September 1993

Dear Members and Friends,

1992 was another very successful year for the Institute, busy and productive at all levels of activity.

As you all know, an important aim of the Institute is the sponsorship of the Australian Archaeological Expedition in Greece; you will be pleased to hear that the 1992 season at Torone was a successful study season aiming at the final publication of the findings at the site.

The Institute pursued vigorous academic programmes both in Greece and in Australia. The annual lecture in Athens was given by Professor Trevor Bryce of the University of New England, who spoke about the "Trojan War in its Near Eastern Context", and the 1993 annual lecture was given by Professor R. Milns of the University of Queensland, who spoke about "The Literary Tastes of Alexander the Great". The main academic event in Australia was the visit of Professor Brunilde Sismondo Ridgway in 1992 and Professor Helmut Kyrieleis in 1993.

It is worth mentioning here that, in 1992, the Institute became the owner of its office apartment in Athens. The Institute also owes a lot to its collaboration with the Association (now Foundation) for Classical Archaeology (currently operating with an enlarged council under the continued leadership of Sir Arthur George) and to its various benefactors, among whom I should especially mention Mr Sidney Londish, who has unstintingly supported the Visiting Professorship since its inception in 1987.

Before closing my letter I would like to welcome two new Institutional Members, Sydney Grammar School and La Trobe University.

Yours sincerely,

ALEXANDER CAMBITOGLOU
Director
NEWS IN BRIEF

The Foundation for Classical Archaeology

The new name of the Association for Classical Archaeology which was established in 1967 with the purpose of supporting classical archaeology in the University of Sydney and, more particularly, the archaeological expeditions in Greece. This body, which achieved wonders during the first twenty-six years of its life, became recently a Foundation at the advice of the University's administration. Its council was enlarged and, in keeping with the trends of the time, the "Ladies' Committee" was turned into a mixed committee and renamed "The Promotion Committee". The first President of the Promotion Committee is Mrs. Gail Comino, a lady of great ability and considerable stamina. The Council of the Foundation and the Promotion Committee have been enlarged and includes now a number of young members. The Institute and the "FCA" have collaborated in the past and look forward to their collaboration in the future.

The 1994 Visiting Professor

The 1994 Visiting Professor will be Professor John P. Barron, who is Master of St. Peter's College at Oxford. Before his recent move to Oxford Professor Barron was Professor of Greek Language and Literature at King's College, London and Director of the Institute of Classical Studies. A distinguished scholar and a brilliant speaker and academic administrator he will be in Australia lecturing at member Universities between 19 March and 29 April.

ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Torone

The Australian Expedition returned to Torone during the period 15 May to 11 July 1992. The 1992 season was devoted to research as well as the processing (conservation, cataloguing, drawing and photography) of finds from previous seasons. The 1992 team comprised the following members:

DIRECTOR
Prof Alexander Cambitoglou

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Dr J.K. Papadopoulos

RESEARCH
Prof Sandor Bökönyi
Dr Nicholas Hardwick
Ms Olwen Tudor Jones

ARCHIVES
Mrs Joanna Slater
Mrs Monica Jackson
Ms Helen Nicholson

CONSERVATION
Ms Jo Atkinson
Ms Catriona Angus

DRAWING
Ms Anne Hooton
Mr Timothy Martin

PHOTOGRAPHY
Ms Ellen Comiskey

ADMINISTRATION
Mr Frank Cullel

SECRETARIES
Mrs Margaret Vaughan-Smith
Ms Gina Scheer

MANAGERESS
Ms Lyn Butler

Much of the 1992 season was focussed on the final editing for publication of the Torone I volume. Alexander Cambitoglou, John Papadopoulos, Stavros Paspalas and Olwen Tudor Jones were all engaged in setting up the various chapters of the book which, in its current form, consists of some 1400 pages of typescript and about 300 figures and photographic plates. In addition, Professor Sandor Bökönyi, Director of the Hungarian Academy of
An Early Iron Age pithos after restoration by the team at Torone.

Science, continued his study of the large number of animal bones recovered from the excavations, Mrs Pamela Armstrong Catling completed the first phase of her study of the Byzantine and post-Byzantine pottery and other small finds, including a large number of post-Byzantine tobacco pipes, and Dr Nicholas Hardwick continued his study of the coins. The conservation, drawing and photographic sections all contributed significantly at the expedition base. Special mention may be made of the difficult task of conserving and mending a massive Early Iron Age pithos (storage jar), dated to the 8th century B.C., and the scale drawing of several large architectural blocks from the Temple of Athena recovered during the 1990 excavation season. The latter was supervised by Dr Ernst-Ludwig Schwandner of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin, who visited the site in June and confirmed the importance and the early date of the blocks of the temple. In addition to their normal work in Archives, Helen Nicholson and Beatrice McLoughlin, with the assistance of Alekos Zapros - a multi-talented local workman - designed, built and operated a water sieve. The water sieving of selected soil samples from the 1986-1990 excavation seasons, yielded a large and diverse range of seeds and other organic material dating from the Early Bronze Age, and more particularly the first quarter of the 4th millennium BC, up to the post-Byzantine era (18th century AD).

New Developments at Torone

The 1993 season at Torone (August-September) will include a geophysical as well as an underwater survey of the harbour of the city. The person in charge of the geophysical survey will be Dr Richard Jones of Glasgow University. The underwater exploration will be a ‘synergasia’, a collaboration between the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens, the Athens Archaeological Society, and the Ephorate of Underwater Archaeology of the Department of Greek Antiquities. Dr Tom Hillard will lead the Australian group and Dr N. Lianos will be the leader of the Greek group. Details about the results of these two new ventures will be given in the 1994 Newsletter.

The Annual Lecture in Athens

Following the Director’s report in May 1992, Professor Trevor Bryce of the University of New England gave the Annual Lecture of the Institute in Athens. The topic was “The Trojan War in its Near Eastern Context”.

At the end of Professor Bryce’s lecture the Director congratulates the speaker.
MEDIAEVAL TORONE
by Pamela Armstrong Catling

Excavations on the promontory at Torone known as the Lekythos have produced large quantities of very fine mediaeval pottery and other finds. Standing visible remains, the semi-circular tower of a small fortification enclosed by a later and larger fortification, had already indicated to the excavators to expect evidence of activity in the mediaeval period. Not just the quantity but also the quality of the mediaeval wares came as a pleasant surprise. Many hundreds of almost complete fine glazed and painted bowls and jugs were recovered and large numbers of unglazed domestic wares. There appears to be a chronologically unbroken sequence of Byzantine and post-Byzantine pottery from approximately AD 1200 until the 18th century. Such a sequence of pottery has not been published before and will be of great importance to the growing number of archaeologists who specialise in Byzantine Greece.

In Byzantine terms Torone is located on the land-hugging coastal route between Constantinople and Thessalonike, the first and second cities of the empire. Merchants plying their wares between these prosperous centres may have called at Torone, and not necessarily by choice, since one of the most hazardous aspects of this particular sea-route was negotiating the notorious southern coastline of Acte, the inhospitable easternmost peninsula of Chalkidike, and home to the monasteries of Athos. Torone would have provided a welcome place of refuge when inclement conditions threatened.

The semi-circular Byzantine tower on the Lekythos.

Plan of the Byzantine fortifications of the Lekythos at Torone (semi-circular tower and L-shaped remnants of wall).

In the year AD 1659, during the war between Crete and Venice, the Venetian fleet under the command of Morosini besieged, captured, and destroyed Torone, making off with no less than thirty bronze cannons as booty, indicating that there was a substantial fortification on the site in the seventeenth century. Following Morosini's sack the Lekythos was re-inhabited until the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, when the life of the site comes to an end.

Work on the pottery has been going on over three years (1989-91) and it is hoped that the drawing and the photography will be completed in 1994. Preliminary

Pamela Armstrong Catling who studies the Byzantine and post-Byzantine small finds from Torone.
results from the pottery study are very satisfying. It is clear that the small original fortification (see plan), probably a small castle with a series of semi-circular towers, of which only one remains, was constructed around AD 1200. This conclusion is based on the latest dateable pottery found in its foundation trenches.

Fragments from two well-classified and, unusual for mediaeval pottery, well-dated late Byzantine glazed wares, so called Aegean and Zeuxippus wares, were found in reasonable quantity in the foundation trenches. The quality of these wares varies from region to region and site to site and the finds from Torone are notable for being amongst the best quality known.

Numerous glazed bowls like this were also found in refuse pits on the Lekythos. These bowls can be dated from the fourteenth to fifteenth centuries.

The mediaeval Lekythos had a particular character as it has today, which can be perceived from some of the ceramic artefacts found there. Interesting are the tobacco pipes found during the excavations (for some examples see the illustration on the cover) which give an inkling of one aspect of everyday life at Torone. And here is a coffee pot, a fine pottery copy of a common metal shape: the decoration which would have covered the surface of the metal original has been rendered in clay with carefully incised lines and spirals highlighted with color. These finds create a pleasing picture of some unknown man sitting on the Lekythos, sipping coffee and puffing his pipe while gazing out over the Aegean.

THE 1992 SUMMER SCHOOL

The 1992 AAIA Summer School in the Black Sea (2-17 August) was the most ambitious yet undertaken by the Institute. It visited no less than four countries surrounding the great "Euxeinos Pontos" (Friendly Sea) - Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and the Ukraine. It brought Australians to areas rarely visited by archaeologists, and provided an unparalleled overview of the land of the Thracians and the Skythians. It also provided an insight into modern conditions in the old "east bloc" countries.

The fifteen participants were led by the Deputy Director, Dr Kenneth Sheedy. Mr David Turner, a specialist in Byzantine studies from Beaver College in Athens, was the guest lecturer.

The tour began in Istanbul. Mr Turner guided the group through the great monuments of Byzantium, including Aghia Sophia, and the Golden Gate. In Sofia the group was given a tour by Bulgarian archaeologists of the church of Aghia Sophia, after which the capital of Bulgaria was named. An unexpected pleasure was the city of Hissar with its well preserved early Byzantine walls. Although the coastal towns of Bulgaria (Sozopol, Bougas, Varna) conceal ancient Greek foundations, one had to rely mainly on the contents of the museums to study their history. One had expected difficulties in Romania but the city of Constantia proved hospitable. The site of Histria near the mouth of the Danube was perhaps the most attractive of all the old Greek cities one encountered. In the Ukraine a tour of Olbia (near Odessa), given by the leader of the current excavations, showed how important this site had been in antiquity. The finds were rich (especially in Greek pottery) but few buildings of any size remained. After arduous travelling the participants were all glad to reach the Yalta hotel in the Crimea. The final stop was at Kiev to see some of the masterpieces of Skythian art from recent discoveries. The tour concluded in Berlin, which gave the members a chance to study its many treasures from antiquity, including the great altar from Pergamon.
ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

The Official Opening of the Australian AAIA Headquarters in Sydney

The official opening took place on May 1, 1992 in the premises of the new offices at 125 Darlington Road in the University of Sydney. The new headquarters is a recently restored terrace house which has been furnished and partly repaired with the assistance of the Sydney Friends. The house is small, but the available space has been carefully organized so that the office can function efficiently. The main part of the library of the Institute occupies the two front rooms of the ground floor, while the excavation archives and photographic collections are housed in the back room. On the upper floor there are three further rooms and a bathroom. The front room is used as the Director’s office, the middle room as the administrative assistant’s office, while the third room serves as another assistant’s room and houses most of the periodicals of the library.

The Library of the Institute.

The opening took place in a festive atmosphere. The guests, who included the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Archbishop Stylianos and Mr and Mrs G. Whitlam, inspected the premises and assembled for drinks and refreshments in the backyard under a marquee. The Director spoke about the activities of the Institute and Sir Arthur George outlined the fundraising efforts made by the Friends. Finally, the Chancellor, who is the chairperson of the AAIA Council, opened formally the new premises.

The Institute’s Visiting Professor for 1993: Professor Helmut Kyrieleis

The Institute was most fortunate in 1993 to welcome Professor Helmut Kyrieleis, President of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin, as its sixth Visiting Professor.

Professor Helmut Kyrieleis, President, German Archaeological Institute, Berlin. 1993 Visiting Professor of the Institute.

Professor Kyrieleis was born in Hamburg and studied Classical Archaeology, History and Philosophy at the famous German Universities of Freiburg, Tübingen and Marburg. At the age of 34, he was appointed to the highly prestigious position of Director of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens. This appointment led to the directorship of the German excavations at Olympia and Samos. Professor Kyrieleis is the discoverer of the famous colossal Kouros statue of Samos, for which a special museum had to be built. In 1988 Professor Kyrieleis was appointed to his present position as President of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin. He is the author of many articles and books and has received great acclaim for his work.

While in Australia, Professor Kyrieleis gave lectures and seminars in all member universities on the following topics:

1) New Archaeological Finds from the Heraion of Samos
2) The Colossal Kouros Statue of Samos
3) The German Excavations at Olympia
4) A New Kore by Cheramyes
5) Ptolemaic Portraits on Seals from Nea Paphos, Cyprus
6) Wooden Finds of the Archaic Period from the Heraion of Samos
EIKΩΝ: 4th International Aegean Conference
6-9 April 1992, University of Tasmania

The EIKΩN International Aegean Conference was held in Hobart in April 1992, sponsored jointly by the University of Tasmania, the University of Liège and the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. The topic of the Conference was the Art of the Aegean Bronze Age, especially its iconography.

The choice of Australia, particularly Tasmania, as the venue for the 4th Conference evolved from discussions during the previous conference, in 1990, in Calvi, Corsica, and the common research interests of Professor Laffineur of Liège and Dr J.L. Crowley of Hobart. The opportunity to discuss these problems at the University of Tasmania, where the project of a database for Aegean seal images is developing, seemed to be an additional and apposite reason for holding a meeting there.

The international response from scholars was extremely gratifying. Twenty-five papers were offered by invited speakers from eleven different countries, including Canada, Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, Italy, Turkey, Belgium, the U.S.A., Germany, Greece, France and of course Australia.

The conference was formally closed after the plenary discussion session by the Director of the Australian Archaeological Institute, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou. The proceedings of the Conference were published last December as No. 8 in the periodical Aegaeum.

The Australia-wide Launch of Hugh Gilchrist’s Book, Australians and Greeks

Mr Gilchrist autographing his book at the Perth launch. Behind the author stand Dr P. Boyatzis (President of the WA Friends), Mr A. Notaras of Solo Industries, and the Consul of Greece, Mr I. Raptakis.

The first volume of the book which covers the period 1700-1914 was launched at Sydney University by the Chancellor, Dame Leonie Kramer, in July 1992 and subsequently in Hobart, Melbourne, Canberra, Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide. In Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Canberra and Perth, thanks to the generosity of the volume’s sponsor, Mr Angelo Notaras, the local “Friends” of the Institute who organised the functions received a donation from sales at the launches, amounting to several thousand dollars. The second volume, covering the period 1915 to 1939 is expected to appear next year.
SCHOLARSHIPS

Letter from the ANU Scholar, Ms Sue-Ann Wallace

As recipient of the first AAIA Scholarship of the Canberra Friends I undertook fieldwork in Greece during September and October 1992, the purpose of which was to provide a wider context for my research into ecclesiastical structures in Cappadocia on the Anatolian plateau of modern day Turkey. I would like to thank the Canberra friends for providing me with the opportunity to further my research in Greece.

Because of the rock-cut techniques adopted in Anatolia, Cappadocian churches have survived better in their entirety than other Byzantine monuments, where furnishings were likely to be made of perishable materials, such as wood. However, the Cappadocian church foundations dating mainly from the ninth to the eleventh centuries, are not supported by documentary evidence and their precise purpose is yet to be established. Therefore, the framework within which they can be studied needs to be built up from comparative material within the broad field of Byzantine architecture. For this purpose, provincial churches, especially if securely dated, provide more suitable comparisons. Byzantine churches of this period have survived in great numbers in mainland Greece. Some of these churches have preserved their liturgical furnishings, but documentation of this valuable primary evidence has only rarely been undertaken. Most of the publications of Greek churches focus on architecture or decoration rather than exploration of liturgical organisation.

By focusing on regions in which there are a number of extant churches, I was able to build up data on monuments which, we know from documentary evidence, served a variety of purposes, such as episcopal, monastic or funerary.

What I was able to do during this period of research was to commence documentation of architecture and liturgical organisation during the Middle Byzantine Period. Many churches in Greece have been so modified that are no longer relevant for our reconstruction of the monuments (and liturgical performances) of the Middle Byzantine period. However, the value of these churches lies in their concentration and the documentation of their foundation, donation and purpose, enabling a sufficient body of material to be gathered to provide support for a preliminary analysis of the funerary function of the Cappadocian churches.

Letter from the WA Scholar, Dr Ian Plant

Thanks in large part to a WA Scholarship from the AAIA, I spent January 1992 in Greece, visiting some of the major archaeological monuments and museums. Primarily though, I wanted to gather material for two specific projects: one on the battle sites of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), the other on the Tanagra campaign of 457 B.C.. The AAIA hostel provided a convenient base in Athens for excursions to Megara, Boiotia and Attica, where I made ground surveys of the battle sites described by Thucydides.

I found the forts defending the passes into Attica of particular interest, especially because of my recent research on its defence during the Peloponnesian War. I am writing up this research as a paper on Thucydides' interpretation of Periclean strategy.

In a public lecture to the Western Australian Friends of the AAIA after my return I admitted some of the difficulties encountered in reaching the sites by public transport and foot. The Blue Guide proved invaluable, though it let down Dr Nicholas Hardwick, the Institute fellow, Dr Matthew Dillon of the University of New England and myself on a joint expedition to the site of the Spartan fort at Dekelia, which we found to be still under armed guard and securely closed to all visitors.

I visited Tanagra, explored the site of the ancient city and what I could of the probable battle site. I have since written a paper on Thucydides' account of the battle there in 457 B.C., which I have submitted to be considered for publication. In this paper I discuss what threat a Spartan army at Tanagra may have posed to Athens, Attica and the territory controlled by Athens.

While in Athens, I also had the opportunity to attend three public lectures: two by Dr Price of the British Museum and one (a lecture and book-launch) by Dr Norman Ashton of the University of Western Australia.

I am particularly grateful to the AAIA staff in Athens, Dr Kenneth A. Sheedy and Mrs Janice Casson-Medhurst, for arranging a museum pass and access to the library of the British School at Athens, as well as for their advice on how to survive in Athens.

I would like to thank the AAIA for its support of my work in Greece.
The first fund raising venture of the Athens Friends was undertaken in spectacular fashion. On Sunday, 10 May 1992 over 250 people, including the patrons of the society, His Excellency Mr Alan Edwards and Mrs R. Edwards, set sail for Poros and Hydra aboard the “Hermes” (which had been most generously placed at the disposal of the Friends by Epirotike Lines). The trip was the culmination of months of planning by the Council of the Friends, led by its president Mrs Evgenia Chandris. The gods blessed the voyage with perfect weather; and the Epirotike staff blessed the passengers with a superb buffet lunch. Professor Cambitoglou, the Director of the AAIA, gave an illustrated presentation of the University of Sydney’s excavations at Zagora on Andros which will be the destination of the next Friends’ tour. After landing on Poros our guests were taken by bus to the sanctuary of Poseidon at the centre of the island, which had been excavated by a Swedish expedition at the end of the last century. There they were guided around the site by Dr Kenneth Sheedy. The eagerly awaited raffle for a return trip to London, one week’s holiday on Corfu, and a three day cruise in the Aegean was held on the return leg of the journey.

The 1992 Christmas Dinner of the Athens Friends was a gala occasion. Over fifty friends of the Institute and their guests assembled at the Chandris Hotel on Tuesday 15th December. Among those who attended were the Australian Ambassador, Mr Vassilis Zafiropoulos, and Mrs Diamondopoulos. The evening was a four course meal in the prestigious restaurant of the Chandris Hotel, which was hosted by the president of the Society, Mrs E. Chandris. A picture by the Australian painter, Mr Peter Cheney (most generously donated to the Institute by the artist), was the prize in a raffle held after coffee.

The ANU (Canberra) Friends

The launching of Hugh Gilchrist’s book, Australians and Greeks, was performed by the Greek Ambassador, Mr Vassilis Zafiropoulos and enjoyed by many. As Mr Gilchrist has been Vice-President of the Canberra Friends since the group was founded in 1989, this was a very happy occasion.

The visiting lecturers were Professor Brunilde Ridgway, 1992 AAIA Visiting Professor; Professor Lord Renfrew, who gave a lecture on “The Archaeology of Cult”; and Professor Nick Hammond who was the plenary session speaker at the Australian Historical Association’s Conference held in Canberra in September.

The mid-winter fund-raising event, a Taverna Night, was attended by 50 guests. Ms Fiona-Marie Crowe, a former honours student in the Department of Classics at ANU and now a post-graduate student in the University of Western Australia, became the recipient of the ANU (Canberra) Friends’ scholarship for 1993. Ms Crowe is gaining in Greece experience in archaeological excavation and surveying and plans to study domestic cults.

The Canberra Friends are especially grateful to the Embassy of Greece, which has continued to support them in a number of ways.

The Monash Friends

The year has been a busy one for the Monash Friends, with a very full schedule of lectures and functions, all of which were well attended. August 20 saw the Melbourne launch of Hugh Gilchrist’s book Australians and Greeks by the Greek Consul General Mr Nikolas Matsos, and at the AGM in September Mrs Heather Jackson gave an informative lecture on vases held in the collection of the Department of Classical Studies. Professor George Bass’s lecture on the shipwreck at Ulu Burun, and the lectures of the visiting professor, Professor Helmut Kyrieleis were also very well received. A number of joint meetings have been held with the Classical Association of Victoria, at which Professor David Thomas of Durham University spoke on the ‘Vindolonda Tablets’, and Dr Greg Horsley of La Trobe University spoke on ‘The Inscriptions of Ephesos and the World of Early Christianity’. In July Professor Daniel Geagan of McMaster University also
gave a seminar on 'Was Miltiades for Real?' and an illustrated lecture on 'Hadrian and the Renewal of Athens'.

The Queensland Friends

Fund-raising activities centred on a Taverna Night held at the Greek Community Centre and a highly successful Sunday brunch held in conjunction with a viewing of "The Secrets of Russia Exhibition" at the Queensland Art Gallery. The president, Dr Nick Girdis, and Mrs Girdis once again very generously hosted an end of year function at their home.

The first great event for 1993 was the public lecture given by Visiting Professor Helmut Kyrieleis on the topic of "The German Excavations at Olympia." Professor Kyrieleis also conducted a number of seminars in the Department of Classics and Ancient History which were well attended by students, Friends and other interested persons. Following the Annual General Meeting in April, the Queensland 1992 Torone scholar, Scott McPherson, presented a very entertaining and informative illustrated talk on his experiences at Torone. Recently, in a relaxed atmosphere at Queensland University, several members gathered for the viewing of two short videos on a classical theme which was followed by a champagne brunch.

The Sydney Friends

The Sydney Friends of the Institute have had a successful year of fund-raising activities thanks to the vigorous and enthusiastic "Ladies' Committee" which organised them.

Of special interest was an art exhibition held in the Eddie Glastra Gallery, Paddington. Over 80 members and friends attended the opening and many paintings were sold. Supper and refreshments followed the opening.

The Tasmanian Friends

A lecture arranged at fairly short notice was given with great success by Professor George Bass on 23 November 1992. He spoke of the Bronze Age shipwreck at Ulu Burun to a fascinated audience comprising not only those in Hobart with a known interest in archaeology, but also police and State Emergency Service divers, amateur and professional divers and members of the medical profession. The Committee had sent letters in advance to various interested groups with the assistance of one of its members Dr Peter McCartney, who has a particular expertise in hyperbaric medicine - hence the highly satisfactory result.

1993 began with the visit of Professor Helmut Kyrieleis, whose lecture on the Colossal Kouros statue of Samos was very well attended, as was his lecture to students on new discoveries at Olympia. Along with the members of the Council of the Friends, he was present at an Independence Day reception on the 25 March given jointly by the Honorary Consul of Greece, Dr. Alexis Pittas, and the President of the Greek Community, Mr Emmanuel Kalis, following which the Consul entertained the Committee, Professor Kyrieleis and some twenty other guests to dinner at his home.

On 29th May, the Friends in conjunction with the University Conservatorium and the University Chorale Society will offer the second Apollo Concert, which will be a performance of Handel’s cantata "Alexander's Feast".

The WA Friends

The Western Australian Friends held several fund-raising activities during the past year including the successful launch of Mr Hugh Gilchrist’s book Australians and Greeks. The book was launched by the Consul of Greece, Mr Ioannis Raptakis, at the University of Western Australia in the presence of many Friends and guests.

During the first half of 1993 Dr Norman Ashton, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Classics and Ancient History of the University of Western Australia carried out a survey of the island of Kastellorizo (the ancient Megisti) endorsed by the Council of the Institute. The WA Friends through a recently formed specific purpose sub-committee is assisting the project which will continue next year. The first stage of the venture was privately financed to the tune of $32,000.

Mesdames M. Lalas and J. Guiffie at the Eddie Glastra Gallery selling entrance and raffle tickets. The President of the Sydney Friends Dr J. Finos, Mrs D. Vrisakis and Mr E. Glastra stand nearby.
INSTITUTE ADDRESSES

SYDNEY OFFICE

Professor Alexander Cambitoglou
Director, AAIA
125 Darlington Road (H51)
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY  NSW  2006

Telephone:  (61-2) 692 4759
Facsimile:  (61-2) 692 9926

ATHENS OFFICE

Dr K.A. Sheedy
Deputy Director, AAIA
Zacharitsa 23
Koukaki
ATHENS  117 41

Telephone:  (30-1) 924 3256
Facsimile:  (30-1) 924 1659

ATHENS HOSTEL

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

EDITORS OF THE NEWSLETTER Hamish McDonald
Alexander Cambitoglou

It is to be regretted that the 1993 issue of the Newsletter was
circulated with considerable delay due to shortage of staff.

FRONT COVER:  Tobacco Pipes from Torone

After the introduction of tobacco from the New World in the
sixteenth century, smoking became fashionable in the
Mediterranean. These fine ceramic pipes come from the
mediaeval levels at Torone.

BACK COVER:  An aerial view of Canberra. In the foreground, the Australian National University