



The Australian Archaeological  
Institute at Athens

# BULLETIN



Volume 1, 2003

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## Letter from the Director

I am writing this letter satisfied that the Institute's activities continue unabated in spite of my own personal health problems and in spite of the death of our generous and hard-working Treasurer, Professor J.A. Young.

The Fellowship for the European Academic Year 2003-2004, which is at present awarded biennially, went to Mr Matthew McCallum, and my understanding is that his research in Athens is progressing satisfactorily. Also in 2003 five scholarships were awarded to students that needed to do research in Greece as follows: Mr Mark Thomson (Australian National University), Mr Andrew Sim (University of Melbourne), Ms Miriam Riverlea (University of Melbourne), Ms Susan Philips (University of Queensland) and Mr Nicholas Vlachos (University of Sydney).

An important event during 2003 was the joining of Cranbrook School in Sydney as an Institutional Member, which was made possible through the generosity of Mr Timothy Harding. At the end of the year Ascham School also joined as an Institutional Member, thanks to the good services of Dr Robert Harper and Mrs Victoria Harper, bringing the number of secondary schools which are now members of the AAIA to five.

The Institute also acquired two new Governors in 2003, Mrs Pauline Harding and Mr Spiros Arvanitakis. Mrs Harding, who has been supporting the Institute with her husband Mr Timothy Harding mentioned above, is a welcome addition to the Council in her own right. Mr Arvanitakis is a distinguished accountant practicing in Sydney and it is hoped that he will be able to assist the Institute through his contacts in the Greek community and his professional expertise.

As reported at the last Council meeting the lecture tour of Professor Anthony Snodgrass had, sadly, to be cancelled because of difficulties that arose during my negotiations with him.

As the members and Friends of the Institute know, the annual Visiting Professorship, which was inaugurated with Professor Sir John Boardman's lecture tour in 1987, was made possible through the generous sponsorship of Mr Sidney Londish (1987-2000) and Mr Peter Burrows (2001-2004). Mr Burrows' sponsorship will cover the cost of the lecture tour up to and including 2004. In the absence of a specific future sponsor, at the Council meeting held last September, it was decided to appoint a committee with Professor John Chalmers as chairman and turn over to it the task of securing funds for the Visiting Professorship from 2005 on. The Committee, which includes the Chancellor, Mr Peter Burrows, Mr Michael Diamond, Dr Robert Harper, Dr

Monica Jackson and myself (it also included originally the late Professor J.A. Young), has met several times since last September and has already secured funds for the years 2005 to 2009 with a remarkable speed. The Institute is grateful to the Committee for its commitment and efficiency.

Finally a word should be said about the Council's decision to change the name of the "Newsletter", which was published annually for 15 years since 1987, and rename it "The Bulletin of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens". As the readers of this first issue of the Bulletin will realize, the change affects both the format of the periodical and the material published in it. Although the informative side of its content will be retained, more weight will be put on scholarly articles. The publication of the Annual Lecture in Athens will become its main feature. The change mentioned above was made partly possible through the generous sponsorship of **Halkeas Printing** to which the Institute is most grateful.

The editorial committee regrets that for various reasons the circulation of this issue had to be considerably delayed.



Alexander Cambitoglou

# OBITUARY

## John Atherton Young AO, FAA, FRACP

*(18 April 1936 - 10 February 2004)*

by Arthur Conigrave (Associate Professor, Department of Biochemistry, University of Sydney)



John Atherton Young grew up in Brisbane, the elder son of Bill and Betty Young. His mother's family, the Athertons were pioneering pastoralists from North Queensland. John attended Brisbane Church of England Grammar School and his academic abilities were recognised early. He left "Churchie" in 1953, having established his credentials at the Public Examination as one of the foremost young minds in the state.

With the support of a State Government Open Scholarship, he entered the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Queensland. There, he established himself as one of its most academically gifted undergraduates, taking the opportunity

to test his suitability for medical research as an honours student in the Department of Pathology. He graduated with First Class Honours and the University Medal in 1960. After his internship at Royal Brisbane Hospital, he left Brisbane in 1962 and came to Sydney. His aim: to pursue a life in medical science. With the exception of short family or professional visits, he never returned to Brisbane. However, long afterwards, he acknowledged the formative influence of his family, especially his mother Betty, and his provincial Australian upbringing, and in later life he took the opportunity to edit and publish his grandmother's diary, *Jane Bardsley's Outback Letterbook across the years 1896-1936* (Angus & Robertson 1987).

In Sydney, he moved into St Paul's college at the University of Sydney as a tutor, meeting there the archaeologist Alexander Cambitoglou, who later became Professor of Classical Archaeology, Curator of the Nicholson Museum and director of the Archaeological Institute at Athens (AAIA). The two formed a life-long personal and intellectual relationship.

Whilst in Sydney in the early 1960s, John Young advanced his career by completing a Doctorate of Medicine under the supervision of Dr David Edwards at the Kanematsu Memorial Institute, then based at Sydney Hospital. Characteristically, he maintained contact with Dr Edwards and his wife for years afterwards, visiting and dining with them even after they moved to New York in the 1970s.

During his time as an MD student, Young developed as a renal and gastro-intestinal physiologist and might have become a renal physician. However, his life took another turn when he went to work in Berlin with Karl Ullrich, as the C.J. Martin Fellow, National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia, at the Frei Universität Berlin. Professor Ullrich was attracting a large number of young post-doctoral students wanting to work on the kidney. At that time, in 1964-1965, there was a more pressing physiological problem within reach of Ullrich's micropuncture techniques - the solution as to how some of the body's glands, such as those producing saliva and sweat, could secrete an essentially salt-free, watery fluid.

In parallel studies, Young and another post-doctoral fellow in Karl Ullrich's laboratory, Riccardo Martinez, demonstrated that salt-depleted salivary secretions were, in fact, salt-rich at their source, but became depleted of salt in their progress towards the mouth. This two-stage process had been predicted in the 1950s by the Danish scientists J.H. Thaysen, N.A. Thorn and I.L. Schwartz. The physiologist Niels Thorn became a life-long colleague and friend. The scientific papers that followed established John Young as one of the world's foremost glandular physiologists and set the pattern for the remainder of his career. He was to be first and foremost a scientist, a physiologist, as well as an innovator who paid meticulous care to acquiring state-of-the-art techniques that he would employ to test the most sophisticated hypotheses.

Returning to Sydney in 1966, he quickly secured a position as Senior Lecturer in the Department of Physiology at the University of Sydney. However, he never forgot his debt to Karl Ullrich and returned to work alongside him and other German colleagues including Eberhardt Frömter and Rainer Greger at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysics in Frankfurt when on sabbatical leave in 1973.

In Sydney, John Young embarked on a full-time academic career that featured a brilliant lecturing style in which he strove to communicate the principles, the facts and the excitement of his discipline. By force of personality, he attracted a large number of students to undertake research degrees in his laboratory during the twenty year period from 1966 to 1986. A significant number of these students, captivated by the ideas and insights propounded in his lectures,

went on to become academics themselves. John Young also attracted a significant number of scientific visitors, including the English physiologist, Maynard Case in 1977, whom he subsequently visited for a six month period on sabbatical in Manchester in the 1980s. He also rapidly established a strong presence at the meetings of several fledgling Australian scientific societies, especially the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society (APPS). Ultimately, he served as its Secretary, Treasurer and President.

Once appointed at the University of Sydney he set about establishing a presence in the Faculty of Medicine, engaging enthusiastically in its debates and looking for opportunities to serve it and enhance its standing. As one of his major projects, he undertook the editorship of *The Centenary Book of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sydney* in 1984, assisted by Dr Ann Sefton and Mrs Nina Webb, with a panel of contributing authors representing disciplines across the Faculty. The result was a collection of essays that built an historical picture of the faculty through the stories of its founders and torch bearers as well as its policies and its buildings. The Vice Chancellor at the time, Professor John Ward, a professional historian, wrote in his foreword: “*For a book that is written soberly, modestly and with a strict purpose of recording the facts, this one has turned out unintentionally to be a story of outstanding achievement, past, present and future.*” The book was supported by over fourteen hundred subscriptions and was an instant success. It is noteworthy that John Young decided to write in it a short section on Curriculum Development. “*The interested reader ... can readily gain an overview of how the curriculum developed by examining the successive by-law revisions that have taken place between 1882 and 1983.*” Long before he became a curriculum reforming Dean, he was clearly establishing a familiarity with the institution and the means of reforming its courses.

From the time that John Young was made Professor of Physiology in 1977, he became drawn increasingly into Faculty and University policies and administration, serving for extensive periods on both the Academic Board and the Senate. He was also for a time the President of SAUT (the Sydney Association of University Teachers) – the academic staff union. When Professor Richard Gye retired as Dean in 1988, Young succeeded him and embarked on a full-time career in Academic Management. However, he maintained his links to his discipline base by attending weekly meetings of the Department of Physiology and through his long-lasting collaboration with Professor David Cook, one of his BSc Med students who, early on, committed himself to a career in medical science. Professor Young’s scientific achievements have been recognized by the Australian Academy of Sciences (FAA, 1986) and a constant stream of invitations to chair and/or speak at international symposia and conferences on epithelial transport. His scholarship was further acknowledged with the prestigious Research Prize of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Germany (1998), and the Order of Australia (1994) for a lifetime of achievement.

During his time in the Faculty of Medicine, the medical curriculum had kept pace with developments in its disciplines, but was structured on a model that had undergone only limited change in decades. As noted above, Professor Young had taken a detailed interest in the origins and development of the curriculum, and as Dean he took the opportunity to restructure it and rethink the faculty’s policies on admissions.

The new course was to be tailored for graduate students, and the programme was to be curtailed to four years with a heavy emphasis on the early acquisition of clinical knowledge and skills. In addition, the principal method of curriculum delivery moved to problem-based learning and a new admissions procedure was established based on undergraduate performance and performance on an entrance test (GAMSAT) and interview. This was to be Young’s last major academic undertaking. He now became more and more deeply involved in the university’s central administration and the administration of various boards including the Central Sydney Area Health Service, where he served as Deputy

Chairman and briefly as Chairman. He also became increasingly drawn into the administration of the boards of various research institutes including the Institute of Respiratory Medicine, the Kolling Institute for Medical Research, the Anzac Health and Medical Research Foundation, and the Northern Medical Research Foundation.

He was a great music lover and because of his links with Musica Viva and with people who loved chamber music he assisted for long years the Association (later Foundation) of Classical Archaeology in the organization of the Annual Nicholson Museum Concerts.

During his time as Dean and, subsequently, as Pro-Vice Chancellor (Health Sciences), John Young developed a strong interest in the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. In doing so, he tapped into his own personal interests in history and architecture. Ultimately, the institute became a central concern for him. John Young worked to establish its administration on a sound footing and strengthen its finances. He attracted like-minded individuals from business, universities and schools to broaden its membership and supporters' base and to establish a reservoir of administrative expertise on the Council of the AAIA. He personally contributed most generously to the Institute's finances.

Finally, five years ago he was diagnosed as having myelodysplasia and as the chronic blood disorder developed into acute leukaemia, he prepared his will to underwrite its future.

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## John Atherton Young

by Stephen Garton (Dean of the Faculty of Arts)\*

Your Excellency, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, friends and colleagues of Professor John Young.

We have already heard much about Professor John Young's contribution in many spheres. I can add that he also made an important contribution to the humanities.

I think it is noteworthy that at many of the events that have occasioned Professor Young's retirement and passing, someone from the Faculty of Arts has been asked to speak.

John Young was one of those all too rare individuals who in both word and deed loved the sciences and the arts.

It is also noteworthy perhaps that of the few who can genuinely claim to bridge what C.P. Snow saw as our two intellectual cultures, so many of these have come from the world of medicine.

Most here will of course be aware of Professor Young's love of the creative arts – opera, music, drama, architecture, painting and sculpture. He possessed an encyclopedic knowledge in many of these areas.

\* *This is one of the orations delivered at the Memorial Ceremony held in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney on May 12, 2004, in the presence of Her Excellency, Professor Marie Bashir AC, Governor of New South Wales.*

He moved easily in a wider cultural world. There is a delightful story about him in David Marr's biography of Patrick White. In 1964 John worked tirelessly to help his friends make that momentous move from Dogwoods to Martin Road – driving back and forth all day in his old Volkswagen 'loaded to the running boards'. In the evening he brought Manoly Lascaris down 'with a last load of pot plants and cats'.

John Young has left us a rich treasure trove of memories and it is only right that some have already made it into literature.

For most of us, while our remembrance is essentially private, it is also something to share. The stories circulate, change shape with each re-telling, taking on a life of their own as tales are wont to do. It is in these stories that John Young, the all too human, larger than life character will continue to live.

One that I am fond of concerns his desire to deepen his understanding and appreciation of art. To that end he enrolled in Fine Arts I at Sydney University, but he could not have chosen a worse time. The image of John sitting in lectures listening to long disquisitions on the work of Derrida, Foucault and Baudrillard, scarcely ever seeing a painting, finally discontinuing in frustration, is one that can still amuse even us in the Faculty of Arts.

Less well known, but no less important, however, was his own contribution to the humanities. I first heard of John Young in the late 1980s through the Australian Dictionary of Biography, undoubtedly the greatest collaborative scholarly endeavour in the humanities in this country – running currently to sixteen volumes, over 12,000 biographies and with around 3000 authors. John Young was one of these authors, writing two entries. More importantly he was an invaluable source of advice, usually the first port of call when the Dictionary needed to know who might be the best author for a particular doctor of significance; he invariably steered us in the right direction.

One of the very great pleasures in being the Dean of a Faculty is the opportunity to move outside one's familiar circles to work with a wider range of interesting colleagues from different disciplines. On becoming Dean I became someone that John put his mind to 'influence'.

Soon after, Professor Ros Pesman, then Pro-Vice-Chancellor, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, informed me that John Young had summoned me to meet in her office to talk about the future of Archaeology at the University of Sydney – as only John could do, he had persuaded someone else to act as his emissary.

I obediently turned up on the day for the meeting with Ros, John and Emeritus Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, where I was ever so politely asked what my intentions were concerning the forthcoming vacancy in the Chair of Classical Archaeology. Unbeknown to them I had in fact given this matter a great deal of thought. Indeed unbeknown to them I had in fact done two years of Archaeology in my undergraduate degree and had as a result witnessed the magic of a Cambitoglou lecture.

I knew that the incumbents of the Classical Archaeology Chair at this University were some of the most outstanding scholars ever to have graced the humanities in this country. Here was an opportunity for another. Moreover I believed we had an obligation to honour the generous contribution of Sir Arthur and Lady George embodied in the title of the Chair.

So, without a moment's hesitation, I replied that we would of course advertise and advertise as soon as possible. John, who was aware of the difficult financial circumstances of the Faculty and had perhaps come prepared for a long



battle to make me see sense, seemed somewhat taken aback at how quickly his persuasive powers had worked. And of course having set aside an hour to bring me to heel, there was now a decent interval to fill. And, as I had hoped, both Alexander and John, now feeling relaxed that the hard work was over proceeded to delight and charm both Ros and I with stories and anecdotes about colleagues, past and present.

Soon after came a very welcome invitation from Professor Cambitoglou to join the Council of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens. This Institute was John Young's most lasting and conspicuous contribution to the humanities.

Some here will perhaps not appreciate the significance of this Institute. It is without doubt one of the very brightest jewels in the University's crown.

The Institute is one of seventeen Foreign Schools in Athens, and the only one established and maintained without Government support. It is Australia's foremost presence in the heartland of Classical Archaeology, enabling the University of Sydney to have a significant research presence in Greece as well as Australia. Equally important the Institute has acted as a lightning rod for classical scholars around the country, linking them into a network and connecting that network to an international community of scholars.

The Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens is the product of the extraordinary vision and commitment of Professor Cambitoglou. He has created a research institute of truly international significance.

But this success was also made possible by the unstinting efforts of Professor Young. John devoted his considerable energies to undertaking much of the complex financial and administrative work that sustained the Institute, freeing Professor Cambitoglou to realise the larger academic goal.

For John Young administration was both an art and a science. A science in that one had to know how things work. But also an art because to achieve that end, one had to have a very good understanding of human beings and how they might be bent to one's will. John delighted in doing things and he used his immense knowledge, dogged perseverance and, yes, every wile in the book, and some wiles that aren't in any book, to make things happen, as he wanted them to happen.

Of course his memory will fade as those who knew him well themselves pass on, but he will still be here, in the Archaeological Institute and in myriad policies, procedures and ways of doing things that he helped embed into the very fabric of this great institution of learning.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## 2003 Hostel Report

by Jan Medhurst

The number of guests in 2003 who stayed at the Hostel was 48. Most of them were staff members or students of Australian Universities, though there were also members of various Friends' Societies and some students and scholars from other Foreign Schools. Among the many Australians who stayed in the hostel were Associate Professor Antonio Sagona (University of Melbourne), Dr Keith Walker (University of New England) and Mr Geoffrey Cooke, Mrs Pat McNamara (President Queensland Friends) and Mrs Patricia Robins (Sydney). Participants of the Torone and Kythera projects who stayed at the hostel include Mr Richard Fletcher, Ms Bernadette McCall, Mr Anthony Miller, Ms Susan Phillips, Ms Anthonoula Vassiliades, Mr Nicholas Vlachos (SoMA scholarship holder 2003) and Dr William Caraher (Ohio State University).



Associate Professor Antonio Sagona

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## Deputy Director's Report from Athens

by Stavros Paspalas

The administrative duties at the Institute followed their usual course in 2003, and I am happy to be able to report that we could offer the required assistance to Australian academics and students who made a research trip to Greece, as well as to a number of scholars who communicated with us from Australia. As in the past the Institute is greatly in the debt of the Greek authorities, particularly the officers of the Ministry of Culture, without whose cooperation and help we would not be able to facilitate the research projects of Australians in this country. The Institute is also particularly grateful to the other Foreign Schools at Athens which regularly assist visiting Australian researchers, primarily by making their library resources available to them.

For a part of 2003 I was in Sydney, where I delivered a series of lectures, but this interlude away from Greece did not interfere with the operations of the Athens office. The Annual Report was held on May 22, and the international archaeological community of Athens was informed of the work conducted by Australian researchers during the **Torone Study Season at Polygyros in Chalkidike**, as well as that carried out by the **Australian Paliochora-Kythera Archaeological Survey**. Recent research by **Beatrice McLoughlin** of the University of Sydney on material excavated by Professor Alexander Cambitoglou at the Early Iron Age settlement of **Zagora on Andros** was also highlighted.

The 2003 Annual Lecture, which followed directly upon the Report was delivered by **Associate Professor Antonio Sagona** of the **University of Melbourne**. Professor Sagona's lecture was entitled "**Eastern Anatolia at the Time of Xenophon.**" In recent years a number of papers were delivered in our Institute focussing on various topics that highlight the interactions between the Greek world and the ancient Near East, and Professor Sagona's presentation fitted well into this context.

In addition to the above lecture, the Institute was very happy to host in February a seminar by **Dr Lesley Beaumont** of the **University of Sydney**, who spoke on "**Changing Childhoods? Interpreting Diachronic Change in the Iconography of Children from the Archaic to the Early Hellenistic Periods.**" Later in the year I myself gave a lecture entitled "**Philip Arrhidaios' Chrysos Ouraniskos. An Ill-advised Persianism?**", and read a paper on "**The Australian Paliochora Kythera Archaeological Survey, 1999-2003**", co-authored with **Professor Timothy Gregory**, at a three-day conference organized by the Second Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. This is the Ephoreia which is responsible for the classical antiquities of a large

part of Attica as well as for the island of Kythera, where the Australian project mentioned above is being conducted under the auspices of the Institute. The purpose of the conference was to present results of recent fieldwork undertaken in the area of the Directorate's responsibility. This was a prime opportunity to highlight the Kythera project, which is not only an Australian contribution to the reconstruction of Greece's past, but also a means by which Australian students have been able to participate in fieldwork and so gain first-hand experience of the research techniques used in archaeological survey.

Although a great distance separates Australia from Athens school groups do make the journey, and I am only too happy to guide them over the antiquities of Athens. This year a group of students, parents and teachers, led by Wendy Brooke of Melbourne Presbyterian Ladies College visited Greece and we toured the Hill of Philopappos and the Pnyx, both excellent vantage points from which to survey the ancient monuments of the city as well as being important sites in themselves.

I would like to close this report by thanking Australia's Ambassador to Greece, H.E. Mr Stuart Hume, for his support of our endeavours and the Athens Friends of the Institute for their unstinting assistance and encouragement.

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## Museums and Exhibitions in Greece

by Stavros Paspalas

The latter part of 2002 saw the opening of two exhibitions in Thessalonike which it was not possible to include in the overview published in last year's Newsletter. The first of these can actually be described as an underground museum just to the east of Thessalonike, at Phoinikas, which incorporates a Macedonian Tomb and the finds from it (Fig. 1). The past few decades have seen the discovery of an astonishing amount of graves of this type, largely due to the intensive efforts of the Ephorates of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of northern Greece. The best known examples, of course, are the royal tombs at Vergina. However, the type --usually characterised by a façade with elements reminiscent of those seen in Greek temples and a

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The AAIA Fellow, Matthew McCallum, and his wife Sigrid, have been in residence since October 2003, and the following scholarship holders also stayed at the Hostel: Ms Miriam Riverlea, Mr Andrew Sim and Mr Mark Thomson.

The distinguished scholars from outside Australia who were in residence in 2003 include Professor Oliver Dickinson (Durham University), Dr John Hayes (Oxford) and Drs Giada and Elvia Giudice (University of Catania, Sicily).

The Hostel Library of the Institute was enriched from a number of sources. It received a number of books and journal issues from the other Foreign Schools with which it has an exchange agreement, as well as from the Ministry of Culture of Greece.

The Institute is indebted to the "Athens Friends" for the purchase of a microwave oven.



*Figure 1: Façade of Macedonian Tomb on display at Phoinikas*

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Report from the 2003-04  
AAIA Fellow  
by Mr Matthew McCallum

Since beginning my tenure as the Fellow of the AAIA in October I have been based in Athens conducting research for my PhD dissertation on the bathing establishments of ancient Athens. I have currently accounted for over forty bathhouses in a variety of contexts, both public and private, and ranging in date from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC through to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. My primary focus, however, is on the bathing facilities located within the area of the Athenian Agora Excavations, where I have been a member of the team since 2000. As is well known, the Agora was the centre of civic activity of Classical Athens, where people went about their daily social, philosophical, and religious duties. It was also the administrative centre for the political and commercial life of the city. By the Roman period the Agora area had lost most of its commercial and civic roles, becoming instead the location of a number of public entertainment buildings, including a music hall, schools of philosophy, and an increasing number of bathing establishments.

The excavation of this important site, carried out over the past seventy years by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has revealed ten such bathing establishments. They are positioned for the most part around the fringes of the Agora, and range in date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC through to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. Most of the remains are still visible out on site, and the excavation

barrel-vaulted chamber (or chambers)-- was not restricted to the Macedonian royal family; many nobles also had such monuments, which were ultimately covered by tumuli, erected for themselves or family members. Many of these monuments bore extensive paintings on their façades or their interior walls, or even on furnishings such as stone funerary couches and thrones. The tomb at Phoinikas dates to the last quarter of the fourth century and as such is a relatively early example of the type.

The second major archaeological exhibition referred to above was held in the cryptoporticus --the underground arcade-- of the Roman-period forum in Thessalonike. Entitled “Ancient Country Houses on Modern Roads”, it presented the results of excavations undertaken over the past few years as salvage operations in areas where new highways were being constructed (Fig. 2). These excavations revealed very important evidence for the use of the countryside from the late sixth century BC through to the Late Roman period. Insight was gained into the organization of space on ancient farmsteads and in the exact tasks that were undertaken on them. The finds displayed ranged from monumental storage jars used in wine production, fine wares used at the tables of those who could afford them, metal agricultural tools, votives offered at small sanctuaries associated with farms and amphoras made in local kilns used to transport agricultural produce. In short, this exhibition threw light on the lives of the owners, administrators and workers on ancient farms and the links they retained with the cities, about which we are so much better informed by the preserved ancient written sources.

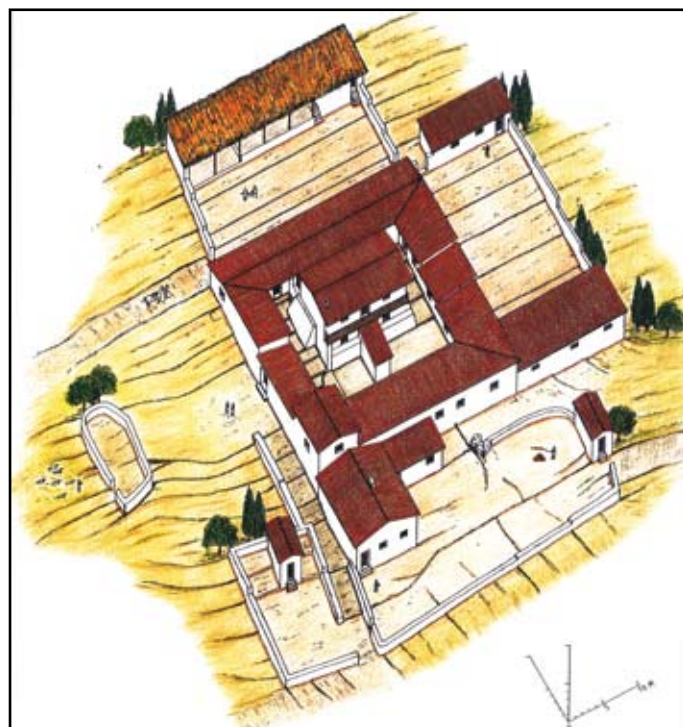


Figure 2: Graphic reconstruction of a country house of Classical-Hellenistic date excavated at Liotopi Rouscheli, Asprovalta from the **Ancient Country Houses on Modern Roads** exhibition

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In Athens the Megaron Mousikes (the Concert Hall) continued its policy of housing exhibitions with archaeological and historical content. Over the summer of 2003 it was the venue for one that went by the name of “Egyptian Faces from Giza to Fayoum”. This was a collaborative effort with the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, and consisted of a wide range of funerary art which concentrated on the most accessible, but yet enigmatic, of all images: the human face. The antiquities displayed dated from Pharaonic times down to the Roman period, and showed the changes that occurred in the rendering of the human face over time. Furthermore they enabled the visitor to appreciate the meeting of the Egyptian and Greek traditions so well illustrated by the world-famous Fayum funerary portraits. “Egyptian Faces from Giza to Fayoum” was accompanied by a photographic exhibition entitled “The New Valley of the Nile: Legendary Oases of the Egyptian Desert”, which presented a survey of the impressive architectural remains of the Early Byzantine period that still stand at the settlements of Dakhla and Kharga, and at the necropolis at al-Bagawat.

Arguably the most impressive exhibition held in Greece over the last twelve months was “Πιλόες: Sea Routes... From Sidon to Huelva: Interconnections in the Mediterranean 16<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC” at the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation Museum of Cycladic Art. The organization of this presentation was a gargantuan task, as exhibits came from seventy museums of nine countries around the Mediterranean, and included over 1,200 antiquities. The Mediterranean has always been a highway of communication and a major thoroughfare for the movement of people. These were the aspects examined in the exhibition. As indicated in its title the display drew attention to the trans-Mediterranean links that reached from the Phoenician merchant city of Sidon on the Lebanese coast all the way to Huelva, an entrepôt on the Atlantic coast of Iberia that gave Phoenicians, Greeks and other peoples access to the mineral wealth of southern Spain. The exhibition threw light on the widespread contacts between the various peoples around the Mediterranean from as early as the Bronze Age, and on the relationships they had with societies in their respective hinterlands. The pottery vessels (which ranged from perfume containers, through transport amphoras to cultic instruments), metal artefacts, seals, ostrich eggs, stone objects and other antiquities on display testified to the movements of peoples and the dissemination (and subsequent modification) of ideas and production techniques. The exhibition aimed to be nothing less than an examination of the foundations of the Mediterranean world.

Further afield a new Archaeological Museum was opened on the island of Andros. Andros has for many years boasted a fine Archaeological museum at Chora where, among other displays, there is an extensive exhibition of the

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archives are stored in the Stoa of Attalos (a reconstructed building of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC that serves as the museum and workrooms of the Agora excavations). I would like to thank Professor John McK. Camp II, Director of the Agora Excavations and Visiting Professor of the AAIA in 2000, who has granted me full access to the material from the American excavations relevant to my thesis.



*Mr McCallum at work*

My research is carried out either in the Stoa of Attalos at the Agora, or in the extensive libraries of the American School and the Scandinavian Institutes. I have also attended a number of lectures organised by the various Foreign Schools. It is also my intention to use my time as Fellow to travel around Greece and examine the remains of baths in other parts of the country. Trips to Italy and Turkey are also planned to examine some of the well-preserved baths in those countries.

Being in Greece also allows me to work toward improving my knowledge of Modern Greek.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Professor Peter Wilson The New Professor of Classics at the University of Sydney

Born and educated in Sydney, Professor Peter Wilson was recently appointed Professor of Classics in the University of Sydney succeeding the late Professor Kevin Lee, who died in 2001.

Professor Wilson's qualifications include a BA with Honours of the University of Sydney (1987), a Doctorate of Cambridge



*Professor Peter Wilson*

(Pembroke College) (1993), a Research Fellowship of New Hall, Cambridge (1992-1993); a tutorial Fellowship of University College, Oxford (1994-1995); a Research Fellowship of Warwick University (1996-2000); a Lectureship in Classics at the University of Oxford and an Official Fellowship of New College, Oxford (2000-2003).

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finds from the excavations conducted by Professor Alexander Cambitoglou at the Early Iron Age settlement of Zagora. The new museum is located at Palaio polis, the village that is built upon part of the area of the Classical city of Andros, which was occupied from the Archaic period through to Roman times. The new museum acquaints the visitor with the history and material culture of this island-polis. As part of the Cultural Olympiad, the V. & E. Goulandris Museum of Modern Art at Chora on Andros will also be hosting an exhibition entitled "Picasso: Greek Influences" from June 26 to September 26, 2004.

If we travel northeastwards from Andros we reach the large and important island of Lesbos (Mytilene), close to the coast of Turkey. The island is well-known for its numerous antiquities, but in 2003 at the village of Petra a museum dedicated to its more recent past was opened. The museum is actually the restored early nineteenth-century house of a wealthy local family, and is known as the Varelzidainas Mansion. It is a fine example of an architectural type that was widespread throughout the Balkans and western Anatolia in the Early Modern period, and as such offers interesting information on Lesbos' place (and that of its people) in this wider context, as well as the role played by the Varelzidainas family in their own community.

To return to the Greek capital, we may conclude with a brief look at the long term programme called "The Unification of the Archaeological Sites of Athens". The centre piece of this programme is the pedestrianization of the route which starts opposite Hadrian's Arch and the Temple of Olympian Zeus, runs south and west of the Acropolis and terminates in the area of the Kerameikos. The major part of this project is now complete, and allows for a very pleasant promenade by the Theatre of Dionysos and the Odeion of Herodes Atticus, with access to the antiquities of the Hill of Philopappos and the Pnyx, the Acropolis itself as well as the Ancient Agora. Such an itinerary is not simply a promenade, but a magnificent way to acquaint oneself with some of the most important monuments of Attica. The project has made the past of Athens far more accessible to Athenians and visitors and its execution led to the discovery of new antiquities, such as the cave-sanctuary of Pan below the Pnyx hill.

The Olympic year 2004 will see the re-opening of many museums and sites which were closed in recent months for refurbishment. Of the many exhibitions being mounted as part of the "Cultural Olympiad" organized by the Greek Ministry of Culture, the most significant archaeological exhibitions include:

- "Άγών - The Athletic Spirit in Ancient Greece" at the National Archaeological Museum in Athens (July 1 - October 31)

- “Magna Grecia: Athletics and the Olympic Spirit in the Periphery of the Greek World” at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens (June 25 - October 2)
- “Ancient Games” in the Old Museum at Olympia.

Not all the events in the “Cultural Olympiad” are specifically related to athletic themes. One of the major exhibitions in its programme is “Imperial Treasures from China” which is being held at the National Gallery of Athens (May 24 – October 31). Other non-athletic centred exhibitions that will be held in 2004 include:

- “Cyprus: A Thousand Pieces of Memory - The Thanos N. Zintilis Collection” at the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens (May 4 - December 31)
- “Περίπλους : Twelve Magnum Photographers in Contemporary Greece,” at the Peiraios St. building of the Benaki Museum in Athens (June 15 - August 31)
- “Πτυχώσεις : Folds and Pleats: Drapery from Ancient Greek Dress to 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fashion” also at the Benaki Museum (22 June - 17 October)
- “Icons and Manuscripts from the Monastery at Sinai - A Dialogue between East and West” at the Benaki Museum (July 20 – September 26).

For the full programme of cultural events being held in Athens until the end of 2004 see <http://www.cultureguide.gr/>

An Australian presence in Athens during the Olympic period will be registered by the exhibition “Our Place: Indigenous Australia Now,” at the Peiraios St. building of the Benaki Museum in Athens (July 1 - August 31).

It should also be noted that the extensive collection of Islamic art held by the Benaki Museum is scheduled to be made accessible to the public in 2004. The Museum’s holdings will be housed in totally new premises – two restored Neoclassical buildings in the Kerameikos area of Athens – and will be known as the Museum of Islamic Art.

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Professor Wilson’s research is focused on Greek culture, society and poetry from Homer to the Hellenistic period and he is especially interested in Greek theatre and the sociology of Greek music.

He has contributed a number of chapters in scholarly books and articles in highly respectable journals and, although young, he has already established himself as an international authority in his field, mainly through two books: *The Athenian Institution of the ‘Khoregia’: the Chorus, the City and the Stage*, Cambridge University Press (2000); paperback edition (2003) and *Music and the Muses: the Culture of ‘Mousike’ in the Classical Athenian City*, which he edited with Penelope Murray, Oxford 2004.

As Professor of Classics, Professor Wilson is an ex-officio member of the Council of the AAIA.

## The Australian Paliochora Kythera Archaeological Survey (APKAS) The 2003 Season

by Timothy Gregory and Stavros Paspalas

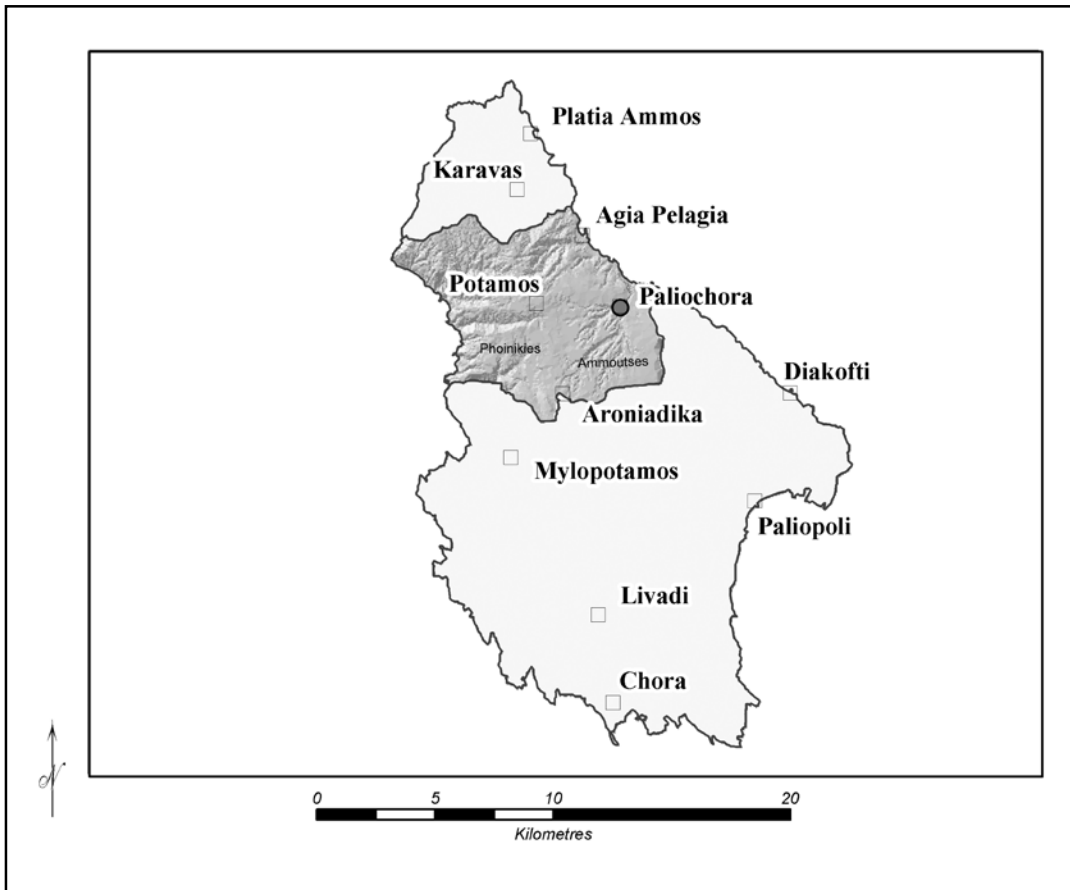
July of 2003 saw the fifth field season of the survey project. The team comprised, as it has in past years, archaeologists and students from Australia (University of Sydney, La Trobe University, University of Queensland, Macquarie University) and the United States (Ohio State University), as well as a graduate of the University of Tasmania now studying at Cambridge. The goal of the project is to construct a history of the land use of the north-central section of the island through time. While the project was designed around certain questions that had specific relevance to the major mediaeval settlement of Paliochora (Aghios Demetrios), which is encircled by the survey area, the interests of the team members range from the earliest period for which there is evidence of human activity in the region right up to the present.

As in past years the greater part of the team's time was dedicated to field walking, that is the careful examination of substantial tracts of the landscape, during which human-made features are documented, as are the cultural remains that lie on the surface of the ground. Most of the latter material is pottery, but stone tools, glass fragments and metal artefacts have also been noted. The recorded pottery is of critical importance since it - despite its fragmentary and degraded state - supplies the primary evidence for dating. Although most of the encountered cultural material is left *in situ*, a representative sample of all the noted objects is collected for further analysis (Fig. 1). The study of this material will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the human activity in the areas surveyed.



Figure 1: Pottery collected during the APKAS survey being processed





Ammoutses was the first area surveyed by the team in 2003, completing a phase of the project begun in 2002. Ammoutses lies on the southern border of the APKAS concession (Fig. 2). The work conducted last year clearly showed that the area, characterized by extensive, rather flat, spaces suitable for cultivation, interspersed with low rises and a few gulleys, was a focus of human activity during various phases of the Bronze Age (Fig. 3). This picture was further substantiated by the work carried out in July 2003; in particular, the pottery collected shows a heavy concentration of Early Helladic and Minoan-type ceramics.

Figure 2: Map of Kythera with APKAS survey concession shaded in grey

The main phase of the Early Helladic (EH) period documented on Kythera is EH II, which is dated *ca.* 2750-2300 BC. It is to this phase that most of our earliest pottery dates, and so it ties in with the finds excavated by the British in the 1960's at the coastal site of Kastri. On the mainland across the straits this is a period characterized by an increase in the number of settlements, and the material collected by our team may testify to the same phenomenon on Kythera. This suggestion may be strengthened by the observation that the documented pottery of this period is of mainland types.

The EH material is succeeded by finds which point to a geographical re-orientation in the pottery used in the immediately following periods, as it is now largely based on Cretan prototypes. The first of these (found in greater numbers in 2002) are classed as Middle Minoan (*ca.* 2400-1600 BC). It is,

though, in the following period, expressed in conventional archaeological terms as Middle Minoan III-Late Minoan I (or the Neo-Palatial period), that there is an explosion in the amount of pottery noted. Indeed, this category of ceramics accounts for the bulk of the identified finds made at Ammoutsés. It was during this period, *ca.* 1700-1450 BC, that the Minoan settlement at Kastri



Figure 3: Members of the APKAS team field walking at Ammoutsés

was most fully developed, as was the Minoan peak sanctuary at the summit of Aghios Georgios tou Vounou, a landmark clearly visible from our study area. Thereafter our finds at Ammoutsés drop off markedly for the later phases of the Bronze Age; the Early Iron Age (*ca.* 1050-700 BC) is not represented at all, but from the Archaic to Hellenistic periods we do have evidence of human activities in the area, which continue into the Roman period. Mediaeval activity too can be documented, as can Early Modern to Modern.

The other major area of fieldwork in 2003 was the region of Phoinikies in the far west of the island (Fig. 4). While local lore makes mention of the discovery of numerous antiquities in this region, the obvious agricultural potential of the area and its possible exploitation in past times made it of prime interest to the team. Intensive field-walking documented the extensive spread of Bronze Age material here, similar to that found at Ammoutsés. Once again, the prehistoric period which is best documented among the noted finds is the Neo-Palatial. This finding significantly increases the area of the island which saw human activity at an early phase. The finds of 2003 in the region of Phoinikies clearly indicate the extensive scope of the Minoan impact on Kythera. These, however, are by no means restricted to the Bronze Age; material of Roman and Early Modern to Modern date was also documented and collected.

The other focus of the work carried out in 2003 was the height of Aghios Demetrios (Aroniadika). Survey work had been carried out here in 1999, and it had been noted that the pottery collected was practically all dated to the sixteenth century AD, the century which saw the destruction of Paliochora (the main population centre of the region) by the admiral of the Ottoman fleet, Barbarossa. Interestingly, the site is also characterized by what appears to be a rather rudimentary, though not insubstantial, fortification system. Given the date of the accompanying pottery and the known historical event of Paliochora's destruction (AD 1537) it is tempting to suggest that Aghios Demetrios was an initial place of refuge for the inhabitants of the northern part of the island who survived the sack of Paliochora. It was necessary, as a first step for the elucidation of the exact nature of this site, to prepare a plan of the

remains of Aghios Demetrios, and this was accomplished in 2003.

Further work was carried out during this season on the pre-20<sup>th</sup> century road network of the northern part of the island. The most noteworthy discovery was made northeast of Potamos, where a stone built road was located. It runs along the flat land north of this major centre towards the coast, and then descends, in a series of switchbacks in the direction of Aghia Pelagia. While the date of this feature is still to be determined, there is no doubt that it was a major undertaking and an important thoroughfare in pre-modern times.

Alongside the work outlined above, Dr Dale Dominey-Howes from Macquarie University, Sydney, conducted geological research that will lead to a better appreciation of the changes sustained through time by the landscapes examined during the survey. This will allow the members of the team to gain a better understanding of the processes that led to the deposition of the material they found and are studying, as well as highlighting any topographical alterations that may have occurred since the time humans first occupied the island.

Richard MacNeill of the Heritage Services Branch, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, worked with the team this season on the databases and the GIS analysis and display capacities. He was able to provide “real-time” reports as fieldwork went on and invaluable help in the mapping of Aghios Demetrios (Aroniadika) and the pre-modern road project. He also made a first attempt at a theoretical prediction of the most likely transport routes for various periods and has been busy, after the end of the season, working on the analysis and presentation of the team’s data.

In addition, progress was made in the recording of the modern cemeteries within the survey area, a project undertaken by Lita Diacopoulos of La Trobe University. During the 2003 season the last four of the cemeteries identified so far were fully recorded, and all data entered into the database. The total number of graves in the database now exceeds 500. The cemeteries and graves have all been planned and photographed, and now exist in digital form within the GIS.

As mentioned above, 2003 was the last of the field seasons of this phase of the APKAS project. What is necessary to be done now is the completion of the study of the collected material, and its preparation for publication, which involves drawing and photography. It is hoped that this work will be completed over the next few years. By the careful study, identification and quantification of the over 7,000 artefacts described, and by relating them to the specific areas in which they were found, it will be possible to venture a diachronic history of



*Figure 4: In the field, surveying at Phoinikies*

northern Kythera, which will account for the developments within the area that is being studied as well as for the area's links with the wider world.

The APKAS project was made possible thanks to the permission granted by the Greek Ministry of Culture. The participants of APKAS would like to thank the Director of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Dr Georgios Steinhauer and Mr Aris Tsaravopoulos, the archaeologist-representative of that Ephorate on Kythera. Their thanks are also due to the Director of the 1<sup>st</sup> Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities, Dr Eleni Gkini-Tsophopoulou, and to Ms Marina Papademetriou, the archaeologist who is responsible for the Byzantine antiquities on the island. The team members of the project are especially indebted to the Nicholas Anthony Aroney Trust for its generous and continuing support.

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## The 2003 Torone Study Season

by Stavros Paspalas

The 2003 Torone Study Season was held from June 9 until June 28 at the Archaeological Museum of Polygyros, where the finds from the Torone excavations are housed. It was led by the Deputy Director of the AAIA, Dr Stavros Paspalas, and the other core team members were Ms Beatrice McLoughlin and Mr Richard Fletcher, postgraduate students at the University of Sydney. Dr Ian McPhee from La Trobe University, and Dr Heather Jackson from the University of Melbourne each came to Polygyros for a period of the season in order to carry out specialist studies.

As was the case in past years, the efforts of the core team were concentrated on examining the context tins from the excavation years 1981, 1982 and 1984. This is a basic task needed in preparing the material for study and publication in the projected volume *Torone 2*.



Figure 1: Coarseware pottery fragments

In 2003 we concentrated on finds from trenches in the areas of the ancient site known as Terraces IV and V. Terrace V is best known for the Early Iron Age cemetery which was excavated there; but overlying this important discovery were the remains of houses of the Classical period. A primary concern of the team was to identify and inventory the black glaze pottery from these deposits, as this category of ceramics will aid in their more precise dating, and - as a consequence - that of the other material found within them. Concurrently, however, numerous fragments of coarser wares were also inventoried, and their study will allow us to gain a fuller picture of life in this part of the site during the fifth and fourth centuries BC (Fig. 1). Interestingly, some pottery fragments

dating back to the seventh and sixth centuries were also found on Terrace V, and they may testify to poorly-represented activities of these periods in this area.



*Figure 2: Excavated sections of a Classical period building on Terrace IV, with Dr John Tidmarsh*

Better preserved buildings of the classical period were found on Terrace IV (Fig. 2). They extend outwards from a retaining wall, which supports the higher terrace. Similar ceramic material to that from Terrace V was found here as well, but in greater quantity and in a better state of preservation. Special mention may be made of some black-figure sherds, previously un-noted (Fig. 3). They belong to the same category as a group described in the 1999 Newsletter. While some human forms appear in the scenes borne by these fragments, various bird-like creatures and sirens predominate. The interest in this group of fragments lies in the fact that parallels for them have not been published from other sites. As far as is known they are unique to Torone, but it is as yet too early to say if they were produced locally.



*Figure 3: Black-figure fragments*



Figure 4: Late Geometric and Archaic period fine ware pottery fragments

In addition to the examination of material from Terraces IV and V, the context tins housing the finds from the last of the trenches from the Lower City to be studied were also examined. As has been determined in previous years a substantial, though very fragmentary, body of Archaic period pottery had been excavated in this area. This pottery includes a considerable amount of fine wares either imported from East Greece (the western coast of modern Turkey and the islands opposite it) or influenced by the pottery of that region (Fig. 4). Here we may note the fragments from the lip of a trefoil-mouthed wine jug (oinochoe) of a type conventionally called the “Wild Goat” style (Figs. 5-6).



Figure 6: East Greek oinochoe (jug) from Samos with the same “eye” decoration as the fragment illustrated in Figure 5

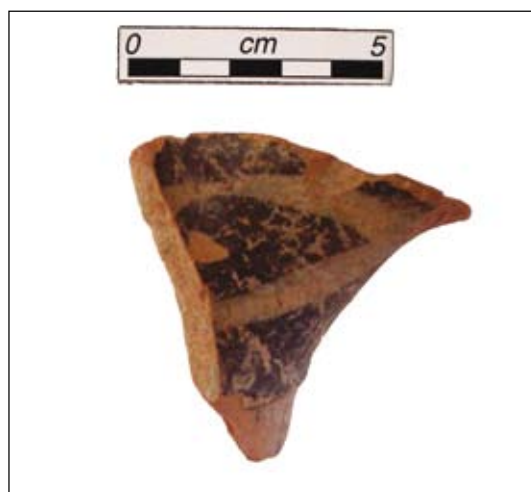


Figure 5: Oinochoe spout fragment excavated at Torone

During the 2003 season, Dr Ian McPhee started his study of the red-figured pottery found during the 1981, 1982 and 1984 excavations. Dr McPhee made important progress in piecing together some hitherto disparate sherds, excavated over consecutive years and in some cases from different trenches, and so recreated a number of vessels. Some of these carry interesting mythological scenes, for which see Dr McPhee’s article in this issue (pp. 33-36).



Figure 7: Terracotta figurine of two comic actors

Dr Heather Jackson in 2003 undertook the study of the terracotta figurines excavated during the 1981, 1982 and 1984 seasons (Fig. 7). She examined, drew and photographed over sixty figurines, in various states of preservation. Her study will throw light on the range of figurine types found in what are believed to be primarily domestic areas of ancient Torone.

Of course, the team was also concerned with the preservation and proper storage of the finds. Consequently, in 2003 a thorough programme was undertaken in which all the metal objects were repacked in containers with reactivated silica gel. This time-consuming but necessary task will ensure the safe storage of objects ranging from weapons to coins, from agricultural implements to jewellery.

# Eastern Anatolia during the Time of Xenophon

by Claudia Sagona and Antonio Sagona\*

## Background

Towards the end of the 1980s the University of Melbourne began archaeological investigations in north-eastern Anatolia with a view to understanding better the cultural developments in the mountainous region beyond northern Mesopotamia. Located between Trans-Caucasus to the east and the Upper Euphrates basin to the west, field work offered the prospect to redress our poor understanding of the ancient human settlement in the region by providing a trustworthy sequence of change and contact.



Figure 1: North Eastern Anatolia

Beginning in the province of Bayburt, the focus moved in 1994 to the Pasinler Plain (Erzurum). In both areas we have undertaken field surveys coupled with excavations at Büyüktepe Höyük in Bayburt province and at Sos Höyük in the Pasinler plain.<sup>1</sup> The potentialities of this multi-disciplinary project were clear and significant some fifteen years ago, and remain so, and a number of important publications have already been produced from the results of our work there.<sup>2</sup> We have also been able to define a cultural sequence

<sup>1</sup> For the preliminary results of the Bayburt survey and excavations at Büyüktepe Höyük see A. Sagona, E. Pemberton and I. McPhee, "Excavations at Büyüktepe Höyük, 1990: First Preliminary Report," *Anatolian Studies* 41 (1991), pp. 145-58; "Excavations at Büyüktepe Höyük, 1991: Second Preliminary Report," *Anatolian Studies* 42 (1992), pp. 29-46; "Excavations at Büyüktepe Höyük, 1992," *Anatolian Studies* 43 (1993), pp. 69-83 and "Excavation and Survey in the Bayburt Region, North-Eastern Anatolia: 1988-92," *Meditarch* 5/6 (1992/1993), pp. 171-174. For the preliminary results of the survey carried out in the Erzurum Province see C. Sagona, "An Archaeological Survey of the Erzurum Province, 1999: The Region of Pasinler," *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 36 (1999), pp. 108-131. For the results of the excavations at Sos Höyük see A.G. Sagona, C. Sagona and H. Özkorucklu, "Excavations at Sos Höyük 1994: First Preliminary Report," *Anatolian Studies* 45 (1995), pp. 193-218; A.G. Sagona, M. Erkmén, C. Sagona and I. Thomas, "Excavations at Sos Höyük 1995: Second Preliminary Report," *Anatolian Studies* 46 (1996), pp. 27-52; A.G. Sagona, M. Erkmén, C. Sagona and S. Howells, "Excavations at Sos Höyük, 1996: Third Preliminary Report," *Anatolica* 23 (1997), pp. 181-226 and A.G. Sagona, M. Erkmén, C. Sagona, I. McNiven and S. Howells, "Excavations at Sos Höyük, 1997: Fourth Preliminary Report," *Anatolica* 24 (1998), pp. 31-64.

<sup>2</sup> E.g. E.M. Parr, C. Briggs and A.G. Sagona, "Physical Anthropological Analysis of Skeletons from Sos Höyük," *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 36 (1999), pp. 150-168 and L. Hopkins, *Archaeology at the North-East Anatolian Frontier VI: An Ethnoarchaeological Study of Sos Höyük and Yiğitaşı Village* (*Ancient Near Eastern Studies. Supplement* 11; Louvain 2003)

\* This paper was delivered for the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens by Antonio Sagona, 22 May 2003. It is based on a more detailed article written by Claudia Sagona, "Did Xenophon take the Aras high road? Observations on the historical geography of north-east Anatolia," in A. Sagona (ed.), *A View from the Highlands: Archaeological Studies in Honour of Charles Burney*, (*Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement* 12, Louvain 2004), pp. 299-333.

We would like to express our gratitude to Professor Alexander Cambitoglou and the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens for giving us this opportunity to present some of the significant discoveries recently made by the University of Melbourne in north-eastern Turkey. Special thanks also to Dr Stavros Paspalas and Ms Janice Casson Medhurst for being the most considerate of hosts while we were in Athens.

of considerable resolution, well anchored by some 80 radiocarbon dates, extending from the Late Chalcolithic (*ca.* 3500 BC) to the Late Mediaeval (*ca.* fourteenth century AD).<sup>3</sup>

This paper will concentrate on the Iron Age period, which we have called Sos Period II (1000-200 BC): specifically IIA (1000-800/750 BC) and IIB (800/750-300 BC).<sup>4</sup>

To understand fully the cultural developments in this period, indeed during any stretch of time in eastern Anatolia, we need to appreciate its geographical complexity. So before we focus on the archaeology, there follows a brief outline on the environment.

### *The Geographical Setting (Figs. 1-2)*

The most conspicuous single geographical feature of north-eastern Anatolia is division, the result of a complex terrain that is partitioned by complicated mountain chains. The most important traffic axis in this region is the longitudinal Kelkit-Çoruh trough, which straddles the southern foothills of the Pontic ranges, a formidable mountain chain that filters communication to the Black Sea coastal fringe. Further south, beyond a tangled stretch of highland terrain, there is another natural corridor that follows the headwaters of the Euphrates (or the Kara Su as its headwaters are known). On the other side of the Deve Boyun Ridge, which we shall see was a most significant frontier just east of Erzurum, are the headwaters of the Aras (or Araxes) River. Further east the Aras River becomes the modern political boundary between Turkey and Armenia and eventually discharges into the Caspian Sea.

Despite their rugged geography and extremes of temperature (an average of only *ca.*  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  in winter), these large mountain masses of Trans-Caucasus and eastern Anatolia offered a range of ecological options for both pastoralists and farmers. The enclosed basins of eastern Anatolia were also a focus of agricultural practice, though as modern land-use statistics indicate, much of this mountainous territory is unsuitable for the cultivation of cereals. Stock breeding, on the other hand, had more potential in this environment, and promoted the adoption of a nomadic element in subsistence economies, as it still does today. Vast tracts of timber, mostly pine, birch and oak forests, an abundance of minerals and metals, and a plentiful supply of obsidian must have also attracted the attention of ancient peoples.

There is one other aspect of north-east Anatolia that should be noted, namely the way it easily satisfied any definition of a frontier. Essentially, a frontier is an environment of change. It is a *zone* of fusion or mingling that is bounded on both sides by the extreme peripheral limits of neighbours. During

<sup>3</sup> A. Sagona, "Sos Höyük and the Erzurum Region in Late Prehistory: A Provisional Chronology for Northeastern Anatolian," in C. Marro, and H. Hauptmann, (eds.), *Chronologies des pays du Caucase et de l'Euphrate aux IV<sup>e</sup> - III<sup>e</sup> millénaires (Actes du colloque d'Istanbul, 16-19 décembre 1998)* (*Varia Anatolica* XI; Paris 2000), pp. 329-372.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 349, fig. 3.



Roman times north-east Anatolia incorporated a most sensitive frontier of its Empire, forcing the establishment of the upper part of the eastern *limes*, defended by Satala, now located in the modern province of Bayburt.

We now have reason also to believe that even before the Romans north-east Anatolia acted as a divide. After some fifteen years of fieldwork in the highlands, it seems clear to us that the Deve Boyun Ridge, separating Erzurum and Pasinler plains, the Euphrates and Aras rivers, acted as a significant point of contact at least as early as the Achaemenid period. Under Darius it distinguished the satrapy of ‘Armina’ (west of the Deve Boyun Ridge) from the satrapy of ‘Media’ (east of the Deve Boyun Ridge).<sup>5</sup> Later, at the time of Xerxes and Artaxerxes, the ridge became the administrative, though not cultural, division between West (nineteenth satrapy) and East (eighteenth satrapy) Armenia (see below). A long-term consequence of this notion of frontier contact zone was the growth of Erzurum, gateway to the East. Known as Theodosiopolis and fortified in the first half of the fifth century AD, the town’s purpose was to protect the eastern end of the Erzurum Plain against the incursions of the Persian Armenians.<sup>6</sup>

### *The Discovery of the Road*

In 1999, our survey team led by Claudia Sagona discovered a segment of an ancient road. What had at first seemed so mundane has turned out to be one of the most significant finds *ever* in the region.<sup>7</sup> For we are now certain that the road formed an essential route within the Persian Empire. Indeed the road was most likely established in the Median period. Moreover, we are equally certain that Xenophon trudged through the Pasinler valley with 10,000 troops in 401 BC, on their way back to the Black Sea and home. When we combine the vital pieces of information Xenophon documented with our field work results, we are able to comment on both broad regional names in this once neglected area, and also specific names of ancient tribes and places. What is becoming increasingly evident is that the story of the road has a much longer history that is only just taking shape.

### *Background to Xenophon*

We need to go back beyond 401 BC to the ninth and eighth centuries, when the Neo-Assyrian Empire and the Urartian Kingdom held sway in the highlands.

The Urartians were fortress builders. Although the majority of the Urartian population lived in farmsteads on the valley floor, much of our knowledge of Urartu comes from fortified cities, which were strategically

<sup>5</sup> A list of the provinces under the control of Darius is preserved on the famous monumental inscription at Behistun (Bisitun), where the two separate provinces Armina and Media are listed side by side: DB I §6. 1.12-17, R. Kent, *Old Persian: Grammar, Texts, Lexicon* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition revised, New Haven, 1953), p. 119.

<sup>6</sup> On the fortifications of Theodosiopolis and the strategic nature of its surrounding region see J.D. Howard-Johnston, “Procopius, Roman Defences North of the Taurus and the New Fortress of Citharizon” in D.H. French and C.S. Lightfoot (eds.), *The Eastern Frontier of the Roman Empire. Proceedings of a Colloquium held at Ankara in September 1988*, Volume I (*BAR International Series* 553(i); Oxford, 1989), 216-218, and especially Procopius Caesariensis, *de Aedificiis* 3.5.1-11.

<sup>7</sup> The significance of the road and its implications in regard to the topographical and territorial identifications is discussed in full in C. Sagona, “Literary Traditions and Topographic Commentary” and “Cultural and Historical Implications of the Literary Traditions and Topographic Commentary” in A. and C. Sagona, *Archaeology at the North-East Anatolian Frontier I. An Historical Geography and a Field Survey of the Bayburt Province, (Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement 14; Louvain: Peeters, in press)*.

placed on pointed ridges. The best known is Tušpa (Van Kale), their capital, built upon a conspicuous limestone outcrop near Lake Van. However, the most spectacular Urartian discoveries have undoubtedly been made at Ayanis, also on the shore of Lake Van, founded by Rusa II in the seventh century BC. In fact, the precision of dendrochronology and historical analysis enable us to determine the foundation to about 673/72 BC.<sup>8</sup>

It is clear from the contemporary texts that both the Assyrians, who spoke a Semitic language, and Urartians, whose language derived from the Caucasus, hankered after control of the Euphrates and Aras River valleys, the Erzurum and Pasinler plains respectively. These valleys beckoned as the gateways, which would open up resources and trade, in particular to the rich metal deposits in the mountainous regions close to the Black Sea. But they had only limited success in infiltrating these valleys because they were thwarted by the fierce local warlords of a highland tribe known as the Diauehi.<sup>9</sup>

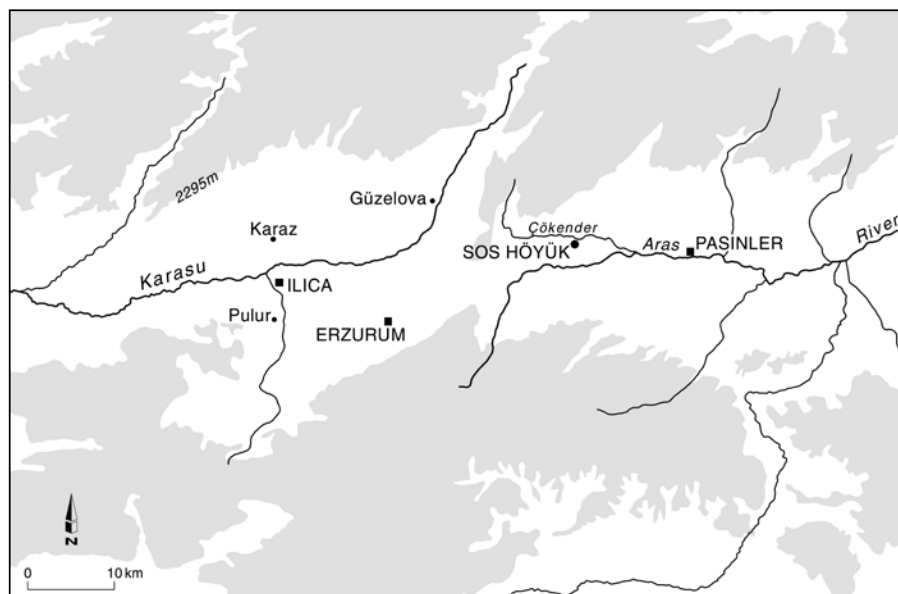


Figure 2: The Erzurum and Pasinler plains showing key excavated sites and modern towns

A monumental inscription found in the Pasinler Plain, written in Urartian, informs us of the subjugation of this land by Menua in the eighth century BC. Sos Höyük is located not far from here, right in the heartland of Diauehi territory. Excavation of the Iron Age levels at Sos Höyük has afforded us a tantalising glimpse of a Diauehian hamlet dwelling, including the burnt remains from an Early Iron Age room sealed by the collapse of the burnt roof beams. Beneath the roof beams we found remarkably well preserved basketry and woven items, objects that normally perish.<sup>10</sup> These finds offer glimpses of local domestic life that counter-balance our militaristic view of the Iron Age reflected by Urartian fortresses and weaponry. The Iron Age remained relatively unchanged from this time through to the time of Xenophon.

<sup>8</sup> A. A. Çilingiroğlu and M. Salvini (eds.), *Ayanis I: Ten Years' Excavations at Rusahinili Eidurukai* (Rome 2001).

<sup>9</sup> For a general introduction to Urartu see B.B. Piotrovsky, *Urartu* (London 1969) and more recently A. Kuhrt, *The Ancient Near East: c. 3000-330 BC* volume 2 (London/New York 1995), pp. 548-562.

<sup>10</sup> A. and C. Sagona, "Excavations at Sos Höyük, 1998 and 2000: Fifth Preliminary Report," *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 37 (2000), pp. 67 and 125-127, figs. 60-65.

*The Road (Fig. 3)*

Segments of the ancient road that Claudia Sagona discovered during the survey of the Pasinler valley are paved with large, and flat, basalt slabs are preserved north of the village of Övenler and possibly east of Yiğittaşı, the modern village in which our site of Sos Höyük is situated. The paved areas of road improve passage through low lying and swampy areas. Intriguing was the fact that such a substantial road segment lay so close to the northern mountain range and far from the centre of the valley where the modern road now runs. We are certain that this road, what we call the Aras Road, was the one that Xenophon used. But how can we date the road, when was it established and how long was its period of use?

It is generally held that most stone paved roads in Turkey are Hellenistic or Roman. These have been well documented in various studies. But to date, our work has revealed very little Late Hellenistic/Early Roman pottery east of the Deve Boyun Ridge.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, over the mountains to the west and in the Bayburt province there is a considerable amount of Late Hellenistic/Early Roman material. The ceramics of this period collected during our survey of Bayburt are being studied by Elizabeth Pemberton and Ian McPhee.<sup>12</sup>

In contrast to the scarcity of Late Hellenistic/Early Roman material in Pasinler there is an abundance of Iron Age material. In fact, the Iron Age witnessed the most intense level of occupation in the north-eastern Anatolia before modern times.<sup>13</sup>

Hence, we have established through field work that firstly, north-east Anatolia, both in the province of Bayburt and in the province of Erzurum, was intensely settled during the Iron Age. Secondly, that Late Hellenistic/Early Roman material is common in the Bayburt province (westernmost), but not in Pasinler (easternmost). Accordingly, through a process of elimination we suggest that the segment of road in Pasinler is likely to be Iron Age in date and not Hellenistic/Roman, and certainly not Mediaeval. With that assumption we then returned to the written sources.

*Background on Xenophon's Trek*

Of the ancient written sources, it is Xenophon who has left us with a unique record of months of travel that took him, and the Ten Thousand, through eastern Anatolia to the Black Sea. If you open any study on Xenophon's journey, you will find that scholars have offered a plethora of possible routes. We believe that through our field work and analysis of Xenophon's *Anabasis* we have come up with a more plausible route — one that includes the Aras valley, past Sos Höyük.

<sup>11</sup> On the scarcity of Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery from this region see C. Sagona, "An Archaeological Survey of the Erzurum Province, 1999: The Region of Pasinler," *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 36 (1999), p. 114.

<sup>12</sup> For a preliminary summary on the nature of the Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery recovered from the Bayburt region see A. Sagona, E. Pemberton and I. McPhee, "Excavation and Survey in the Bayburt Region, North-Eastern Anatolia: 1988-92," *Meditarch* 5/6 (1992/1993), pp. 173-174. For a full discussion of the Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery see the contribution by Pemberton and McPhee in A. and C. Sagona, *Archaeology at the North-East Anatolian Frontier I*, *op. cit.* n. 7.

<sup>13</sup> For the Iron Age pottery recovered from survey in the Pasinler plain see C. Sagona, *op. cit.* n. 13, pp. 113-114 and figs 3:3-4:5. On Iron Age pottery recovered from the excavations at Sos Höyük, see A. and C. Sagona, "Excavations at Sos Höyük, 1998 and 2000: Fifth Preliminary Report," *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* 37 (2000), p. 67, figs. 18:4 and 22:3.

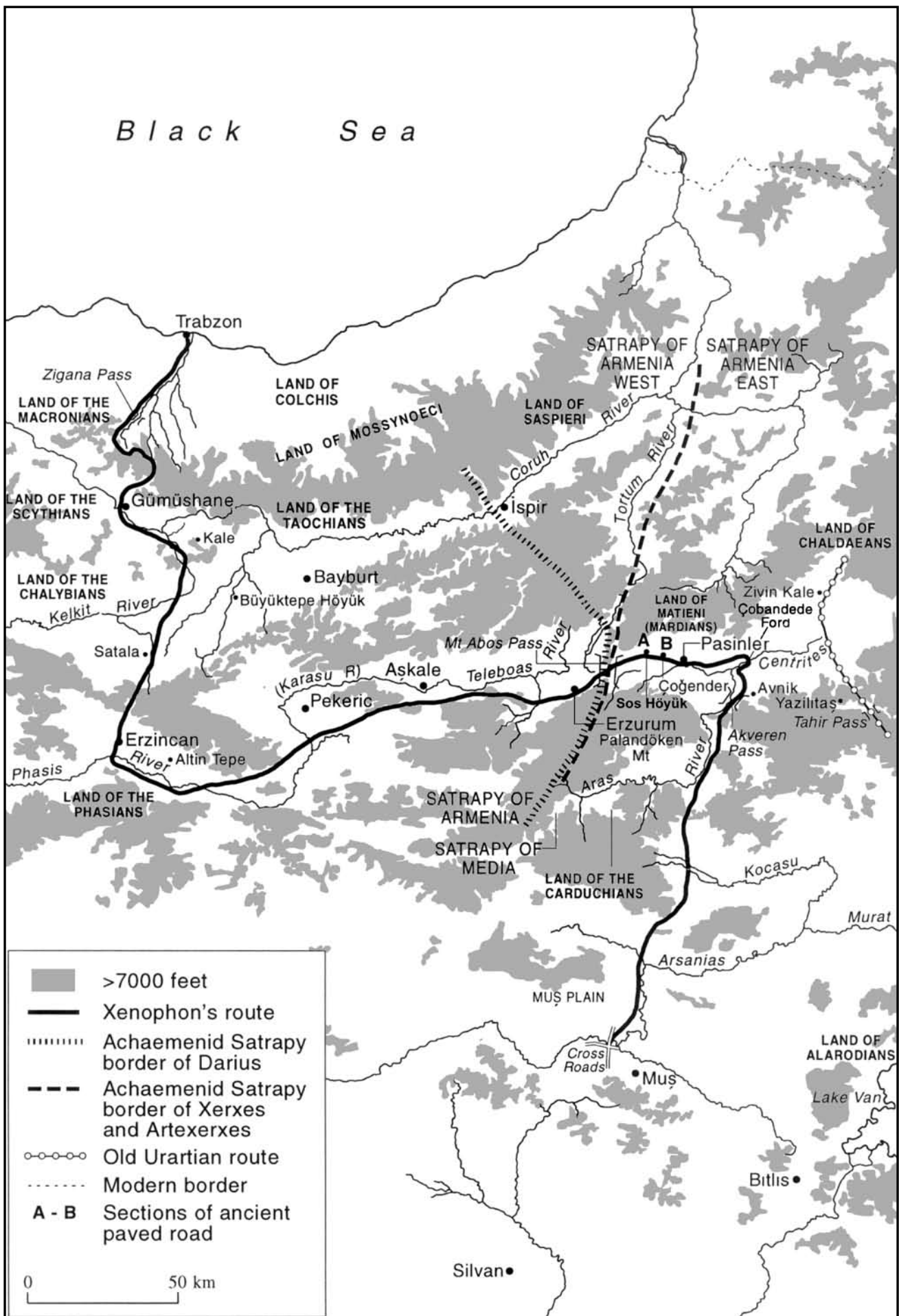


Figure 3: Proposed route followed by Xenophon and the Ten Thousand through the Deve Boyun pass

Xenophon's tale of how he came to be in this remote part of Turkey is fascinating, touched with adventure, intrigue and no small amount of bad luck. It reads like a story from a Boy's Own Annual. The Athenian Empire lay in tatters after the prolonged Peloponnesian War. Spartan forces, with the assistance of Cyrus the Younger, were victorious. Cyrus, who was the Persian satrap or governor of Lydia, Phrygia and Cappadocia, had ample time to assess Greek military capabilities. In 401 BC, he mustered an army of mercenaries, drawing heavily upon Greek soldiers, newly released from service, to march against his brother Artaxerxes II, king of Persia (404-359 BC). However, the assault on the Persian throne was cut short when Cyrus was killed in the battle at Cunaxa, north of Babylon.

The Greek mercenaries found themselves inland at cross roads deep within the Persian Empire and close to hostile, mountain tribes to the north. Worse still, they were without the full complement of generals and captains who had been captured or executed by the Persians. At this time, Xenophon was elected, along with four others, as general.

Notwithstanding the problems of his flawed recording of names, especially river names, the location where he and the troops start their journey is *absolutely critical* to understanding their route taken thereafter. Book III of Xenophon's *Anabasis* closes with the generals discussing the possible paths that could be taken.<sup>14</sup> According to our calculations, they were on a major crossroad, but not *the* Royal Road, as has been suggested. They were in fact south of the modern city of Muş, west of the former Uartian heartland around Lake Van and facing an incredible climb through the mountain pass lands of the Palendöken Range.

Book III has a rather strange and formal beginning, where Xenophon introduces himself once again: "There was a man in the army named Xenophon, an Athenian".<sup>15</sup> This indicates that he had originally begun his work at this point. Any anomalies concerning the troops' journey prior to that point can be explained by Xenophon's disjointed writing of the text.

The generals' basic strategic plan is clear.<sup>16</sup> They took a course that led north, one that promised abundant supplies, because they had exhausted the provisions of villages on their way in, along the Euphrates River. Timing was of the essence and theirs was running out. To maximise their speed, they decide to shed both goods and people. They took the radical, and somewhat foolhardy, measure of burning their wagons, and their tents as well as leaving behind all other superfluous baggage, excess animal and human entourage. Amazingly, the troops were forced to cull even further in the days ahead. Because it was November, and the weather was already taking a turn for the

<sup>14</sup> III.v.14-18.

<sup>15</sup> III.i.4: Ἦν δέ τις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος.

<sup>16</sup> III.ii *passim*.

worst, they carried this decision heavily. One aspect is clear from Xenophon's account; the lines of communication were speedy and effective throughout the Persian provinces. Their enemies were always waiting for them.

Their path took them west of Lake Van, over the slopes of the Palendöken Mountain. In Xenophon's time, the mountains were still occupied by a notoriously hostile tribe known as the Carduchians. True to their form, they subjected the troops to guerrilla warfare and ambushes as they inched their way through the narrow gorges.<sup>17</sup> Overall, several days of marching had passed before they emerged from the highlands to the open plain of the Aras River, which Xenophon documents as the Centrites River. At this point, the Greeks were only about one and a half kilometres from the river.

The Centrites River, which Xenophon records separates Armenia from the territory of the Carduchians, was such an important territorial border that neither the troops of the Armenian satrapy to the north nor the Carduchians biting at the Greeks' heels to the south showed any inclination to cross the river into each other's territories.<sup>18</sup> We believe that Xenophon's itinerary had brought him and the 10,000 Greek troops very close to the modern day Çobandede ford. In fact, this is the only section of the river that has bluffs that fit Xenophon's description.

Today the ford is recognisable by a remarkable thirteenth century bridge, the Çobandede Bridge, but in ancient times, only the continuation of the road, up into the foothills on the opposite (northern) bank, suggested safe crossing. Though normally a safe crossing point, Xenophon recorded two days of heavy rain that may have swollen the river.

<sup>17</sup> III.v.15-17; IV.i.10-11; ii *passim*.

<sup>18</sup> IV.iii.1-2.

<sup>19</sup> IV.iii.5: ὁδὸς δὲ μία ὄρωμένη ἦν ἄγουσα ἄνω ὥσπερ χειροποίητος.

<sup>20</sup> IV.iii.4: ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι Ὀρόντα καὶ Ἀρτούχα Ἀρμένιοι καὶ Μάρδοι καὶ Χαλδαῖοι μισθοφόροι.

<sup>21</sup> *op. cit.* n. 6.

<sup>22</sup> Herodotus, *The Histories*, V.49.

<sup>23</sup> For a full discussion of the complex issues involved in this identification see C. Sagona, *op. cit.* n. 8. For a more general introduction to the identification and history of the Medes see O.W. Muscarella, "Miscellaneous Median Matters" in H. Sancisi-Weerdenburg, A. Kuhrt, and M.C. Root (eds.), *Achaemenid History VIII. Continuity and Change. Proceedings of the Last Achaemenid History Workshop, April 6-8, 1990, Ann Arbor, Michigan* (Leiden 1994), pp. 57-64, esp. pp. 60-62.

Xenophon's description of the spectre that he faced is chilling: the combined forces of the Armenian Satrap Orontas and the Persian general Artuchas, who had drawn up on the northern bank ready to meet the Greeks. Two vital pieces of information are preserved in Xenophon's account. First, and most important, is the mention of an 'artificial' road that he saw on the other side of the Centrites,<sup>19</sup> which clearly indicates that the territory north of the river had a system of manufactured roadways. Second, is the continued Median presence in this territory as indicated by the inclusion of the Mardians in Xenophon's list of the allied forces with Orontes and Artuchas.<sup>20</sup>

As noted above the province that bordered "Armina" in Darius' time was called Media,<sup>21</sup> and it can be argued that the Matieni,<sup>22</sup> who are listed in Herodotus as living adjacent to the Armenians,<sup>22</sup> were a Median tribe. The mention of Mardian forces fighting along side the Armenian troops suggests a continuation of this Median presence in 401 BC.<sup>23</sup>

After the crossing, Xenophon's description of the plains and rolling hills corresponds with the region west of the Çobandede ford. Here there were "no villages near the river because of the wars between the Armenians and Carduchians." And when "they finally reached a village it was a large one". This remarkable observation is matched by the survey finds.<sup>24</sup>

This is crucial information and one that tallies with the dearth of ancient settlements between the ford and the road. Most of the Iron Age settlements in the north of the Pasinler Plain are close to the lower foothills (not in the floor of the valley itself) corresponding to the description given by Xenophon.

When they do come to a settled area, he describes houses that are clustered around a palace. These houses had towers, or a form of fortification, implying that the site had special significance within the defence network of the satrapy. We believe that it was a key military post, as it was the last installation within the eighteenth satrapy of eastern Armenia.

They travel for a few days to the Teleboas River and Xenophon records another vital clue, that "This region was called western Armenia".<sup>25</sup> That is, they had walked into the nineteenth province of the Persian Empire, western Armenia.<sup>26</sup> In order to have done so, Xenophon must have been in the western extreme of the eighteenth province, eastern Armenia, when he crossed the Centrites (the Aras) River.<sup>27</sup> This important border was the Deve Boyun Ridge, which we cross each day from Erzurum to our site at Sos Höyük.

After the fording of the Centrites River, the weather turned bad. When they could travel, in some sectors they managed only five hours of slow walking, inching their way through deep snow. In other places there are long spells held up in villages, or out in the open during blizzards.<sup>28</sup> Hamilton, a traveller to the region in 1836, offers a useful comparison in reference to the mountain passes south of Trabzon.

"...we found several great tracts of snow, which caused us much delay, as the horses were constantly breaking through the crust, and sinking up to their girths, when the drivers were obliged to relieve them of their burdens, before they could be extracted."<sup>29</sup>

His account of horses sinking deep in the snow drifts of eastern Turkey echoes the painfully slow progress of the 10, 000.

Once out of the Erzurum Plain, the troops marched over another mountain pass to the Erzincan valley, the flood plain of the Fırat River, which Xenophon names the Phasis, or in other words, the Euphrates River.<sup>30</sup> We know that though Xenophon came to within an hour of the seat or palace of the nineteenth satrap of Western Armenia, which has recently been identified as Altın Tepe, east of Erzincan, he kept a respectable distance from the capital, and the people there from him.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>24</sup> IV.iv.1-2.

<sup>25</sup> IV.iv.4: ὁ δὲ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία ἐκαλεῖτο ἢ πρὸς ἑσπέραν.

<sup>26</sup> For the identification of the 19<sup>th</sup> satrapy as western Armenia see G.D. Summers, "Archaeological Evidence for the Achaemenid Period in Eastern Turkey," *Anatolian Studies* 43 (1993), pp. 93-96.

<sup>27</sup> For further discussion on the intricacies of the historical geography of Armenia in the period of the Achaemenid Empire see P. Briant, *From Cyrus to Alexander: A History of the Persian Empire*, (Winona Lake, IN 2002) p. 627 and esp. pp. 741-742.

<sup>28</sup> IV.iv.8 – v.21.

<sup>29</sup> William J. Hamilton, *Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia I* (London 1842), pp. 165-166.

<sup>30</sup> IV.vi.4-21.

<sup>31</sup> For the identification of Altın Tepe as the seat of the 19<sup>th</sup> satrapy see G.D. Summers, *op. cit.* n. 26.

### Conclusions

At this point, we can return to the question of the date of the Aras High Road, and why we suggest that it was not Roman, but rather Median and later Achaemenid. The reasons are simple:

1. Archaeologically, we have found no significant Hellenistic/Roman material in the Pasinler Plain, that is, on the Persian Armenian side of the border. We have, however, found them on the other side of the border.
2. Through a detailed process of historical geography there is good reason to believe that the Matieni (Xenophon's Mardians) of Herodotus were located in the Pasinler Plain, and as their name suggests, they were probably Medes. This also accords well with Xenophon's description of the people located north of the Centrites River, that is, where the road is located.
3. We will recall that in 401 BC Xenophon said he entered western Armenia, and so he must have crossed what we identify as the political frontier between the Persian satrapies of East and West Armenia. This we now know is specifically the Deve Boyun Ridge. This identification is crucial in our reconstruction. The border was one of the most important and long-lived frontiers of the ancient Anatolia. It continued to be so in the centuries that followed. The Roman Empire eventually came up to this point and the Deve Boyun Ridge formed its easternmost boundary. In 387 AD it was the point where Christian Byzantium met Zoroastrian Persia.

All this points to an inevitable conclusion: if we are to identify the road builders capable of construction on the scale of the Aras road that we have discovered, we must look among the administrators of the region, namely the Medes and the Persians. And it seems to us that they were the road engineers who preceded Xenophon. Further research into the considerable quantity of Iron Age material remains will no doubt enrich our understanding of their presence in this region.

An observation of this vital pass land made by the novelist John Buchan is very pertinent. In his First World War thriller and sequel to the novel *Thirty Nine Steps*, called *Greenmantle*, the intrepid hero, Richard Hannay, had escaped onto the roof of a lock-up on the outskirts of Erzurum. In his reconnoitres he states,

*“Looking north I saw the city in a haze of morning smoke, and, beyond, the plain of the Euphrates and the opening of the glen where the river left the hills. Up there, among the snowy heights, were [the fortresses] Tafta and Kara Gubek. To the east was the ridge of Deve Boyun, where the mist was breaking before the winter's sun. On the roads up to it I saw transport moving, I saw the circle of the inner forts, but for a moment the guns were silent. South rose a great wall of white mountain, which I took to be the Palantuken. I could see the roads running to the passes, and the smoke of camps and horse-lines right under the cliffs.”*<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> J. Buchan, *Greenmantle* (Thomas Nelson & Sons 1946), Chapter XVIII: “Sparrows on the Housetops,” p. 301.



Despite the passage of hundreds of years, the significance of the Deve Boyun Ridge has not been dulled. It was, and is, in every sense a frontier.

## The Red-figured Pottery from Torone 1981-1984: A Preliminary Report\*

By Ian McPhee



Figure 1: Fragments from one side of an Attic Type A skyphos from Terrace IV at Torone (inv. nos. 82.493 + 82.633 & 82.394)

The Australian excavations at Torone, directed by Professor Alexander Cambitoglou, have produced a considerable quantity of red-figure pottery of the 5th and 4th centuries BC. The fragments unearthed during the first three digging-seasons (1975, 1976 and 1978) were published in *Torone 1*.<sup>1</sup> The study of the artefacts found during the excavations in 1981, 1982 and 1984 has now begun in preparation for their publication in a second volume, *Torone 2*. At the generous invitation of the Director, I was able to spend some ten days in Polygyros at the end of June 2003 examining and preparing a catalogue of the

### \* Abbreviations

<i>Ergon</i>	<i>To ergon tes archaiologikes Etaireias</i>
<i>PAE</i>	<i>Praktika tes en Athenais Archaiologikes Etaireias</i>
<i>Torone 1</i>	Alexander Cambitoglou, John K. Papadopoulos, Olwen Tudor Jones (eds.), <i>Torone I: The Excavations of 1975, 1976 and 1978</i> (Athens 2001)
<i>BSA</i>	<i>The Annual of the British School at Athens</i>

<sup>1</sup> Ian McPhee, 'The Red-figured Pottery,' in *Torone 1*, pp. 353-390.

red-figure fragments from Torone stored in the Archaeological Museum.<sup>2</sup>

At present there are some 200 items in my preliminary catalogue, and many of these individual entries consist of two or more joining sherds or of fragments that do not join but clearly belong to one vase. A brief glance at a concordance of find-spots reveals that the majority of the red-figure from the 1981, 1982 and 1984 seasons came from Terraces IV and V, where a number of houses of the 5th and 4th centuries were excavated. Smaller quantities derive from the Lower City and Promontory 2. By way of contrast, two-thirds of the red-figure recovered in the 1970s came from the area of the Isthmus.<sup>3</sup>

Most of this red-figure was made in Athens, the principal centre for the production of this type of fine-ware during the Classical period. During the second half of the 5th and during the 4th century commercial connections between Athens and the cities of the northern Aegean (Chalkidike, Thracian coast) and the Black Sea were very important, in part because of Athens' need for grain. The cities of the Chalkidike seem to have produced grain, wine, timber and other commodities.<sup>4</sup> Insofar as Torone is concerned, there are only one or two red-figure fragments that may be dated before 480 BC. It was only with the defeat of the Persians, the establishment of the Delian League and eventually Athenian naval hegemony in the Aegean that Attic red-figure vases began to reach Torone in any quantity. In fact, most of the red-figure seems to belong to the years from about 450 to 350 BC, a period when Torone was at times (*ca.* 454-424, 422-405, *ca.* 364-357 BC) under the control of Athens. But even the capture of Torone in 348 by Philip II and the extension of Macedonian control to the cities of the Chalkidike did not bring an end to the occasional import of Attic red-figure, for there are fragmentary kraters that may be dated to the third quarter of the 4th century, and are therefore late examples of Athenian production.

<sup>2</sup> I would like to express my gratitude to Professor Cambitoglou for his generous invitation to continue my study of the red-figure pottery from Torone. I would also like to extend my particular thanks to Dr Stavros Paspalas and Ms Beatrice McLoughlin for helping me in every way and thus making my brief stay in Polygyros most enjoyable.

<sup>3</sup> For Terraces IV and V see *Ergon* 1982 (1983), p. 26; figs. 43-46; *PAE* 1982 (1984), pp. 69-73, fig. 3, pls. 53-55a; *Ergon* 1984 (1985), pp. 27-28, pl. 34 and *PAE* 1984 (1988), pp. 53-65, figs. 3, 4, 14, 15 and 16, pls. 62-74. For the Lower City see *Torone* 1, pp. 236-253; *Ergon* 1981 (1982), pp. 17-18, figs. 19-20; *PAE* 1981 (1983), pp. 33-36; *Ergon* 1982 (1983), p. 26 and *PAE* 1982 (1984), p. 69. For Promontory 2 see *Ergon* 1982 (1983), p. 27 and *PAE* 1982 (1984), pp. 77-78, pp. 70-71 figs. 1-2, pl. 56. For the Isthmus, see *Torone* 1, pp. 170-236.

<sup>4</sup> A clear and sensible account of the history of Torone and its commercial activities is given by A. Cambitoglou and J.K. Papadopoulos in *Torone* 1, pp. 45-65.

Although the Athenian red-figure covers a broad range of shapes, it is noticeable that wine-mixing bowls, in particular bell-kraters and calyx-kraters, predominate. The skyphos is the preferred form of drinking-vessel, whereas the cup, whether with elegant stem or stemless foot, hardly makes an appearance. Given the importance of the vine to the economy of Torone, it is not surprising that these Athenian kraters and skyphoi should be present - shape and decoration must have ensured that they were appreciated as appropriate display pieces. Other red-figured shapes include pelikai and hydriai - containers for liquids; oil vessels such as the lekythos, squat-lekythos and alabastron (white-ground), which may all be associated with athletic activity; and, in the 4th century, the askos (another oil vessel), the lekaniis (a ceramic jewellery-box), and even the fish-plate.

The quantity of red-figure that, on grounds of fabric and style of drawing, can be claimed to be non-Athenian is relatively small. It consists of fragments of skyphoi, askoi, and a few closed shapes such as the lebes gamikos (type 2) and the hydria. All these pieces seem to be datable to the first half of the 4th century, when a few of the typically Attic shapes, decorated in the red-figure technique, were produced at one or more centres in the Chalkidike, one of which was probably Olynthos.<sup>5</sup> At present there is no evidence that red-figured pottery was manufactured at Torone.

Through a careful study of the red-figure from the 1981, 1982 and 1984 seasons it has occasionally been possible to bring together fragments which, though not



Figure 2: Detail of inv. no. 82.394 showing ghosting of Σ K I P O above the figure

joining, probably come from a single vase. Perhaps the most important instance is the skyphos shown in Figs. 1-3. We see a bearded and balding man, heavy in the torso, with hairy abdomen, who was seated to right, his hands raised. We might be hard-pressed to identify him with certainty, were it not that above and to the right of his head appear the “ghosts” of five letters originally painted in red or white Σ K I P O , no doubt SKIRO[N], the vicious robber who preyed upon lonely travellers along the coast road near Megara (Fig. 2). Skiron would force his hapless victim to wash his feet in a large bronze basin, and would then kick the kneeling person over the cliff to the rocks below, where a large tortoise waited to devour his flesh. The robber finally met his doom at the hands of the young hero Theseus on his way to claim his patrimony in Athens. In Athenian red-figure there are two ways of representing this encounter: Theseus

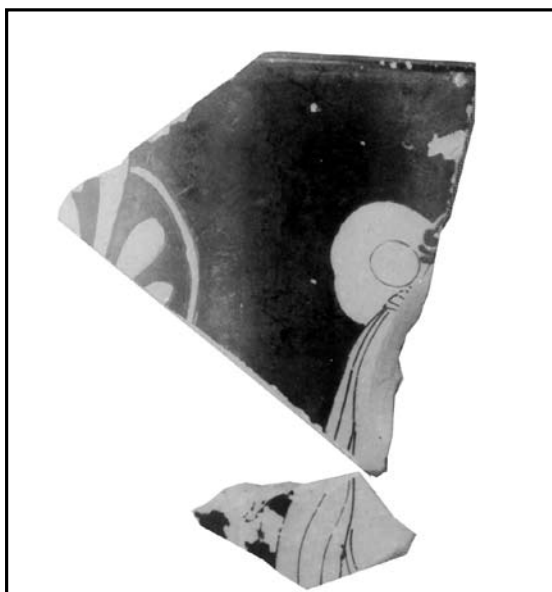


Figure 3: Non joining fragment of inv. no.82.394+ from the other side of the vase, showing Theseus' back and petasos. (inv. no. 81.671)

is either shown throwing Skiron over the cliff, or he is seen approaching the fearful robber, usually with the basin raised as a weapon. The painter of our skyphos has used a variation on the second formula: Skiron will have been seated on rocks, perhaps with the tortoise below and the basin before him (Fig. 1 left); Theseus, his characteristic petasos (sun-hat; only the tip is preserved) on his head and a short cloak

<sup>5</sup> The Chalkidic red-figure from Torone is briefly dealt with by myself in *Torone 1*, pp. 353-390, with more extended discussion in *BSA 76* (1981), pp. 297-308.

about his body, approaches menacingly from the right (Fig. 1 right). The sherd with Theseus does not join that with Skiron, but fabric and drawing suggest that the two are related. It has, however, been possible to add a third fragment to the left of Skiron, giving a circumscribed palmette and other elements of a beautifully painted floral below one of the vase's handles (Fig. 1 far left). Moreover, I have been able to identify at least two fragments that probably come from the other side of the same skyphos. In Fig. 3 we see the back of a young man who stands to right, his head slightly bent forward, a short cloak draped down his left side and a petasos (the underside visible) hanging off his neck. Above his head the first letter of a name is preserved: Θ, surely TH[ESEUS]. Thus, our vase must have been decorated with one of the youthful



Figure 4: Joining and non-joining fragments from a second Attic red-figure skyphos from Terrace IV

deeds of the Athenian hero on each side, highly suitable for a drinking-vessel that a man might show off to his friends at symposia in Torone, especially if he was an Athenian.

The Theseus skyphos was produced about 450 BC, although I cannot at present attribute the vase to a specific painter. Another skyphos, of similar date, may be partially restored from some six fragments (Fig. 4). The two sides were again separated by finely-drawn florals based upon addorsed palmettes. In addition part of the picture on one side remains: a male, wearing a short cloak, advances to right, holding two spears, towards an object whose identification is unclear. However, further library research may elucidate the scene and allow both skyphoi to be assigned to specific painters; and further study of the red-figure fragments stored in the Polygyros museum will undoubtedly bring further joins and new insights.

## A Torone Tetradrachm: New Acquisition of the Nicholson Museum

by Colin Pitchfork\*

As a result of a very generous donation made by Mr W.L. Gale, the Nicholson Museum recently acquired a very rare silver tetradrachm from the mint of the ancient city of Torone, in Chalkidike in Northern Greece, where excavations have been carried out by an Australian team under the directorship of Professor Alexander Cambitoglou since 1975.

The coin is dated to *ca.* 475-465 BC with a weight of 17.585 grams, which corresponds to the Euboean weight standard. On the obverse, which has a dotted border, an amphora with ribbing on the shoulder is represented, flanked by the letters Π and Ο. The reverse has a quadripartite incuse square with a design known as the windmill type. The overall condition is very fine; there are only a surface knock and a bump on the amphora. The coin is extremely rare, being only the second known example of this type. The first example is a silver tetradrachm, struck from the same dies, recovered from the so called “Decadrachm Hoard”, found in Elmalı, southern Turkey (ancient Lycia) in 1984.<sup>1</sup>

Torone coins regularly feature vessels associated with the transportation or consumption of wine (amphorae or oinochoai), which is believed to have been one of the city’s major exports.<sup>2</sup> These vessels are often flanked by the first two letters of the city’s name T E (Τερόνη being an early alternative local spelling), as is the case for the four silver tetrobols recovered from the site itself, dating to the second half of the fifth century.<sup>3</sup> However, on a series of coins minted at Torone between 490-460 BC, the abbreviation of the city’s name was replaced by the first letters of the name of a magistrate of the city. As well as the ΠΟ on the Nicholson Museum coin and on the coin from the “Decadrachm Hoard”, other coins from this series have featured the abbreviations HE and ΖΙΓ.<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> S. Fried, “The Decadrachm Hoard: an Introduction,” in I. Carradice (ed.), *Coinage & Administration in the Athenian and Persian Empires, Ninth Oxford Symposium on Coinage and Monetary History (BAR 343; Oxford 1987)*, p. 4, pl. 2.15; N. Hardwick, “The Coinage of Torone from the Fifth to the Fourth Centuries BC,” in R. Ashton and S. Hurter (eds.), *Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price* (London 1998), p. 121. For similar examples see D.R. Sear, *Greek Coins and their Values I* (London 1979), nos. 1289-1290.

<sup>2</sup> On the economic significance of the Torone coin iconography see A. Cambitoglou and J.K. Papadopoulos, *Torone 1*, pp. 57-58, and J.K. Papadopoulos and S.A. Paspalas, “Mendeian as Chalkidian Wine,” *AJA* 68 (1999), pp. 166-170.

<sup>3</sup> J.K. Papadopoulos and S.A. Paspalas, *ibid.*, p. 169, figs. 14-17.

<sup>4</sup> For an overview of the Torone mint and its coin types see Nicholas Hardwick, “The coinage of Torone from the fifth and fourth centuries BC,” in R. Ashton and S. Hurter (eds.), *Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price* (London 1998), pp. 119-134.

\* This article has been adapted for publication by the Institute’s research officer Beatrice McLoughlin.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Previous AAIA Visiting Professors

- 1987 Prof. Sir John Boardman  
(Oxford, U.K.)
- 1988 Prof. Lilly Kahil  
(Fribourg, Switzerland)
- 1989 Prof. Nicolas Coldstream  
(London, U.K.)
- 1990 Prof. Christos Doumas  
(Athens, Greece)
- 1992 Prof. Brunilde Sismondo-Ridgway  
(Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, USA)
- 1993 Prof. Helmut Kyrieleis  
(Berlin, Germany)
- 1994 Prof. John Barron  
(Oxford, U.K.)
- 1995 Prof. Spiros Iakovides  
(Athens, Greece)
- 1996 Prof. Erika Simon  
(Würzburg, Germany)
- 1997 Dr Hermann Kienast  
(German Archaeological Institute, Athens, Greece)
- 1998 Prof. Sarah Morris  
(University of California, Los Angeles USA)  
and Dr J. K. Papadopoulos  
(The J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, USA)
- 1999 Prof. H. Alan Shapiro  
(Baltimore, USA)
- 2000 Prof. John McKesson Camp II  
(American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece)
- 2001 Prof. Andrew Stewart  
(University of California, Berkeley)
- 2002 Assoc. Prof. Barbara Burrell  
(University of Cincinnati)  
and Prof. Graeme Clarke  
(Australian National University)

## The Visiting Professorship

The 2003 Visiting Professorship had, unfortunately, to be cancelled.

The 2004 Visiting Professor will be Professor Marc Waelkens, Professor of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. Since 1969 Professor Waelkens has been involved in field work in Greece, Syria and Turkey. His special research interests are related to the archaeology of the Graeco-Roman period in Anatolia and he is director of the multi-disciplinary archaeological research project at Sagalassos, in south-western Turkey, one of the major classical excavations in Asia Minor. Most of his important writings are connected with this site. Professor Waelkens will be in Australia for six weeks, beginning his visit on September 1.

## Significant Donations

Professor J.A. Young donated \$65,000

Mr Spiros Arvanitakis donated \$10,000

Mrs Zoe Kominatos donated \$10,000

The Arthur T. George Foundation donated \$2,000

The Queensland Friends donated \$2,000

***Donations received for fieldwork in Greece:***

The Sydney Friends - \$6,140

The Nicholas Anthony Aroney Legacy - \$10,000

Professor John Chalmers - \$500

***Donations received for the Visiting Professorship fund:***

Professor J.A. Young - \$5,000

Mr and Mrs Timothy Harding - \$5,000

Dr Monica Jackson - \$2,000

Professor John Chalmers - \$1,000

Mr Michael Diamond - \$3,000

Dr Robert Harper - \$1,000

The Thyne-Reid Trust - \$20,000

## The Institutional Members, Corporate Members and Governors of the AAIA

### *Institutional Members*

The University of Sydney  
 The University of Tasmania  
 The University of Queensland  
 The University of Western Australia  
 The University of New England  
 Macquarie University  
 The University of Adelaide  
 The Australian National University  
 The Powerhouse Museum (Sydney)  
 Sydney Grammar School  
 La Trobe University  
 The University of Newcastle  
 The Australian Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA),  
 NSW & NZ  
 Melbourne Grammar School  
 Newington College, Sydney  
 The Classical Association of Victoria  
 The University of Melbourne  
 Cranbrook School  
 Ascham School

### *Corporate Members*

The Castellorizian Club (Sydney)  
 The Pan-Arcadian Association of NSW  
 The Kytherian Association of Australia  
 The Pan Macedonian Association of NSW  
 The World Council of Hellenes Abroad (SAE Oceania).

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### New Institutional Members

#### **Cranbrook School**

On 1 December, 1917, a group of prominent men representing the Provisional Committee of a proposed boys' school bought the "Cranbrook Estate" in Bellevue Hill, comprising a large sandstone house and about seven acres of land. The house, "Cranbrook", built in 1859 as a private residence, was owned by the NSW Government between 1902 and 1917 and used as Government House.

Cranbrook School was officially opened on 22 July, 1918, with classes being held the next day for sixty-four students. At the opening ceremony a central feature of the ethos and identity of the School was identified - that Cranbrook School was "born in the hour of victory" and as such, its purpose should be to serve its community and be of benefit to others. A School Council has governed the School since 1918.

The school has a strong tradition in teaching the classics since its foundation. Currently Latin is compulsory for all year 7 students. In addition to Ancient History, which is taught through the History Department, Latin can be studied to HSC level.

Cranbrook School became the fourth Secondary School Institutional member of the AAIA in March 2003.

#### **Ascham School**

See page 51 and photograph on back cover

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## New Governors

**Mrs Pauline Harding** first visited Greece in 1965. Since then her interest in Greek history and culture has developed



*Mrs Pauline  
Harding*

through many trips to the Mediterranean with her husband, Timothy Harding. She worked for 25 years in sales, marketing and promotions with Air New Zealand and the Peninsula Group of Hotels, Hong Kong. She has since retired.



*Dr Monica  
Jackson*

**Dr Monica Jackson** is a graduate of the Universities of Queensland and Sydney. She has been a member of the Australian Archaeological Expeditions to Torone and Paphos. The title of her doctoral thesis was "Case Studies of Hellenistic Eros Earrings with a Catalogue of Gold Eros Jewellery". She is a member of the AAIA Visiting Professorship Committee and has been a member of The Society of Jewellery Historians, Department of Scientific Research, The British Museum, London since 1994.

*Governors of the AAIA*

Sir Arthur George, Kt, AO  
 Lady George, AM  
 Mrs Tasia Varvaressos  
 Mrs Zoe Kominatos  
 Mr W.L. Gale  
 Professor J.A. Young, AO  
 Mr P.R. Everett  
 Mr Costas Vrisakis  
 Dr J.C. Tidmarsh  
 Mr Michael Diamond, AM  
 Mr Matthew Baird  
 Dr Monica Jackson  
 Mr Peter Burrows, AO  
 Mr David Worland  
 Mr K.W. Tribe, AC  
 Dr Maryanne Menzies  
 Mr Timothy Harding  
 Professor John Chalmers, AC  
 Associate Professor Alexandra Bune  
 Dr Robert Harper  
 Professor D.I. Cook  
 Associate Professor AD Conigrave  
 Mr Spiros Arvanitakis  
 Mrs Pauline Harding



## News from the “Friends”

### THE SYDNEY FRIENDS

#### A Letter from Mr Milton Lalas, Secretary

2003 has been a mixed year. On the positive side, we have acquired two new Life Members who have added vigour to our Committee, and our lecture programme was very well attended.

Sadly we lost our excellent Honorary Treasurer, Dennis Carr, and John Stamell, our advisor on legal matters. Both Dennis and John were founding Committee Members, serving us well for over 20 years. Our sympathy and sincere condolences were passed to their families.

Our Committee in 2003 consisted of:

President & Chairman	Mr Angelo Hatsatouris
Secretary	Mr Milton Lalas
Treasurer,	Mr Nicholas Carr
Ex officio	Professor Alexander Cambitoglou
Committee:	

Dr Leslie Beaumont, Mrs Effie Carr, Mrs Victoria Harper, Ms Beatrice McLoughlin, Dr Wayne Mullen, Mr Anthony Mylonas, Ms Kitty Varvaessos

The following lectures were organised by the committee in 2003:

- a) February 15: *Recent Research from the Norwegian Tegea Project and Arcadia Survey*  
(Lecturer: Mr Richard Fletcher, 2001 Scholar of the Pan-Arcadian Association of NSW)
- b) April 30: *The Persians and Northern Aegean: The Outer Reaches of the Empire*  
(Lecturer: Dr Stavros Paspalas - jointly with the AAIA and the Near Eastern Archaeology Foundation)
- c) August 27: *The Australian Paliochora-Kythira Archaeological Survey*  
(Lecturers: Professor Timothy Gregory and Ms Lita Diacopoulos)
- d) October 30: *Picturing Performance: The Archaeological Evidence for Ancient Greek Theatre Performance*  
(Lecturer: Professor J.R. Green, followed by a viewing of the exhibition *Ancient Voices, Modern Echoes*, at the Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney).

### Contact Information for The Friends of the AAIA Societies

#### ANU Friends of the AAIA (ACT)

**President: Mr John Kalokerinos**

85 Alan Street  
Curtin ACT 2605

[Ph] (02) 6225 3756

**Email: john.kalokerinos@minterellison.com**

#### Athens Friends of the AAIA

**President: Ms Maria Barbouttis**

c/ AAIA Athens Office  
Zacharitsa 23, Koukaki, Athens 11741, GREECE

[Ph] (30 210) 895 8411

#### Melbourne Friends of the AAIA (Victoria)

**President: Mr Demosthenes Konidaris**

105 Fleetwood Court  
Frankston VIC 3199

[Ph] (03) 9787 5696

#### Queensland Friends of the AAIA

**President: Mrs Patricia McNamara**

95 Munro Street  
Auchenflower QLD 4066

[Ph] (07) 3371 5648

**Email: patriciamcnamara@uqconnect.net**

#### South Australian Friends of the AAIA

**President: Mr Nikolaos C. Galatis**

SA Friends of AAIA  
PO Box 8151  
Station Arcade  
Adelaide SA 5000

**Email: galatisn@hotmail.com**

#### Sydney Friends of the AAIA (NSW)

**Secretary: Mr Milton Lalas**

8 Mermaid Avenue  
Lurline Bay NSW 2035

[Ph] (02) 9349 2470

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Tasmanian Friends of the AAIA

**President: Mrs Kim Coogan**

9 Cheverton Parade  
Sandy Bay TAS 7005  
[Fax] (03) 6249 4093

The Society of Mediterranean Archaeology  
(The University of Sydney Friends of the AAIA)

**President: Mr Craig Barker**

c/ Department of Archaeology  
University of Sydney NSW 2006  
[Ph] (02) 9351 4759

**Email: craig.barker@arts.usyd.edu.au**

Western Australian Friends of the AAIA

**President: Assoc. Prof. John Melville-Jones**

Department of Classics and Ancient History  
University of Western Australia,  
Nedlands WA 6907  
[Ph] (08) 9380 2164  
**Email: jrmelvil@cyllene.uwa.edu.au**

## New President of the Canberra Friends: Mr John Kalokerinos

John Kalokerinos became President of the Canberra (ANU) Friends of the AAIA in February 2003. He has served on the committee continuously since 1998.

He is also President (since October 2002) of the Australian Hellenic Council (ACT), a coordinating body for the Hellenic community.

In December 2003 he was elected to the 7-person Oceania Regional Council of the World Council of Hellenes Abroad. John has previously served as Director of the Hellenic Club of Canberra and on various committees of the Greek Orthodox Community and Church of Canberra and Districts.

He is a practising lawyer and a Justice of the Peace for the Australian Capital Territory.

## THE TASMANIAN FRIENDS

### A letter from Ms Kim Coogan, President

The Tasmanian Friends once again had a substantial involvement in the Estia Festival of the Greek Community of Hobart held during March. This event celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2003. At the Street Festival held on Sunday 16 March we were represented at a display in the Hellenic Hall manned by members of the committee.

The annual Estia Lecture held on Tuesday 17 March was delivered by Dr Marie Gaulis, a French writer who completed her Doctor of Philosophy thesis on the subject of the Greeks in Australia. Her lecture was entitled *Travelling and Writing in the Greek Islands*.

The Annual General Meeting was held on 25 September in the John Elliott Classics Museum at the University of Tasmania. After the business of the meeting was completed, Mr Neil Apted presented a most entertaining illustrated talk on *Dormice in History and Literature*.

In October a number of the Friends attended a public lecture by Dr Kenneth Sheedy of Macquarie University at the Moorilla Museum of Antiquities. His lecture, which referred to the Museum's important collection of Syracusan silver coinage, was entitled *Arethusa of Syracuse*.

## THE QUEENSLAND FRIENDS

### A letter from Mrs Patricia McNamara, President

In March 2003 the Annual General Meeting of the Queensland Friends was held at which Mrs Pat McNamara was re-elected as President. Other office bearers elected were Professor R.D. Milns, Vice President, Mrs Bev Biggs, Secretary, and Mr Scott McPherson, Treasurer.

After the meeting Professor Milns gave an illustrated talk on the trip to Greece of a group he had led at the end of the previous year. In June Professor Milns was once again the speaker, this time on Alexander the Great.

The traditional annual dramatic performance by Professor Milns and Ms Jacquie Noyes took place in October, when they presented dramatic scenes from plays attended at the various theatres around Greece visited by the touring group mentioned above.

All the functions of the Queensland Friends in 2003 were well attended and we are confident that this will continue in 2004.

## THE CANBERRA FRIENDS

### A letter from Mr John Kalokerinos, President

The splendidly refurbished Hellenic Club of Canberra was the venue for the AGM of the society at the beginning of the year. Dr Ann Moffatt (ANU) gave an illustrated lecture on some of the highlights in the Club's collection of replicas of ancient Greek sculpture which, with its modern display, creates the impression of a museum as you enter the building. Dr Moffatt focused also on the history of the octagonal Tower of the Winds (1<sup>st</sup> century BC) beside the Roman agora in Athens because the architect of the Club's extensions, Mr Penleigh Boyd, has adapted this as the centrepiece in his design, even down to the Triton weather-vane above the roof.

In May Dr Blanche Menadier, from Macquarie University, gave a talk on *Recent Excavations at Troy: The Graeco-Roman Levels*, where she has excavated with the University of Cincinnati team. The third function for the year was a lecture by Dr Eunice Maguire, who is a mediaevalist and a lecturer in Museum Studies as well as the Curator of the Archaeological Collection at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Her topic was *Dining in Byzantium*.

Professor J.R. Green of the University of Sydney concluded the series with a lecture entitled *Picturing Performance: The Archaeological Evidence for Ancient Greek Theatre Performance*.

Each lecture in the series had an attendance of some 50 to 60 Friends of a total membership now of over 100. It is this active participation and other support that makes possible the continuing work of the Friends.

The dinner at the Hellenic Club at the year's end was a social and financial success. The Ambassador of Greece, His Excellency Mr Fotios Xydias, Patron of the Friends, spoke towards the end of the dinner on the work of the foreign schools in Athens and advances in Greek archaeology. He also drew that all-important raffle. Mrs Helen Stramarcos is to be thanked for arranging the dinner and ensuring its success.

Our biennial scholarship for



*The Greek Ambassador, His Excellency Mr Fotios Xydias, speaking at the Hellenic Club Dinner*

## SCHOLARSHIP REPORT

### The ANU (Canberra) Friends of the AAIA

by Mark Thomson

(20 July – 10 September 2003)

This summer the Friends' scholarship, generously supported by the Hellenic Club of Canberra, enabled me to spend more than six weeks in Greece - an excellent opportunity to broaden my understanding of classical and mediaeval culture and a rich and unforgettable experience!

I spent five weeks in and around Athens, where I visited the major archaeological sites and museums in the capital, making short trips to other places of interest. During this time I drew on the resources of the Blegen Library, writing two papers, one on Proclus and the other an elaboration on part of my honours thesis. I then spent a week trekking around Thessaloniki, where I was able to visit many spectacular monuments and churches. Before arriving in Greece I was privileged also to spend a fortnight in Rome. Even now my travels are not entirely over, and before returning to Australia next year I hope to visit major collections in London, New York and Los Angeles.

The Friends' scholarship helped in my general formation as a classicist. I have started to become acquainted with the major classical sites of Athens and Rome, as well as many great museums. I was able to spend charmed hours in the Benaki Museum, the Paul and Alexandra Canellopoulos Museum

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and the Byzantine Museum, not to mention the fascinating collections in Piraeus, Corinth, Eleusis and Thessalonike. A temporary exhibition of Fayum paintings in the Megaron Musikes was a particular highlight. I enjoyed visits to more specialised collections, such as the Numismatics Museum and the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art, and I was always interested to see manifestations of contemporary Greek culture - the quirky theatre costumes of the Alexandros Soutzos Museum are just one example.

I was able to gain a sense of the development of two Greek cities, Athens and Thessalonike, as they struggled through the collapse of Antiquity. In Athens I was interested to see how the ancient city became a mediaeval town, and how key elements of civic infrastructure were converted to Christian ends. The Hephaestion, the Library of Hadrian and even the Acropolis reflect this history, but for me the little twelfth-century church of Panaghia Gorgoepikoos provides the most interesting example. Its façade incorporates a miscellaneous collection of ancient stonework, or spolia, with decidedly odd results. Is this church meant to be a vindication of the classical past or a celebration of the triumph of Christianity? Or perhaps it merely elaborates in an indiscriminating way a decorative aesthetic that is foreign to modern sensibilities? In any case, Byzantine Athens was a shadow of its former self. Not so Thessalonike, which thrived as an administrative centre during the Roman period, and retained its importance as a centre of pilgrimages throughout the Middle Ages. Here I was fascinated to see the great civic complex constructed under

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study in Greece was taken up this year by Mr Mark Thomson, an ANU graduate, with double 1<sup>st</sup> class Honours in Latin (2001) and English (2002), a University medal in each case and the University's Tillyard Prize. Since spending July to September in Greece, Mr Thompson has taken up a James Fairfax Scholarship to study Greek and Roman late antiquity at the University of Oxford.

I have had the support of an excellent committee: Mr Leon Barbopoulos, Dr Elizabeth Minchin, Ms Colleen Chaston, Dr Ann Moffatt, Mr Chris Elliott, Dr Christine O'Hare and Mr Stefanos Nikolaou; I also had the guidance of my predecessor, Mr Angelos Stramarcos, who served the ANU (Canberra) Friends for 10 years as President.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE FRIENDS

### 2003 Lecture Series with the Classical Association of Victoria

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
| a) | March 11     | <i>Celtic Gordion: Migration and Ethnicity in Hellenistic Anatolia</i><br>(Lecturer: Professor Mary M. Voigt)  |
| b) | April 4      | <i>Christians Living in a Pagan World</i><br>(Lecturer: Professor Everett Ferguson)  |
| c) | May 15       | <i>150 Years of Classical Students</i><br>(Lecturer: Dr Ken McKay - University of Melbourne Sesquicentennial celebrations)                                 |
| d) | August 7     | <i>Who are the Women of Shash Hamdan in Syria?</i><br>(Lecturer: Dr Heather M. Jackson)  |
| e) | September 17 | <i>From the Cradle to the Grave: Excavating Settlements and Cemeteries in Bronze-Age Cyprus</i><br>(Lecturer: Dr Jenny Webb - H.W. Allen Memorial Lecture) |
| f) | October 8    | <i>Swollen-Foot the Usurper: Reviewing Sophocles' Oedipus Tyrannus</i><br>(Lecturer: Dr K.O. Chong-Gossard)  |
| g) | October 16   | <i>The Nature of Contact Between the Minoan World and Egypt Prior to the Eruption of the Thera Volcano</i><br>(Lecturer: Dr Kathryn Eriksson)              |
| h) | November 3   | <i>The Original Music: The Archaeology of Melody, Rhythm and Other Precarious Things</i><br>(Lecturer: Professor Ezra Zubrow)                              |

## THE WEST AUSTRALIAN FRIENDS

### A letter from Associate Professor John Melville-Jones, President

In March 2003, Professor Ian Morris (Stanford University) lectured on *The Twilight of Freedom in Ancient Sicily*, with particular reference to the evidence provided by the archaeological remains.

In April Emeritus Professor David Gilbertson (Wales and Portsmouth Universities) gave a lecture entitled *From Pristine to Poisonous: Environmental Archaeology of the Wadi Faynan, Jordan*, concentrating on the extent of pollution in the area from copper mining from the Bronze Age onwards.

In August the President of the Friends, Associate Professor John Melville-Jones, presented a two-hour programme entitled *An Afternoon in Byzantium to commemorate the Fall of Constantinople in 1453* (parts of this programme, together with three separate lectures on Greek, Roman and Byzantine numismatics, were also presented at the Northeastern Normal University, Changchun, China for the Institute for the History of Ancient Civilisations).

In September Emeritus Professor John Jory (University of Western Australia) gave the AD Trendall lecture for 2003, *Pylades, Pantomime and the Preservation of Tragedy*.

In October, Professor Alan Bowman (Oxford University) gave a lecture entitled *Egypt in Transition from Ptolemaic to Roman Rule*.

## THE ATHENS FRIENDS

### A letter from Ms Maria Barboutis, President

The Athens Friends had a very busy, productive and enjoyable 2003. As in past years the major part of their activities consisted of tours within Athens and excursions to archaeological sites within its radius. Specifically their programme included:

- a tour of **Roman Athens** guided by Dr Stavros A. Paspalas
- a tour of the **Pierides Museum of Ancient Cypriot Art** guided by Dr Stavros A. Paspalas
- an excursion to the **Monastery of Osios Patapios** and the **Loutraki Roman Villa** guided by Professor Timothy Gregory

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the Emperor Galerius, and the many ancient and beautiful churches of the later period. I remember fondly walking around the old walls and looking down to the sea, the White Tower and the Rotunda of St. George. No less interesting were the ruins under the Basilica of St. Demetrius, or the painted graves in the Museum of Byzantine Culture.

This grant has furthered my research on fifth-century Greek philosophy, but that is not all it has done. It was a real thrill to visit the abundant museums of Europe and so many of the places I had only ever seen on postcards. I hope that I have begun to develop a critical interest in material culture, to learn to discriminate between the different styles and modes of classical and Byzantine art and architecture, to add a new dimension to my scholarship.

## OBITUARIES

### Mrs Mary Tancred

Mary Tancred who died on August 7 2003 was one of the persons to whom the Institute is deeply indebted for unstinting support over many years.

It is well known that the parent Institution of the AAIA was the Association (later Foundation) for Classical Archaeology, which was created in 1967 originally for the purpose of assisting archaeological field work in Greece and which later on extended its activities to support also the Nicholson Museum mainly through the annual Nicholson Museum chamber music concerts.



*The late Mary Tancred*

Mary Tancred joined the "Ladies Committee" of the Association as early as 1968 and remained energetically active in it until the Association dissolved itself to be replaced on a more formal basis by the Institute itself.

She worked hard at raising funds for Classical Archaeology and was Chair of the "Ladies Committee" of the Association for a number of years.

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- a tour of the exhibition **Sea Routes...From Sidon to Huelva. Interconnections in the Mediterranean, 16<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century BC** at the **Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art** guided by Dr Stavros A. Paspalas
- an excursion to **Asine** in the **Argolid** guided by Dr Stavros Paspalas
- an excursion to the **Mycenaean Citadel at Gla** guided by Dr Stavros Paspalas

The Annual General Meeting was held on May 18 at the Hostel of the Institute, and it was preceded by an illustrated lecture delivered by Dr Stavros Paspalas entitled *Where has the Temple of Athena Nike Gone or How Many Times Can You Build the Same Temple?*.

The activities of the Athens Friends aim to satisfy two main targets: firstly, to provide enjoyable and informative outings to its members, where they and their guests can learn more about the archaeology and history of Greece and, secondly, to support the work of the Institute. There is no doubt that both objectives are met. Over the years the Athens Friends have managed to raise substantial funds with which to support the Institute and in particular the Athens hostel and office.

## THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRIENDS

### A letter from Mr Spiros Sarris, Secretary

The AGM for 2003 was held on Monday 17 February at the Royal Hotel, Kent Town.

The new Executive Committee for 2003 includes:

President:	Mr Nick Galatis
Vice- President:	Mr Danny Warren
Treasurer:	Mr Ken West
Secretary:	Mr Spiros Sarris
Committee:	Ms Anastasia Potiris, Ms Aphrodite Vlavogelakis, Ms Faith Gerhard

An illustrated public lecture on *Cultural Property, World Heritage and Repatriation: International Perspectives*, by Moira Simpson, academic and museum specialist, was held on Wednesday 26 February. The subject was most interesting given recent publicity surrounding the Parthenon Marbles and the forthcoming Olympic Games in Athens. The lecture was well attended and following the presentation we again visited "the Eros Ouzeri" for mezedes and fine wine!

As in previous years the SA Friends were allocated a booth and display partitions within the Cultural Marquee at the 2003 Glendi Festival. The booth was 'staffed' by Members of the Executive Committee. It was well attended and we had an opportunity to promote the SA Friends and its activities.



*The South Australian Friends Booth at the 2003 Glendi Festival*

An illustrated talk on the *Archaeology of the Islands of the Dodecanese* was delivered to the SA Friends and members of the public by Dr Ioannis Papachristodoulou, former Ephor of Antiquities of the Dodecanese at the University of Adelaide on Tuesday 4 March. Dr Papachristodoulou also made a similar presentation (in Greek) to members of the Greek speaking community at the Colossus Hall on Thursday 6 March. Both presentations were very well attended and appreciated by all present.



*Dr Ioannis Papachristodoulou*

Dr Papachristodoulou took the opportunity to visit our famous Barossa Valley with our Secretary Spiros Sarris.

As a result of the Glendi Festival and the two illustrated presentations, the profile of the SA Friends has increased dramatically. Our active financial membership has doubled and now stands at 30.

The SA Friends look forward to an exciting 2004 program of events. We

hope to organise a *Classical Tour of Greece* possibly during May-June 2005. Preliminary planning has commenced and further information will be disseminated early in 2004.

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A devoted supporter of opera, classical music and art in general she spent a lot of her great energy also in supporting St Vincent's hospital.

The Nicholson Museum owes to her the donation of one of its masterpieces, the Attic black figure amphora by the Antimenes Painter.

## Mr Jack Stammel

John Hector Stammel was born in Sydney on 3 May 1915 to Greek immigrants from the island of Ithaca. When he was aged 5 his family returned to Greece for about three years, but came back to Sydney where "Jack" lived for the rest of his life.

He received his primary and secondary education in the city in which he was born and graduated from the University of Sydney in 1941. He was however already admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of NSW in 1940.

As a practitioner, he commanded a great respect among his peers. He was proud of his participation in the affairs of the Greek community organizations and became in turn President of the Hellenic Club and of the Order of AHEPA of Australasia. He also assisted his wife Betty in her charity activities and was a member of the Committee which sought to establish the Chair of Modern Greek at the University of Sydney in the early 70s.

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His great passion in life was reading history and in particular Ancient History; a passion that was reflected in his life long support of the Nicholson Museum, the Society for Classical Archaeology, and the AAIA. He was also a founding member of the Sydney Friends of the AAIA.

In recognition of his professional integrity, he was admitted in 2001 as an Honorary Life Member of the Law Society of NSW.

## THE SOCIETY OF MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY FRIENDS)

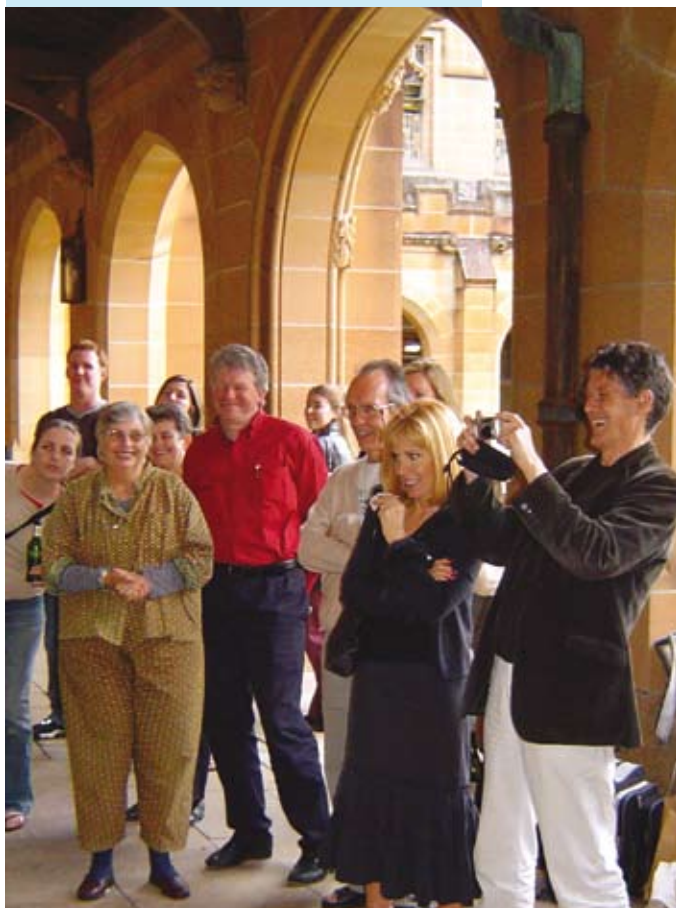
### A letter from Mr Craig Barker, President

SoMA was able to organise a number of functions in 2003. Firstly in early March the annual *Welcome to the Staff and Students* evening was held in the Main Quadrangle of the University of Sydney. The well-attended event was a good chance for staff and students of the Department of Archaeology to mingle in an informal setting. On the 18 November, the annual SoMA Christmas Party was held in the same location.

SoMA also organised a post-seminar reception for the Deputy Director of the AAIA, Dr Stavros Paspalas, which enabled the undergraduates, graduate students and staff at the University of Sydney to meet Dr Paspalas and discuss his work with him in a more informal setting.

SoMA members also assisted the Sydney Friends following Professor J.R. Green's lecture *Picturing Performances*, by guiding the public through the Nicholson Museum theatre exhibition *Ancient Voices Modern Echoes*.

The most important event for the Society in 2003, however, was the awarding of the third SoMA travel scholarship to Mr Nicholas Vlachos. The scholarship has now been renamed in memory of Olwen Tudor Jones. Thanks to donations made by Olwen's family and friends, the scholarship is now partially funded through a capital preserved trust, as well as annually by moneys raised by SoMA. Additional financial support for the 2002 scholarship was provided by the School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry of the University of Sydney.



Left: Dr Helen Jarvis, daughter of Olwen Tudor Jones, at the SoMA Christmas Party 2003



## Some Recent Australian Publications

Allison, P., "An Empire of Cities," in G. Wolff (ed.), *Cambridge Illustrated History of the Roman World* (Cambridge 2003), pp. 200-231.

Baltussen, H., "Early Reactions to Plato's *Timaeus*. Polemic and Exegesis in Theophrastus and Epicurus," in R.W. Sharples and A. Sheppard (eds.), *Ancient Approaches to the 'Timaeus'* (BICS Suppl. 78, London 2003), pp. 49-71.

Baynham, E.J., "Antipater and Athens," in O. Palagia and S.V. Tracy (eds.), *The Macedonians in Athens, 322-229 BC: Proceedings of an International Conference held at the University of Athens, May 24-26, 2001* (Oxford 2003), pp. 23-29.

Beaumont, L., "The Changing Face of Childhood," in J. Neils and J. Oakley (eds.), *Coming of Age in Ancient Greece: Images of Childhood from the Classical Past* (New Haven 2003), pp. 111-150.

Beaumont, L., "Changing Childhoods? The Representation of Children in Attic Figured Vase Painting," in B. Schmaltz and M. Söldner (eds.), *Griechische Keramik im kulturellen Kontext: Akten des Internationalen Vasen-Symposiums in Kiel vom 24. - 28. 9. 2001 veranstaltet durch das Archäologische Institut der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel* (Münster 2003), pp. 107-110.

Bellemore, J., "Cassius Dio 57.20.1-57.22.4 and the Chronology of AD 21," *Classical Quarterly* 53 (2003), pp. 268-285.

Bollen, E.A., "A West Slope Bowl in Sydney: Trans-Aegean Relations of Hellenistic Pottery Production," *Mediterranean Archaeology* 15 (2002 [2003]), pp. 95-108.

Bosworth, B., "Plus ça change.....Ancient Historians and their Sources," *Classical Antiquity* 22 (2003), pp. 167-197.

Bosworth, B., "Why did Athens Lose the Lamian War?," in O. Palagia and S.V. Tracy (eds.), *The Macedonians in Athens, 322-229 BC: Proceedings of an International Conference held at the University of Athens, May 24-26, 2001* (Oxford 2003), pp. 14-22.

Davis, P.J., *Seneca: Thyestes* (Duckworth Companions to Greek and Roman Tragedy: London 2003).

Green, J.R., "Smart and Stupid. The Evolution of Some Masks and Characters in Fourth-Century Comedy," in J. Davidson and A. Pomeroy (eds.), *Theatres of Action. Papers for Chris Dearden* (Auckland 2003), pp. 118-132.

Green, J.R., F. Muecke, K.N. Sowada, M. Turner and E. Bachmann, *Ancient Voices, Modern Echoe: Theatre in the Greek World. Exhibition Catalogue* (Sydney 2003).

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Mediterranean Archaeology

#### Report from the Production Manager, Camilla Norman

Volume 14 (2001), which contained the proceedings of 'the Origins of Metallurgy' conference held at the Museum of Natural History, Geneva in 1999 is now out of print. A reprint of the volume is being organised, based on an order placed for 100 copies and the need to have supply for future back orders.

Vol 15 (2002) came out late in 2003 year and is selling well.

Vol 16 (2003) is in the final stages of production and should go to print in June 2004.

A Festschrift for Professor J.R. Green, which will be published as a *Meditarch Supplement*, is currently being edited by Dr Lesley Beaumont, and the recent graduands, Elizabeth Bollen and Craig Barker (both of whom held the AAIA Fellowship during their PhD tenure).

A special volume entitled *Egyptian Art in the Nicholson Museum* edited by Dr Karin Sowada and Dr Boyo Ockinga is also nearing completion. It is intended as a sister volume to *Classical Art in the Nicholson Museum*, edited by Professor Cambitoglou & Dr E.G.D Robinson, that was published by Von Zabern.

- Frankel, D., "Encounters and Enclosures: Archaeological Approaches to Social Identities in the Past and Present," *Reviews in Anthropology* 32 (2003), pp. 37-49.
- Harrison, D., (ed.), "Recent Australian and New Zealand Field Work in the Mediterranean Region," *Mediterranean Archaeology* 15 (2002 [2003]), pp. 109-143.
- Haskell, Y., *Loyola's Bees: Ideology and Industry in Jesuit Latin Didactic Poetry* (Oxford 2003).
- Hopkins, L., *Archaeology at the North-East Anatolian Frontier VI: An Ethnoarchaeological Study of Sos Höyük and Yiğittaşı Village (Ancient Near Eastern Studies Suppl. 11; Leuven 2003)*.
- Lindsay, H.M., "Adoption amongst the Seii and Aelii," in P. Defosse (ed.), *Hommages à Carl Deroux III: Histoire et épigraphie, droit* (Brussels 2003), pp. 271-281.
- Newbold, R.F., "The Power of Sound in Nonnus' Dionysiaca," in D. Accorintini and P. Chuvin (eds.), *Des géants à Dionysos: mélanges de mythologie et de poésie grecques offerts à Francis Vian* (Alexandria 2003), pp. 457-458.
- O'Hea, M.J., "Some Problems in Early Islamic Glass," in *Annales du 15e congrès de l'association internationale pour l'histoire du verre, New York-Corning 2001* (Nottingham 2003), pp. 133-137.
- Osborne, M.J., "Shadowland: Athens under Antigonos Gonatas and his successor," in O. Palagia and S.V. Tracy (eds.), *The Macedonians in Athens, 322-229 BC: Proceedings of an International Conference held at the University of Athens, May 24-26, 2001* (Oxford 2003), pp. 67-75.
- Pemberton, E., "Classical and Hellenistic Pottery from Corinth and its Athenian Connections," in C.K. Williams and N. Bookidis (eds.), *Corinth XX: The Centenary, 1896-1996* (Princeton 2003), pp. 167-179.
- Rovik, P.W., "A Libyan Athena with Ancient Greek Inscriptions," *Mediterranean Archaeology* 15 (2002 [2003]), pp. 81-94.
- Stevenson, T.R., "Cavalry Uniforms on the Parthenon Frieze?," *American Journal of Archaeology* 107 (2003), pp. 629-654.
- Tarrant, H.A., *Plato: The Last Days of Socrates* (London 2003).
- Tarrant, H.A., 'Plato's Euthydemus and a Platonic Education Program,' *Dionysius* 21 (2003), pp. 7-22.
- Tarrant, H.A., 'Plato's Legal Offspring: How Creative are the Laws?,' *Plato's Laws: From Theory into Practice - Proceedings of the VI Symposium Platonicum (Selected Papers)* (Sankt Augustin 2003), pp. 54-58.
- Wheatley, P., "The Year 22 Tetradrachms of Sidon and the Date of the Battle of Gaza," *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 144 (2003), pp. 268-276.
- Wheatley, P., "The Mint at Tyre after the Battle of Ipsus," in W. Heckel and L.A. Tritle (eds.), *Crossroads of History. The Age of Alexander* (Claremont, CA 2003), pp. 183-216.
- Wheatley, P., "Lamia and the Besieger: an Athenian Hetaera and a Macedonian King," in O. Palagia and S.V. Tracy (eds.), *The Macedonians in Athens, 322-229 BC: Proceedings of an International Conference held at the University of Athens, May 24-26, 2001* (Oxford 2003), pp. 30-36.
- Whitehorne, J., "The Emperor Nero as Spectator," in J. Davidson and A. Pomeroy (eds.), *Theatres of Action: Papers for Chris Dearden* (Auckland 2003), pp. 211-217.

## SPORT AND FESTIVAL IN THE ANCIENT GREEK WORLD

Edited by David J. Phillips and David Pritchard

*Dedicated to the Memory of Kevin Lee*

**Contributors:** Ben Brown, Nigel B. Crowther, Kate da Costa, John Davidson, Paul Donnelly, Kevin Fewster, Sarah Kenderdine, Helmut Kyrieleis, Stephen G. Miller, Cliff Ogleby, Patrick O'Sullivan, David J. Phillips, David Pritchard, John Ristevski, Carol Scott, Tom Stevenson, Ian C. Storey, Harold Tarrant and Peter Wilson

*'An important collection of papers.... It will become a basic reference work for a wide range of university courses.'* Professor Robin Osborne, Professor of Ancient History, University of Cambridge.

*'A very good book indeed, a worthy successor to Wendy Raschke's The Archaeology of the Olympics.'* Professor Mark Golden, University of Winnipeg.

This edited book of 15 thematically linked chapters is a scholarly commemoration of the Sydney Olympic Games of 2000. Its international cast includes leading authorities in the study of sport and festival in archaic and classical Greece. It investigates how athletics bore out and reinforced central aspects of ancient Greek culture such as *aretē* (manly excellence and bravery) and *agōn* (publicly adjudicated contest) and ideals like male beauty. The book also studies how the Greek *polis* (city-state) staged religious festivals not just to ensure the *kharis* (gratitude) of its city-protecting deities and heroes, but also as a way to articulate and broadcast civic ideology and the communal identity of its citizens and as a means to legitimate its political institutions and social structures. In particular it reveals how festivals and sporting and musical *agones* (contests) led the way, throughout the archaic period, in the crystallization and development of the *polis* and in the creation of its juridical and political practices. The book bears witness to the mainly positive relationship between the Olympic Movement and scholarship whereby successive Games of the modern era have served as impetuses for exhibitions and publications on the ancient Olympics. Yet it also, illustrates how the changing agendas of the Olympic Movement have molded and, at times, compromised historiography on ancient Greek sport. Finally the book examines the question of how museums may best present to a modern public the surviving Greek artefacts linked with sport.

**Published by the Classical Press of Wales. 450 pages and 70 illustrations.**

**Hardback. ISBN 0-9543845-1-2 February 2004.**

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## FRONT COVER

Obverse and reverse of Terone Tetradrachm from the Nicholson Museum. See p. 37.

Photograph: Mr Russell Workman

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## BACK COVER

## Ascham School

Named after Roger Ascham, tutor to Queen Elizabeth I, Ascham School was founded in 1886 as an independent school for girls. Situated in Edgecliff in the eastern suburbs of Sydney, the school has been developed to take advantage of its location and it enjoys a spacious and open vista. Today Ascham has an enrolment of approximately 1000 students from K – Year 12 incorporating a substantial number of country boarders.

Ascham offers a very traditional choice in subjects which encourage academic rigour, enhanced by a well resourced and vigorous Classics department; Classics forms an important part of the school curriculum. Ascham joined the AAIA as an Institutional Member in December 2003.

Photograph: Wayne Mullen

Taken with permission of Ascham School

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