of Bronze Age pottery and other small finds were also encountered in later deposits, out of their original context. Among this material, special mention may be made of a number of fragments of imported Mycenaean pottery of the LH I and LH II phases, which are the earliest Mycenaean pottery found in Macedonia, supplementing the small quantity of similar pottery recovered in earlier seasons. Mention may also be made of a small fragment of a Trojan "face-lid" of Early Bronze Age date of a type rarely found outside the Troad.

The two most exciting finds of the 1990 season were the discovery of undisturbed Early Iron Age settlement contexts and of fragments of the Temple of Athena found in the fill of a large Hellenistic cistern.

The deposits associated with three massive storage pithoi in Trench 61/62 towards the SE end of the promontory uncovered in previous seasons were further explored in 1990. Excavation here revealed a fourth pithos and stratified contexts suggesting a Late Geometric date for the pithoi (ca 750-700 BC). Unexpectedly a fifth storage pithos was encountered in situ at the northern end of the promontory in Trench 74, of contemporary date, and it would appear that a large area of the Lekythos was given over to the purposes of storage during this period. The discovery of these pithoi was particularly significant in view of the fact that evidence for settlement in the Early Iron Age is extremely rare in Greece. The discovery adds much knowledge to that of the earlier Submycenaean and Protogeometric cemetery on Terrace V excavated in 1981-1984 and of the Late Geometric potter's kiln uncovered there in 1982. The combined evidence of the cemetery, the kiln, and now the settlement on Promontory 1, shows that Torone was an important Early Iron Age site, and has further established the existence of a thriving local pottery industry, hitherto unknown, of the Submycenaean, Protogeometric and Geometric periods.

In Book IV:116 of the History of the Peloponnesian War, the Athenian historian Thucydides refers to a Temple of Athena which stood on the Lekythos at Torone. Although no evidence of the foundations of this temple has come to light in the trenches excavated on the promontory since 1986, the existence of the temple and the cult of Athena was proved by the discovery of a pot sherd inscribed with the name of the goddess and of several architectural terracottas thought to derive from the building. In 1990, the excavation of the fill of a large cistern, first uncovered in 1986 and further dug in 1988 and 1989, was completed. The cistern itself proved to be larger and better preserved than was originally thought. The internal face of its circular wall was carefully rendered with a number of coatings of plaster; its floor was finished smooth with a fine pale pink plaster and there is a sloping edge which marks the junction of the floor and cistern wall, which is finished with a smooth off-white plaster. Preliminary study of the large quantity of pottery and other small finds recovered from the fill suggests that the cistern went out of use and was filled in sometime during the late Hellenistic period, probably the 1st century BC.
It was from this fill that many large, well-worked blocks of poros limestone were recovered, a few of which preserved traces of painted stucco. Of these, the most important include the triglyph inv. 90.649, several gutta fragments, and a fragment of a column or pilaster preserving fluting. These pieces should all derive from an early Doric building which must be the Temple of Athena mentioned by Thucydides. A large quantity of roof-tiles, thought to derive from the temple, were also recovered from the fill, in addition to a few other architectural terracottas. These various components of the building provide not only tangible remnants of the Temple of Athena, but enough information to make possible at least a partial reconstruction on paper of the building, which must be one of the earliest of the Doric order in Macedonia.

JOHN K PAPADOPOULOS

Drawing of Triglyph inv 90.649

THE 1990 TORONE TEAM

DIRECTOR
Alexander Cambitoglou

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
John Papadopoulos

TRENCH SUPERVISORS
John Papadopoulos
Jane Clark
Jan Paul Grielaard
Marian Melnyczek

POT SHED
Olwen Tudor Jones
Helen Nicholson
Philippa Winn

STUDENT TRAINEES
Mila Zincone
Bernard Meijlink
Stavros Paspalas
Paul Sharman
Andrew Sneddon
Peter Higgs
Staffan Lunden
Hans Oreheim
Gerard Wilmink

CONSERVATORS
Patricia Johnson
Colin Johnson
Catriona Angus
Jo Atkinson
Jo Willey

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Robert Miller
David Perryman

ARCHITECTS and
DRAFTSPERSONS
Anne Hooton
Craig Bassam
Mark Cashman
Janet Merewether

SURVEYOR
Anthony Sprent

SPECIALISTS
Pamela Catling
Sandor Bökönyi
Alan Henry
Geoff Holden

ARCHIVISTS
Joanna Slater
Monica Jackson
Denise McKenzie
Pat McNamara
Janice Crowley
Alan Henry
Louise Wells

BASE MANAGERS
Rita Warleigh
Els Koolhaas

SECRETARY
Sue Folwell

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Frank Culell
The Middle Bronze Age at Torone

The Middle Bronze Age at Torone (roughly 2000-1600 BC) is the least known and understood prehistoric period in Macedonia and northern Greece. The most characteristic pottery from this time throughout Greece and Macedonia as well as at Troy, is a grey burnished fabric known as "Minyan" ware, named after the legendary king Minyas of Orchomenos, the famous Bronze Age site at which Heinrich Schliemann first found examples of such pottery more than a century ago. The widespread appearance of Minyan ware towards the end of the third millennium BC has been linked by many scholars to the arrival of the first Greek speakers in Greece. While there have been surface finds of Minyan and other Middle Bronze Age wares at many sites in Macedonia, until recently Molyvopyrgos in Chalkidike was the only excavated site with significant remains of that period. Now the excavations at Torone have brought to light architectural remains and large quantities of pottery which seem to cover the whole chronological range.

So, Torone offers, for the first time in Macedonia, the opportunity to follow the development of the Middle Bronze Age in the region. Of particular interest is a kyathos or cup with a high-swung handle with three applied clay nipples on the body opposite the handle (line drawing on the front cover). The shape is typical of the earliest years of the Middle Bronze Age. Similar examples come from Lerna and Asine in the Argolid and Asea in Arcadia in the Peleponnese. The nipple decoration, known on cups from Thebes and elsewhere to the south, is also typical of the early part of the period. When the ceramic and other remains of the Middle Bronze Age from Torone have been studied more fully, Torone should prove to be the "type site" for this little understood period in the history of Macedonia.

Quartz arrow-head

Stone Tools from Torone

Among the most charming finds from the recent excavations at Torone are the small prehistoric stone tools and weapons made of various materials including obsidian and flint. While they are of little intrinsic value, these objects are extremely important for the light they throw on the daily life and trading contacts of the Bronze Age Toroneans.

Obsidian is a black, glass-like volcanic stone which, like flint, is easy to flake and yields extremely sharp edges ideal in cutting implements. There are only three sources of obsidian in the Aegean, the most important being the Cycladic island of Melos. There are a number of scientific techniques available for determining its place of origin and results of many analyses indicate that, with few exceptions, the artefacts found at sites from Crete in the south to the Balkans in the north are made of Melian obsidian. The earliest dated finds of such tools, from the Franchthi Cave in the Argolid, go back to around 8,000 BC, although there is no evidence for settlement on Melos before 4,000 BC if not later. It would appear then that seafarers from the mainland of Greece were exploiting the island quarries. The finds from Torone include an obsidian core from which several blades have been flaked, suggesting that this volcanic substance was being worked at Torone itself.

Another interesting stone weapon from Torone is a fine quartz arrow-head of barbed or "bishop's mitre" type. The shape is typical of the last years of the Middle Bronze Age and the early Late Bronze Age. There are close parallels to the Torone piece from the famous shaft graves at Mycenae and the early Mycenaean tholos tomb at Voidhokoilia in Messenia.

GEOFF HOLDEN

Professor Cambitoglu Honoured

Professor Alexander Cambitoglu retired from the Arthur and Renee George Chair of Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney at the end of 1989 after 28 years in the Chair. An opportunity for friends and colleagues to say farewell was provided at a Dinner held in the Great Hall at the University of Sydney on Thursday 27 September 1990. Among those present were the Deputy-Chancellor, Professor Leonie Kramer, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Don McNicol, and His Eminence, Archbishop Stylianos, Members of the Association for Classical Archaeology and the Ladies' Committee of the Association, Members and Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens and academic colleagues and former students.

Professor John Young introduced the speakers who each paid tribute to Alexander Cambitoglou's work from a different point of view: Professor Don Mc Nicol for the academic achievement and contribution to University life, Sir Arthur George for community and cultural involvement, Dr John Papadopoulos for the inspiration given to so many students over the years. In reply, Professor Cambitoglou, thanked the speakers for their words and in turn paid tribute to the many scholars and friends who had helped him in his career.

At a Reception in the Nicholson Museum on 13 December 1990 Professor Cambitoglou was again honoured, on this occasion by the presentation of a Festschrift, ΕΥΜΟΥΣΙΑ: Ceramic and Iconographic Studies in Honour of Alexander Cambitoglou. The speakers, the Editor of Mediterranean Archaeology, Associate Professor Jean-Paul Descoeudres, and the Honourable E G Whitlam AC QC spoke eloquently of the debt owed by Australians to Alexander Cambitoglou. Mr Whitlam then presented the Festschrift.
Launched the Journal

In the beginning there was just an idea. Jean-Paul Descoeudres had witnessed the foundation of Antike Kunst in Basel as a student and, as a new lecturer in Sydney, thought that Australian archaeological activity in the Mediterranean merited a comparable publication.

However, other pressures intervened and it was not till he was preparing for the First Australian Congress of Classical Archaeology that the idea resurfaced. In 1985, during the Congress itself, he became convinced of the need for such a journal. Accordingly, after editing the Proceedings of the Congress, he wrote, early in 1987, to friends and colleagues around the country asking for their reaction to the idea. He proposed that 1988, the year of Australia's Bi-Centenary, would be a particularly auspicious year to start such a journal.

The proposal met with enthusiastic approval and on 13 April 1987 the first meeting of the Managerial Committee was held and Professor A D Trendall was made Patron. The first volume was published in 1988, followed annually by subsequent volumes. The first Supplementary Volume, Alexander Cambitoglou's Festschrift, was published in 1990. Two further monographs are in preparation as Supplementary Volumes 2 and 3, Pella in Jordan 2 and the Festschrift for Emeritus Professor Basil Hennessy. Thus MEDITARCH now offers a full publication service to Mediterranean scholars in this part of the world.

Subscribing to Mediterranean Archaeology

Volume 3 (1990) has just been released and incorporates the new format with the text on cream matt paper and the plates on high quality satin art paper. Volume 3 and back copies may be ordered by writing to:

MEDITARCH
Box 243 Holme Building
University of Sydney
NSW 2006 AUSTRALIA

Subscription rates (including postage surface mail) are:

Institutional: $56.00 Personal: $46.00 Student: $36.00

Associate Professor Descoeudres, Professor Cambitoglou and Mr Whitlam after the presentation of the Festschrift

Cover Photographs:
Front Cover: Drawing of a Bronze Age nippled kyathos from the 1990 Excavation Season at Torone
Back Cover: The Administration Building of the University of New England, formerly a grazier's homestead, "Booloominbah", and now the focal point of the University campus
Joint Meeting of the Australian Friends

On 17 March 1990 Representatives of the various Societies of Friends met in Sydney at the Castellorizian Club. Dr Jason Finos, President of the Sydney Friends, welcomed those attending, particularly those who had travelled from Hobart, Brisbane, Melbourne and Canberra. Apologies were received from Dr Spyros Halikis, President of the Western Australian Friends. Sir Arthur George, Member of the Institute Council, addressed the Meeting outlining the finances of the Institute and indicating how much the Institute relied for its funding on the support of the Societies of Friends. There ensued a lively discussion as to methods of fund-raising from all sources. The Meeting closed with thanks to the Sydney Friends for their hospitality (with lunch and Brunch on Sunday yet to be enjoyed) and hopes for such meetings in the future.

Dr N S Girdis CBE, President of the Queensland Friends

Queensland

Early in the year three representatives of the Queensland Friends attended the very informative Joint Meeting of the Australian Friends, the President, Dr Sam Mellick, Professor Milns and Mr Gollan. The Friends in Queensland have had a busy year and look forward to continuing their activities and fund-raising efforts under the new President, Dr Nick Girdis.

Dr Girdis was born in Brisbane and, after service in the Second World War he returned to his home city to take up a career in dentistry after graduating BDSc from the University of Queensland and DDSc from the University of Dalhouse, Halifax Canada. He extended his interests to the wider business sphere and is now the Chairman of Directors of the Girdis Group of Companies. His endeavours on behalf of yachting in Queensland and the Greek Community of Brisbane were recognised in 1984 by the award of Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Dr Girdis continues his service to the Queensland community through his many affiliations and his membership of numerous committees which included, from 1984 to 1990, the Senate of the University of Queensland.

Sydney

The Sydney Friends have always taken a particular interest in the Athens Hostel, first buying the Hostel apartment and then in furnishing it. Now their attention has turned to the new Sydney Office. They have supplied most of the furniture and furnishings and look forward to the official opening.

Tasmania

The past year has been a year of consolidation, working on increasing the membership and the fund-raising efforts. The visit of Professor Doumas was a highlight of the year and he joined the Friends at the Reception on 23 March 1990 for Greek National Day given by the Hon Greek Consul, Dr Alexis Pittas, and the President of the Greek Orthodox Church of St George, Mr Emmanuel Kalis. The annual Taverna Night was again very successful and the Friends also had the pleasure of seeing the recipient of their first scholarship, Ms Louise Wells, return from her study tour in Greece. Two other Members, Drs Tony Sprent and Janice Crowley worked at Torone last year. The final event for 1990 was the visit of the Deputy Director.

Monash

Several well-attended functions were held during the year, both formal and informal. Public Lectures were given by Professor Doumas, Dr Papadopoulos and Professor Henry and a Seminar by Mr Peter Mountford. A Barbecue to open the year and a Dinner to close it were the social functions. At the Christmas Dinner the inaugural Opal Travelling Scholarship for Research in Greece was awarded to Mr Paul Wilson, who was the Institute Fellow in 1988 and 1989. Mr Tony Toumbourou of Opal Male Fashions donated the Scholarship which will henceforth be an annual award. The Monash Friends are very grateful indeed to him for this most generous gesture.

Western Australia

The year began with the visit of Professor Doumas which provided Members with the opportunity of also meeting Professor Cambitoglou. A very successful Greek evening was held at The Greek Taverna. The Executive is active in building up membership and visits like those of the Deputy Director help keep the Friends in the far west informed of the activities of the Institute.

Hostel Bookings

For accommodation at the Hostel please write to the Athens Office as soon as you know the dates of your visit. Preference is given to scholars and students working in Greece but Members and Friends of the Institute may also use the Hostel when there are vacancies. Rates for the twin rooms for 1991 are:

- $20 per person per day standard rate
- $12 per person per day student rate
ANU (Canberra)

In their second year the Canberra Friends, now numbering over one hundred individual and family members, held four functions and awarded their first local scholarship.

Early in the year there was a special evening viewing of the British Museum Exhibition, *Civilisation* at the Australian National Gallery, at which the Canberra Members were joined by Members of the Sydney Friends. Then a Taverna Night proved successful both as a fund-raising function and as an opportunity for Members to meet. In October the Deputy Director of the Institute, Dr John Papadopoulos, spoke on the art and archaeology of ancient Macedonia. Finally there was the Annual General Meeting followed by a Concert in University House. The musicians were from the Canberra School of Music, with Sophia Dimitriades, mezzo soprano, and a wind trio.

On this occasion the President, Mr Nick Ellis, announced the award of the first scholarship offered by the Friends, a return air fare for study in Greece. It was granted to Ms Sue-Anne Wallace, a recently appointed lecturer at the Australian National Gallery who holds degrees from the University of Sydney (B Pharm) and the ANU (BA Hons in Art History). She has now completed a Ph D thesis on the rockcut churches of Anatolia and published some of her research in *Mediterranean Archaeology* Vol 3. She plans to extend this work by studying the liturgical furnishings and the architectural organisation of some Middle Byzantine churches in Greece.

The Canberra Friends have been grateful for the help received in the first years from their Patron, the Greek Ambassador, Mr Tzaferis, and Mrs Tzaferis, who have now returned to Greece. They hosted the Inaugural Meeting at the Embassy and were always supportive.

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**Australians and Greeks**

A book by Hugh Gilchrist

*Australians and Greeks* is the first volume of a two-part work by Hugh Gilchrist, a former Australian Ambassador to Greece, based on 21 years of research into the history of Australia's relations with Greece. The account begins in 1700 with the drawing of the first Greek map to include Australia - 70 years before Captain Cook. It ends with the situation of the Greek shopkeepers in Australia on the eve of the First World War, in August 1914.

The book identifies the first Greek men who came to the southern continent, the first Greek woman, the first Greek priest, the Greeks involved in the gold-rushes, the early Greek shopkeepers and traders, the professional development of the second generation Greeks - to mention but a few of the all-encompassing features.

The second volume covers the period from 1915 to 1953, from the tribulations of Australia's Greeks during the First World War to the appointment of Greece's first Ambassador to Australia.

The first volume is finished and has been lodged with a publisher and the second volume is already well advanced. The Institute wishes Hugh Gilchrist well in this important endeavour.
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