



Autumn 2017, No. 40 automne 2017, n° 40

### President's Message

As an undergraduate, back in 1989, I took my first trip to Greece as part of a university-led foreign study program. I spent about ten weeks travelling through Greece, visiting museums and sites and learning about both ancient and modern Greece. We had no home base, and no library (only our Blue Guides); we wrote journal entries and weekly papers in whatever space we could find. I remember writing one of my assignments in the bathroom of my hotel room, with the toilet as my seat; it was the only quiet space I could find! The trip transformed my interests, and turned me into a major in Classical Archaeology, eventually a graduate student in the same, and now an archaeologist and professor of Classics.

This past summer, while spending a few days in Athens before heading down to Crete to work at the Minoan site of Gournia, I was reminded of that first trip I took to Greece when I met up with Dr. Allison Glazebrook. Ally is a colleague of mine in the Department of Classics at Brock and a fellow CIG Board member. She had just spent two weeks in Canada teaching a group of undergraduates about ancient Greece at Brock University, followed by two weeks leading the same students to various sites and museums around Greece. Dr. Brendan Burke, another colleague on the CIG Board and an archaeologist and classicist at the University of Victoria, also led a study tour to Greece this year. Before he led his tour, he and his students spent two months in Athens, with a home base at the CIG hostel and with classes taught in the CIG facilities at 7 Dionysiou Aignetou. While the small library space in the current CIG facilities might be adequate for such an undertaking with a small number of students, it is by no means ideal. The recently purchased facility at 3 Orminiou, on the other hand, has the potential to offer students and teachers alike a brilliant new space for lectures, seminars, and library work. Renovations of the facility have already begun, but much more needs to be done in order for it to live up to its full potential. As many of you are no doubt aware,

a Million Dollar Campaign is being led by Past President of CIG Gerry Schaus and former Canadian ambassador to Greece Robert Peck. Together, we hope to reach our goal of \$1 million for renovations within a two year period. We are counting on all the loyal supporters of the CIG to help us reach this goal!

After I finished work on Crete this past summer, but before I flew home to the Niagara Region, my family and I got the chance to spend a few days in Delphi. I first travelled there on my foreign study trip in 1989. I loved it so much that I chose to return at the end of the trip to write my final paper (this time I had a chair and a desk!). My wife had also been to Delphi before, but my three children never had, despite their many trips to Greece. The wonder of the site and the jaw-dropping beauty of the landscape are timeless, and I have little doubt that they learned more about ancient Greek culture from that trip than they ever had – or could – in their classrooms back in St. Catharines, Ontario. The opportunity for students to travel to Greece and learn of its people and culture is invaluable. The ability of Canadian students and teachers to use the Canadian Institute and its resources in Athens is of enormous benefit to such trips, and will be even more so once our new facilities at 3 Orminiou reach their full potential!

*Angus Smith*



Angus Smith and two young students consult the oracle at Delphi

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The Canadian Institute in Greece is a non-profit, charitable organization incorporated in Canada and dedicated to promoting Greek-related archaeology and scholarly research. It has legal and financial responsibility for the Canadian Institute in Greece, the body, active since 1976, through which the Greek government awards permits to Canadian scholars for field work. CIG maintains premises in Athens that include a research library, a lecture room and a small hostel. In both Greece and Canada it supports public activities that promote understanding of the history and culture of the Greek peninsula and islands. The *Bulletin* is published semi-annually by the Canadian Institute in Greece. The editor welcomes articles in English or French on relevant topics of interest and scholarship and on CAIA-related activities. Please send contributions by email to: [ibegg@trentu.ca](mailto:ibegg@trentu.ca) or by post to:  
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L'Institut canadien en Grèce est un organisme philanthropique à but non lucratif enregistré au Canada dont la mission est de promouvoir l'archéologie grecque et la recherche académique. L'organisme, qui assume la responsabilité juridique et financière de l'Institut canadien en Grèce sert, depuis 1976, de pont entre le gouvernement grec et les institutions canadiennes au moment de l'octroi de permis de travail sur le terrain. L'organisme possède des locaux à Athènes lesquels sont dotés d'une bibliothèque, d'une salle de conférence et d'une hôtellerie. En Grèce comme au Canada, il subventionne des activités publiques visant une meilleure appréciation de l'histoire et de la culture de la péninsule et des îles grecques. Le Bulletin de l'ICG est publié deux fois par année par l'Institut canadien en Grèce.

Le rédacteur invite les lecteurs à contribuer au dynamisme du Bulletin en lui faisant parvenir des articles en français ou en anglais portant sur les activités ou des sujets d'intérêt de l'Institut. Les articles devront être envoyés par courrier électronique au : [ibegg@trentu.ca](mailto:ibegg@trentu.ca) ou par voie postale à l'adresse suivante:  
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## From the Editor

In this issue we record the purchase and beginning of renovations of our new premises in Athens. Essential drainage work and Ground Floor renovations are nearly complete but the First and Second Floors and Rooftop Terrace await funding; see the back page for tentative floor plans. We urge all our Members and Friends to consider a donation or pledge toward the costs of this exciting new stage of our presence in Greece.

A prime example of the Institute's work in Greece is Prof. Jacques Perreault's on-going excavations at Argilos, whose success over the past quarter century was recently commemorated at a conference in Thessaloniki as well as at upcoming events in Japan and Australia.

We note with sadness the passing of Joan Winter, devoted wife and traveling companion for sixty years of the late Prof. Fred Winter. A fuller account will accompany the announcement of the Fred and Joan Winter Student Travel Bursary in the next issue of the Bulletin.

*Ian Begg*  
Editor

## Director's Message

### And now the fun has begun at Orminiou 3!

At the end of April 2017 the Institute at last took legal possession of its new premises at Odos Orminiou 3 in the Ilissia district of Athens. In the seven months since then much work has been done on both sides of the Atlantic to create the future home of the Institute that we have long dreamed of. Until very recently most of this work did not have a tangible aspect. This was the case because we had to do such things in the spring and early summer as register the new property with the tax office, transfer the water and electrical utilities into the Institute's name, have the electricity restored, and insure the building. Concurrently the members of the newly formed Building Committee of the Board of Directors picked up the challenge of prioritizing and fleshing out the many ideas that had previously been put forward on how the building should function and where these activities would take place. Even in a building with 450 square metres<sup>2</sup> of floor space not every possibility can be fitted in, even with an unlimited budget. Potential plans for each floor were created, circulated, debated and revised, several times over.

There was a consensus that the building should be made as ecologically sound and energy efficient as possible (within the limits of the donated funds, of course) in the renovations and improvements that would be done. These would include thermal insulation for the exterior walls and the roof terrace of the building, and aluminum double-glazed windows and balcony doors. Such an effort to reduce energy consumption significantly would also make the long-term costs of maintenance of this large building sustainable for the Institute.

Since the building was constructed in 1930 and unoccupied for the past decade, there was little accurate information available about its construction as well as about the details

of its current state. Thus, a structural survey and load-bearing adequacy data were needed as well as plumbing and electrical surveys. The existing air-conditioning units were inspected to see if they worked properly. In addition, a *poleodomia* survey was undertaken to learn everything about the building that was in the city's building records and archives.

Throughout this period the Assistant Director and I have shown the building to a steady stream of visitors and residents of Athens. These range from members of the Board of Directors, Institute members, Canadian Ambassador Morrill and members of his staff to potential donors to our Fund Raising Campaign.

Because there was evidence of water damage in the ceiling of a room on the upper floor, on the walls of the balconies as well as on some of the walls of the semi-basement, it was decided to tackle the sources of these problems first, using the available funds from donations made to date. Our architect, Sotiris Sotirakos, and his team of experts and workmen executed the work that we thought was necessary. After the requisite small-scale construction permit was obtained, work commenced in early October.



New drainage pipes in trench

We discovered quickly that the house is built directly onto the surface of the alluvial plain of the Ilissos River which lies not far to the west under the modern curving Michalakopoulou Avenue. It

should be noted that when the house was built in this new area at the edge of the existing city there were no sewers or paved roads. To keep the groundwater and the runoff from the winter rains from penetrating the walls and the foundations, the three narrow surrounding "yards" on the two sides and the rear of the building were dug up and new drainage pipes with more and larger drain openings were installed. At the same time the building's sewer pipe was replaced to ensure a solid connection to the city sewer system. New, non-skid ceramic tiles were laid over a solid concrete foundation in the three yards in order to create a uniform level surface.



Waterproof membrane



Thermal insulation layer covered by concrete

On the building's expansive roof-top terrace a new waterproof membrane was laid down followed by a thermal insulation layer. This was then covered by a protective thin layer of concrete. Eventually ceramic tiles will be laid as well in order to use the terrace as a space for receptions. The drainage system for the terrace was also improved.

For the balconies larger drain pipes were inserted into the parapets and connected to new drains. These were connected to the vertical drain pipes that serve the terrace in order to take the runoff directly to the street. Ceramic tiles were laid on the floors of the balconies to ensure quick drainage.



Improved balcony drain

Now that the building is protected against moisture and the elements, the next phase of work ideally would be directed to the second or upper floor. I have created a detailed blueprint to turn this into a **“Canadian Cultural Centre in Athens”**. [See back page – ed.] It would have an 80-seat auditorium created from the existing three rooms on the front of the building, off the central hall. The large, rear two rooms of this floor would be seminar/classrooms capable of seating 22 individuals each. A kitchen would be inserted in the back for the needs of receptions. The two existing washrooms would be renovated. Besides serving the needs of the Institute for its lecture programs, annual Open Meeting and other events, the Cultural Centre would be available to organizations and companies for lectures, concerts, art exhibitions, seminars, educational programs or workshops.

If any of the readers of the **CIG Bulletin** have ideas, or even better, contacts with Canadian companies that might be interested in creating a strategic partnership with the Institute to make the dream of the **Canadian Cultural Centre in Athens** a reality, please let me know immediately, with the contact details!

We await the continuing generosity of the contributors to the Institute’s **Million Dollar Campaign** to initiate the proposed second phase of the renovations and improvements. I look forward in my next update in the **CIG Bulletin** to share the accomplishments in realizing this next, crucial phase.

*David Rupp*  
Director

## Assistant Director’s Report

Since my last report, written in early May, the Institute has hosted its annual Open Meeting, three lectures, a book presentation, and an excursion to Eretria. Four projects were in the field this summer – excavations continued at Eleon (Boeotia) and at Stelida (Naxos), the Western Argolid Regional Project (WARP) carried out a study season as well as the survey and documentation of known archaeological sites with fortifications in the western Argolid. At Argilos and at Kastro Kallithea there were study seasons.

Our summer intern from York University, Cana Fallon, arrived on May 5, and remained with us until July 30. Cana was a fourth-year Humanities major, and mainly worked on the digitization of the Institute’s archives. She took on the responsibility of (re-)naming digitized files in a systematic and sensible way, and organizing these files in folders and subfolders systematically, to correspond with the hard-copy files in the Archive.



Tobias Krapf guides the group at Eretria



The group tasting wines at the Avantis Estate winery

On Saturday May 13 we were joined by around thirty Institute members, Friends and other guests for an excursion to Eretria. The Scientific Secretary of the Swiss School of Archaeology, Tobias Krapf, led us

through the Archaeological Museum and guided us around various areas of the Swiss excavations. After a taverna lunch by the sea, we continued towards Chalkis for a tour of the Avantis Estate winery followed by a tasting of six of their award-winning wines.

The Institute’s annual Open Meeting took place on Wednesday May 17 in the auditorium of the Danish Institute. Following the Director’s report on the Institute’s activities during 2016-2017, our invited speaker, Professor Rodney Fitzsimons (Trent University), gave a lecture entitled *“It Takes More Than a Village to Raise a House: Building Practices, Labour Investment and Urbanisation in Archaic Crete.”* Despite a thunderstorm, we still had an audience of around fifty people, most of whom stayed for the reception.



James Wright (Director, ASCSA), H.E. Keith Morrill (Ambassador of Canada to the Hellenic Republic), David Rupp (Director, CIG)



Rod Fitzsimons (Trent University), Anna Philippa-Touchais (EFA)



Keven Ouellet (Fellow, CIG), Loeta Tyree

The Institute's three applications for fieldwork in summer 2017 were approved by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. All three projects are carried out as *synergias* with the responsible Ephorates of Antiquities – excavations at Ancient Eleon (Boeotia) and at Stelida (Naxos), and survey in the Western Argolid.

The Institute's Neda and Franz Leipen Fellow, Christopher Cornthwaite, arrived at the beginning of September to begin his nine-month tenure. Chris is from northern Ontario and his PhD research in the Department for the Study of Religion at the University of Toronto concerns religious diasporas in antiquity. The working title of his thesis is *Hellenistic and Early Roman immigrant communities between Athens, Delos, and Corinth: mobility, migration, contact, and conversion*. His work for CIG relates to the *Portal to the Past* and the Institute's library.

In mid-September, we were joined by our seventh intern from Wilfrid Laurier University, Sarah Cozzarin, a fourth-year undergraduate student in Archaeology and Heritage Studies. Sarah has been continuing the digitization of the Institute's archives, as well as helping the Director and Assistant Director with various tasks.

The proceedings of last year's colloquium will be published before the end of 2017. Entitled *From Maple to Olive: Proceedings of a Colloquium to Celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Canadian Institute in Greece. Athens, 10-11 June 2016*, the 22 papers and other contents were returned to the General Editors (the Institute's Director and Assistant Director) by our Copy Editor in early November, and the files sent to the printers soon after.

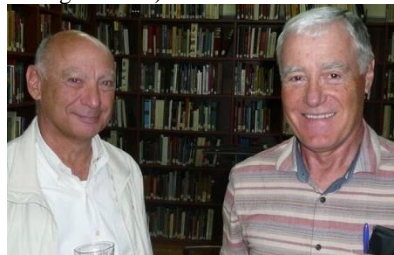
The Director and I have also been kept busy by the Institute's newest major acquisition, the three-storey 1930s house at Orminiou 3. Various interested parties have been shown around the new premises and, following the reconnection of electricity in early June, renovation works were able to commence in earnest. At the time of writing, works are ongoing on the

house's roof terrace, and at/below ground level, around the building's exterior, to deal with waterproofing and drainage issues which have led to water damage and damp problems in the past. Before the winter rains begin, the structure will be properly protected from the elements so that works can begin inside the upper storeys.

The first event of our autumn-winter programme took place on Wednesday October 4: Canadian writer W. Ruth Kozak returned to the Institute to speak about and read from her debut novel – in two parts: “*Shadow of the Lion: Blood on the Moon*” and “*Shadow of the Lion: The Fields of Hades*” – which is an epic story set in the aftermath of the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC and the bloody Wars of Succession which followed.



Ruth Kozak, Fran O'Rourke (University College Dublin)



Stamatis Spyropoulos (FCIG), Gerry Schaus (Past President, CIG)



Sarah Cozzarin (WLU intern, CIG), Chris Cornthwaite (Fellow, CIG)

Our second event, on Wednesday October 18, was a lecture by Dr. Sabrina Higgins (Assistant Professor, Stavros Niarchos Foundation Centre for Hellenic Studies, Simon Fraser University) entitled “*Imagining the Virgin: The Intersection of Space, Monumentality and Marian Iconography in Late Antique and Early Medieval Egypt (Third to Eleventh Centuries)*”.



Alison Barclay (Saint Mary's University), Maria Papadaki, Sabrina Higgins (Simon Fraser University)



Magda Roussi (FCIG), Metaxia Tsipopoulou (Ministry of Culture emerita), David Rupp (Director, CIG)



Linda Senhaji, Emily Varto (Dalhousie University), Mary Koutsoudaki (University of Athens)

On Wednesday November 1, our second lecture, entitled “*The Politics of Fatness in Archaic Greece*” was given by Dr. Emily K. Varto (Associate Professor, Classics Dept., Dalhousie University)

Our fourth event, on Wednesday November 15, was a lecture by Dr. Nanno Marinatos (Professor, Department of Classics and Mediterranean Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago) entitled “*Thucydides and Pericles: Democracy and Empire.*”



Nanno Marinatos (University of Chicago), Olga Palagia (University of Athens), Winfred van de Put (Director, Netherlands Institute), Eugene Ladopoulos



Robert McCabe, Richard Anderson (ASCSA Agora Emeritus)

Looking forward, on December 6 we will be hosting our final lecture of 2017, given by Dr. Rodney D. Fitzsimons (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Trent University) and entitled “*Taking a Seat at the Minoan Banquet: An Architectural Approach to the Minoanisation of the Aegean Islands.*” The Institute’s Athens offices will remain closed over the holidays from Monday December 25 to Friday January 5.

Jonathan E. Tomlinson  
Assistant Director

## Ancient Argilos: 25 years of Greek- Canadian excavations

Since 1992, a team of Greek and Canadian archaeologists has been excavating one of the earliest Greek colonies on the northern shores of the Aegean, east of the Chalkidike peninsula. This Greek-Canadian archaeological endeavour is a vast collaboration project between the Ephoria of Antiquities of Serres and the Université de Montréal. The main objective of our research program is to understand better the establishment and

organization of the Greek colonies in this area of the Aegean Sea. The exceptional quality of the remains brought to light at Argilos up to now gives us the opportunity to study fundamental aspects linked to the cultural relations between Greeks and Thracians and the development of colonial urbanism. How does a city, founded on a territory which was probably not hostile but surely very different from its homeland, take place? What is the rhythm of its development and what conditioned it? In order to answer these questions and others, each year, students from many North American and European universities (close to 500 students in 25 years!) participate in the excavations of ancient Argilos, slowly uncovering the rich past of this well-preserved city. They are assisted by qualified workers and scholars specialized in various areas of Greek archaeology (architecture, pottery, numismatics, etc.). The results are regularly brought to the attention of a wider public by articles in Greek and foreign scientific periodicals and by public lectures.

Situated along the coast, a few kilometers west of the Strymon delta, the ancient city of Argilos occupies a hill called “Palaiokastro”. This hill, culminating in an acropolis at an altitude of 80m, is naturally protected by ravines on its west and north sides, while its south-eastern side gently slopes down towards the sea.



During the 8th and 7th centuries BC, many regions around the Mediterranean witnessed a wave of Greek colonization. Along the Macedonian and Thracian coasts, the foundation of colonies had been preceded by a period of exploration, contact and trade with the indigenous populations. The first to

travel to this region during the early Iron Age were apparently the Euboeans, who founded most of the colonies of the Chalkidike peninsula. Colonists from two Cycladic islands also participated in the colonization movement. Inhabitants from Paros established themselves on the island of Thasos, while others originating from the island of Andros founded four colonies, three (Sane, Akanthos and Stageira) on the easternmost prong of the Chalkidike peninsula, and the fourth (Argilos) close to the Strymon river.

Unfortunately, we do not know the exact date of Argilos’ foundation, but we can reasonably assume it was founded around the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, at the same time as its sister colonies. Argilos occupied a privileged area, benefitting from the trading activities along the Strymon River and from the gold and silver mines in the area. Ancient authors rarely mentioned the site, but nevertheless shed some light on the important periods of its history, seeming to indicate that the city enjoyed economic prosperity, at least until the foundation of Amphipolis in 437 BC, after which it quickly lost its control of the trade along the Strymon. Like other colonies in the area, the city was conquered by the Macedonian king, Philip II, in 357 BC. Historians thought that the city was then abandoned, but our excavations have brought to light an important agricultural settlement on the acropolis which dates ca. 350–200 BC.

Since the beginning of excavations, we have concentrated on three areas of the hill: along the coast, where excavations have brought to light the earliest occupation levels of the town; on the south-east slope, an area where important public and domestic dwellings were uncovered, informing us about the architectural and urban development of the city; and, finally, on the acropolis, where the buildings unearthed cover all periods of the city’s existence, notably those of the Hellenistic period, built after their destruction caused by Philip II.

### “Pre” and “Para” Colonial Activities

Excavations on the acropolis and along the seashore brought to light

extremely rich and diversified material dating at least up to the second half of the 7th century BC, the period which corresponds to the arrival of the Greeks at the site. The Greeks apparently first established themselves in these two areas: along the coast, to profit from the sea resources and to facilitate trading; and on the acropolis, which offered a natural defense in case of hostile attacks. Early vases and metal objects found in well-stratified levels show the intensity of the contacts between the Greek and local populations and the diversity of trade relations not only with the main production centers of southern Greece, but also with major cities of Asia Minor.

Most interesting, however, is the fact that in the deepest levels we found exclusively pottery of Thracian origin or vases which come from the Chalkidike peninsula. Some of these have now been dated to the second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, well before the arrival of the Greeks. This means that the site of Argilos was already occupied before the arrival of the Greeks. Since there is no trace of a violent destruction of this local habitat, it seems that Greeks and Thracians cohabitated on the site, probably for three or four generations.

Unfortunately, very little by way of architectural remains corresponding to this early phase have been uncovered. A small kiln, most probably used for the working of metal, dating to the end of the first quarter of the 6th century BC was found. To the south of it a series of post holes may indicate that at least some of the early dwellings were simple huts.

#### ***6th–4th c. Urbanism and Economy***

The city of Argilos greatly benefited from important economic growth during the 6th and 5th centuries BC. The citizens of Argilos exploited a region abundant in natural resources. It brought wealth to the city and its inhabitants and led to a major urbanistic development.

The systematic excavations which took place on the southeastern slope of the hill of Argilos have uncovered many architectural structures, confirming the rapid growth of the city. Here, excavations brought to light a large

street, 5 meters wide, which must have led from the port to the acropolis. Buildings serving public or domestic needs lined this street. Some of these buildings are extremely well preserved, with walls up to 4 meters high.

This whole area suffered significant damage during the first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, as well as the buildings uncovered on the acropolis. The origin of this destruction is not yet certain, but it is likely linked to the events related to the Persian Wars or those immediately following. In any case, the buildings were immediately reconstructed and, in most cases, enlarged, demonstrating that the city quickly recovered from these troubles. The economy of the city remained flourishing until the founding of Amphipolis in 437 BC.

The state of preservation of the architectural remains uncovered in the southeastern area of the excavation gives us the opportunity to study more closely the construction and transformation of the buildings. House « A » is a very good example of Greek domestic architecture of the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. Meticulous excavation has shown that this house had three occupational phases. When it was built in the middle of the 6th century BC., the house consisted of two rooms, one that served as a dwelling, with a fireplace in the north-east corner, and the other as a bronze workshop, as indicated by the presence of a smelting kiln in the center of the room. After a destruction in the first quarter of the 5th century, the house was rebuilt. The room used as a dwelling became an open courtyard, which gave access to two storage spaces at the rear and to an upper floor consisting of one or two rooms. What we see here is the appearance of a type of house that would be very popular in northern Greece, the so-called pastas house, the pastas being the space under the balcony which marks the division between the public and private areas of the house. The bronze workshop remained operational, but a room was built at the back which had to be accessed by a ladder. House A underwent further transformations in the last quarter of the 5th century, with the

addition of a balcony along the west wall and the repositioning of the door from the center of the wall towards the east corner.

Along the main road leading to the acropolis, next to house A, excavations brought to light a very large building, measuring about 10 metres square. It consisted of a large rectangular space giving access to two large rooms at the back. This type of internal division is atypical of Greek houses of the Archaic period, and compared with the surrounding dwellings, building E is very well built, the architects using finely cut rectangular stones for the walls. The main back room contained a large rectangular stone hearth in the center on which excavators found a clay cooking support. In one of the corners, they also discovered a complete bathtub.

Many interesting objects were found on the floor: a nice Attic red-figured skyphos, a bead necklace and a few hydriai used to transport water. Moreover, archaeologists discovered six silver coins, placed as a foundation offering between two stones of the southern wall. These elements indicate that this building was not an ordinary one. Indeed, the tripartite division is found in other buildings built during the 6th century, most of which are associated with banquet halls; for example at Thasos, Delphi, Despotiko or Megara Hyblaea. Whatever the exact function of building E, the good quality of the materials used in its construction and the particular nature of the discoveries indicate that it cannot have been a simple house, but rather a public building.

With the 6th century, imports of ceramics diversified, coming from all the main production centers of continental Greece and Asia Minor. Thracian pottery disappeared after ca. 550 BC. This may indicate that the Thracian inhabitants adopted the Greek way of life or simply that they left, perhaps for Kerdyllion or Tragilos, where a mixed Graeco-Thracian establishment existed. Between 600 and 550, the most important quantity of imported vases found on the site comes from Corinth, but various other vases

come from Asia Minor and a few still from the Cycladic islands. Imports from Athens start ca. 580 BC and gradually become more numerous. Attic black-figured and red-figured vases are plentiful, but as elsewhere, most Attic vases are simply covered with a black glaze. Next to the imported pottery, there is a rich local production, some of which are decorated with vegetal motifs or human figures. Several figurines were also found, mostly locally produced.

#### ***The commercial quarter***

Argilos was a prosperous city in the 6th and 5th centuries, and it is not surprising that the city minted its first coinage in the last decades of the sixth century, a sign of its economic and political independence. Our knowledge of the economic life of Argilos experienced a major turning point with the opening of a new area of excavation, the Koutloudis sector, in 2012. Here we uncovered a large commercial building, L, consisting of a row of 12 shops, the dimensions of which may vary slightly from one room to another but are on average 4.50m by 6.50m, the total length of the complex being a little more than 60 m. To the east, building L is bounded by a 1.70m wide northwest/southeast street, to the east of which we uncovered two other buildings, P and Q. A slightly narrower passage also runs along the back of complex L and provides access to the rooms of yet another building, H, which we now know is as long as building L and most likely contains the same number of rooms, although the rooms in building H include an internal division. Along the western side of buildings H and L, an open gutter serves to channel rainwater from the roofs of both buildings. Our excavations have showed that at least some of the shops of building L were built in the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, making this one of the earliest commercial buildings in Greece.

The nature of the products manufactured and/or sold in each of the shops is not easy to determine, especially since we have not yet completed the excavation of most of

them. One room contains a press-bed for the production of olive oil. In another room, the discovery of a large quantity of loom weights and a basin believed to have been used for dyeing cloth provides valuable insights into its function. In a third room were produced objects made of bone or antler. Although it is still difficult to determine the nature of the goods produced and/or sold in each shop, the variety of facilities demonstrates great diversity, each shop having in some way its own specialty.

There is no doubt that Argilos was a very economically active city in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. But this economic dynamism was most likely a regional phenomenon and must have also concerned other Greek, Macedonian or Thracian cities of the lower Strymon valley. However, this economic boom was short-lived, as with the foundation of Amphipolis and its takeover of the main economic activities of the region, Argilos, like many other cities of the Lower Strymon valley, was soon to be silenced.

#### ***The Hellenistic Settlement of the Acropolis and the end of Argilos***

The army of Philip II conquered Argilos in 357 BC and its land was incorporated into the Macedonian kingdom. The city was abandoned, its inhabitants probably forcefully moved to Amphipolis. Evidence of these events has been uncovered in our excavations along the sea coast and on the southeast slope of the hill. The situation is different on the acropolis. Although here an important destruction level can also be dated to the activities of Phillip II in the region, part of the area was quickly reoccupied. Some of the new buildings reuse earlier walls as foundations and, therefore, follow the orientation of the previous city. A few small houses with courtyards were built around a more impressive building, a large square mansion of 14 x 14m built in the middle of the area. Its exterior walls are very thick and a small porch led to a narrow door, giving the impression of a small fortress. It had two storeys, of which the upper floor served as residence, while the ground

floor was used to produce olive oil. In one of the ground floor rooms, we uncovered a large mill (*trapetum*) used to crush olives, still standing in its original position. This is the earliest known complete *trapetum* to have been found *in situ* in Greece. A copy of it has been placed in the Museum of the Olive and Greek Olive Oil in Sparta.

We know nothing of the owner of this mansion but can assume that he was close to Phillip II. Ancient authors tell us that having conquered the region around Argilos, the Macedonian king divided the land between his *hetairoi*, a group of influential families and army generals. It seems that one of these received at least part of the land of Argilos and built his residence on the acropolis. The mansion was occupied for three or four generations before being abandoned, putting an end to three and a half centuries of occupation at Argilos. From then on, the site remained abandoned, not even to be occupied during the Roman and Byzantine periods.

25 years of excavations at Ancient Argilos have uncovered many secrets of one of the earliest Greek colonies in the North Aegean. The work of the Greek-Canadian *synergasia* has shed light on numerous aspects of the colonization movement in these northern lands and shown the dynamism of their economies. The recent colloquium held in Thessaloniki to celebrate this silver jubilee, has confirmed Argilos as one of the major Iron Age sites in the northern Aegean. Many thanks to the Canadian Institute, the Canadian Embassy, the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki and Eldorado Gold for their support. We hope that the next 25 years will be as rewarding!

*Jacques Perreault*

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## Bonne fête Argilos !

L'année 2017 a marqué le 25<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de nos recherches à Argilos et plusieurs activités ont été organisées pour célébrer cet événement, dont un colloque qui s'est tenu au musée archéologique de Thessalonique et a remporté un franc succès.

Nous estimons à près de 250 personnes le nombre de participants qui ont assisté, à un moment ou un autre, aux présentations. Le colloque rassemblait 34 communications portant sur des thèmes liés à nos recherches et 16 concernaient directement les résultats de nos travaux. Les sujets abordés portaient sur la culture matérielle (architecture, céramique, bronze, numismatique...), mais aussi la conservation des vestiges, et le rôle d'Argilos dans l'histoire de la Macédoine. L'Institut canadien compte désormais parmi les principaux acteurs de la recherche archéologique dans le Nord de la Grèce et les fouilles d'Argilos renouvellent, année après année, nos connaissances sur la colonisation grecque dans cette vaste région. Plusieurs personnalités politiques étaient d'ailleurs présentes pour l'événement (Directrice générale des Antiquités, Ambassadeur du Canada, Directeur de l'Institut canadien, Maire d'Amphipolis, etc.). Bien entendu les actes du colloque seront publiés en collaboration avec l'Institut canadien.



Les invités d'honneur



Mot d'ouverture de David Rupp



Keynote lecture on Argilos



Les conférenciers à la taverne

Le 25<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire était aussi à l'honneur au 19<sup>ème</sup> Festival d'Amphipolis où les organisateurs ont décidé de souligner l'événement par la tenue d'une conférence grand public le 14 juillet. Par ailleurs, une série de conférences et de séminaires sera présentée au Japon au mois de novembre 2017, à l'invitation des Universités Waseda, Nagoya et Kanazawa, et à l'Université de Sydney en Australie au mois d'avril 2018.

## Ottawa Friends

The Ottawa Association of Friends of CIG in collaboration with the AIA in Ottawa, the Canadian Institute for Mediterranean Studies and the Parnassos Hellenic Cultural Society organized the following events:

1 October 2017, 2:00 pm., R303 Paterson Hall, Carleton University: a lecture entitled, *The Battle of Marathon: A Battle Between a Nation – Greece, and a Multination – Persia*. This lecture was initially scheduled to be presented by Vassiliki Tsirou-Marcandonatos, the wife of Ambassador Marcandonatos; however, due to the Ambassador's unexpected early departure from Canada for his new post in Africa, the co-sponsoring Societies agreed that this lecture must go on and asked Helen Tryphonas to assume the task of

preparing and presenting the lecture. Prior to the lecture, Helen, assisted by Steven Gagneu presented a short video with pictures kindly provided by Gerry Schaus depicting the latest CIG's initiative. Louise Terrilon MacKay (President of the CIMS in Ottawa and chairperson of the event) spoke highly of the new CIG building in Athens encouraging everyone to send in their donations. Mr. Christodoulos Margaritis, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Greece, in his concluding remarks praised the work that Canadian archaeologists and their students are doing in Greece and welcomed the news of a new facility housing CIG in Athens. A book donated by Helen Tryphonas was raffled during the reception that followed the lecture and raised \$100 for CIG.



Laura Gagne, Margaret Zafriou, Christodoulos Margaritis, Helen Tryphonas, Louise Terrilon-MacKay

15 October, 2017, 2:00 pm., R1160 Desmarais, Univ. of Ottawa. An illustrated lecture by Professor Aleydis Van de Moortel, University of Tennessee, *'Shipbuilding and Seafaring in the Bronze Age Aegean and the Role of the East Aegean.'*

5 November, 2017, 1:00-4:00 pm., R1140, Desmarais Building, University of Ottawa. The AIA and the Ottawa Association of Friends of CIG jointly presented *'Archaeology Day in Ottawa'*. The day began with two presentations by bursary winners: Molly Desson presented her work on her field school at Halmyris followed by Katherine Koutras who presented her experiences with the Balkan Heritage Field School. Congratulations to both for their excellent presentations! The day ended with an illustrated lecture by the charismatic Prof. Alexandru Martalogu, McGill University, entitled: *Revisiting Tarentine Archaeology: A Local Perspective.*

Upcoming events:

21 January, 2018, 2:00 pm. Hellenic Community Meeting and Recreation Centre. An illustrated lecture entitled 'The Early Greek polis' by John Bintliff, Leiden University.

*Helen Tryphonas, Ph.D.,*

Chairperson, the Ottawa Association of Friends of CIG

## U. Waterloo Intern



**Holly Patrick, Lycabettus, Jan. 2017**

I had just finished my second year of university, studying Classics at the University of Waterloo, when I discovered that I would be the student lucky enough to be interning at the Canadian Institute in Greece in winter, 2017. I had been to Greece before at the end of my first year of university, through an organized study-abroad trip with the University of Waterloo. We had spent three weeks, jumping from island to island, and finally the mainland, focusing particularly on Bronze Age Greek art and architecture. I was amazed not only by the breathtaking archaeological sites of Crete, the Cyclades and the mainland, but also by this incredible modern Greek culture. By the end of this trip, it had become clear: I was not only in love with the study of ancient Greece, but also modern Greece.

With this new-found love and wonder for the beautiful land of Greece, I decided to apply for the internship position at the Canadian Institute and a few months later I received the news that I was chosen for the position and would be living in Athens for three months. I was ecstatic, but with this wave of excitement, also came a wave of fear. I spent the next four months terrified for my internship abroad. Nevertheless, January 6<sup>th</sup>, 2017, the date

of my arrival in Athens, crept up fast: I was finally forced to face my fear, and what a rewarding experience it was.

My first task as the new intern was to reorganize the books in the CIG library to fill an empty book case. This job took two weeks and required mostly organizational skills (and a little bit of strength). It allowed me to learn how the books were categorized, labelled, and what types of books CIG possessed.

I began my second task by the end of my first week, which was to sort, organize and digitize the Institute's last six colloquiums. This was the most complicated job I had while there; it required a lot of patience, problem solving and attention to detail, since there were many steps to take in order to keep things unified and organized. With the help of the Institute's Director, Assistant Director, the Alföldi-Rosenbaum Fellow, Keven Ouellet, and Google Translate, I was able to organize the majority of these colloquium papers.

Finally, I ended my internship by updating the Institute's membership lists and sending out membership renewal e-mails. Aside from these three major tasks, I was responsible for many others, such as doing the weekly laundry for the hostel upstairs, scanning documents, delivering or picking up books and papers for Jonathan, and my favorite - preparing and serving food and drink with Keven for bi-weekly lectures held at the Canadian Institute. I had the weekends and most afternoons off for travel, exploration and fun. Within my three-month stay, I managed to travel to Hydra, Cape Sounion, Elefsina, Thessaloniki, Rhodes, Santorini, Delphi, and Karpenisi. Besides these longer journeys, I took time to explore the area around me and visited the Acropolis, the Temple of Olympian Zeus, many museums, the Hill of the Muses, Lykavittos Hill, Flisvos Marina, Anafiotika, the Royal Gardens.

As a member of the Canadian Institute, I had the chance to meet and make connections with Classics students and scholars from all over the world. By attending lectures at the British and American schools, spending time at the Red Lion Pub for darts every Tuesday

and getting to know and travelling with the students living in the Institute's hostel upstairs, I had the opportunity to hear about and engage in many rewarding conversations about other people's interests and ideas in the field, while making some incredible friendships along the way.

I was also lucky to have met a great group of Greek friends who showed me Athens from a local's perspective. I ate at many amazing tavernas, listened to live Greek music, watched four live theatre productions in Greek, learned how to play ρακέτες at the beach and how to properly use κομπολόι. They were also kind enough to include me in their traditional Greek Easter festivities, which involved the roasting of a lamb and midnight church service, an experience I will never forget!

Needless to say, my internship at CIG was a memorable one. Being a part of this academic community in Athens really made me feel a part of something special. Listening to others who have been studying ancient Greek societies for 10 + years and hearing the amount they know and have accomplished is inspiring, and it gave me an idea of what kind of opportunities are out there in this field. It is also encouraging to know that, if professional scholarship or archaeology is not the path I take, there is still an active community of passionate classicists keen to share their work and discoveries with others who share their passion for ancient history.

After only three months of working, learning and living in Athens, it became clear that this was a place I could see myself living in permanently, so I will be returning to Athens to complete my schooling in 2018. I cannot thank the CIG enough for taking me on as an intern, introducing me to a network of scholars I feel proud to be a part of, and encouraging me to get out and experience the greatness that Greece is. I hope to stay connected with the Institute and I look forward to sharing a 'friendly' game of darts in the near future! *Να είστε πάντα καλά!*

*Holly Patrick*

Winter Intern,

2017

## Friends of Canada

Our Thessaloniki highlight of the year is always our Canadian table at the annual, ethnic Food-for-Good Festival. This year on June 11 at Plaz Aretsou, Kalamaria, we Canadians served 163 mouth-watering servings of meatballs and salads. Besides the more common pork and beef meatballs, we also featured turkey and maple syrup meatballs. Salads included quinoa, beetroot, string bean, greens, pasta, and wild rice. Great credit goes to our yearly Canadian table coordinator Janet Koniordos, and to the many Hellenic Canadian Friendship Association volunteers who attended, cooked and served. We also appreciate the constant hands-on support of our honorary consul, Pantelis Petmezas, his spouse Dora, and their daughter Eleni.



Our scrumptious Canadian table is ready for Thessaloniki's annual Food-for-Good Festival. Volunteers included the family of Canada's honorary consul, Pantelis Petmezas, flanked by the Canadian table coordinator Janet Koniordos (left) and FoC coordinator Kathryn Lukey-Coutsocostas (right).



Both Canadian table servers and patrons enjoy the Food Fest frolic

The Children's Village Filiro (<http://www.paidikoxorio.gr/web/>) ran the Food Fest this year, and the 2,500 guests visiting the stands from approximately 30 countries collectively raised 16,224.60 euros. Despite the economic crisis, this was the highest intake since the Food Fest's inception 20 years ago.

Turning to Athens, what better way to celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> birthday of a multicultural country like Canada than a multicultural community celebration? On July 6, people from all nations gathered at our informal Friends of Canada (FoC) Canada Day celebration at La Piazza pizzeria, Chalandri – in the presence of Canadian ambassador to Greece Keith Morrill and Jane Morrill.

Before dining on a delicious set menu (the mushrooms sautéed in garlic and wine were especially piquant), most of us participated in our wacky Canada photo booth. Our stick-on Canada tattoos were also a big hit and our annual trivia quiz was deliberately simple – to test the basics. After the Canada Cake was cut, several door prizes were given out. On a serious note, hygiene products for the infants of women working in Athens Red Light district were brought by guests and later distributed by the FoC Welfare Network (which collaborates with the Salvation Army).



Canadian Ambassador Keith Morrill, Jane Morrill (left) and Kathryn Lukey-Coutsocostas cut the Canada cake at the Informal FoC Canada Day Celebration in Athens. (Note the tattoos!)



Brave volunteers became 'tattoo artists' in honour of Canada's 150<sup>th</sup> birthday.



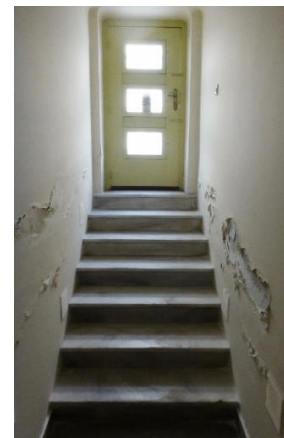
Guests rub shoulders with volunteers at this FoC Canada Day table.

We invite you to join the fun by becoming a FoC member and receiving our electronic newsletter (both free). See details on our website homepage.

*Kathryn Lukey-Coutsocostas*, Founding Coordinator, Friends of Canada network (Athens) and Hellenic Canadian Friendship Association (Thessaloniki), [www.friendsofcanada.gr](http://www.friendsofcanada.gr) or <http://www.facebook.com/athens.thessaloniki>

## House Renovations Have Begun

During the summer, the first renovations of the new house on Orminiou St. were completed. Drainage issues along the back of the house were addressed in a preliminary way until more permanent solutions could be found to direct water away from the house foundations. This was necessary since water damage to ground level walls has been significant. After that, large-scale renovations began to the apartment on this level which, it's hoped, will provide housing for Institute Directors in future years, especially ones residing in Athens only temporarily.



Ground Floor stairs - Before



Ground Floor stairs - After

Next on the renovation agenda was insulating and water-proofing the rooftop, and addressing all drainage problems from roof to street so rain water is led away from the building. These are not particularly glamorous or aesthetically appealing improvements, but they are crucial for the long-term care of the Institute's new home.

It's only after these are all completed that the Lecture Hall, Fellow's apartment and Administrative office can be started, depending of course on the success of fund-raising efforts. With the help of the Institute's friends and supporters, we hope that all these and more will be ready for the annual Open Meeting this coming spring.

*Gerry Schaus*  
October 2017

## Million Dollar Campaign

This past spring with the successful purchase of the Institute's own building near the Hilton Hotel in Athens, an ambitious fund-raising campaign was launched with three primary goals: 1) to repay the financial resources used to purchase this new facility, 2) to establish a fund for its on-going maintenance, and more immediately 3) to pay for renovations needed to improve the building structurally and to re-configure its interior space for Institute purposes.

This last goal, to pay for necessary renovations, is estimated to cost \$300,000, and faces the shortest time line since the Institute would like to move into the new building as soon as possible and begin to enjoy the benefits it has to offer. Certainly by late spring, 2018 it would be wonderful to inaugurate the new home of the Institute at the CIG annual Open Meeting in Athens. For this, however, money first has to be found and, once in hand, step by step, carefully planned improvements need to be undertaken. This of course takes time.

At the moment, a total of more than \$125,000 has been donated or pledged to the campaign. Most of this has come from members of the Board of Directors and is a tribute to their loyal support for the Institute and its mission. A letter recently was sent out to all members of the Canadian Institute in Greece explaining the campaign and appealing for their help as well. The response is just beginning to be felt. This, however, is "preaching to the choir," as the old saying goes. Now the real work needs to be done in reaching out to the wider community interested in Hellenic studies and their importance to the Canadian cultural mosaic. News of the campaign has been shared among Canadian classicists through the Classical

Association of Canada Bulletin. Details of the campaign have also been posted on the Institute's website, and soon other social media opportunities will be employed. Friends of the Institute are being contacted personally to let them know about this ambitious project and its benefits to the activities of the Canadian Institute in Greece. The next stage, which has just started, is to contact institutions and corporations either with Greek-Canadian links or with a strong record of support for philanthropic causes to try to interest them in getting behind the campaign with a major donation.

As momentum grows and the network of support increases both in Canada and in Greece, we urge readers of the Bulletin to consider what other ways they might know to pitch in and help us achieve our goals towards a bright future for the Institute.

*Gerry Schaus*, Campaign Co-Chair  
*Jeff Banks*, Treasurer

## Naming Opportunities

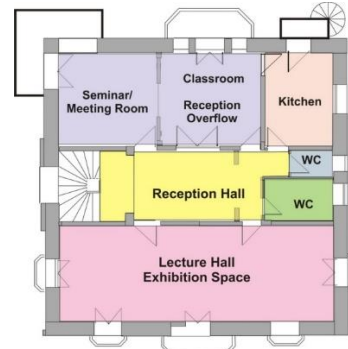
- Building itself - \$300,000
- Main Lecture Hall - \$100,000
- Rooftop Terrace - \$90,000
- Library - \$75,000
- Reception Hall - \$60,000
- Director's Apartment - \$50,000
- Classroom - \$40,000
- Seminar room - \$40,000
- Main Foyer - \$30,000
- First Floor Hall - \$30,000
- Second Floor Hall - \$30,000
- Administrative Office - \$25,000
- Fellow's Apartment - \$25,000
- Archives Room - \$20,000
- Fellow's and Intern's Office - \$20,000
- Rooftop Terrace Kitchen - \$15,000
- Reception Hall Kitchen - \$15,000
- Main staircase - \$10,000
- Main entranceway - \$10,000

There will be a Donors' Wall of Honour plaque and all gifts of \$100 and up will be recognized.

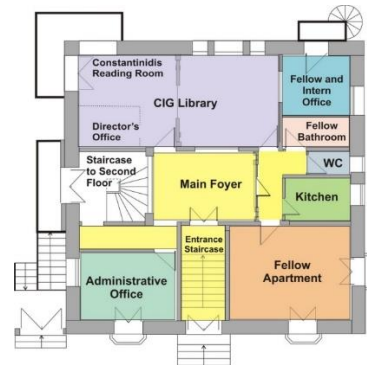
- Golden Benefactors (\$25,000)
- Life Benefactors (\$10,000)
- Benefactors (\$1,000)
- Patrons (\$500)
- Friends (\$100)



Roof-top Terrace



Second Floor



First Floor



Ground Floor