FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Members and Friends,

A year has passed since the last Institute newsletter was published and I would like to draw your attention to a number of developments and events that have occurred during that period.

At Torone, thanks to a generous three-year grant from the Australian Research Council and further assistance from the Institute and the Foundation for Classical Archaeology, we were able to commence a geophysical and an underwater survey as well as continuing the recording and studying of the excavated material in preparation for its definitive publication. This work was carried out during the months of August and September.

The 1993 Academic programme in Athens consisted of a series of six very interesting lectures on recent archaeological research in the Peloponnese given by scholars from various countries. These lectures will be published soon in a separate volume edited by the Deputy Director, Dr K.A. Sheedy. The 1994 Annual Lecture was given by Professor Brian Bosworth of the University of Western Australia on the topic of "The Coming of the Kings: The Dawn of Hellenistic Monarchy".

In Australia the main academic event was Professor John P. Barron’s visit during the months of March and April. I would again like to thank publicly Mr Sidney Londish, since without his support the visiting professorship could not have been established.

Before closing my letter I would like to welcome our latest Institutional Member, the University of Newcastle.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely

Alexander Cambitoglou
Director

October 1994
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Torone

The members of the 1993 team worked at the site and in the dig-house at Torone during the months of August and September. The 1993 team comprised the following members:

DIRECTOR
Prof. Alexander Cambitoglou

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Dr. J.K. Papadopoulos

RESEARCH
Dr. Ernestine Elster
Dr. Nicholas Hardwick
Prof. Sarah Morris
Mr. Stavros Paspalas
Mr. Nicholas Rodgers
Dr. John Tidmarsh

SURVEYING
Dr. Tony Sprent

DRAWING
Ms Anne Hooton
Ms Christina Carayanides

CONSERVATION
Mrs. Pat Johnson
Mr. Colin Johnson
Ms Catriona Angus
Ms Wendy Walker

SECRETARY
Mrs. Margaret Vaughan-Smith

MANAGEMENT
Ms Helen Nicholson
Ms Megan Atkins

A good deal of the work focused on the definitive publication of the excavation results. The highlight of the season were two surveys: a geophysical survey conducted by Dr. Richard Jones of the University of Glasgow and an underwater survey conducted in collaboration with the Ephoreia of Underwater Research of the Greek Department of Antiquities. The aim of the geophysical survey was to examine areas that had been partly excavated in previous years, with a view to identifying unexcavated and still buried walls, thus completing the plans of the partially exposed buildings. The results so far obtained are very encouraging.

In the underwater survey the Australian contingent was led by Dr. Tom Hillard of Macquarie University. The work done resulted in the identification of a series of walls at the bottom of the sea.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Keith G. Walker
University of New England

The principal purpose of my trip to Greece last year was to familiarise myself more fully with the topography of the city of Eretria and its monuments as well as the geography of Euboea as a whole. To this end I spent seven days in the area of Eretria itself (7-13 May). I was able to examine most of the visible monuments of the ancient city as well as the Acropolis and spend two days at the Museum. Thanks to the help of Dr Ken Sheedy and the administrative assistant Jan Medhurst, I had a museum pass which allowed me access to some inscriptions that are relevant to my current work and to photograph them. Particularly important to me was a part (the rest is in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens) of the famous "Laws of Eretria" (IG XII9, 1273-1274) and the sepulchral stele of the Spartan Pleistias (IG XII9, 286) the reading of which may have very significant bearing on my interpretation of political events at Eretria and indeed in Central Greece in the last decade of the 6th century. The Museum has some excellent and informative displays of finds from excavations as well as the well-known pedimental sculptures from the late 6th century temple of Apollo Daphnephoros that have been returned from Khalkis.

I was also able to drive around the Eretriké, visiting Amárynthos (the hill of Palaiokklisías, a site which is very similar to that of Lefkandi-Xerólpolis physically and which may be the site of the settlement of ancient Amárynthos) Zarax, Dystos, Styra, and Karytos. On another excursion I went to the north-east coastal area, to Kyme via Aliveri and Avlonari. I am currently working on a paper on the demes of the Eretriké and these trips have given me a good understanding of the geography of the whole region. Questions concerning the political relationship of the demes to the polis are only to be understood properly if one has a clear perception of the terrain and the problems and advantages it offers to settlement and communication. Another excursion was made to Lefkandi, the

Continued next page...
The 1993 Underwater Research at Torone
by Tom Hillard

In 1990, Dr Lea Beness (then of the University of New England) and I visited the site at the invitation of Professor Cambitoglou and observed a row of ashlar masonry lying underwater at a depth of about two metres, at a distance of 38 metres to the north of the present shoreline of the isthmus of the Lekythos. We immediately formed a plan with Dr Tony Sprent (University of Tasmania), who was on site as surveyor, for the future investigation and mapping of any submerged features. In the same year, Dr Nikos Lianos from the Greek Ephoria of Underwater Research independently visited the site and expressed an interest in an underwater study of the harbour. In 1993 a "synergasia" was formed between the Australian Expedition to Torone and the Ephoria for just such an exploration, the first such cooperative venture between any Australian group and the Underwater Ephoria. The Greek team, eight persons strong, was led by Drs Chryssa Samiou and Nikos Lianos. The Australian team consisted of Lea Beness (now at Macquarie University), Cosmas Coroneos (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia), Tim Smith (Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning) and Tony Sprent.

The first season, though necessarily limited in the amount of time that could be spent on the site, paid rich dividends. Within the first few days of the systematic search of a small (100 x 50m) area to the northeast of the Lekythos, the lines of four walls had come to light indicating that the area was a submerged piece of land, rather than, as might have been thought prior to our investigation, an area of anchorage.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the site were two lines which ran across it, roughly parallel to the line of the present shoreline: one, 20m off shore and at a depth of 1m; the other, 38m offshore at a depth of 1.75m (see plan, features a and b). At first sight, they appeared to be concrete, but were identified by the geologist with the Greek team as natural beachrock, which forms in particular conditions in the intertidal zone along a shoreline. We have therefore clear evidence of at least two former shorelines and of a change in relative sea level at the site, with the outer submerged line of beachrock indicating that at one time the narrow neck of the Lekythos was much broader than it is today. The date and causes of the change(s) cannot be given with any certainty at this point, though seismic activity is one likely explanation. Further investigation of the beachrock and the ceramic material contained therein may hold one of the keys.

An interesting item found concreted to one of the outermost submerged blocks of masonry was a spherical piece of metal, which must be a cannonball from the siege of the Turkish naval station at Torone by the Venetian Francesco Morosini.
in AD 1659 (the same Morosini who in 1687 caused the explosion in the Parthenon),
to which Pamela Armstrong Catling referred in last year's issue of this Newsletter. It
was removed for conservation. Which way was it flying? Towards the flamboyant
Venetian sea-dog, dressed characteristically from head to foot in red with his cat
beside him on the poop, or the other way round? Future analysis of the find and a
better understanding of the topography of medieval Torone may answer that
question.

Plan of the underwater features in the harbour of Torone

Prehistoric Torone
by Sarah Morris

Sarah Morris, who is studying the Prehistoric pottery from the excavations at Torone, is
Professor of Classics at the University of California, Los Angeles.

When excavations by the University of Sydney began at the site of Torone in 1975,
they were inspired by its pre-eminent location, its visible remains, and its importance
in classical history. But archaeological visitors to the site had already noticed the
presence of prehistoric sherds on the Lekythos (Promontory 1) and their
resemblance to those of other early sites in coastal Macedonia. The first trench on
the Lekythos in 1978 produced about 30 prehistoric sherds redeposited in later
many friends I made and there exists a personal benefit which at least equals the experience and skill gained.

To this end I extend my most heartfelt thanks to the Greek Community of Brisbane, which every year makes scholarship possible with its fund raising efforts and donations. I can assure its members that the scholarship is a worthwhile project. As I was told before I left, "Torone becomes like a second home once you have been there." That is true. The closer it came to the start of the excavation this year, the more I missed all which Torone means to me.

Fiona Crowe
University of Western Australia

Those who receive this newsletter are well aware of the importance of Torone as an archaeological site. Among its many boasts, Torone has revealed an almost continuous occupation from the Neolithic, something rarely paralleled elsewhere in Greece. It also sports a very large Protogeometric cemetery and perhaps the earliest known archaic Doric temple in the north. However, Torone is also immensely important for the archaeological experience it affords students from around Australia and, indeed, from around the world.

I owe a great debt of thanks to the Canberra and Perth Friends of Prehistoric vessels from Torone dating from the third and second millennia B.C.
Syria and one of the earliest donkeys, first domesticated in Anatolia. Wild animal bones indicate that the inhabitants supplemented their diet of raised and gathered products with wild deer and boar, which flourished in the forests that were still extensive in this area at the time. These Middle Bronze Age levels also survive in their latest phases, the transition to the Late Bronze Age, which was the period of the rich burials in the Shaft Graves at Mycenae. They have produced the earliest Mycenaean pottery to have appeared so far in northern Greece and show important links between this area and the Argolid. One reason Torone might have attracted interest in southern Greece is the presence of silver and other metal sources in the Chalkidike, which - scientists have proposed - might be the source of silver for metal vessels found in the Shaft Graves. As our understanding of these communications across the sea increases, it will be fruitful to compare them to similar connections evident in the archaic pottery under study by Stavros Paspalas, discussed in an article which follows in this newsletter.

Simultaneous specialist analysis of the stone tools (by Dr. Ernestine Elster of the Institute of Archaeology, UCLA) and of the animal bones, plant remains, and shells and fish bones will illuminate the diet of the prehistoric Toroneans and their traditions of raising animals and cultivating foods as well as harvesting the bounty of the adjacent sea. Torone has joined a constellation of prehistoric sites around the Aegean where careful excavation has uncovered a way of life in a time before writing can speak for antiquity.

Late Archaic and Early Classical Torone
by Stavros Paspalas

Torone in the Late Archaic and Early Classical periods was well-placed in the commercial and cultural world of the Aegean Sea. During these periods, approximately the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., Torone was a middle sized polis, a city that acted as a conduit into the network of the wider Aegean for the smaller centres which were under its sway. The fifth-century tribute lists, which enumerate the financial contributions exacted by Athens from her "allies", consistently show that Torone was able to pay one of the highest tributes of all the cities of the Chalkidike. In regional terms Torone was an important centre. Its relative prosperity, and that of its neighbouring cities, was largely based on their position on the shipping routes that crossed the Aegean. The region was also renowned, at least in

Stavros Paspalas is a graduate of the University of Sydney. He has a First Class Honours MA degree from that University and is currently working on a doctoral thesis at Oxford. He has been a member of the Torone Team since 1984.
the fifth and fourth centuries, for the premium wine which it produced. Merchants docking at the ports on the peninsula may also have had access to stands of timber, an important commodity in the ancient world.

Unfortunately, contemporary written sources on Torone, and the Chalkidike in general, are limited. The seventh-century poet Archilochos referred to Torone in one of his poems, but only fragments of it are preserved, and so it is of limited value. We have to turn to the historians for more concrete information. Herodotos briefly mentions the city in relation to the Persian advance towards southern Greece in 480 B.C., while Thucydides supplies important details on the topography of Torone when discussing the military campaigns of the Athenians and the Spartans in the North during the Peloponnesian War. Hence we learn a number of details about the city's fortifications, some of its quarters and the temple of Athena on the promontory known as the Lekythos. Excavations conducted by the Australian team have mapped the lines of most of the walls of this period; some of the domestic areas have been investigated, and architectural elements from the temple that Thucydides refers to have recently been found. Archaic and Classical Torone is coming into focus.

However, the best reflection of Torone's intra-regional contacts is to be obtained by a study of the pottery that has been found at the site. For over a century archaeologists have been carefully studying this rich source of evidence on the ancient world. Detailed chronological sequences have been established for the finer wares of a number of Greek centres; the foremost of these are the sequences of Athens (Attic) and Corinth, though important work has also been conducted on Lakonian (from the area of Sparta) and the fine wares of various East Greek centres. These well-dated pottery series are of the utmost value when studying archaeological deposits, for pieces belonging to them are the first, and often the definitive, indicators of the date of the other artefacts with which they were found.

The imported fine wares found at Torone show that goods were reaching the Chalkidike in the seventh century from Corinth, Euboia and East Greece, and imports from these regions continued into the sixth. Attic vessels also appear in this century and by the early fifth they had outstripped, numerically, those of any other region. Of course, along with these pots there travelled other commodities and also people, and so in this manner ideas and concepts in every field of human endeavour would have travelled along the trade routes.

To return to the pottery: the chronological importance of these fine wares takes on even more significance when the prime objects of study are still relatively unknown, as their dating is nearly entirely dependent on the well-studied fine wares with which they were found. This is the present state of play with the study of the local pottery of the Chalkidike.

Most of the relevant local (Chalkidic) pottery available for research comes from the sites of Olynthos, Torone, Mende and Polychrono. The products of the workshops of the peninsula did not travel widely. They were found either in cemeteries (Mende and Polychrono) or in settlement contexts (Mende, Olynthos and Torone). The material from Torone consists of a number of important pieces which have contributed new insight to our knowledge of the local ceramics, including the kraters bearing figured decoration studied by Olwen Tudor Jones, a team member of the Australian Expedition, and exhibited in the "Ancient Macedonia" exhibition which toured Australia in 1988-1989. Also of special note are a number of figured vessels (see cover) of a type unknown elsewhere, except for a companion fragment from Olynthos.

Generally speaking the finer examples of the locally-produced pottery of the Chalkidike of the sixth and fifth centuries are more closely related to the simply-decorated or "domestic" pottery from other sites of the Aegean than they are to the famous wares that bear figured decoration.

A careful study of the shape and decoration of the known Chalkidic vases has shown that the pottery of a number of different regions influenced the potter-painters of the peninsula. Local producers seem to have taken features from imported pots that appealed to them and incorporated them into their own
repertoire. This allows us to reconstruct, in a skeletal form, some of the contacts Torone and its neighbouring centres had in the sixth and fifth centuries.

It is apparent from the local pottery that in the seventh and sixth centuries Chalkidic potter-painters still worked in a tradition that was largely dependent on earlier local prototypes dating back two or three centuries. From the eighth century, however, new influences from southern Greece, particularly from the area of Euboia and the Cyclades, are evident in the local pottery.

As the seventh century progressed the cities of East Greece started to display strong interest in the northern coast of the Aegean. At this time East Greek imports appear in the Chalkidike, such as transport amphorae (the shipping containers of antiquity) from Chios and fine figured wares, some of which were eventually deposited, possibly as offerings, at local sanctuaries. During the latter part of the seventh century and into the sixth East Greek goods were imported all along the Macedonian coast, even to the west of the Chalkidike. There is little doubt that contact with products of East Greek origin led to the adoption by local craftsmen of features derived from the eastern reaches of the Greek world.

It is very interesting that in the Chalkidike the local potter-painters picked up, during the sixth century, on the more simply decorated "domestic" wares of East Greece. We see the introduction into the local repertoire of a number of curvilinear decorative schemes that were common in East Greece at least from the beginning of the seventh century, and of floral motifs again of East Greek origin. This phenomenon argues for the existence of very strong links between these two regions. It must not be forgotten that from the late sixth century both the northern and eastern Aegean were under Persian control. However, East Greek interest in, and influence on, the northern Aegean definitely predates the Persian Conquest.

Pottery, then, may be used for a number of aspects of archaeological research. The study of the local pottery at Torone and neighbouring sites is interesting in that it acts as something of a barometer. It can result in observations that may suggest what was the position of the peninsula in the trading and cultural networks of antiquity and these observations may be supplemented by the study of other artefacts that have survived, such as coins and architectural remains. The study of pottery from Torone shows that during the sixth and fifth centuries strong currents were reaching the Chalkidike from the south and from the east; it is the latter that gives the pottery of the region its definitive nature before the mid-fifth century. As that century progressed it appears, from the small amount of material known, that this East Greek character was diluted.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Publication of Torone I

After many years of effort the Torone I manuscript is finally in the hands of the Athens Archaeological Society awaiting publication, hopefully in the very near future.

Torone I covers the results of the first three seasons of excavation at Torone, between 1975-1978, in two separate volumes of text and plates. Apart from an introduction which outlines the historical background of Torone, Volume I consists of 20 chapters divided into two parts. The first two chapters give a description of the site and its ancient fortification system prior to excavation, as well as detailed reports of the excavations and architectural features revealed during the first three seasons.

The remaining 18 chapters are devoted to the Catalogue of Pottery and Small Finds. Contributors were specialists in their own particular fields who, after selecting pieces for publication from amongst the large number of inventoried objects, contributed the detailed catalogue entries and relevant discussions.

Although the site has revealed evidence of habitation dating from the Neolithic through to the Byzantine period and later, pottery finds from the 1975-78 excavations were largely Classical and Roman. Few but significant were the very early prehistoric excavated fragments which, even at that stage of the exploration of the site indicated human presence at Torone as early as the Early Bronze Age.

The illustrative material, namely plans, line drawings and plates, is contained in Volume II.

Hostel Report

The Institute Hostel is a boon to its members. With prices rising steeply in Athens it is providing inexpensive accommodation, as well as facilities for home cooking and laundry, and a library which is, with the help of donations and an exchange programme with other foreign Institutes, gradually expanding.

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The Kastellorizo (Megisti) Archaeological Project
By Norman Ashton

During 1993 my wife and I spent the months of February to June on Kastellorizo, following which I returned to the island from late July to late August. In the intervening period I carried out project-based research at various libraries and museums in the United Kingdom (where I held a Visiting Fellowship in the Department of Classics and Archaeology at the University of Bristol) and mainland Europe. My wife and I returned to the island in May 1994 for a further two months in order to complete the field work and examine Megistean holdings in the archaeological museums of Mytilene and Athens. For the archaeological survey on Kastellorizo itself, Anastasios Achladiotis, the second-in-charge at the island's Archaeological Museum, was assigned as a guide for the fieldwork excursions. His local topographical knowledge and energetic assistance in the mountainous terrain was most beneficial. Of critical importance - and particularly appreciated by the researchers - is the considerable support and cooperation from Dr. Ioannis Papachristodoulou, the Ephor for Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in the Dodecanese. From his administrative headquarters in Rhodes, the Ephor has maintained close contact with the Project.

The quantity and quality of the extant remains in the mountains of Kastellorizo far exceeded original expectations. In short, the survey has located and identified numerous fortified sites (all adjacent to erstwhile fertile fields); over thirty tombs of varying styles and eras; more than forty ancient pithitira (winemaking stations); olive oil production works and artefacts; potsherds ranging from the ninth century B.C. to the third century A.D.; oil lamps; many wall foundations; sub-marine remains at two of the island's anchorages; watchtowers or lookout posts; and traces of ancient road networks. All have been measured, sketched, photographed and accurately placed on a detailed contour map. All artefact finds of clear significance have been lodged with Ilias Diakakis, the chief guardian of the museum on the island. Advanced Geographic Information Systems computer technology, together
with Satellite Imagery, is now being applied to promote the utilisation, integration and interpretation of much of the in situ field survey data.

In both Greece and Australia in the course of the last twelve months, my wife and I have given project-orientated public lectures and seminars at various venues, including most capital cities throughout the country. The level of Australian community interest and input (both Greek and non-Greek) is encouragingly high. On the corporate front, the M.G. Kailis Group of Companies has played the leading role in sponsorship.

In Perth, there is the continuing enthusiastic support of the Kastellorizo (Megisti) Archaeological Committee, chaired by Dr. Patricia Kailis, and the Western Australian Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens, under the Presidency of Dr Paul Boyatzis. Each of those bodies has been active since the inception of the project and has done much to forward its implementation and aims.

The University of Western Australia, an institutional member of the AAIA, and its Vice-Chancellor Professor Fay Gale, have given absolute support in the provision of research time and facilities.

From the Director of the AAIA, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou and his Deputy Dr Ken Sheedy, there has been rendered every possible assistance and encouragement.

Between Promachou and Zacharitsa Streets
by Jan Casson-Medhurst

I came to Greece in September 1990, enthusiastic and confident. I had studied Modern Greek and wanted to use it. I planned to teach English in Athens and, before selling a business I had run for over twenty years in Tasmania, had obtained appropriate qualifications in Sydney. It was not until, en route to Athens, I stopped in Sydney to farewell family and friends that I was offered the job of Administrative Assistant of the AAIA. I can thank my friend Dr. Jan Crowley for making me aware of the possibility of employment at the Institute. She suggested an interview with Professor Alexander Cambitoglou.

Had it not been for the excitement of starting a new life in a country I had always admired, I might have turned tail before the first week was out and fled back to the comforts of Australia: soon after my arrival in Athens there were major strikes with garbage piled high at every corner, banks and post offices closed, phones out of order. In addition the then Deputy Director, Dr. John Papadopoulos announced that he was going away on a lecture tour. I was left alone in the office. There is no better way to learn quickly than to be thrown in at the deep end.

I have returned only once in four years to Australia. Disoriented on returning to Athens following that long trip I got up, after what I thought was a good night’s sleep, and went to work. It took about an hour to realize that it was getting darker by the minute. Jet lag does strange things to the system!

My first contact with a neighbour, whose friendship I now value, occurred just before Christmas. The "Athens Friends" of the Institute were having a Christmas gathering. I had wanted to decorate the dining table with ivy I had seen growing in the adjacent allotment. While picking a bunch I became aware of a voice above me. I was picking a treasured plant which had been nurtured to hide an unsightly view.

Rarely have I got into difficulty with our neighbours. They are generally very friendly, especially if we at the Hostel observe the 3 to 5 pm siesta law. An opera singer in our apartment block, however, did get into trouble for practicing during that period of the day.

After nearly four years in Athens, administering the Hostel and entertaining in it has become second nature to me. In the beginning however I used to dread the Institute lectures. We were new and also poor. Every chair had to be borrowed from the Swedish Institute two blocks away and carried to the hostel. We had to borrow projectors, stands, and screens as well, and return them all the next day. It was hard work but, when the lecture was a success and the supper appreciated, it was well
University of Sydney and on 22 July a photographic exhibition was organized in Mrs Gail Comino's house to display a series of photographs taken in Venice by Mr. Bruce Tindale. Although the pictures convey the peculiar dreamy atmosphere of Venice, they concentrate not on the well known architectural monuments of the Doges' city but rather on out-of-the-way aspects of it.

The most recent function organized by the FCA was its Annual Lecture held on 18 October in the General Lecture Theatre No.1 at the University of Sydney. Professor J.R. Green, the Arthur and Renee George Professor of Classical Archaeology, spoke on "The Greeks and the Body Beautiful: The Greek Conception of Self in Art and on the Stage." The Promotion Committee is already busy organising the 20th Nicholson Museum Concert which will be held in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney on Sunday 9 April 1995. This event will mark the silver jubilee of the concerts. The performing group will be the 'Quartetto Beethoven di Roma'.

Prof. Alexander Cambitoglou - Member of the Athens Academy

On 9 June 1994 the Director of the Institute, Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, was elected Member of the Athens Academy in the Chair of Classical Archaeology. Membership of the Athens Academy is the highest honour bestowed by Greece upon its scholars and scientists.

Dr. J.K. Papadopoulos at the J. Paul Getty Museum

Dr. Papadopoulos, who was the Deputy Director of the Institute between the years 1987 and 1991 and Lecturer in Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney between 1991 and 1993, left Australia in 1994 after accepting the position of Associate Curator in the Department of Antiquities of the J. Paul Getty Museum in California. Dr. Papadopoulos has been the Deputy Director of the Torone Expedition since 1986.

In addition to managing the Hostel Jan Casson-Medhurst is the Administrative Assistant of the Institute Office.
ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. Sidney Londish and the Annual Visiting Professorship

One of the most important benefits the Institute offers its university members is the Annual Visiting Professorship, which allows its Council to invite a distinguished scholar from overseas to spend two months every year in the country giving public lectures and seminars. The Visiting Professorship was established in 1987 thanks to the generosity of Mr. Sidney Londish. The following distinguished scholars have visited Australia since then:

- Professor Sir John Boardman (Oxford)
- Professor Lilly Kahil (Fribourg and Paris)
- Professor Nicolas Coldstream (London)
- Professor Christos Doumas (Athens)
- Professor Brunilde Sismondo Ridgway (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania)
- Professor Helmut Kyrieleis (Berlin)
- Professor John P. Barron (Oxford)

The Institute, acknowledging Mr. Sidney Londish's generous contribution to its achievements, honoured him through the University of Sydney with an Honorary Fellowship. The investiture took place in the Great Hall of the University on 21 November 1994.

The Institute's Visiting Professor for 1994:
Professor John P. Barron

The Visiting Professor in 1994 was Professor John P. Barron, the Master of St. Peter's College at Oxford. Before taking up this position in 1991 Professor Barron taught for many years in King's College, London and was also the Director of the Institute of Classical Studies there. Professor Barron is widely known among classicists in Australian Universities and among academic administrators all over the world and his lectures and seminars were very well attended.

Equally popular during the visit was his wife Dr. Caroline Barron, who is a Reader in the History of London at Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, and who accompanied her husband during his Australian tour.

During his Australian tour Professor Barron gave lectures and seminars on the following topics:

1) Painting for King Philip: New Light on the Art of the 4th century B.C.
2) Democracy: Theseus and the Athenian Experiment
3) Pheidias and the Riace Bronzes
4) Marathonomachoi: The Persian Wars in Athenian Propaganda
5) Athena, the Imperial Goddess: Horos Inscriptions Reconsidered
6) Tyranny and Tyrannicide in Imperial Athens
8) Theseus, Theseis and Democracy.

The 1995 Visiting Professor

The 1995 Visiting Professor of the Institute will be Professor Spyros Iakovides from Athens. Professor Iakovides who has recently retired from the Chair of Classical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania is one of the most distinguished living prehistoric archaeologists and a great specialist in the Mycenaean period. He succeeded in 1988 the late Professor George Mylonas as director of the excavations at Mycenae.
NEWS FROM THE FRIENDS

The Athens Friends

A new president of the Athens Friends was elected in March 1994. Mrs Bridget Coscoros graciously agreed to stand for election following the retirement of Mrs Eugenia Chandris, who was the Society's founding president and who was made a life member of the Friends at the General Meeting. A vote of appreciation was passed in recognition of her contribution to the successful launch of the Society.

The Friends now continue to flourish under the leadership of Mrs Coscoros who brings to them a wealth of experience from her involvement in committees of organizations such as the Women's International Club.

The new energy is evident in a programme of the most ambitious activities yet undertaken by the Society. A key recent event was the (long-promised) excursion to Andros. Although this had been planned in 1992, strong winds prevented the Friends from reaching their goal. The 1994 tour brought its own bus to Andros (via ferry) for a spectacular two-day visit. Highlights were the archaeological site of Zagora, and the archaeological museum in Chora where the finds from the site and from all over the island are displayed.

Other tours organised by the Athens Friends included the ancient town of Thorikos, where they were shown over the site by members of the Belgian Archaeological School, the old Plaka in the heart of Athens, which was conducted by Professor Zivas, and a visit to the Gennadios Library where Professor Jordan guided the members through some of the institution's treasures.

The Canberra Friends

The Canberra Friends have enjoyed a number of lectures during the year including one by Professor V. Karageorghis, delivered to a joint meeting of the Friends and the Friends of the Classics Department; the occasion was an outstanding success. In April the Friends were privileged to hear Professor John P. Barron, Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, speak on "Painting for King Philip: New Light on the Art of the Fourth Century B.C." and on June 1, Mr Jeremy Smith gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Excavations at Tel Ahman".

For the first time in the Monash Friends' history a raffle is being organised aimed at raising $6,000. The raffle will be drawn on 20 November at the Oakleigh Community Centre during the "Greek Taverna Night", which is going to be the last social function of the year.

The Annual General Meeting will be complemented with an illustrated public lecture entitled "Recent Work at Torone" to be given by Professor Alan Henry.

The Monash Friends

1994 has been a busy year for the Monash Friends with a very crowded schedule of lectures and functions which were very well attended.

On April 20 Professor John P. Barron gave an informative lecture on the topic "Painting for King Philip: New Light on the Art of the Fourth Century B.C." and on June 1, Mr Jeremy Smith gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Excavations at Tel Ahman".

The Queensland Friends

1994 has been a very successful year of fund raising activities by the Queensland Friends and a further expansion in membership. Functions this year have included a talk by Dr Con Castan of the English Department at the University of Queensland on modern Greek poets and poetry. In August, Dr Jay Hall gave an illustrated lecture to the Friends on the subject of "Searching for the Preclassic Maya at Copan, Honduras".

The Queensland Friends continue to liaise closely with the local Greek community for the purpose of securing scholarships for students from the University of Queensland to participate in the excavations at Torone. In 1993 Mr Ross Eddington joined the expedition, and in 1994 the Greek community has given support to Ms Terri Ellis.
The Sydney Friends

Eddie Glastra and Theo Marcello hosted an Art Exhibition at The Eddie Glastra Gallery in Paddington for the Sydney Friends. The tireless Ladies’ Committee catered for the Opening Night on 26th August. The function was beautifully presented and catered and enjoyed by all who attended. The Friends’ funds profited handsomely from the effort. Thanks are due to the committee which provided all catering and to Eddie Glastra who worked so hard for the cause. Those in the photograph are, from left to right: Mr. Milton Lalas (Honorary Secretary), Mrs. Mary Field (who helped with distributing food & refreshments), Mrs. Leanna Vertzayias (who, with her industrious children, ensured that everyone received ample food and refreshments), Mr. Eddie Glastra (gallery owner), Mrs. Jean Giuffre (who organised the function) and Mrs. Mary Lalas.

The Tasmanian Friends

The Tasmanian Friends were honoured to receive a visit from the Institute’s Director, Professor Cambitoglou, in October 1993. Professor Cambitoglou gave a very informative talk on recent work at Torone.

Amongst the activities of the Society during the year was the significant contribution the Friends made to ‘Estia’, the inaugural Greek Festival of Hobart. Functions organised and supported by the Friends during the festival were lectures by Roger McNiece on “Miniature Greek Treasures in the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery” and Tony Sprent on the underwater survey at Torone. Another activity held in conjunction with the Hobart Greek community was a fund-raising function for “OCHI” day on 29th October.

During the visit of Professor John P. Barron and his wife the Friends introduced them to the wilderness of South-West Tasmania, an excursion which was enjoyed by all.

In the field of scholarship, Dr. Jan Crowley attended the 5th Aegean Conference in Heidelberg and also worked as a resident scholar at the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin; Dr. Tony Sprent spent a further season at Torone.

The Western Australian Friends

The Western Australian Friends completed another successful year with a well attended AGM and the traditional night of festivity. The President, Dr Paul Boyatzis, announced at the meeting the appointment of the Society’s new Patron, Mr Theodore Passas, the present Consul of Greece, who with his wife Georgia arrived in Western Australia late last year.

Substantial funds were raised by the Friends during the past twelve months and these were supplemented by Mr Kerry Stokes’ generous donation of $5,000.

The Friends attended a lecture by Ms Fiona Crowe on her experiences at Torone in 1993 when she was a member of the team with Professor Cambitoglou. Ms Crowe received a further grant this year to join the Torone team for the duration of the 1994 season.

Dr Norman Ashton has returned from his second period of research in Kastellorizo and is now writing his book which is expected to be published by the middle of next year.

Mr Theodore Passas, Consul of Greece and Patron of the Western Australian Friends, and his wife, Georgia, attended the recent AGM of the Friends. The photograph was taken at the social function that followed. From left to right: Dr Paul Boyatzis (President), Mrs Georgia Passas, Mr Theodore Passas, Miss Katerina Andronis (President Elect) and Dr Spyros Halikis (Past President).
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FRONT COVER:  Fragment of a locally made large bowl from Torone. Fifth Century B.C.

BACK COVER:  Sydney Grammar School from College Street.
Photograph by Max Dupain.