



ATHENS, AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF HELLENIC STUDIES

The Australian Archaeological Institute
at Athens in Context



Alexander Cambitoglou

The Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens
2005

COVER -

Athenian silver tetradrachm 17.01gm

5th century BC

From the G.Marr/Lady E. Proud Bequest

Australian Centre for Ancient Numismatic Studies

Macquarie University

Obverse: Head of Athena left

Reverse: A/TH/E in Greek letters; Owl standing right

**To the memory of John Atherton Young
Governor, Treasurer and Benefactor
of the Institute**

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AC

Erstaunte euch nicht auf attischen Stelen die Vorsicht
 menschlicher Geste? war nicht Liebe und Abschied
 so leicht auf die Schultern gelegt, als wär es aus anderm
 Stoffe gemacht als bei uns? Gedenkt euch der Hände,
 wie sie drucklos beruhen, obwohl in den Torsen die Kraft steht.

On Attic stelae, did not the circumspection
 of human gesture amaze you? Were not love and farewell
 so lightly laid upon shoulders, they seemed to be made
 of other stuff than with us? Oh, think of the hands,
 how they rest without pressure, though power is there
 in the torsos.

Rainer Maria Rilke

From the second Duino Elegy

Translation by J.B. Leishman and Stephen Spender

Preface

The present booklet aims at informing the enlightened Australian public about the intellectual and cultural milieu within which the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens functions. It is hoped, however, that it also provides information useful, but not easily otherwise available, to a larger public and especially to students outside Australia.

Athens is important for the study of Classics in general but especially for the study of Archaeology because of the field-work conducted in Greece by both the Greek Institutions and the Foreign Schools and Institutes described in the paragraphs that follow, as well as the proximity of architectural monuments, archaeological sites and museums.

Although the AAIA is only twenty five years old, the concept of maintaining a School or Institute of Hellenic (mainly ancient) Studies in Athens is an old one among the countries of Western Europe and in the USA going back to 1846, when France first established its *École* in the capital of the newly created Greek kingdom. Although Classical studies had flourished in the 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries in Western Europe, these were mainly philological and historical in focus, in spite of the fact that they were often combined, when the means of individuals and societies permitted it, with a tour of Italy. Few scholars ventured to travel in Greece which was then under Turkish domination. The emergence of an independent Greek state in the late 1820s, however, changed the cultural outlook of Western travellers in their search for Classical monuments and opened up new horizons

for research at first on Ancient and, later on, also Byzantine and Modern Greek cultures. For the first time, Classical Greek art could be appreciated in its country of origin unaltered by Roman influence and seen without being filtered through Roman eyes.

Unlike Palladio and other architects of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, architects of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries could plan their buildings after studying carefully the still standing ancient temples in Greece itself. In the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries the appreciation of Classical sculpture in the West also changed, partly because of the influence of the Parthenon sculptures taken to England by Lord Elgin between 1803 and 1812 and acquired by the British Museum in 1816, but mainly because of the discovery of original works of Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic sculpture in the country in which they had been produced.

The Greek Archaeological Service, established as early as 1829, the University of Athens and the Athens Archaeological Society, established in 1837, and the Foreign Schools and Institutes, founded in the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries, contributed vitally to these changes in the cultural outlook of Western Europe and America.

To a great extent, we owe to the French our knowledge of Delphi and Delos, to the Germans of Mycenae, Olympia and the Sanctuary of Hera on Samos, to the Americans of Corinth and the Athenian Agora, to the British of Knossos on Crete and Sparta, to the Austrians of the temple of Artemis at Lousoi and to the Italians of the Palace of Phaistos on Crete.

Following the example of France, Germany, the USA, Britain Austria and Italy, as well as other European countries,

Canada, Australia and Georgia, established Schools in Athens after the Second World War, so that, by now, there are seventeen such Foreign Schools or Institutes in the Greek capital, which together with the Greek Institutions mentioned above have turned Athens into an International University of Hellenic Studies and one of the most important centres of Classical studies in the world.

Australian scholars and students who do research in Greece have at their disposal the best possible library resources and are brought into contact with the most distinguished Classical, Mediaeval and Modern Greek scholars who regularly spend time in Greece.

The purpose of creating the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens was to help Australians to take advantage of the facilities available in Greece, but also to allow Australian scholars, through its academic programmes, to contribute their learning to this environment of international Hellenic scholarship.

**Alexander Cambitoglou, Director AAIA
Sydney, 2005**

The Greek Institutions

The most important Greek Institutions in Athens that are involved mainly in research and the teaching of Classics and Classical Archaeology, but also of Byzantine and Modern Greek cultures, are five. The three older ones, the Greek Archaeological Service, the National Capodistrian University and the Athens Archaeological Society, were established soon after the creation of the independent Greek State in the late 1820s and reflect the burning desire of the Greeks to assert their cultural independence and their identity with their distinguished past following their almost four-hundred-years old subjugation to the Ottoman Empire.

The two younger ones, the Academy of Athens and the National Research Foundation, are considerably later. Although its building was completed already in 1887, the Academy as an institution was established only in 1926, while the National Hellenic Research Foundation was created as late as 1958 and became active much later. Both organizations reflect Greece's alignment with West European cultural trends.

The Greek Ministry of Culture The Greek Archaeological Service*

The Archaeological Service is one of the oldest Government Departments in Greece; already established in 1833 with the purpose of locating, protecting and studying the antiquities of the country.

Such concerns had already been evident in the policies of the first *Governor* of the country, John Capodistrias, who founded in the provisional capital the “National Museum of Aigina”. The specific purpose of the museum was to house antiquities from the surrounding areas and the Cyclades.

The first Director of the Museum was the distinguished Kerkyrean scholar Andreas Moustoxydes (1785-1860), who was responsible for the transportation to the museum of many objects, some of which are still there, while others were in the meantime sent to Athens.

One of the first steps taken by Moustoxydes was to issue a circular to all government departments asking their cooperation for the protection of antiquities. This, later on, following some alterations, became the archaeological law in the State of the Ionian

* Although the Department of Antiquities has changed its name more than once, it is best known among Greek archaeologists as “the Archaeological Service” (ἡ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑπηρεσία). I decided therefore to use this name for the purposes of this booklet. I also found it difficult to be consistent in the translation of titles like “ἐφορος, Γενικὸς ἐφορος, Προϊστάμενος, Διευθυντής” to indicate the positions of Director or District Director, since their use has also changed from time to time.

Islands, which was a sovereign territory under the protection of Britain until its unification with Greece in 1864.

Following the assassination of Capodistrias, Moustoxydes left for Kerkyra and was succeeded as Director of the museum firstly by the cleric Leontios Kampanis (1781-1859) and secondly by the painter Athanasios Iatrides (1799-1866).

In 1832 Kyriakos Pittakes was appointed Superintendent (ἐπιστάτης) of the antiquities of Athens with jurisdiction also in Attika and Euboea. As a result of legislation enacted in 1833 and 1834 the Archaeological Service was officially established with the architect Adolf Weissenberg as its first Director. The published law of 1834 concerned, among other matters, “the discovery, conservation and use of antiquities”, which was in fact the first archaeological law and systematic legal document regarding the Archaeological Service and the protection of antiquities. The law determined that the antiquities of Greece, being the work of the ancestors of the Greek people, were the common property of all the Greeks, and that all archaeological remains, movable or immovable, were the property of the Greek state. Through the same law the nucleus of the Archaeological Service was created.

In 1834 Ludwig Ross (1806-1859) was appointed Superintendent (Προϊστάμενος) of the Archaeological Service with its headquarters in the new capital, Athens. Ross was a very learned philologist of considerable standing as a scholar; he conflicted with the Ministry of Education, however, of which the Archaeological Service was a part at that time, and resigned in 1836. He was succeeded by Kyriakos Pittakes who protected the ancient monuments with great enthusiasm. He kept his position for 27 years and became literally identified with the Archaeological

Service. Pittakes died in 1863 and was succeeded by Panaghiotes Efstratiades (1815-1888). Upon his retirement in 1884, the position was held by Panaghiotes Stamatakes, who had entered the Service in 1872. Stamatakes died in 1885 and was succeeded by Panaghiotes Kavvadias (1850-1928) who remained as Director of the Archaeological Service until 1909. Kavvadias was efficient and methodical in addition to being a distinguished archaeologist. He divided the country into 11 archaeological districts and gave the service the shape which it still partly maintains. With Kavvadias a new period begins in the history and activities of the Archaeological Service. Under him a number of Ephors (Directors of archaeological districts) were appointed, who conducted excavations and contributed significant studies of the discovered finds. With these appointments the Archaeological Service acquired substance and the possibility of conducting its own research along with the members of the Foreign Schools, the older of which were already making significant archaeological discoveries and contributing important publications.

We owe to Kavvadias the establishment of the National Archaeological Museum, which housed the antiquities of the Museums that had already been set up by the Athens Archaeological Society and which formed the nucleus of the magnificent collection, which gradually came to incorporate some of the best finds from all over Greece. The display of the sculptures and the publication of their first scholarly catalogue were his work and so was the publication of the law no. 2646 in 1899, which dealt especially with the question of ownership of antiquities. In 1909, however, Kavvadias was removed from the position of Director General (Γενικός Φορέας) of Antiquities. The high-handed manner with which he performed his duties had created intense

discontent among the staff members of the Service.

In 1910 the Archaeological Service acquired a new Constitution and its "Archaeological Committee" was replaced by the "Archaeological Council"; concurrently the country was divided into seven archaeological districts instead of the eleven originally created by Kavvadias. The Balkan wars and World War I influenced the organisation and function of the Service. The size of the country increased and so did the number of its archaeological districts (to 12). Among the appointed new Ephors were some of the best Greek archaeologists. In 1919 two women archaeologists were appointed for the first time in the Service, Semni Papaspyride and Eirene Varoucha.

Following Kavvadias the Service had as Directors distinguished scholars like Vasileios Leonardos (1857-1930), Constantine Rhomaios (1874-1966) and Constantine Kourouniotes (1872-1945). The most important archaeological law on which the function of the Service was based from 1932-2002 was enacted under Kourouniotes.

Kourouniotes was succeeded by Professor George Oikonomos between the years 1933-1938 and he by Professor Spyridon Marinatos from 1938 to 1939. Following a period of instability Emeritus Professor Anthony Keramopoulos became Director of Antiquities until 1949. The period of foreign occupation during World War II was one of the most difficult in the history of the Archaeological Service with the number of archaeological staff members reduced to 27.

Under the Directorship of John Papademetriou (1904-1963) the Service was transferred from the Ministry of Education

to the Prime Minister's Department and with this change its responsibilities were extended to include the protection of more recent monuments. The efforts of the Service to protect the latter made it unpopular in the circles of the building industry.

Various administrative changes followed Papademetriou's tenure, the most important of which was the appointment of Spyridon Marinatos as "Inspector General of Antiquities" (1967-1973), the transfer of the Service from the Prime Minister's Department to the Ministry of Culture and its decentralisation with the establishment of seven Inspectorates with corresponding local councils, which did not last long.

In 1977 a new constitution divided the country into 25 Ephorates of Antiquities (Archaeological districts), 7 Ephorates for the protection of More Recent Monuments and a number of special units such as the National, Byzantine and Numismatic Museums as well as the Ephorate of Palaeo-Anthropology and Underwater Research. Since 1982 the Service has been administered by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture, who is a government appointee.

In 2002 a new archaeological law was enacted in view of the significant social and economic changes that took place in Greece and the entry of Greece into the European Community. The highest managing body of the Service concerning archaeological matters is the Archaeological Council. The number of its members and its authority are not fixed. Its role is advisory but not binding for the government.

The Archaeological Service has its own main journal, the *Archaeologikon Deltion* (1915-1933/35 and 1960-), which publishes

on an annual basis the reports of its staff on their excavations, conservation of monuments, exhibitions in museums, chance finds *et cetera*, as well as the *Athens Annals of Archaeology* (AAA) started in 1968. In addition it has its own series of monographs. Among its publications one should also mention the guides of sites and museums.

In addition to the uncovering, rescue, study and publication of antiquities the Archaeological Service is responsible for the conservation and reconstruction of monuments. A key figure with regard to the conservation of ancient buildings has been the late Professor Anastasios Orlandos, who was Director of the Department of the Conservation of Monuments in the Ministry of Education for long years. The conservation and reconstruction of ancient buildings and other monuments is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture.

One of the most important undertakings of the Greek Ministry of Culture since 1975 is the preservation of the antiquities on the Acropolis, which is supervised by the Committee for the Preservation of the Acropolis Monuments (Επιτροπή Συντηρήσεως Μνημείων Ακρόπολεως - ΕΣΜΑ) in co-operation with the 1st Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. The project, which is carried out by the Acropolis Restoration Service (Υπηρεσία Συντήρησης Μνημείων Ακρόπολης - ΥΣΜΑ), employs 230 specialists and is financed by the Greek State and the European Union.

One should mention here that Greece has ratified the Hague Convention, the 1970 UNESCO Cultural Property Convention and the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

The University of Athens

The Department of Archaeology and History of Art

The University of Athens was founded in 1837 (the year during which the Athens Archaeological Society was also established) and started functioning with twenty seven Greek and six German professors. It was named after King Otto and was originally housed in the residence of the architect Stamatis Kleanthes on the north-east slope of the Acropolis. The University had originally only four faculties, one of which was the Faculty of Arts (Φιλοσοφικὴ Σχολή).

Two years later, in 1839, King Otto laid the foundation stone of the building in Panepistemiou Street, which was planned by the Danish architect Christian Hansen. This building, which started being used, unfinished, in 1841, still houses the main administrative offices of the University including the Rector's office. In 1862, after King Otto's expulsion from Greece, the University was renamed "The National University".

In 1911 a second University was created in Athens as a result of a substantial bequest, but the two institutions were amalgamated into one in 1932 and named "The National Capodistrian University of Athens".

The Faculty of Arts, which includes Classical, Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, has now its own premises on new grounds, at some distance from the centre of the city, built in stages since 1963.

Among the early professors that taught Classical Archaeology in the University of Athens was Ludwig Ross (1837-1843), who was concurrently Professor at the University of Halle. He made an important contribution to the University, in addition to contributing to the organization of the Archaeological Service firstly as Assistant Ephor of the Peloponnesos (1833) and then as “Ephor General” (1834-1835). His publications are still very interesting since they contain not only information about ancient monuments but also about life in Greece in the 19th century.

Other important figures in the teaching of Archaeology in the University of Athens in the 19th century are Alexandros Rangaves (1844-1866) and Euthymios Kastorchis (1858-1888).

In the 20th century the University of Athens was blessed with archaeologists of considerable distinction. Among these, special mention should be made of Panaghiotes Kavvadias (between the years 1904 and 1922), who in addition to being professor of the History of Ancient Art in the University was also “Προϊστάμενος” of the Archaeological Service between the years 1885 and 1909. Kavvadias conducted important excavations at Epidauros, on the island of Kephallenia and on the Athenian Acropolis. Special mention should also be made of Christos Tsountas, who was Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens between the years 1904 and 1934, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Thessalonike since its establishment in 1927, and a Foundation Member of the Academy of Athens. Tsountas had also served as Ephor of Antiquities in the Archaeological Service between the years 1883 and 1901. Although he was a pioneer of the study of Prehistoric sites in Greece like Mycenae, Sesklo and Dimeni, he was also a Classical archaeologist.

Among the great scholars that served the University of Athens more recently in the 20th century, two deserve special mention. The first is Anastasios Orlandos who was an architect and a Byzantinist as well as being active as a Classical archaeologist. In addition to teaching at both the Metsovio Polytechnio (1943-1958) and the University of Athens (1939-1958), Orlandos was also a member of the Academy of Athens and for long years the Secretary General of the Athens Archaeological Society. The second great scholar is Spyridon Marinatos who became famous for his discovery and excavation of the site at Akroteri on the island of Thera. He was Professor of the University between the years 1939 and 1968, but had started his career in the Greek Archaeological Service and became Inspector General of Antiquities between the years 1967 and 1973. He died in 1974.

The Athens Archaeological Society (AAS)

The Athens Archaeological Society, which was established in January 1837, is the oldest learned society in Greece, having been founded only a few years after the creation of the free modern Greek state. The Society began its activities without any assistance from the government relying entirely on the contributions of its members and donations from various lovers of Antiquity. Among its early achievements one should mention the excavations carried out on the Athenian Acropolis, the restoration of the Parthenon and the excavations of the Theatre of Dionysos, the Odeon of Herodes Atticus and the Tower of the Winds.

The Society is governed by a Council, whose Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary General. Under the leadership of Stephanos Koumanoudes, who held the position between 1859 and 1894, excavations continued at the above mentioned sites and additional ones were initiated in the Kerameikos, Hadrian's Library, the Stoa of Attalos and the Roman Agora within Athens, as well as in various other archaeological sites in Attika, Boiotia, the Peloponnesos and the Aegean islands.

Among the other achievements of the Society (the *Etaireia* as it is referred to by archaeologists) is the organisation of the early museums in Greece and especially of Athens, which later on formed the nucleus of the Athens National Archaeological Museum.

The importance of Koumanoudes as Secretary General in the development of the Society has already been stressed. He was succeeded in the position by a series of eminent archaeologists like Panaghiotes Kavvadias (1895-1920), George Oikonomos (1924-1951), Anastasios Orlandos (1951-1979), George Mylonas (1979-

1988) and Vasileios Petrakos (1989-).

Currently the main archaeological sites at which excavations and other field research are conducted by the Society include Oropos, Brauron, Rhamnous, Akroteri, Archanes, Messene, Thermos, Epidauros, Mycenae and Torone (in collaboration with the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens). The first Australian archaeological expedition in Greece, at Zagora on the island of Andros between the years 1967 and 1977, was conducted under the sponsorship of the Society.

The Athens Archaeological Society publishes four learned journals: The *Praktika tes en Athenais Archaialogikes Etaireias* [*Praktika*] (since 1837); *Archaialogike Ephemeris: Periodikon tes en Athenais Archaialogikes Etaireias* [*Archaialogike Ephemeris*] (since 1837); *To ergon tes Archaialogikes Etaireias* [*Ergon*] (since 1954) and *O Mentor: Chronographiko kai istoriodiphiko deltio tes en Athenais Archaialogikes*



The Athens Archaeological Society (AAS) Lecture Theatre

Etaireias [*Mentor*] (since 1988, originally published under the title *Enemerotiko Deltio* [1988-1991]); it is also responsible for a long series of monographs most of which are on topics resulting from, or related to, its own excavations.

The Academy of Athens

The Research Centre for Antiquity

The Academy of Athens, which is located next to the central building of the University, is one of the most beautiful Neo-Classical buildings of the 19th century in Europe. Its construction was made possible as a result of very generous donations and the sponsorship of Simon Sinas (1810-1876) and his wife Iphigeneia, who were members of a distinguished Greek family established in Vienna and Budapest that had migrated from Moschopolis in N. Epeiros to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the 18th century.

The architect of the building was Theophilos Hansen (1813-1891) and the supervisor of its construction was his pupil Ernst Ziller (1837-1923). The foundation stone was laid by King Otto in August 1859. Following the expulsion of the King in 1862 work was interrupted and resumed in 1868. Sinas died in 1876 but the sponsorship was continued by his wife Iphigeneia.

Although in the meantime the Sinas family had lost its immense fortune, the building with its sculptural and painterly decoration was completed and handed over to the Greek state by Ernst Ziller in March 1887.

The Academy as a learned institution was established and began functioning thirty-nine years later, in 1926.

The Research Centre for Antiquity is one of the thirteen research centres of the Academy of Athens and was created in 1977 as a result of the late Professor George Mylonas' initiative, who was

one of its most distinguished members. The aim of the centre is to promote research in Greek and Roman Antiquity. Other research centres of the Academy concern themselves with the publication of an Historical Dictionary of Modern Greek, with the study of Greek Folklore and ancient Greek Philosophy, with the publication of ancient writers, with the study of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine cultures *et cetera*.



The Athens Academy

The first research-worker of the Centre for Antiquity was appointed in 1980 and its present permanent staff, which includes the *Supervisor*, consists of six scholars. The specific aim of the centre is the publication of individual monographs in a series which was started in 1988. Concurrently bibliographical and other archives have been organised, which constitute already a significant source of information useful to scholars as well as the wider enlightened public. For research purposes staff members are allowed to travel

outside Athens and participate in field-work or international conferences with the approval of the Ministry of Education, to which the Academy is administratively attached.

Currently there are four research programmes on Greco-Roman Antiquity pursued by the Centre: (1) The Neolithic Period Programme, (2) the Creto-Mycenaean Programme, (3) The Classical Programme and (4) The International Programme.

The Neolithic Programme focuses at present on the study of Neolithic figurines in Greece itself and more widely in the area of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Creto-Mycenaean Programme concerns itself with the Prehistoric period in Greece and especially with the study of Creto-Mycenaean religion and ritual. Part of this work is the preparation of a topographical and thematic catalogue. Another target of the programme is the publication of the excavations at Mycenae carried out at the site between 1962 and 1991 as well as the excavations on the islet of Koukonesi near Lemnos in collaboration with the 20th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the Greek Ministry of Culture. The Classical Programme aims at the study and publication of the pottery and vase-painting of the period, of Greek sculpture, of the sanctuaries and rituals of the Historic Period and of Greece during the Roman occupation.

In addition to the above specific three programmes the Research Centre for Antiquity of the Athens Academy participates in a number of international scholarly undertakings such as that of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, the *Tabula Imperii Romani*, the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* and the *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani*, within the framework of which it has already published a number of volumes. Of these undertakings the first three are conducted under the aegis of the *Union Académique Internationale* and the fourth under the aegis of the *Association Internationale*

d'Archéologie Classique.

One should also mention here that a number of papers related to the study of Greek and Roman Antiquity read at the weekly meetings of its members are published in the Proceedings of the Academy, the *Praktika tes Akademias Athenon*, issued on an annual basis since 1926.

The work of the Research Centre is overseen by an *ad hoc* Committee of Academicians under the guidance of the supervisor (ἐπόπτης) mentioned above who is also an Academician.

The Centre has the use of a good library.

The National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF)
The Institute for Greek and Roman Antiquity (KERA)

The National Hellenic Research Foundation was established as a private legal entity in 1958 with the purpose of promoting research in the sciences and the humanities in Greece at the highest possible level. During its comparatively brief history it has been active in operating its own research units, publishing its own journals and monographs, maintaining its own library, running its own courses and representing Greece in international organizations.

Since 1984 it functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Technology and is funded mainly by it but also by other sources. The NHRF works in collaboration with the Universities of the country and is administered by a Council consisting of the Directors of its Institutes and other members appointed for a period of three years.

The NHRF comprises six Research Institutes three of which concern themselves with the Humanities and more particularly Graeco-Roman Antiquity, Byzantine civilization and Modern Greek studies. It has a staff of some 500 members, 250 of which are permanent. Approximately 120 members of its staff are researchers. The rich library of the NHRF is open to scholars, scientists and the general public and its Documentation Centre, which is used to provide online information, cooperates with many libraries at an international level.

The NHRF maintains close relations with similar

organizations outside Greece such as the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* (CNRS) in France, the Royal Society and the British Academy in the United Kingdom and others. It also participates in the framework of the Research and Technology Programme of the European Union and benefits from EU funds.

The Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity (KERA) is the youngest of the foundation's three historical institutes. It was established in 1977 with the purpose of fostering systematic research in subjects and periods where scholarly neglect offered a scope for a useful Greek contribution at an international level.

KERA's research projects cover all aspects of Greek Antiquity from the Prehistoric period to the 7th century AD. Special emphasis is put on the revival and renewal of Classical studies through the systematic collecting and editing of source material in computerized databases. These include literary texts, inscriptions and coins. The Institute possesses an archive of inscription squeezes and coin casts as well as photographs, plans, maps, aerial photographs and topographical diagrams.

KERA's publications include *corpora*, monographs, articles and essays based on its collected data. Its activities also include the training of young scholars, collaborative research programmes with Greek and foreign scholars and organisations, as well as scholarly exchanges and conferences.

The study of the philological and epigraphical sources is supplemented by systematic surface surveys of both the urban and the rural areas of ancient cities especially on the peripheries of the Hellenic world.

KERA conducts four specific research programmes: (1) the Northern Greece Programme, (2) the Southern Greece Programme, (3) the Hellenistic and Roman East Programme and (4) the Early Balkan Peoples and Cultures Programme. These programmes are often based on its own archival holdings and cover the study of institutions, religions, historical geography, linguistics, prosopography, onomastics, numismatics *et cetera*. They cover the history and archaeology of ancient Macedonia, Thrace, Epeiros and Thessaly as well as the Peloponnesos and the Aegean islands in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The Hellenic East Programme includes research in Cyprus, ancient Palestine (Israel, Jordan) and Egypt. These studies are normally published in its own series called *Meletemata* which by now includes 34 volumes.

Other activities of KERA include the supervision of doctoral theses and the organization of conferences and symposia. Much of its work is carried out in collaboration with other Greek or foreign organizations and some of its programmes are funded by the European Union, which has also financed the establishment of a computer network that has allowed the transfer of its archives into an electronic format.

KERA has a specialist library concentrating on areas covered by its own research.

The Foreign Archaeological Schools and Institutes

As indicated in the preface, there are currently seventeen Foreign Schools or Institutes in Athens. Although some of these institutions use the term “School” in their name and others the term “Institute”, they all promote Classical, and to a lesser extent Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, and almost all of them are involved in field-work, whether they call themselves archaeological or not. The Schools and Institutes are formally recognised under the terms of specific administrative Acts of the Greek Government. Under the general supervision of the Greek Ministry of Culture, and more particularly the Departments of Antiquities and Mediaeval and Later Monuments within it, each “School” is responsible for the conduct of all archaeological field-work carried out in Greece by institutions of the country it represents. Most of the “Schools” are run and mainly financed directly or indirectly by their National Governments.

The Schools/Institutes may be divided into two broad groups, reflecting their age and size. The oldest were founded over a century ago; they are the largest and, over the years, have accumulated the richest resources. Because of this, they can provide library, archival, laboratory, and accommodation facilities on a scale which the more recently established Schools cannot match. Given the co-operation among the Schools that exists, however, the facilities of all Schools are accessible to all Greek and foreign academics and students conducting relevant research in the country. There are six of these older-established Schools: the French School (1846), the German Archaeological Institute (1872), the American School of Classical Studies (1881), the British School

at Athens (1884), the Austrian Archaeological Institute (1898) and the Italian Archaeological School (1909), which is included here although slightly younger. All these institutions own considerable property in Athens and some of them operate in premises of palatial size and style. In a number of cases they also own premises in regional centres in which they have a particular interest.

The newer (and smaller) Schools have all been established since the Second World War and include, in chronological order, the Swedish Archaeological Institute (1948), the Swiss Archaeological School (1975), the Canadian Archaeological Institute (1976), the Australian Archaeological Institute (1980), the Netherlands Institute (1984), the Finnish Institute (1985), the Belgian Archaeological School (1985), the Norwegian Institute (1989), the Danish Institute (1992), the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies (1995) and the Georgian Institute (1997).

The foundation dates of the newer Schools given above are those of their formal establishment. It should be emphasized, however, that the Swiss, the Belgians, the Dutch and the Australians were already active in Greece much earlier.

Although the Foreign Schools and Institutes differ administratively considerably from each other, they are united by their common objective, which is the study of the language, history and antiquities of Greece. They all have offices in Athens and in their own countries. They offer their members a range of assistance according to requests received. Most importantly, they offer scholarships and fellowships. The Foreign Schools and Institutes organize lectures and seminars throughout the academic year and each holds a major function one evening on an annual basis, during which the Director reports on the activities of his/her

School/Institute during the previous year. The Director's Report is followed by the "Annual Lecture" delivered by a distinguished scholar of the respective country and a reception.

Most Schools and Institutes do not offer programmes of formal instruction; they rather assist undergraduate and post-graduate students and also university staff members to do their own research or take part in field-work conducted in Greece. The American School, however, offers a formal course for post-graduates, which includes extensive archaeological trips. The Italian School also offers a post-graduate course and the Swedes run a course each spring for a small number of students. The British run Summer Schools of circa three-weeks duration, which combine lectures and archaeological tours; they also offer a biennial Easter course for teachers of ancient history.

(i) The French School at Athens (EFA)

Founded in 1846 as the *École archéologique d'Athènes*, the French School is Government funded. Although historically focussed on ancient, and to a slightly lesser degree, Byzantine studies, in recent years it has placed more emphasis than other Foreign Schools on contemporary Greek culture. The Directors of the School have all been major figures in archaeological research and the list includes such scholars as Théophile Homolle, Charles Picard and Georges Daux.

Important Missions under the auspices of the EFA conduct archaeological field-work at Delos, Delphi, Argos, Thasos, Philippi and Malia (on Crete). The French School is also interested in Greek culture beyond the borders of the present Greek state and conducts excavations in Cyprus, Bulgaria, Albania, Russia and Egypt (Alexandria). In recent years the School has been particularly prominent in taking up the most recent scientific methods for archaeological work. It also organises every year a series of international conferences, the themes of which cover the full range of Greek studies.

The EFA makes awards and grants scholarships to deserving French and Greek students as well as to students and researchers from Eastern Europe.

The EFA has a very active publishing branch which is responsible for the publication of the final reports on field-work carried out under its auspices in Delos, Delphi, Thasos and Cyprus, of guide books and conference proceedings, and also of three very prestigious scholarly serials: the *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* (since 1877, with a series of supplements), the *Bulletin des études*

grecques modernes et contemporaines and the series *Champs helléniques modernes et contemporains*. It also has an extensive archive, which contains material relating to its activities since 1846 and a very important photographic collection. Its library, which is accessible also to students and scholars from countries other than France, is one of the most important in the field of Classical Studies in the world. The EFA maintains a Hostel in Athens, which is primarily used by its Members, although others can stay there when space is available. To be a Member or a former Member of the EFA is deemed to be a great honour and is sometimes cited by French scholars as a post-nominal honorific.

In addition to the Director, it has an academic and administrative staff of about 45 members as well as twelve *Membres scientifiques* (fellows). Although it is mainly government funded, it is also supported by private donors.



The French School (EFA)

(ii) The German Archaeological Institute in Athens (DAIA)

The German Institute was founded in 1872 and started functioning in 1874 in commemoration of Johan Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768), the father of Classical Archaeology. The German Institute's main focus has always been the conduct of excavations, but it also sponsors geographical and topographical surveys, promotes the study and publication of inscriptions, and supports the training of Classical scholars and of architects. The excavations at Olympia, which initially were not carried out directly by the Institute itself but under the auspices of the German Parliament, have been the most spectacular contribution made by German archaeologists in Greece. The Institute has a very good library, the holdings of which are concentrated on Classics and Classical Archaeology.

The DAIA holds an extremely important photographic archive, many items of which date back to the 19th century. Such early photographs are an invaluable source of information about changes that have occurred in the landscape (and city-scapes) of Greece during the last 150 years.

In addition to Olympia, the main sites that have been and are still being explored by the German Institute include Tiryns, the Kerameikos of Athens and the Sanctuary of Hera on the island of Samos. In addition one should mention the Sanctuary of Zeus on the island of Aigina, Orchomenos in Boiotia and Kalapodi in Lokris.

A seminal figure in the development of the German Institute was the archaeologist Wilhelm Dörpfeld (1853-1940), one of the great excavators of Troy and Olympia. It was due to



The German Archaeological Institute (DAIA)

his initiative that the historically important building in which the Institute is housed in Athens was erected for Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890), the discoverer of Troy and excavator of Mycenae. Other researchers who worked under the DAIA's aegis and made fundamental contributions to archaeology include A. Furtwängler, G. Karo, P. Wolters and E. Kunze.

Not surprisingly the two major European wars of the 20th century affected the operations of the Institute, which was closed for a while during World War I and for a longer period (1944-1952) after World War II. The excavations at Olympia, which were interrupted because of political events in the first decades of the 20th century, were resumed in 1936, this time under the sponsorship of the Institute itself, but ceased again in the aftermath of World War II. Since its re-opening in the early 1950s, the Institute has resumed activity at Olympia, where the stadium has been excavated, in the Athenian Kerameikos, at the Sanctuary of Hera on Samos, at Tiryns and elsewhere.

The German Institute's journal is the *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung*, which was initiated in 1876 and is accompanied by a series of supplements begun in 1971. In addition the German Institute publishes reports and monographs on its excavations at Olympia, in the Athenian Kerameikos, on Samos and at Tiryns.

The DAIA is mainly funded by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its academic and administrative staff, including the Director, consists of nineteen members.

(iii) The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA)

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded in 1881, with the help of private donors, by a group of United States Universities at which Classical Studies were taught. The new School was at first housed at Vasilissis Amalias Boulevard, opposite Hadrian's Arch. Later on, it moved to its present headquarters in Kolonaki, next door to the British School.

The ASCSA offers services to some 400 American students and university staff every year in addition to making its two libraries, the "Blegen" and the "Gennadeios Bibliotheke", available to students and staff of Greek universities, the staff of the Greek Archaeological Service, and members of the other Foreign Schools in Athens. The Blegen Library, named after the distinguished excavator of the Palace of Nestor at Pylos, was founded in 1888 and contains currently some 80,000 volumes on Prehistoric and Classical archaeology of the Mediterranean region, as well as on Classical languages and history. The "Gennadeios Bibliotheke", which is housed in one of the most distinguished Neo-Classical buildings in the Greek capital and concentrates on Byzantine and Modern Greek studies, is a treasure house of books, archives and works of art. It was named after George Gennadius (1786-1854) and his son Joannes Gennadius (1844-1932) who offered his collection formally in 1922 to the School. The construction of the edifice was made possible through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation on a site provided by the Greek Government. More recently, the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory, which concentrates on scientific archaeological research, was added to the School's facilities, with a Director and an Administrative Assistant.

Unlike most other Foreign Schools and Institutes in Athens, the American School does not receive Government support; it is funded exclusively by private donors, by about 150 American Universities, and from income obtained as a result of its own activities.

In addition to providing research facilities, the ASCSA puts considerable emphasis on teaching. Each year, postgraduate students from American Universities join the School as Members to participate in an intensive course, which includes archaeological excursions as well as seminars and training in field-work.

The number of excavations carried out in Greece by the American School is impressive and includes such sites as Kavousi and Gournia on Crete, Pylos, Nemea, Lerna and Isthmia in the Peloponnesos and Samothrake and Kea in the Aegean. The School's main archaeological sites, however, at which excavations are being carried out on an ongoing basis, are those of Ancient Corinth, begun in 1896, and the Ancient Athenian Agora, begun in 1931. The latter constitutes the most ambitious project undertaken by ASCSA and includes the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos (1953-1956), which houses the Museum in which the excavated finds are displayed and the offices of the team working at the site.

In addition to the Director the American School has on its staff three annual Professors, an Assistant Professor and twelve administrative members including an archivist. There are also two Directors of the summer sessions, who occupy quasi-academic positions. This number, however, does not include the permanent staff of the "Gennadeios Bibliotheke", the excavations of the Athenian Agora, which has its own Director, and the excavations at Corinth.

The American School is responsible for the publication of *Hesperia*, which is its Journal (since 1932, with a series of supplementary volumes since 1937). In addition it publishes reports related to its various excavations, as well as a series of booklets about the Athenian Agora and Corinth.

As mentioned above, the American School depends almost entirely upon private support. It charges for membership, however, and applies occasionally for government grants for specific projects.



The American School (ASCSA)
The Gennadeios Bibliotheke

(iv) The British School at Athens (BSA)

The BSA was founded in 1886 and as such is the fourth in seniority of the Foreign Schools in Athens. The buildings housing the School were erected in the district of Kolonaki, on land given to it by the Greek Government in the year of its foundation and are surrounded by a beautiful garden shared with the neighbouring American School.

The work of the BSA's early Directors such as F.C. Penrose, D.G. Hogarth, A.J.B. Wace and H.G.G. Payne established and reinforced the foundation of many fields of Greek archaeology.

The BSA is mainly financed by the Government of the United Kingdom through the British Academy, but also by funds raised through fees and endowments as well as by an active Society of Friends in Athens. As is the case with a few of the other Schools, the Director is accorded diplomatic status. The four separate buildings that constitute the School include: (a) the Hostel and Library, (b) the Director's residence or "Upper House", (c) the Research Building, which also contains the Assistant Director's flat, and (d) a building that houses the Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory, one of the leading establishments in the world specialising in scientific archaeological research.

The BSA maintains an important archive of its past undertakings and possesses a small collection of antiquities of its own. Of its various academic activities, one should mention seminars for students of British Universities, an annual summer course for undergraduates, a biennial seminar for postgraduate students on Ancient Athens and, in more recent times, a two-week course for British teachers of Classics and History.

In 1986, the year of the celebration of the School's centenary, several scholarships were established for young researchers from Greece and Cyprus who want to study in Great Britain, and also a scholarship named after Hector and Elizabeth Catling, for British students who want to do research in Greece. These recently-established awards complement scholarships and fellowships that have existed for some time.

The BSA has been responsible for field-work of great importance including excavations and surface surveys carried out either exclusively by its own teams or in collaboration with local Ephorates of the Greek Department of Antiquities. Since the days of the discovery of the Palace of Minos at Knossos by Sir Arthur Evans, Crete has been its preferred area of research, and the excavations at Palaikastro there are especially significant.

Remarkable also have been the BSA's excavations at Mycenae, the Sanctuary of Artemis and the Menelaion in Laconia, the theatre at Sparta, and the site of Lefkandi in Euboia, as well as Servia, Assiros and Sitagroi in Northern Greece. One should also mention the work done at Melos, Chios and Kythera. In addition to its premises in the district of Kolonaki in Athens, the BSA maintains premises on Crete, "The Villa Ariadne" at Knossos, in which Sir Arthur Evans lived while he was excavating at the Palace.

In addition to the Director the BSA has an academic and administrative staff of 13 members.

The main publication of the BSA is the *Annual of the British School at Athens* (since 1894) with a supplementary series on specific topics (since 1923). Since 1954, in collaboration with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the School publishes



The Library of the British School (BSA)

on an annual basis the *Archaeological Reports* which contains summaries of the results of field-work and other archaeological activities in Greece carried out not only by itself but also by the Greek Archaeological Service and the other Foreign Schools and Institutes. Since 1986, the BSA also publishes the *Fitch Laboratory Occasional Papers* of studies on archaeological science. Finally, the series *BSA Studies* was initiated in 1995; some of its volumes are conference proceedings on research on a particular topic.

(v) The Austrian Archaeological Institute in Athens (ÖAI)

The Austrian Archaeological Institute in Athens was established in 1898 and since 1908 has been housed in a Neo-Classical building designed by the distinguished architect E. Ziller. The function of the Institute was interrupted twice because of World Wars I and II and, due to the particular political conditions which prevailed in Austria after the Second World War, it did not start operating again until the early 1960s. Its history is intimately linked with such important classicists as Adolf Wilhelm, Wolfgang Reichel and Otto Walter. Its activities include lectures and seminars as well as guided tours to archaeological sites. The Institute awards scholarships to Austrian students who stay in its premises in Athens and to Greek students who wish to go to Austrian Universities for further studies. Its research interests cover not only Classical but also Mediaeval and Modern Greece.

The academic programme of the Institute includes conferences, which are occasionally organized in collaboration with other Foreign Schools in Athens. A major conference on recently carried out archaeological research in the Peloponnesos was held in 1998 on the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary. As early as 1898 the Austrian Institute started excavations at the temple of Artemis at Lousoi in Arkadia and these were resumed in 1980. The ancient city of Elis is another site in which the Austrian Institute has been active; the first excavations there were conducted from 1910 to the beginning of World War I. In 1960 the exploration of the site was resumed by the Athens Archaeological Society with the Institute's participation. Between 1916 and 1925 the Austrian Institute carried out excavations at Aigeira on the northern coast of the Peloponnesos and work was resumed there in 1972.

In addition to the activities of the Institute itself it should be mentioned that excavations under its sponsorship are also carried out by the University of Salzburg at Kolonna on the island of Aigina.

The Institute's library includes publications on the Prehistoric and Classical archaeology of Greece as well as archaeological work carried out in Austria itself.

In addition to the Director, the Austrian Institute has three additional staff members in Athens: an Academic Secretary-Librarian, an Archivist and a Secretary.

The work conducted by the Austrian Institute is published by its central offices in Vienna in the *Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien* (since 1898). Other research carried out by the ÖAI in Greece is published in three further series emanating from Vienna: the *Sonderschriften des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes* (since 1901), the *Berichte und Materialien des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes* (since 1991) and the *Ergänzungshefte zu den Österreichischen Jahresheften* (since 2002).

The Austrian Institute is primarily financed by the Austrian Government, although additional funds are raised from the private sector.

(vi) The Italian Archaeological School in Athens (SAIA)

Although Italian archaeologists had been active in Crete since 1883 and even earlier, the Italian Archaeological School was formally established only in 1909. Administratively it comes under the Italian Ministry for Universities and Scientific Research as well as the Ministry of Culture by which it is financed. This is the only Italian School outside Italy which offers a post-graduate course. The aim of the School is to conduct archaeological research and excavations in Greece as well as providing training for young Italian scholars.

The father of Italian research in Greece was Federico Halbherr who discovered the famous Gortyna inscription on Crete and started excavations on the island at the Idaian Cave. The first Director of the School was Luigi Pernier, who dug at the Palace of Phaistos in Crete in addition to discovering the famous Phaistos Disc and conducting excavations at Prinia. Following Pernier's departure from the School in 1916, Alessandro della Seta was appointed Director in 1919. His name and that of the Italian School are linked to the exploration of Hephaistia and Chloe (the Sanctuary of the Kabeiroi) on the island of Lemnos and the settlement of Poliochne. Following della Seta's dismissal by the Fascist Regime, the excavations on Lemnos were continued by Guido Libertini.

The next important mile-stone in the School's recent history was Doro Levi's appointment as Director in 1948 who resumed excavations at Phaistos. Under Antonino di Vita (Director between the years 1977 and 2000) excavations were conducted at Gortyna and at the "Royal Villa" at Haghia Triada, whose exploration had been started by Halbherr in 1902. In 1982 the Italian School was

allowed to resume its excavations at Poliochne on the island of Lemnos which had been suspended after World War II.

In addition to the Director, the SAIA maintains a staff of seven academic and administrative members in Athens: the General Secretary, a Secretary, a Librarian, a Photographic Archivist, an Archivist, an accountant and a person in charge of publications.

The Italian School publishes on an annual basis the journal *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene e delle Missioni in Oriente* (since 1914). Other publications appear in the series *Monografie della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente*. Studies on Gortyna, Hagia Triada and Hephaistia are published in this series.



The Italian School (SAIA)
On the left the Director's Residence

(vii) The Swedish Institute at Athens (SIA)

The Swedish Institute was founded in 1948 and operates under the aegis of the Swedish Ministry of Education. The Chair of its Council is a Government appointee, as is the Institute's financial controller. The Institute, whose headquarters are in Stockholm, is 90% Government supported with the remaining 10% of its budget covered by support from private foundations and from its Society of Friends.

While concentrating on ancient Greek studies, the Institute also promotes Greek-Swedish cultural relations in a more general way. Especially effective and beneficial is its close relationship with the departments of Classical Archaeology and History of the Universities of Lund, Göteborg, Stockholm and Uppsala, which are represented on its Council.

In Greece, the Institute runs an archaeology course for Swedish students on an annual basis offered in every second University semester and a course for high school teachers. Its main *raison d'être*, however, is the promotion of research.

Swedish archaeologists have worked at various sites since 1894. More particularly, however, the Institute has conducted excavations at Asine, Dendra/Midea (the latter in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service) and Berbati in the Argolid as well as Paradeisos in Thrace and Asea in Arkadia.

As mentioned above, according to its constitution, the Institute must promote cultural relations between Greece and Sweden in a more general way. For this reason it also sponsors such activities as concerts, art exhibitions and similar related activities.

A building owned by the Institute in the city of Kavala is used as a Hostel for artists as well as researchers from Sweden who want to spend time in Greece.

In Athens itself, the Swedish Institute is based in a fine Neo-Classical building in the district of Makriyianni, immediately to the south of the Acropolis. In the past, the building housed the Office as well as the Hostel and Library of the Institute. Recently, however, following extensive renovations, its library was amalgamated with those of the other Scandinavian Institutes and moved into a separate building bought for this purpose and named "The Nordic Library". The Nordic Library caters mainly for Scandinavian scholars but also welcomes Greek and non-Greek scholars from outside Scandinavia.



The Swedish Institute (SIA)

The Athens Academic and Administrative staff of the Institute consists of the Director, the Assistant Director and a Secretary. Its official journal is the *Opuscula Atheniensia* (published since 1953). Studies, excavation reports and conference papers are published in two parallel series of the *Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen*.

(viii) The Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (ESAG)

A Swiss Archaeological Mission in Greece was established in 1964 with the late Professor Karl Schefold as Director. Soon after, a Swiss team began excavations at Eretria on Euboia in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service.

In 1970 the Mission purchased and renovated a 19th century house at Eretria, which became its first headquarters and, in 1975, it was renamed and officially established as the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece. In 1988 its office moved to a flat in Athens.

The work at Eretria is of paramount importance. Excavations at the site had already been started in the 19th century by the Greek Archaeological Service, but the contributions to our knowledge of ancient Eretria made in recent years by the Swiss School are considerable. Prehistoric remains have been found on the acropolis of the city and, near the coastline, an Early Iron Age settlement and a temple were discovered, together with parts of an 8th and 7th century BC cemetery and the so-called Heröon - a rich burial deposit dating to the Geometric period. In addition, the Swiss team excavated some buildings of domestic use of the Classical and Hellenistic periods, among which is an impressive house with its, by now, well-known mosaics.

A team from the Swiss School is systematically studying the area of the Temple of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria and conducting a survey of the region around the city to enable it to map out the surviving archaeological features. It is also studying the area of the House with the Mosaics, where significant remains came to light dating from the Roman phase of the city's history, including a large rectangular building identified as a temple

dedicated to the worship of the Roman Emperor and a number of impressive fragmentary sculptures.

The School is funded by the *Fondation Nationale Suisse de la Recherche Scientifique*, an independent foundation, the resources of which are provided by the Swiss Academy of the Humanities. Other sources of funds include the Swiss Universities, donations by private companies and foundations as well as individual benefactors.

The School publishes preliminary reports of its activities in Eretria in the journal *Antike Kunst*, and the results of its excavations in a series titled *Eretria Ausgrabungen und Forschungen (Fouilles et Recherches)*. To date 14 volumes have appeared in it starting in 1968.

(ix) The Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens (CAIA-ICAA)

The Canadian Institute was incorporated in Canada by federal charter in 1974, with charitable status as an educational institution and was formally recognized by Greece on February 16, 1976. In 1980, the Institute was amalgamated with the “Canadian Academic Centre in Italy” and the “Canadian Institute in Egypt” and the three organisations became a confederation named “Canadian Mediterranean Institute” (CMI). Following the dissolution of the other two institutions in the early 1990s, however, the Institute at Athens became the sole research centre for Canadian scholars in the Mediterranean,.

In 1994, the “Canadian Academic Institute at Athens” was incorporated in Canada to act as the parent governing body for the now independent CAIA-ICAA.

The Institute’s first Director was John Fossey, who did much to establish it as a presence in the international academic community of Athens. Two of its early activities were the organisation of a *colloquium* on archaeological surveying in the Mediterranean, in collaboration with the American School of Classical Studies, and a workshop on Hellenistic and Roman pottery, in collaboration with the Austrian Institute.

Between 1980 and 1983, excavations were conducted by Fossey at the prehistoric site of Korsiiai (Khostia) in Boiotia. Under the second Director of the Institute, Hector Williams, the CAIA’s activities expanded to include more general cultural exchanges between Canada and Greece.

Since 1982, the Canadian Institute has, *inter alia*, conducted excavations on the island of Lesbos and at Stymphalos in the northern Peloponnesos. In Lesbos, the Canadian team, in collaboration with the local Ephorate, discovered a sanctuary of Demeter and Kore which was previously unknown. The site is complex and traces of habitation were found going back to the 7th century BC, the great period of the island's history during which the lyric poets Sappho and Alkaïos lived.

At Stymphalos in the Peloponnesos, excavations conducted since 1994, directed by Hector Williams of the University of British Columbia, showed that the city was built in the middle of the 4th century BC and came to an end in the middle of the 2nd.

Two further sites should be mentioned here that are also being studied by the Canadians: the Cistercian monastery of Zaraka in Arkadia (founded in the 13th century AD) and the city of Argilos near the river Strymon in Northern Greece. The excavations at the latter site are conducted in collaboration with the Ephorate of Kavala under the direction of Professor Jacques Perreault of the Université de Montréal.

A flat in the centre of Athens serves as headquarters of the Canadian Institute, whose staff consists of three members: the Director, the Assistant Director and an Assistant.

The Institute publishes the results of its work in a series titled *Publications of the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens*. So far three volumes have appeared in the series.

(x) The Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens (AAIA)

The Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens was formally established in 1980 and started functioning in 1981 thanks to a generous grant from the Thyne Reid Education Trust in Sydney. It was recognised by the Greek Government as a “Foreign School” with the stipulation that it must maintain an office in Athens permanently staffed by at least one person with professional archaeological qualifications.

The AAIA does not receive any Government support and is able to function thanks to the assistance of the University of Sydney, the generosity of private donors, the subscription of its Institutional members (Universities, Museums and secondary education schools) and the active involvement of the Friends’ Societies in the capital cities of Australia and in Athens.

The headquarters of the Institute are housed in premises made available to it by the University of Sydney. Its Council consists of representatives of the University itself, of all its Institutional and Corporate Members, its Governors and a number of other distinguished citizens, who take a keen interest in its activities. The Chairman of the Council is the Chancellor of the University of Sydney. The Institute aims at promoting Greek studies (Classical, Mediaeval and Modern) in Australia but, more particularly, archaeological and other research in the field of Classics by Australian scholars in Greece.

Although the Institute is based in Sydney, its activities encompass all the Universities in the country that teach Classical, Byzantine and Modern Greek studies.

In Athens the Institute maintains an office in Koukaki and a hostel situated in the nearby Makriyianni district where most of the younger Institutes as well as the older Italian School have their premises. The Athens office assists Australian scholars in all possible ways and the Hostel offers accommodation to students, to Australian University staff members and to interested members of the more general public, when space is available. In addition, the Hostel houses a Library and its common areas are used for lectures and seminars as well as small-scale symposia.

Currently, the main activities of the Institute in Greece are two archaeological expeditions: one in Torone, in Northern Greece, in collaboration with the Athens Archaeological Society, where an Australian team has been working since 1975, the other on the island of Kythera. The latter is a surface survey in the wider area around the Byzantine town of Haghios Demetrios (Paliochora). In addition, the Institute organizes an annual lecture in Athens, given by a distinguished Australian scholar, following the Director's report on the year's activities, and a programme of seminars on archaeological and other topics of current interest.

The Council meets in Sydney twice a year, and the Institute functions through *ad hoc* committees such as the Executive Committee, the Excavations Committee and the Fellowship and Scholarships Committees. Its main academic activity in Australia is the annual Visiting Professorship, which enables a distinguished scholar from overseas to spend six weeks in the country giving lectures and seminars in all member Universities and other educational institutions associated with the Institute. Additional cultural and social functions are organised by the Friends' Societies, which are active in all the capital cities.



*The Hostel of the Australian Archaeological Institute (AAIA) -
(The flat with the uppermost balconies)*

The Institute publishes reports and articles on its field-work in the journals of the Athens Archaeological Society *Praktika* and *Ephemeris* as well as in the Australian journal *Mediterranean Archaeology* with which it has become formally affiliated in 2005. Between the years 1987 and 2002 it published on an annual basis a *Newsletter*, which in 2003 was upgraded to a *Bulletin*. Its major publications to date are the 3-volume book titled *Torone I*, which appeared in 2001, and *Torone, the Literary, Documentary and Epigraphical Testimonia* authored by Professor Alan Henry and published in 2004.

The staff of the Institute consists of seven members: an Honorary Director, who shares his time between Greece and Australia, four members of staff in Sydney (an Executive Officer, a Research Officer, a Finance Officer and a Projects Officer) as well as a Deputy Director and an Administrative Officer in Athens.

It is worth mentioning here that the establishment of the Institute in 1980 was the culmination of an effort started in the University of Sydney in 1967. In that year the first Australian archaeological expedition in Greece was undertaken, under the auspices of the Athens Archaeological Society, with the excavation of the Geometric settlement at Zagora on the island of Andros and with financial support from the University itself, the Australian Research Council and the newly founded Association (later Foundation) of Classical Archaeology, which continued to raise funds for the AAIA until its dissolution in 2000.

(xi) The Netherlands Institute at Athens (NIA)

While the establishment of a Netherlands Institute in Athens is comparatively recent, the interest of Dutch scholars in Greek archaeology goes back to the beginning of the 20th century and more particularly to W. Vollgraff, who conducted excavations at Argos between the years 1902 and 1912 as a Foreign Member of the French School. His example was followed over the years by other Dutch scholars, who carried out research in Greece in collaboration with one or other of the Foreign Institutes or with the Greek Archaeological Service.

During the 1960s Professor J. H. Jongkees of the University of Utrecht and some other Dutch scholars worked out a plan for the establishment of a School in the Peloponnesos. These were put aside, however, because of the political situation in Greece during the late 1960s and the early 1970s.

Following the restitution of democracy in Greece, "the Archaeological Survey of Holland in Greece" was founded in the Netherlands in 1976, and in 1984 the Greek Government let it be known that it would be prepared to recognise an institute by the name of the "Archaeological School of the Netherlands at Athens" on condition that it should be housed in its own premises, with its own library and archival facilities, and with an experienced archaeologist residing in Athens as its Director. Concurrently, the Netherlands Ministry of Education undertook to finance the School for a limited period, but in 1991 it turned the responsibility over to the Dutch Universities. As a result of this change, the Council of the School decided to broaden the scope of its activities beyond those relating exclusively to archaeology and the "School" was renamed "The Netherlands Institute at Athens". Finally, in 1994,

the administration of the Institute became the responsibility of the University of Amsterdam. The field-work of the Netherlands Institute consists at present of excavations at New Halos in Thessaly and Geraki in Lakonia as well as a survey at Tanagra in Boiotia.

The Institute is housed in a fine Classicizing building of its own with ample space for its library, a hostel, an office, and space for lectures and seminars. Its academic and administrative staff consists of a Director, a Secretary/Liaison Officer, a Secretary and a Librarian. From 1988 to 1991 the Institute published the results of the research carried out by its members in a Newsletter. This was succeeded in 1993 by a journal called *Pharos*, of which nine volumes have been published to date. The Institute is also responsible for a series called the *Publications of the Netherlands Institute at Athens*, in which three monographs have already appeared. It is also responsible for the printing of catalogues of exhibitions organized by it.

The Netherlands Institute is financed by its six founding universities. Private sponsorship is also actively sought.

(xii) The Finnish Archaeological Institute at Athens (FIA)

The Finnish Archaeological Institute at Athens was founded in 1984 and was formally inaugurated in Greece a year later. It is mainly supported by the Finnish Government and operates from two separate buildings, which it owns in the Greek capital. One of these serves as an office as well as providing space for lectures and seminars and the other is used as a hostel for visiting students and scholars.

The driving force behind the establishment of the Institute was the late Professor Nils Oker-Bloom, who was at that time the Chancellor of the University of Helsinki. The Institute's main aim is to help Finnish scholars and students studying Greek history and more generally Greek culture. At the time of the Institute's establishment, the Consul General of Finland in Athens was the late Constantine Lazarakis, who assisted the newly founded organization by financing it personally. Otherwise the Institute is primarily maintained by the Finnish Ministry of Education.

With regard to field-work, in the past the Members of the Institute had been active exclusively by participating in projects conducted by other Scandinavian countries. In July 1999, however, it commenced its own excavation in Arethousa, some 100 kilometres east of Thessalonike, in collaboration with the 9th Ephorate of Byzantine Studies. More recently a Finnish expedition investigated the ruins of the temple of Zeus at Stratos in western Greece.

Since its establishment, the Finnish Institute has been very active in publication. Six monographs have already appeared in its series *Papers and Monographs of the Finnish Institute at Athens*. Six

other volumes have been published as *Miscellanea*.

The staff of the Institute consists of the Director, a Scientific Assistant, a Senior Administrator (and Office and Research Assistant), a Hostel Housekeeper and a Hostel Supervisor.



The Finnish Institute (FIA)

(xiii) The Belgian Archaeological School in Greece (EBAG)

Until 1960, with the exception of one excavation on the island of Tenos, Belgian archaeologists had worked in Greece in collaboration with the French School in Athens. In 1960, however, Professor H. Mussche of the University of Ghent, who was then a Member of the French School, began research on the headland of Haghios Nikolaos at Thorikos in Attika financed by the *Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique* in Brussels.

In 1961, the then Director General of Greek Antiquities, Dr John Papademetriou, put forward a plan for a joint excavation of Thorikos by the Belgians in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service, and in 1962, a committee was formed in Brussels to be responsible for the Belgian excavations in Greece with representatives on it of four major Belgian Universities. The excavations at Thorikos began in 1963 under the Directorship of Professor Mussche. The main targets of the project were the Mycenaean Acropolis, the fortifications of the Geometric period, the theatre and the area of the famous mines with its domestic quarter and its ore washeries.

The Belgian Excavation House at Kephhalou began functioning in 1971 and the Greek Government granted recognition as a "School" to the Belgian archaeological Mission in 1985. The house at Kephhalou, which was recently sold, was fully equipped with a library and all the necessary facilities for the School's function.

The Belgian School of Archaeology places considerable emphasis on publication and to date nine volumes of preliminary reports and two volumes on the results of the excavations at

Thorikos have appeared as well as a report on the School's research at the Roman marble quarries at Styra on Euboea, where Belgian scholars have conducted research between the years 1986 and 1994.

The School has a small staff consisting of the Director, who resides in Belgium, and a second member that resides in Athens.

(xiv) The Norwegian Institute at Athens (NIA)

The Norwegian Archaeological Institute at Athens is housed in a fine, large flat in the Makriyianni district with a magnificent view of the Acropolis. The Institute was established by the Universities of Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø and recognized by Greece in 1989. Its aim is to promote Classical studies in Norway, to assist Norwegian scholars pursuing research projects in Greece and to encourage Greek-Norwegian cultural relations in a more general way. The Director of the Institute is accredited as the Cultural Attaché of the Norwegian Embassy in Greece.

Like all the other Foreign Schools and Institutes in Athens, the Norwegian Institute runs its own academic programme, which includes lectures, seminars and international conferences, and offers courses and archaeological excursions to students of Norwegian Universities. It houses a considerable library, rich in literature and ancient lore, which was donated to it by Professor J. Triandaphyllopoulos, Emeritus Professor of the History of Law at the University of Athens.

The Norwegian Institute conducts four archaeological projects: (i) the excavation of the Temple of Athena Alea at Tegea in Arkadia (in collaboration with the Swedish and Danish Institutes and the Greek Archaeological Service), (ii) the excavation of an Ottoman bath of Petropege near Kavala, (iii) a geophysical survey in Arkadia and (iv) an underwater excavation near Alonnesos, in collaboration with the Ephorate of Underwater Research of the Greek Archaeological Service. Between 1998 and 2001 the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens offered annually a travelling scholarship to an Australian student wishing to work with the Norwegian team at Tegea in Arkadia, funded by the Pan-

Arcadian Association of NSW.

The Norwegian Institute is financed by its four founding Universities. It has its own publications series titled *Papers from the Norwegian Institute at Athens* and has, to date, issued four volumes in it. Five volumes have also appeared in Norwegian under the title *Skrifter utgitt av Det norske Institutt i Athen* (1989-1994) and two studies in *Monographs of the Norwegian Institute at Athens* (1997 and 1998).

The staff of the Norwegian Institute consists of a Director and three other members.

(xv) The Danish Institute at Athens (DIA)

The Danish Institute was founded in 1992 and is a self-administered body coming under the jurisdiction of the Danish Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation. Its aim is the promotion of research in Archaeology, History and Art History, as well as Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Greek Philology, creative writing and contemporary art.

The Danish Institute has been remarkably active in archaeological field-work. In collaboration with the Ephorate of Patra it has conducted excavations at ancient Chalkis of Aitolia, where a large settlement was discovered extending in date from the Bronze Age down to the Hellenistic period, and is now conducting excavations at nearby Kalydon. Danish researchers have also conducted archaeological investigations under the Institute's aegis in the Peiraieus, on Rhodes and on Kephallenia.

The Danish Institute was responsible for the organization in 1999 of a major international conference on the topic of *Royal Palaces During the First Millennium BC* and for some other cultural events. Among these a conference should be mentioned titled *North-Western Greece Before and After the Foundation of Nikopolis* and the *Festival Helios*, which was dedicated to the Danish composer Carl Nielsen and his sculptress wife, Anne Marie Carl-Nielsen, who worked in Greece in 1903.

The results of the Institute's excavations and conferences are published in its biennial journal titled *Proceedings of the Danish Institute at Athens* which was started in 1996. The Institute is also responsible for the publication of two other series: the *Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens*, in which four volumes have already

appeared, and the *Miscellanea*, in which five volumes have been published to date.

The Danish Institute is housed in two attractive Neo-Classical buildings in the district of Plaka immediately to the North of the Acropolis, and runs an academic programme, which includes lectures, seminars, conferences and art exhibitions. It is funded mainly by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, with additional support from the Danish National Museum and the Universities of Aarhus, Copenhagen and Southern Denmark. Its staff consists of the Director, the Assistant Director, two secretaries and an Accountant.



The Danish Institute (DIA)

(xvi) The Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies at Athens (IIHSA)

The Irish Institute was founded in 1995 and formally recognised by the Greek Government in 1996. In Ireland it is registered as a Company Limited by Guarantee and enjoys the official status of a Charity. Its aim is to establish a “distinctive Irish voice” in the study of Greece from earliest times to the present day, to promote the mutual understanding of Greek and Irish cultures through lectures and other events and to maintain a permanent office and staff in Athens, as well as developing research programmes, publications and ongoing archaeological field-work.

At the moment research is focused on two areas: archaeology and folklore. The Irish Institute’s current archaeological project is a survey of the Bronze Age site Kokkolata-Mylones on the island of Kephallenia. The project is a collaboration between the Institute and the Ephoreia at Patra under the Directorship of Dr Christina Souyoudzoglou-Haywood of University College, Dublin. Folklore research is being carried out by Dr Pat Cronin and Professor Patricia Lysaght, also based in Dublin, who are especially interested in the folklore of insular communities in Greece and Ireland.

The Irish Institute, which is housed in an apartment of a 1930’s building close to the National Archaeological Museum, is mainly financed privately, although Irish universities also make some contributions. Its staff consists of two members, the Director and the Assistant Director. The Director divides his time between Ireland and Greece. The Assistant Director is stationed in Athens.

(xvii) The Georgian Institute at Athens (GIA)

The Georgian Institute was founded by the State University of Tbilisi in March 1997 and its establishment was confirmed by the Greek Ministry of Culture in January 1998. The GIA is the first cultural organization of its kind that Georgia has established outside its territory. Its aim is the promotion of research in the Greek language, history and archaeology and more generally the promotion of Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Greek studies.

The Georgian Institute houses a library and has already become a centre of Hellenic studies and research on the long-standing relations of Georgia with Greece and Cyprus.

Administratively the Georgian Institute is part of the State University of Tbilisi and is financed by it. In 1999 it held an interesting conference on "The Mediterranean and Caucasus during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages".

