FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Members and Friends of the Institute,

1994 was a productive year at all levels of activity. Our team spent the months of August and September at the expedition base in the modern village near the archaeological site. It consisted of a large group of people. Some participants worked in the Drawing, Photography and Archives Sections, others continued their research on particular categories of finds.

During the same period Dr Richard Jones of the University of Glasgow continued a geophysical survey at the site begun in 1993, while an Australian team led by Dr Tom Hillard of Macquarie University and a Greek team led by Mrs Chryssa Samiou and Dr Nikos Lianos, of the Ephoreia of Underwater Research, continued the excavation in the Torone Bay which resulted in extremely interesting discoveries.

I am also pleased to inform you that the first publication of the Institute appeared recently, a volume entitled "Archaeology in the Peloponnese: New Excavations and Research" edited by our resident Deputy Director in Athens, Dr K. A. Sheedy.

The major 1994 academic event at the Australian end was Professor John P. Barron's lecture tour, a report on which was published in last year's issue.

The 1995 visiting Professor was Professor Spyros Iakovides, whose lecture tour will be discussed in the next issue of the Newsletter.

These visits are made possible through the generous support of Mr Sidney Londish and I would like once more to express the gratitude of the Institute's Council for his generosity.

May I remind you that the AAIA, which receives no Government support, could not survive without the assistance of its members and that of the Friends' societies, which have by now been established in almost all Australian capital cities. For this support many thanks!

I am sorry to have to close this letter on a very sad note, the death of Dr Jason Finos, President of the Sydney Friends since 1982. He was a great worker and under his leadership the Sydney Friends achieved a lot, including the purchase of the flat in Athens that became the Hostel of the Institute.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Cambitoglou
Director

October 1995
ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

Torone

The members of the Torone Team formed a large group, with a total number of thirty four workers, although not all of them attending for the whole two-month period. This number does not include the Greek contingent from the Ephoreia of Underwater Research which consisted of eight participants.

DIRECTOR
Prof. Alexander Cambitoglou

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Dr J.K. Papadopoulos

RESEARCH
Prof. Sarah Morris
(Bronze Age Pottery)
Prof. Sandor Bökönyi
(Animal Bone)
Dr Jonathan Musgrave
(Human Bone)
Ms Deborah Ruscillo
(Sea Shell)
Mr Stavros Paspalas
(Local Painted Pottery)
Mr Nicholas Rodgers
(Architectural Remains)

UNDERWATER RESEARCH
Dr Tom Hillard
Mr Cosmas Coroneos

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
Dr Richard Jones
Mr S. Robertson
Ms T. Hunter

SURVEYING
Dr Tony Sprent

ARCHIVES
Mrs Joanna Slater
Ms Beatrice McLoughlin
Ms Fiona Crowe
Mrs Marianna Horowitz

DRAWING
Ms Anne Hooton
Ms Marie Louise O'Brien
Ms Kate Dorrough

ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANTS/ACCOUNTS
Mr Gavin Elrington
Mr Frank Cullel

CONSERVATION
Ms Wendy Walker
Mrs Patricia Johnson
Mr David Singleton

PHOTOGRAPHY
Ms Maria Thompson
Ms Terry Anne Ellis

SECRETARY
Ms Lynn Meskell

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS
Mr Bruce Glendinning
Mr Scott Macpherson

BASE MANAGEMENT
Mrs Chris Garling
Ms Chantale Crowe
Mrs Dee Roberts

As in 1993 a good deal of the work focused on the definitive publication of the excavation results. In addition to this work the Geophysical Survey and Underwater Research begun in 1993 was continued (see the Director's letter on p. 2).

SCHOLARSHIPS
Report by Mark Eccleston

Monash University
Scholarship awarded through A.A.I.A.
The Cost of a return airfare to Greece.

The principal purpose of my six week visit to Greece this year was to take up an invitation from the British School at Athens to develop and implement a computer-database cataloguing system for the archival material at the School.

As there was no computerised archiving system currently in use, a new one had to be developed. Margaret Gogzell and Penny Wilson-Zarganis, the British School's archivist and librarian respectively, had decided what information about the archival material they wanted to store in the system. From this, I developed a relational database application using Borland Paradox on a PC platform. When all the required information is entered into the database, it will be made available to all researchers in Athens.

Working in Greece on this project combining my knowledge of computing and archaeology for four weeks was a very rewarding experience. Being involved in this project confirmed my belief in the benefits of multi-disciplinary projects in archaeology. Hopefully I can build on the experience I gained in Greece by applying it to similar projects in the future.

While in Greece I took the opportunity to travel as much as possible on the weekends and in the two weeks after I had finished the database. I managed to travel to Delphi and Mycenae, Troy and Epidauros on weekends and to Crete and Santorini for one week. This opportunity allowed me to put places that I had studied into a visual context and will no doubt make my study of these sites easier in the future. For this opportunity I am extremely grateful.

I would like to thank the Monash Friends of the A.A.I.A. for making this scholarship available. The experience that I gained while in Greece is something that will be with me for ever. My thanks are also due to Dr K. A. Sheedy and especially to Mrs Jan Casson-Medhurst for all her advice and assistance and for making my stay at the A.A.I.A. hostel in Athens very enjoyable. I would also like to thank Dr lan Whitbread, Director of the Pith Laboratory at the B.S.A. for initially suggesting the project to me and for his advice during the development of the database system.

Continued next page...
The 1994 Academic Programme

One of the most significant activities of the Institute in Athens is its annual Academic Programme, which in 1994 included a series of four lectures entitled "Science and Archaeology of the Bronze Age". This was held at the Institute hostel on successive Wednesdays from February 2 to February 23. The key-note address was given by Dr Sarah Vaughn, Director of the Wiener Laboratory at the American School. The topic of her lecture was "Science and Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Prospects and Proposals". Dr Vaughn was followed by Dr V. Kilikoglou from the Demokritos Centre for Scientific Research in Athens, who spoke on "The Use of Chemical and Statistical Analysis for Provenance Investigations".

Dr Judy Powell, the AAIA's 1993-94 Fellow, was the Australian representative in this group and read a paper under the title "Different Approaches to the Study of Fishing in the Prehistoric Aegean". In her talk she dealt with aspects discussed in her recently submitted doctoral thesis. The Academic Programme was completed with a lecture from Miss Lisa Little, the Lawrence Angel Fellow at the Wiener Laboratory of the American School, entitled "Joining Archaeology and Bioanthropology: the Past, Present and Future".

One of the most encouraging features of this series of lectures was the strong attendance by archaeologists from the Wiener Laboratory of the American School and from the Fitch Laboratory of the British School, which are currently the two leading laboratories for scientific archaeological research in Greece.

The Work of the 1993/4 Fellow of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens

The 1993/4 Fellow of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens was Dr Judith Powell, who received her PhD from the University of Queensland. Her research concerns the role of fishing in the prehistoric Aegean and her thesis will be published as a monograph in the series Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology.

Dr Judith Powell spent the year working in the Environmental Unit of the Fitch Laboratory at the British School at Athens. The Environmental Unit provides specialists working in Greece with facilities and reference collections to aid in the study of faunal and botanical material. Dr Powell prepared a comparative anatomical and taxonomic reference collection of modern Aegean fish bones, which will allow identification work to be undertaken on fish bone assemblages from archaeological sites of all periods in Greece. No such reference collection existed in Greece prior to this work. The study of fishbone material is a relatively new discipline. With more emphasis on careful excavation techniques which allow the collection of environmental data, however, such work is expected to increase and reference collections such as are available at the Fitch Laboratory will play an important part in this work.

As a result of her research, Dr Powell was asked to study a very large fishbone assemblage from the Cave of the Cyclops on the island of Youra in the Sporades. She visited the excavations there in July and was able to supervise the sampling and sieving work. The excavation is being undertaken by the Greek Department of Antiquities under the Directorship of Dr A. Sampson, now Head of the Ephoreia of the Cyclades. The excavation has been underway for three years.
The site is a large limestone cave. The island is currently uninhabited, and its importance in Antiquity lay in its position on the natural sea route between Greece and Asia Minor. The site's importance rests in part on the data it will provide on early seafaring connections between these regions. More importantly, excavation results to date suggest that the cave will provide unique information concerning palaeoenvironmental conditions in the Aegean.

Excavations conducted during 1992-4 have produced material for the Late and Early Neolithic periods. A calibrated date of 5760 +/- 40 years was obtained from Middle Neolithic hearth material, and as yet unpublished dates suggest occupation during the seventh millennium B.C.

During the course of excavations, the cave has produced one of the largest collections of fish bones ever unearthed in Greece. The only assemblage with which comparison can be made is the site of Franchthi in the Southern Argolid, but although excavated in the 1960's, this material remains unpublished. In addition, the site on Youra has produced over twenty bone fish hooks - the largest such collection in Greece. Detailed analysis of the bone assemblage will provide a range of information including:

(a) the presence and distribution of past fish species, with implications in terms of climate and sea conditions
(b) fishing methods and the effect of such methods on fish stocks
(c) palaeodietsary details
(d) seasonality studies with implications in terms of season of occupancy (otoliths and scales are preserved in large numbers, allowing such studies to be undertaken).

Permission was obtained from the Greek Ministry of Culture to bring the collection back to Australia, where work has been undertaken during 1995. Dr Powell returned to Athens last September for further research.

Reports of Dr Powell's work at the Fitch Laboratory have appeared in the Newsletter of the Association of Environmental Archaeology and the "Res Maritimae" conference in Cyprus sponsored by the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. Work on the Youra Assemblage has been supported by the grant of a 1995/6 Travelling Fellowship from the Australian Academy of the Humanities. A preliminary report on the material was presented at the 8th Fish Remains Working Group, in Cantoblanco, Spain in October, 1995.

**The Friends Of The Australian Archaeological Institute At Athens**

by Bridget Coscoros

When I am introduced as President of the Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens, the reaction is, at least, a raised eyebrow, and often an outright question of "Why you?". I am not an archaeologist, not even a classical scholar, only an adopted Greek by virtue of living here for nearly 30 years, and most importantly, not an Australian. To counterbalance these obvious shortcomings, particularly the last, I have genuine interest in archaeology and certain organisational experience which I am pleased to offer to this Association.

On taking over the Presidency from our capable Eugenia Chandris I saw my objectives as threefold: to raise funds for the Institute, to expand the membership thereby fostering fellowship among people with similar interests and to organise activities that we could all enjoy - not necessarily in that order. What has actually transpired is a series of thoroughly enjoyable and culturally/academically/environmentally rewarding excursions which have brought in lots of new members and as a result the raising of funds - not enough yet for us to retire on, but a positive step in the right direction.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Numismatic Conference in Athens**

The AAIA was one of the principal organisers of an International Numismatics Conference held in Athens on 31 May and 1 June 1995.

On the organising committee were Dr K. A. Sheedy, Deputy Director of the AAIA, Dr I. Touratsoglou, Director of the Athens Numismatic Museum, and Dr C. H. Papageorgiadou-Banis from the National Hellenic Research Foundation. The British School was originally represented by Dr Martin Price, newly appointed Director of the School, who was to be one of the key speakers. It was with great regret that we learnt that Dr Price had died in April while in England. The conference, entitled, "Archaeological Numismatics / Numismatic Archaeology" was addressed by eighteen speakers. These included Professor O. Picard from the Sorbonne (formerly Director of the French School), Professor Susan Rotroff, Whitehead Visiting Professor at the American School, and Dr C. Arnold Blucchi from the American Numismatic Society. Australian scholarship was represented by Dr J. Melville Jones from the University of Western Australia, and by Dr K. A. Sheedy. The proceedings of the conference, which are to be dedicated to Dr Mando Oeconomides, the former Director of the Athens Numismatic Museum, will be edited by K. A. Sheedy and C. H. Papageorgiadou-Banis.

**Lecture by**

Dr K. A. Sheedy,
Deputy Director of the Institute, at "The Kea-Kythnos Symposium"

In June 1994 an international conference was held under the title "The Kea-Kythnos Symposium" with meetings on these two very beautiful and archaeologically exciting islands. Dr Sheedy gave a paper in the symposium written jointly with Dr C. H. Papageorgiadou-Banis who is on the staff of the National Hellenic Research Foundation. The topic of the paper was "The Coinage of Kythnos". The proceedings of the conference are to be published in 1996.

Continued next page...
We now have a solid reputation of efficiently organising interesting and fun trips throughout the year and members are encouraged to bring their friends and spread the word to as wide an audience as possible. We welcome all ages and nationalities and our outings are informal and the group very friendly.

A typical weekend in the life of the Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens sees them gather outside the Australian Embassy in central Athens at 9am on a Saturday or Sunday morning ready to board a bus which will take us to a site. Fortunately, someone always remembers to bring biscuits which are generously passed round the bus. If our journey is long we make a coffee stop, but otherwise we go straight to our destination where we are shown round by a specialist guide and lecturer.

There is always keen participation from the group with lots of questions and photographs; the botanists amongst us search for rare specimens of wild flowers, our young entomologist for bugs, scorpions and butterflies, our artists for a special view, but all of us are out to enjoy the fresh air and wild surroundings. We break for lunch at a nearby taverna and do justice to octopus, kalamari, deep fried zucchini and eggplant, salads and lots of local wine. In the afternoon we may take in another interesting spot, or swim or snooze under a tree or just contemplate the philosophy of life. We are often welcomed and entertained royally by local dignitaries - the presence of the British and Netherlands ambassadors in addition to our Patron, the Australian ambassador, sent the authorities on Kythnos island into a frenzy of top level security arrangements necessitating importing reinforcements from neighbouring Cycladic islands. Ambassadors, and even an ex-Prime Minister, are not immediately detectable within our relaxed and unpretentious group! The journey back to Athens is usually quieter than the outgoing as we relax after a day in the country.

Weekend visit by the Athens Friends to Naupaktos in the Gulf of Corinth as guests of the Mayor on the anniversary of the Battle of Lepanto on 7th October 1571. The trip included a lecture by a naval historian and a visit to the Venetian castle shown in the photo.
Of course, the bus does not always drop us exactly at the site and to prove that we are entitled to be called MEMBERS of the Australian Archaeological Institute, we are always prepared to don our hiking boots and climb, undaunted, up hills, across streams and rough terrain in the blazing sun or whipped by the wind - NOTHING can deter a determined member of the AAIA!

I feel very privileged to be associated with this group - we have a wonderful committee and council meetings are informal and fun whilst still getting decisions made and the work done; we are all business people aware of the value of each other's time and the need not to waste it. The Deputy Director of the Institute, Ken Sheedy, has personally lectured the group on many occasions to our great intellectual benefit and his little daughter, Lucy, is our treasured mascot. The Institute's administrative officer, Jan Casson-Medhurst is tireless in her support, always coming to the rescue in moments of stress and, of course, Professor Cambitoglou, as Director, keeps a fatherly eye on all our activities. The Association as a whole shares the desire to learn and see new things, or old things in a new light and to meet new people. It is nice to be involved at the conception of such an organisation and watch it grow and prosper, especially in a country where we will never run out of places to visit - and even if we do go to the same place more than once there is no doubt that we'll learn something new. We will never exhaust the possibilities and secrets of the Parthenon or the Athenian Agora or Ancient Corinth or charming Perachora - the list is endless and so too, hopefully, is our desire to explore and learn.

THE ARCHAIC TEMPLE OF ATHENA AT TORONE

by Nicholas Rodgers

The 1995 Torone campaign marked the third season of the study and recording of the important remains of the Archaic temple of Athena at Torone. Dated to the second half of the sixth century BC on stylistic and technical grounds, the temple stood on the Lekythos, an elongated promontory rising steeply from the sea to shelter the ancient harbour. Many thanks are due to the University of Sydney, to the AAIA and all the members of the Torone team, whose invaluable assistance has made the project possible.

The existence of a sanctuary of Athena on the promontory, and its association with the architectural remains discovered between 1988 and 1990, rests on the well known passage of Thucydides (IV 116, 2) describing the storming of Torone by the Spartan general Brasidas during the Peloponnesian War. The bulk of the remains of the temple were found dumped into a circular cistern of the Hellenistic period in an indiscriminate mixture of stone, tile and pottery. This discovery showed that the temple of Athena was in a state of at least partial disrepair as early as the 1st century BC, adding a further dimension to our picture of the general decline of Torone from the late 4th century BC through to the late Roman period; the abandonment of the principal cult place of a Greek city could hardly have taken place in a thriving community. Not all the remains of the temple, however, were found in the cistern.
Three geison (cornice) blocks were found re-used in the twelfth century Byzantine fortifications of the Lekythos. These are remarkably well preserved; parts of the brilliant white stucco and bright polychrome decoration that once adorned the temple are still visible after two millenia on one of the blocks. In addition to this interesting detail the geison of a Doric temple is very important in making a reconstruction possible, particularly as the foundations of the temple of Athena have not yet come to light.

The geison and frieze blocks give the proportions of the temple, particularly the vital spacing of the columns. There is thus far only sparse evidence of perhaps the most characteristic feature of the ancient Greek temple, the columns and capitals themselves. This is unusual, in that these members generally survive in significant proportions as they are less conveniently shaped for re-use than many of the other blocks of less specialised form. The one fragment of a column that has been found indicates that the temple had at least one portico. On the other hand the absence of further finds should indicate that the temple was not surrounded by a colonnade, like the Parthenon for instance, but had instead a portico only at the front of the building. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that the promontory of the Lekythos is of limited area.

The temple was built of a soft limestone commonly known as 'poros'. This stone is remarkable for its softness, which makes it both easy to work and vulnerable to damage. To protect it from weathering, which would render the details of its carving indistinct, the white stucco noted above had to be applied. Archaic temples were commonly built of locally quarried stone, since the cost of transporting stone over any distance could equal the cost of the actual construction work, as indicated by 4th century accounts for building work at the sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidauros. At Torone the closest sources of poros lie on the peninsula of Pallene (Kassandra) to the west. Its use therefore requires some degree of explanation.

Nicholas Rodgers, who is studying the remains of the temple of Athena, is a PhD student of the Department of Classical Archaeology, University of Sydney.
A plausible reason is suggested by the fact that the temple is of the Doric order, a style of architecture characteristic of southern Greece, where it is associated with the use of poros. Both factors therefore point to a south Greek inspiration for the form and execution of the temple. Such an influence in the northern Aegean might be expected to give some cause for surprise; Archaic architecture in the region has hitherto been considered to lie within the east Greek (Ionian) sphere of influence.

Indeed, the evidence from Torone prior to the discovery of the temple of Athena would have prompted a similar conclusion. Decorative architectural terracottas of the mid to late sixth century excavated in earlier seasons, deriving from otherwise unknown buildings, find parallels from Thasos, Samos and other parts of the east Greek world as far afield as Lydia, rather than in mainland Greece. Ionian influences are also strongly attested in the local ceramic tradition of this period, as discussed by S. Paspalas in last year’s edition of the newsletter. The evidence outlined above leads to speculation that there may well have been an influx of settlers from Ionia to the Chalkidike in the sixth century BC.

How then are we to reconcile these apparently contradictory observations? A possible solution to the problem is offered by the presence of the Corinthian colony of Potidaia at the head of the Toronaian gulf on the isthmus of the peninsula of Pallene. Maintaining close ties with its mother city in the Peloponnese, Potidaia may well have been the conduit by which the Doric style of architecture, developed in the Corinthia, was transmitted to Torone. Architectural members found at Poteidaia deriving from a Doric temple of similar date and size to the Torone temple can be seen in the Polygyros museum.

Commercial and territorial rivalries between these two strategically placed trading cities, evident during the Persian Wars some 50 years after the construction of the Athena temple, would have encouraged competition in many forms. The desire to win prestige by surpassing a rival’s achievement could well have led to an ambitious building programme designed to give monumental scale to the sanctuary of Athena, a programme that emulated the style and scale of the temples of the south, and of Potidaia in particular. The temple must have been an imposing sight, dominating the harbour and sea lanes, visible from all points of the city and forcefully projecting the power and prestige this bustling mercantile centre enjoyed in the sixth century BC.

Whilst many of these inferences are tentative as yet, there can be little doubt that the remains of the temple of Athena at Torone have an important contribution to make to our understanding of the Archaic period in the north Aegean.

Team members and workmen remove a cornice block from the Byzantine tower on the Lekythos, Torone 1993.

Letter to the Director
From His Excellency
Mr C. A. Edwards
Australian Ambassador to Greece

12 September 1995

Dear Alexander,

I write to you to confirm that I will be leaving Athens before the end of the year. Although the exact date of my departure is not certain it is clear to me that I must, with great regret, let you know that I consider it appropriate to resign from the position of Patron of the Athens Friends of the Institute when my time here comes to an end.

During my four years in Athens I have greatly admired the work of the Institute and have been pleased to see the support that the Friends’ organization has been able to give to it. I have noted the considerable respect that the Australian Institute has earned for itself among the other, longer established and better funded, institutes. This has been due to the high standard of work carried out under your direction at the sites excavated by Australians and by the high standard of the speakers whom you have attracted to your annual lectures. As I have repeatedly said when speaking at the annual lectures it is a source of considerable satisfaction to see the contribution that Australian academics make to the knowledge and interpretation of the history and thought of Ancient Greece.

I must also congratulate you for the excellent seminars and conferences that have been arranged by the Institute. The recent Numismatics Conference has been highly spoken of to me by various prominent Greek and other archaeologists whom I know here.

I have personally enjoyed the privilege of being invited to these functions and I know that they have been enjoyed by many others in Athens, both those who are expert in this field and those with only a more general interest in the Classics. I am sure that the continuation of these functions will bring credit to the Institute and Australia as a whole.

On that last note I would say that I believe that the Institute is a major component of Australia’s cultural relationship not only with Greece but
ARCHITECTURE WORKSHOP HELD
IN THE HOSTEL OF THE AAIA

During 1994 a workshop for Australian architecture students was organized in Athens in collaboration with the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens and the School of Architecture of the University of Western Australia. Nigel Westbrook, Senior Lecturer in Architecture at the University of Western Australia, writes on the outcomes of the workshop.

Despite the wide availability of sources of written or electronic information the city of Perth shares with most other Australian cities the problem of isolation which is psychological rather than real. In my opinion they are both comparatively well informed and open minded, while still suffering from that sense of having been cast adrift from the old cultural connection.

The most immediately affecting form of (real) isolation is the legacy of the way in which Australian cities have developed soon after their foundation, in sharp contrast to the (necessary) form of urbanisation characteristic of European cities in the 19th and 20th centuries. In Australia our urban centres rapidly changed from multi-functional locations for work and habitation to become administrative and commercial nodes surrounded by garden suburbs, first proposed by European reformers as the solution to the ills of the modern industrial city.

As an example, the Scottish landscape gardener and urban reformer, Joseph Loudon, in the early 19th century was proposing as a suitable model for Australia a radical and functionally separated city, which bears a remarkable resemblance to modern Canberra. So Australian cities can be seen in some respects as the physical manifestation of European urban utopias. One common characteristic of these utopian models was the conviction that the city, the new industrial metropolis, was the site for a modern equivalent, in moral terms, of the Biblical Fall, a modern Sodom. Ethical life was only to be experienced away from the physical and moral filth of the congested metropolis. In its place urban man was to experience a new integration of the urban and the natural, through the ample provision of green space - public parks and forests, private gardens attached to suburban dwellings, the separation of industrial areas from residential areas, in short a new garden city, the inversion of the metropolis.

Australian city dwellers have experienced both the positive and negative outcomes of the application of this model. We enjoy all the benefits of space, comparatively clean air and outdoor recreation in the proverbial "back yard", the defensible territory of the nuclear family. Which we have tended to lack in Perth, although less so in Sydney and Melbourne, is the experience of public life, the life of the street, of public ritual or casual behaviour, of collective activity (outside the ritual of the Saturday football). My childhood was spent in suburban Melbourne, in blissful ignorance of cafes, restaurants (apart from the ubiquitous Aussie-Chinese take-away), delicatessen, or the Sunday promenade. These things were simply not Australian, which is not to say that they did not exist: the old Victorian Market, long abandoned by suburban Anglo-Saxons, had been colonised by a new wave of post-war migrants - Italian, Greek, along with the Chinese, who had always been there, but kept a low profile during the dreary years of the White Australian Policy.
In the faded bay-side suburb of St Kilda Jewish refugees from central Europe had done their best to recreate the life which they had left behind both through their cafés, restaurants and shops and through their appropriation of the streets and parks, the neighbourhoods of newly built apartments, schools and synagogues. The garden city was being infiltrated by fragments of other places, other cities. It was becoming complex, despite a prevalent and overwhelming Anglo-Saxon public image.

For my generation, the encounter with the other occurred as often as not with our introduction to University life. Along with our studies, we were exposed to a new world which undermined our old certainties - for me it was the inner city world surrounding the University - the Italian centre of Carlton, the Greek centre of Richmond, the weekend shopping at the Victoria Market. We became tourists within our own cities. This statement is not intended to wax lyrical about the "Old World" at the expense of the "New World", but rather to suggest that even within the relatively homogenous surface of our Australian cities lies a complexity which belies the monotonous simplicity of the Garden city model.

It is in connection to the proposition of an urban complexity that we first considered the possibility of a design studio which would confront students with the challenge of urban conditions which was at least initially strange and outside the orbit of life in Perth. But beyond this initial strangeness it was hoped that similarities and analogies might emerge, that latent characteristics of their own cities might become apparent.

Ms Eleni Gogos and Mr Stuart Harrison (pictured above) planning their presentation

The Architecture School at the University of Western Australia has, in the past, endeavoured to mitigate the physical and psychological isolation of the place by bringing teachers in from outside the state and from overseas. It is, in consequence, in some respects an international school with, in addition, a sizeable population of foreign students.

The Athens workshop began as an attempt to bring a distinguished Athenian architect, Ms Kalliope Kontozoglou, to Perth as a visiting lecturer. This proving impossible because of her professional commitments, another possible solution presented itself, to bring the school to the teacher! So here we were in Athens, as a mobile school of sorts, learning from Kalliope, and learning from the city itself, as a continuation of a long tradition of visiting students of architecture - with an important distinction, that ultimately we were most interested in the living city of Athens and historical Athens, and at a larger scale, Byzantium, only in so far as they survive as fragments of cultural memory, within this living city. Bringing the school to Athens had the second advantage of exposing students to a different understanding of what might constitute a city, a Polis.
Coming from Perth, a city which largely consists of an empty centre and a dispersed suburban periphery - it is possibly the world's least dense city - the students have had to come to terms with Athens, which can be identified with a specific topography, the Attic plain and the surrounding hills and can be understood in terms of the survival of the centre. The forum for their confrontation comprised a series of site-specific design projects which required an engagement with the physical fabric of the city.

The problem presented was how might this city be mapped, dissected, analysed and finally understood. I think that, without being archaeologists, we appropriated of necessity, something of the instinct of the archaeologist, sifting through the layers that might constitute the present. A few observations served to introduce such a project. Firstly, Athens, together with other famously-named cities in Greece (Sparta and Tripolis for example) is largely a modern city built around a tiny but ancient core and roughly contemporaneous in its modern phase of development with the major Australian cities. While Athens entered with its modern period as the Greek capital in 1834, Perth was founded in 1829, Sydney was already over forty years old, while future Melbourne was being colonised. Indeed, as 19th Century cities, Sydney and Melbourne far outstripped Athens in population; in strictly demographic terms, Athens is a far more modern city than these "new world centres".

Very few Athenian buildings pre-date the settlement of the Australian cities. Those which do belong to earlier periods either constitute fragments of the diminutive Ottoman period village, or are dead fragments of a long vanished Polis, if we speak of the city in purely physical terms. Yet we think of the cities of the Old World as, variously, the source of all meaning or as anachronistic irrelevancies devoid of inspiration for the future, depending on our ideological framework.

It became apparent, however, that what separates an Old World city like Athens from Perth is specifically the way in which the city is inhabited. Perhaps it is constituted not so much by the frequently indifferent constructed setting, as by a nexus between situation and inhabitation, forming the social setting, embodied in language, behaviour and the mode of inhabiting space. It may be that such a situation or nexus would fail to reveal any specific image, unless sought through the lens of a particular ideology. The question was posed: could the city only be understood as a collection of fragments inextricably linked, overlaid, interpenetrated, or was the fragmentation an external perception, the result of preconception.

The project organised from Perth in the premises of the Australian Institute in Athens became, thus, an interpretation of the city, a metaphorical excavation, which did not aspire to a complete understanding, a total mapping, but must be considered contingent, intrinsic to the project itself, revealing different time, different situation, different cities co-existing within the unknowable totality of Athens. Here I am making the analogy with Calvino's "Invisible Cities", where he constructs stories of many different cities, all of them being, however, just one aspect of the city of Venice.

The studio began like the book: we sent out groups of students like Marco Polo to report on different districts and landscapes of the city: Kaisariani, Plaka, the Bavarian triangle, Ambelokepoi, the University district and the approach to the sea from the hill of the Nymphs. Like the fictional Marco Polo the students found much that was strange and struggled to compose a "story" of what they had seen. In some cases the "dead language" of historical remains proved impossible to relate in any comprehensible way to the adjacent living city; in others, for example the path network of Pikionis at Philopappos Hill, the two were inseparable, old and new counterposed yet mutually dependent.

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**ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA**

**Mrs Nike Limbers**

Mrs Limbers has been a member of the Promotion Committee of the Foundation for Classical Archaeology since the late 1960s. As such she contributed a lot to the fund-raising efforts of the Foundation. A few years ago she pledged an annual donation of $1,000 to the Institute. The Institute is most grateful for her support.
The Institute's 1995 Visiting Professor
Professor Spyros Iakovides

The Institute's 1995 Visiting Professor was 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 member of the Athens Academy. He is a great specialist in the Mycenaean period and he succeeded in 1988 the late Professor George Mylonas as director of the excavations at Mycenae. Professor Iakovides' lectures and seminars at the member universities all over Australia were very well attended.

Equally popular during the visit was his wife, Athena, who travelled with him in Australia. During his Australian tour Professor Iakovides gave lectures and seminars on the following topics:

Lectures
Mycenaean Civilization: An Historical Outline
The Citadel of Mycenae: The actual state of research
Greece and the Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age

Seminars
Mycenaean Roofs: Form and Construction
The Nature of Achaean Civilization
The Legacy of the Minoans
The Mycenaean Fortress of Gla

Mr Sidney Londish

Mr Sidney Londish promised to sponsor again the Visiting Professorship for 1996. The Institute is most grateful to him for sponsoring the Visiting Professorship since the inception of the project in 1987.

NEWS FROM THE FRIENDS

The Monash Friends

1995 was for the Monash Friends as successful and entertaining as the previous year. Their activities were well attended, enjoyable and profitable. The scholarships awarded to two University students (one postgraduate, the other undergraduate) showed how important is the role played by the "Friends" in the promotion of Greek studies in Australia. Mr Marc Eccleston's work at the British School at Athens was especially successful.

The Friends also enjoyed Professor Spyros Iakovides' lecture on the topic of "Greece and the Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age" delivered on 6th April of this year. The President of the Friends, Mr Demosthenes Konidaris and Mrs Fantina Konidaris had the privilege of Professor and Mrs Iakovides' company on 9th April during a day spent on the lovely Healsville mountains which have Melbourne's most beautiful forest.

A raffle that was organised on 20th November raised for the Institute $1000. The Friends' membership at Monash remains on a good level and efforts are made to increase it. It is also hoped that all the copies of Hugh Gilchrist's book "Australians and Greeks: The Early Years" will be sold by the end of this year.

The Monash Friends are most grateful for support and co-operation to the Classical Association of Victoria and to the Egyptological Society.

The Queensland Friends

The Queensland Friends opened the year with a visit to Brisbane's historic Customs House, where Professor Malcolm Thomis spoke about its history and restoration.

March saw the Annual General Meeting held at Dockside and followed by a dinner given by the President Dr Nick Girdis as well as the viewing of excellent slides of a Greek yachting trip. Professor Spyros Iakovides' public lecture in April was very well attended.
A Maritime Archaeology Day at the Queensland Museum, taking in the Mary Rose Exhibition, an illustrated lecture on the Pandora Excavations and a visit to the conservators' laboratory was enjoyed in May. In June Dr Judy Powell, the 1993/1994 Fellow of the Institute, related her experiences in establishing a reference collection of Aegean fish bones at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School of Athens.

Still in store are a lecture by Rachael Utley on Music at the Ancient Olympic Games, a dramatic presentation by Professor R. Milns and Jaqui Noyes on Odysseus and his Amours and the Annual Christmas Party. All in all an active and successful year.

The Sydney Friends

The last year under the guidance of the President, Jason Finos, was good, but ended very sadly with his demise.

The Art Exhibition at The Eddie Glastra Gallery arranged by Jean Giuffre, The Zisti Cup Tennis Tournament and Barbecue organised and hosted by Costa and Despina Vrisakis, and the David Jones Brunch arranged by Mary Lalas and Jean Guiffre were all socially and financially successful. These successes resulted wholly from the enthusiastic involvement of the Ladies' Group and the active support of the members and their friends.

Lectures by the Institute's Visiting Professor Spyros Iakovides from Athens were also very much enjoyed. For the near future guided tours are planned of the Nicholson and Macleay Museums at the University of Sydney, a George's River cruise and lunch, and of course the Annual Christmas Lunch in November.

The Sydney Friends are concerned that the Institute finances are very short and that its operation is incurring a deficit. In 1994 the Institute Fellowship was not offered as funds had to be redirected to operating needs to cover the deficit. After consideration, the Sydney Friends decided to transfer $10,000.00 to the Institute to meet part of this deficit. They would prefer their funds to be used for cultural purposes, but realise that at present the day-to-day running of the AAIA must take precedence.

The Tasmanian Friends

The Tasmanian Friends have had an enjoyable and successful year. Their main fundraising endeavour, "Taverna Night", was held on Saturday 29 October 1994 and was again jointly sponsored by the Greek Community of Hobart. The Annual "ESTIA FESTIVAL" promoted by the Greek Community also provided an opportunity for the Tasmanian friends to show support and to publicise the work of the Institute in Australia and Greece.

As always the tour by the Institute's Visiting Professor was eagerly awaited and the lectures were well received. Then there was time to show Professor and Mrs Iakovides a little of Tasmania and also to enjoy some convivial meals together. During the year the Friends sponsored two further lectures. Dr Stathis Gauntlett travelled from Melbourne to give a public lecture and the Friends provided supper afterwards to enable him to meet members. Dr David Betts of the John Elliott Classics Museum in Hobart presented a lecture on Greek sculpture especially for members.

In July the Tasmanian Friends enjoyed the visit of the Director, professor Alexander Cambitoglou, and were sorry it had to be so brief. nevertheless it still provided the opportunity to outline the planning for future Tasmanian Friends activities.

The Western Australian Friends

The society of the Western Australian "Friends" was formed in August 1989 and their activities have been increasing since then. Recently under the presidency of Ms Katerina Andronis this increase has been impressive.

Lectures: Four lectures were delivered under the Society's sponsorship: one by Dr Norman Ashton on Kastellorizo (his book on the island was launched in Perth on 4 October by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia Professor Fay Gale), a second by Professor Spyros Iakovides on "The Citadel of Mycenae", a third by Dr David Kennedy on "Viewing the Past: the Classical World from the Air" (about techniques and benefits of Aerial Archaeology) and a fourth by Ms Fiona Crowe who attended the 1994 expedition as a scholar of the Western Australian Friends on her experiences at Torone.

Classical Play produced by the Department of Classics: A performance of Plautus' "Casina" was organised, which was plagiarised on stage, screen and television in "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum". The actors included some members of the Friends' Committee who enjoyed their involvement immensely.

Greek History Competition: The competition closed on 25 August. The sponsors were the Berbatis and George Atzemis families and a contribution was made by Mr and Mrs Angelo Anastas. The winner was announced at a special ceremony earlier this month.
Research Project: Dr Norman Ashton's and Mrs Joanna Ashton's Kastellorizo Project was completed and the book was launched earlier this month. The Friends are proud for supporting this project especially through the M. T. Kailis group of companies and the M. T. Kailis family.

Financial Assistance to the Institute: The Western Australian Friends have contributed $1500 to the AAIA in the course of the year and have pledged their support in the future.

Fund Raising Activities: A raffle was organised which was won by George and Marlene Atzemis, two tickets for the Summer School conducted in September by Dr K. A. Sheedy and Dr Norman Ashton in Asia Minor and Greece.

Mrs Helen Andronis held a morning tea in her home for a group of ladies addressed by Mrs Joanna Ashton who spoke about her experiences in Kastellorizo.

1995-1996 FELLOWSHIP

The Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens Fellowship for the European Academic Year 1995-1996 has been awarded to Stavros A. Paspalas. The awardee, who has taken up the fellowship in mid-October, completed successfully his doctoral thesis at the University of Oxford in July 1995, which was researched and written under the supervision of Sir John Boardman. The title of his thesis was "The Late Archaic and Early Classical Pottery of the Chalkidike in its Wider Aegean Context". Stavros Paspalas was first introduced to the material through his participation in the excavations of Torone. Prior to his studies in England he gained his B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. (Hons.) at the University of Sydney.

The new fellow intends to use his time in Athens to further his research on the archaeology of the northern and eastern Aegean in the Archaic and Classical periods. Specifically he plans to prepare the text of his doctoral thesis for final publication, and hopes to write a number of articles on topics such as the local black-figure pottery of the Chalkidike, and the confluence of various cultural streams in the eastern Aegean during the sixth century.

Jason Finos B.D.S. 1924 - 1995

Jason Finos passed away on 12 August 1995. He is sadly missed by his family, his friends and his colleagues who collaborated with him in various good causes. His parents migrated to Australia from the island of Chios in Greece, but he himself was born in Sydney. He was a talented person and was known among his friends for his humorous stories and mischievous spirit.

He received his secondary education at Sydney Boys High School and his tertiary education at the University of Sydney where he graduated as Bachelor of Dental Surgery in 1950. He practised all his life as a Dentist Surgeon in Sydney.

While studying at the University he became a founding member of "The League of Hellenic Students" and helped in the formation of the "Olympic Club", a students' sport and social club. In 1955 he joined AHEPA (the Australian Hellenic Education Progressive Association) where he held various high positions, becoming eventually Supreme President in 1979. In the late 1960's he was actively involved in raising funds for the Chair of Modern Greek at the University of Sydney becoming President of its Foundation fund.

Always supported by his wife Beverley he became a great supporter of the AAIA and was actively involved in the establishment of the "Sydney Friends" in 1982. He was the Founding President of this association, a position he held until his death. Under his leadership the "Sydney Friends" raised considerable funds, which made possible the purchase of the Athens Hostel as well as the furniture of the AAIA office in Australia and to a great extent its operation.
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Bruce Tindale
Alexander Cambitoglou

FRONT COVER: Reconstruction of the compass drawn guilloche decoration of a tile of the temple of Athena. Sixth century BC

BACK COVER: The Agora, La Trobe University, Melbourne