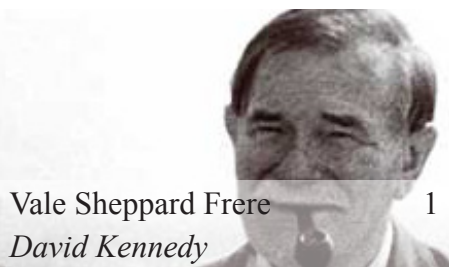
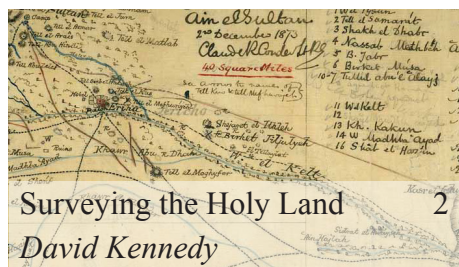


The RAG

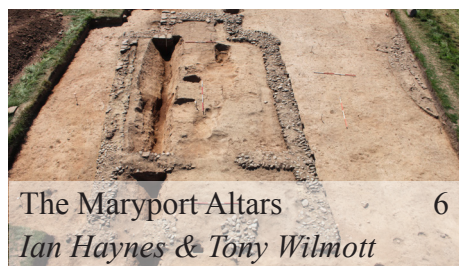
IN THIS ISSUE



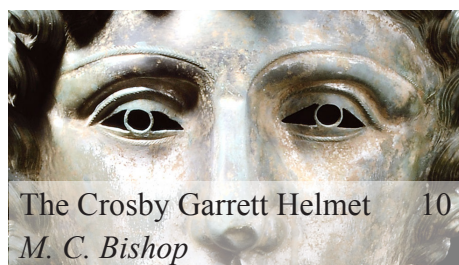
Vale Sheppard Frere 1
David Kennedy



Surveying the Holy Land 2
David Kennedy



The Maryport Altars 6
Ian Haynes & Tony Wilmott



The Crosby Garrett Helmet 10
M. C. Bishop



Glanum 13
John McDonald

RAG Magazine is Ten! Vale Sheppard Frere



Sheppard Frere at Verulamium.
Photograph: Canterbury Archaeological Society.

This issue and the next (10.1 and 10.2) will include articles by a number of luminaries in the subject who kindly agreed to help us celebrate our *Decennalia*. Although they are all very busy academics, as friends or long-time colleagues they readily responded to my request – a recognition of how much all of us in the field support one another in nurturing and promoting our subject.

The day I sat down to write to each of my would-be contributors, one of them wrote to tell me the sad news of the death of the man who had supervised the doctorates of us both (and many others) in the 1970s. Sheppard Frere was 98 when he died at his home near Abingdon in Oxfordshire on 26th February 2015. He came from a distinguished family prominent as senior administrators of the British Empire (notably Sir Bartle Frere). Sheppard, however, had become an archaeologist and spent most of his career as Professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Empire at the University of Oxford. He carried out several major excavation projects (most famously on Roman Canterbury, Verulamium and Strageath Roman fort) and was distinguished by his dedication to the full publication of all his fieldwork. He published on other aspects

of Roman archaeology, not least a large book with Frank Lepper on *Trajan's Column*, and with J. K. St. Joseph, *Roman Britain from the Air*. And, of course, he was instrumental in establishing a new journal – *Britannia*, first published in 1971 and still going strong 44 years later.

Frere is best known, however, to a generation of undergraduates who took a course in 'Roman Britain' at any British university from the late 1960s. In 1966 he published his *magnum opus*, *Britannia*, a readable and authoritative exposition by someone who knew the material inside out. Inevitably it was overtaken by new data and approaches, and new books, but revised editions remained in print until the 1990s.

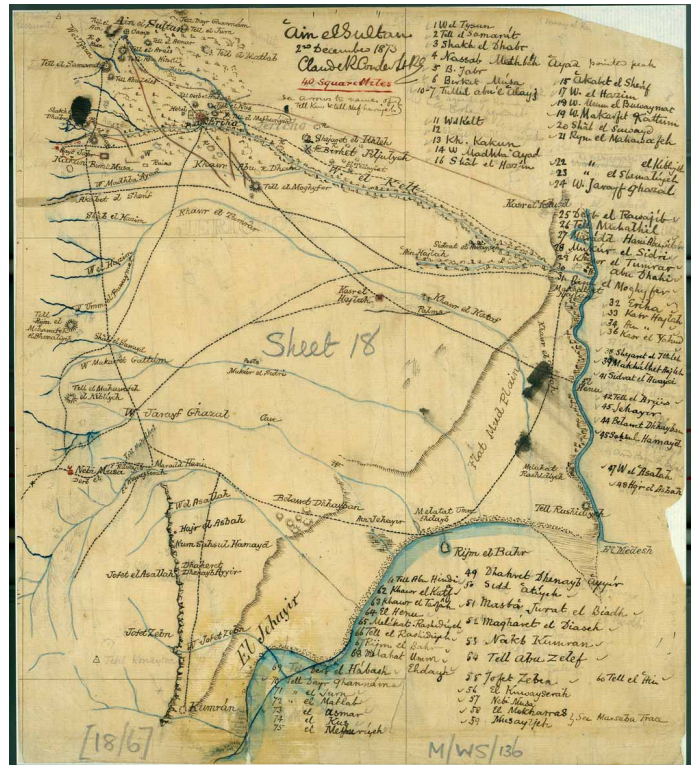
Frere retired in 1983 but was remarkable for his continued spate of publications for the rest of his life. A long life – long enough to merit two collections of published essays by former students in his honour. He was a thoroughly likeable man, very much hands-off as a supervisor but punctilious about responding to any work submitted. A large man seldom seen without his pipe – in his mouth or dangerously smouldering as it headed for a pocket.

I last saw him just as I left Oxford to take up a lectureship at Sheffield University in 1976. I wrote occasionally and sent him copies of articles I published. He was punctilious about replying – a two-page, hand-written letter would always arrive by return.



Professor Sheppard Frere in September 1989 at the University of Kent. Photograph: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

Surveying the Holy Land David Kennedy



A survey of Ain as-Sultan conducted by Captain Charles Conder as part of the Survey of Western Palestine, now held by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

In the course of the 19th century increasing numbers of westerners from Europe and the United States undertook visits to the Holy Land. Their motivations varied – some were adventurers, some were tourists, others driven by religious zeal, and some were in pursuit of some scientific objective. All needed some kind of guide to what was then a very backward part of the Ottoman Empire. The Bible sufficed for some and they happily embraced identifications in the contemporary landscape with Biblical place-names. Later travellers could consult their 'Murray', the handbook to the region prepared for Murray's publishing house in London (1st ed., 1858), packed with lots of useful information, some of it gleaned first hand by its author, the Rev. Josiah Porter who had lived in Damascus for many years. Many travellers produced maps of varying accuracy but often very unreliable. There was a need for a reliable map and that implied a systematic survey.

The first attempt came in 1805 with the establishment of the Syrian Society (SS) which was later rebranded as the Palestine Association (PA). It



Captain Charles Wilson, seen smoking a pipe, in this 1869 photograph of the Palestine Exploration Fund's Sinai Survey. PEF, P4991; OSS. Vol. 1.1.

made very little progress and was wound up in 1834. It had its successors, however, which inherited parts of its objectives and even its members. First was The Royal Geographic Society (RGS) in 1835 promoting the exploration of and research on the world (including Palestine). A generation later came the successor to the more specific objectives and geographical scope of the SS/ PA.

In June 1865, a group of men met in London and formed the Palestine Exploration Fund. The PEF endures still in a Dickensian building at the end of a cul-de-sac off a lane from a road in Marylebone. As you will have noted from that date, it is about to celebrate its 150th Anniversary which is partly why I am writing about it.

PEF began publishing its own journal within four years, in 1869 – initially the *Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement* (PEFQS) but long-since re-named the *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* (PEQ). Part of the motivation for the new journal was that by 1869 the PEF had begun funding scientific exploration in Palestine and needed a vehicle for keeping Members informed and enthusiastic to continue their support.

Work began in Jerusalem with mapping done by serving members of the British Army, a tradition that was to continue for a generation as successive officers and a few men of the Royal Engineers were seconded. Captain Charles Wilson undertook the survey of Jerusalem in 1864-5 and was followed by Captain Charles Warren who excavated in the city (often in tunnels underground) from 1867 to 1870. They were succeeded by Charles Tyrwhitt-Drake who explored widely in Syria before dying of malaria in 1874. His death ushered in two of the most important figures in the systematic survey and recording of the lands and their archaeological remains for the next generation.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener – First Earl Kitchener, victor of the Battle of Omdurman, Commander in Chief in South Africa in the last stages of the Boer War, Commander in Chief in India, effectively governor of Egypt and finally Secretary of State for War from 1914-16 (when he was drowned when the warship in which he was travelling to Russia hit a mine off the Orkneys). By then he was famous as the man responsible for creating the all-volunteer New Army not least through the famous poster – ‘YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU!’.

For archaeologists in the Near East he is half of the duo of young Royal Engineers who from 1874-1878 undertook what they called *The Survey of Western Palestine*. It was a massive and hugely demanding



Captain Charles Warren. Carbon print portrait by Herbert Rose Barraud of London.



Captain Claude R. Conder

undertaking, surveying by triangulation all of Palestine west of the River Jordan. It was published as eight massive volumes (1881-85).

Kitchener's companion in the great survey was Captain Claude Regnier Conder to whom we will return because we must now turn eastwards to see what was happening in 'Eastern Palestine'. Between the travels and reports of the earliest westerners 'East of Jordan' – Seetzen in 1806 and Burckhardt in 1812, relatively few people penetrated a region that was renowned for its dangers and instability. Maps were generally hopeless though accounts of specific places – not least Jarash, were increasingly valuable. A significant development came in 1867 when Lieutenant Warren took a small party across the Jordan on an expedition of careful exploration. They were there a month (18 July to 15 August 1867), made a useful sketch-map, took 49 photographs and published a still-useful account of their travels and sites explored. The map was not published but it survives as a working drawing in the PEF archives.

The results obtained by Warren stimulated further plans by the PEF which sent Captain Conder across the river in 1881. Conder subsequently published a superb and still invaluable book – *The Survey of Eastern Jordan* (1889). He explains succinctly at the outset what they did (Conder 1889: v):

This Survey was conducted in the months of August, September, and October, 1881, by a party consisting of Lieutenant A. M. Mantell, RE., and Messrs. T. Black and G. Armstrong, under the command of Captain C. R. Conder, RE. Five hundred and ten square miles were triangulated and completed, and 610 names obtained. The difficulties due to Government opposition on the part of the Turks are detailed in 'Heth and Moab' (Chapter iv., pp. 103-119, 1st edition), and in Appendix A of this Memoir.

Conder was not done with the land beyond the Jordan. As a sign of changes in progress, he returned in April 1882 as a guide for Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, two of Queen Victoria's grandchildren. That too was published as part of a book based on the journals of the two princes – claimed as the first visit



Lord Kitchener's tomb at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Photograph: Stephen C. Dickson.

by Christian royalty since the Crusades.

The Survey of Eastern Jordan is a fascinating mine of information about places which were then often just ruins in a largely empty landscape, peopled by seasonal nomads. Today the sites have often been built-over and destroyed, at best just fragments surviving on the ground or in a few records made by the salvage archaeologists in advance of the bulldozers.

Other surveys followed 'east of Jordan' and each has something to contribute to the archaeological record. But there is a terrible crisis in the archaeology of the Middle East as a whole and not least in Jordan where great waves of refugees have poured into the country for some 70 years and exerted pressure on the cultural heritage that has made it virtually unmanageable. It is with that in mind the Palestine Exploration Fund is hosting in conjunction with the British Museum, a one-day conference – "Crisis Through the Ages". Papers will range from the Palaeolithic to the Ottoman Period and include one by the author for the Roman period ("Losing the Rural Landscape of Graeco-Roman Philadelphia – A 'World of (Disappearing) Villages'"). The full programme is on the PEF web site should you be in London on Friday 3 July 2015. If not, there is a plan to publish versions of the papers as a book.

<http://www.pef.org.uk/lectures/pef-150th-anniversary-celebrations>

Postscript

The surveyors are themselves interesting characters. Warren was already knighted by the time Conder took the field in 1882 and went on to command a division in the Boer War (where his superior described him as 'a complete duffer'). Conder retired many years later as no more than a Lt. Colonel – but was touted as one of the possible identifications of 'Jack the Ripper'. Kitchener - who seems never to have been 'east of Jordan', did make it to Petra in December 1883. He had a stellar career, of course, but on a personal level seems to have been an unbending and ruthless man.

The Maryport Altars

A new chapter in the study of Roman cult and the Northern Frontier

Professor Ian Haynes & Tony Wilmott



Moment of discovery of another Jupiter altar. Image: © Roman Temples Project Maryport.

Maryport, situated on the Cumbrian Coast in north west England, is a particularly important place for students of Roman religion and the Roman army. Roman forces arrived in Maryport in the late first century, and successive forts and associated settlements flourished there into the fifth century. Evidence now suggests that the site also remained an important place long after the collapse of Roman control.

Today, the Senhouse Roman Museum adjoining the archaeological site maintains an impressive collection of material accumulated overwhelmingly by local antiquarians. Foremost amongst these are the Senhouse family, whose interest in the site's story over successive generations was crucial to the survival of some of the fine inscriptions and sculptures now displayed. The most important pieces on display are what have come to be known as the Maryport Altars.

The Maryport Altars became an antiquarian sensation when they were discovered during explorations 300 m north east of the Roman fort by Humphrey Pocklington Senhouse in April 1870. Senhouse and his team found 17 largely complete altars and associated stone fragments in an enigmatic series of pits. Most of the altars were dedicated to Jupiter, as indeed were a notably high number of other inscriptions already in the Senhouse collection, interestingly none were demonstrably later than the second century AD.

The Jupiter altars, and the smaller number of dedications to Mars and Victory found in the pits, were clearly dedicated by personnel associated with successive auxiliary units stationed at Maryport, the *cohortes I Hispanorum*, *I Delmatarum* and *I Baetasiorum*. Of particular note is the fact that the dedicators are in most cases the commanding officers, the tribunes or prefects, of these regiments (the exceptions simply give the regimental title, not an officer's name). A recurrent and fascinating feature is that the officers often clearly dedicated more than one altar in the group; indeed some dedicated as many as four surviving altars each. The

practice of recurrent dedications strongly suggests that the altars were dedicated on a regular, possibly annual, cycle.

Yet such a question in turn raises the question of why these altars, dedicated by the most powerful men in the settlement to the most powerful god in the heavens were found not in the fort itself, but so far beyond it, and why in turn they ended up in a series of pits. To this was added a further conundrum, why were such ancient stones so well-preserved? Early commentators marvelled at how little damage they appear to have sustained. For a long time scholars thought they had the answer, the erection of each new altar required the ritualised burial of its predecessor. The location outside the fort was because, it was claimed, the internment site lay alongside a parade ground, a natural stage for such potent rituals.

This evocation captured the archaeological imagination and rapidly became a full-fledged and potent 'factoid' - a hypothesis reiterated so many times that it took on the appearance of a fact. Other sites were explained with reference to the Maryport evidence and assumptions about ritual practice widely promulgated. Yet doubts began to surface amongst those most familiar with the Maryport evidence. Professor David Breeze, the current chairman of the Senhouse Museum Trustees, invited stoneworking expert Dr Peter Hill to re-examine the monuments. The study revealed that far from being interred in a pristine state, the altars in fact showed extensive traces of weathering and, in some cases thoroughly disrespectful treatment, indeed one had clearly been used to sharpen knives. Furthermore, a review of the original antiquarian notes of the 1870s discoveries made it clear that a regular sequence of deposition could not account for the burials as later altar dedications had been found in pits beneath earlier ones. It was further noted that the site of the pits was an improbable location for a parade ground, and that indeed a much more likely location for such a space was to be found south not north east, of the fort. A different mechanism must have been involved.

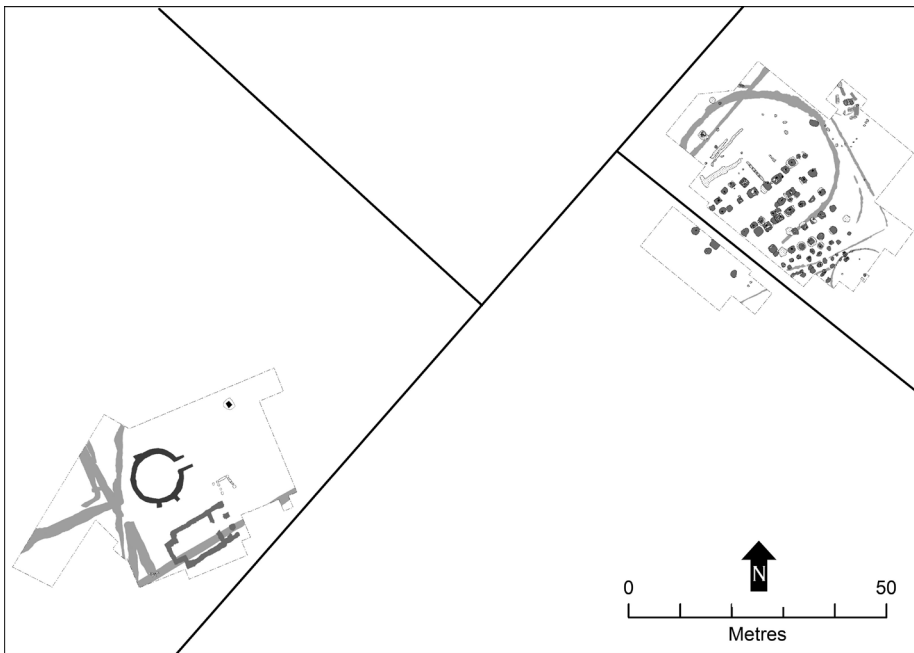
With all these questions the Senhouse Museum Trust invited Prof. Ian Haynes (Project Director) and Tony Wilmott (Field Director) to reopen the 1870s site and recover tangible evidence for the archaeological context of the Maryport altars. Excavation at the 1870s site began in 2011 and the team have continued working at Maryport ever since; the final season of what has become known now as the Roman Temples Project Maryport will take place in 2015. The Trust's financial support and vital in-kind support from the UK's Newcastle University has sustained a comprehensive research programme with the generous collaboration of the site's landlords, the Hadrian's Wall Trust (initially), and the North of England Civic Trust. Results to date have utterly transformed how we see the altars and their landscape and have posed tantalising new questions about cult practice and cultural transformation on Rome's northern frontier.

A crucial observation, noted by the directors even before the first spade hit the ground, was that the confusing plan of the pits (marked as 'the diggings') left by the antiquarian investigators included some alignments potentially suggestive of structures. And indeed, the re-excavation of the site and of those features disturbed by the 1870s explorations demonstrated that this was the case. While over a century of ploughing had destroyed Roman ground surfaces, the 1870s interventions had only partially destroyed the pits themselves. Original cut lines could still be recovered, and the original fill was still partially intact in most instances. Once the Victorian diggers had concluded that there were no altars to be found, they had moved on, job done, leaving vital evidence undisturbed and unobserved.

That vital evidence consisted of voids and peculiar square-shaped patches in the bottom of the pits. Together it constituted clear evidence that substantial timber posts approximately a foot square had once stood in each pit. The pits were then backfilled with stone taken from the Roman settlement to hold these substantial uprights in place. Amongst the stones were the altars. Far from being accorded an honourable burial, the altars had become, in effect, ballast. That this was the correct analysis was demonstrated when the team discovered another pit, missed by their nineteenth century predecessors, which contained another altar to Jupiter.

This deduction led in turn to several new questions: 'What structure or structures had the posts supported?' and, 'Where had the altars originally stood?' With so little of the ancient ground surface surviving the interpretation of the post-built architecture remains difficult, but some observations may be made.

There are a couple of instances where pits intercut, suggesting that that there was more than one phase of timber building. There was also a substantial apse, clearly defined through a very regular arrangement of post pits. This latter observation, combined with the monumental size of buildings requiring such substantial



Plan of the Maryport excavations.
Image: © Roman Temples Project Maryport.

timber uprights, and indeed the very location – on the most prominent part of the site is powerfully suggestive. So too is the limited dating evidence, for the pits cut through an enigmatic curvilinear feature containing very late Roman pottery (Crambeck parchment ware, found in this part of Britain only after c. AD 375). When this is combined with the observation that the site is inter-visible with Whithorn in Dumfriesshire, the location of a settlement celebrated as the cradle of Christianity in Scotland and dating to the late Roman/early medieval period, and the cluster of inhumation burials found north of the post structures, which appear organised in a manner

very similar to those identified on early Christian sites in Scotland – the least unlikely explanation of the timber built complex is that it is linked to a Christian community. Research is ongoing.

What of the original location of the altars? The possibility that they were once displayed on the high ground close to where they were interred remains, but again the destruction of much of the ancient ground surface means that we are not in a position to demonstrate whether or not this was the case. Furthermore, there is tantalizing evidence for other cult activity that has to be considered.

In 1880, ten years after the sensational discovery of the Maryport altars, another local antiquarian, Joseph Robinson, investigated an area 100 m south west of the altar find site. His first find was the broken upper half of another altar. The altar was dedicated to Jupiter by an auxiliary commanding officer already known from the 1870s altars. Spurred on by this find, Robinson and his team proceeded to expose two adjacent structures, one rectangular, the other circular. Though extensive, their investigations of these robbed and battered structures fell short of totally destroying the monuments.

Accordingly in 2013-2014, the Roman Temples Project moved its attention to this area and excavated the buildings comprehensively, concluding not only that at least one was a rectangular temple in classical style, but also recovering vital information about its plan, elevation and even colour scheme (it was built in local red sandstone, with yellow sandstone decoration). Might this have been the temple to Jupiter where the altar dedicators once worshipped? We know such a temple existed, for Maryport has also furnished another inscription, this one a dedication slab, honouring Jupiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinus. This is interestingly the only surviving inscription from Britain to honour Jupiter with this otherwise famous epithet.

As the Roman Temples Project at Maryport moves into its final season, several key questions remain to be answered. Evidence has come to light (2014) of monumental structures, perhaps free-standing columns, between the temple location and the 1870s site. Are we seeing here a sacred landscape focussed on Jupiter and frequented by senior military officials? Our hope is that the 2015 season will help us to resolve some of the questions that remain about the cult practice at Maryport, and the altars' original home.

Readers are warmly welcomed to learn more about the project which features extensively in the free Newcastle University/Futurelearn Online course *Hadrian's Wall: Life on the Roman Frontier*, launching on 15 June 2015 (<https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/hadrians-wall>). Papers and articles linked to the project can also be found, and will continue to be uploaded, on Ian Haynes' site at academia.edu (<https://newcastle.academia.edu/IanHaynes>).



Pits after investigation. Image: © Roman Temples Project Maryport.



Remains of the rectangular temple. Image: © Roman Temples Project Maryport.

The Crosby Garrett Helmet

M. C. Bishop



The Crosby Garrett Helmet photographs taken by Christie's after restoration by a private conservator.

Its scrap value is between five and six dollars, but it sold for \$4.5 million! The discovery and sale by auction of the Crosby Garrett Helmet sent shock waves through the archaeological community in Britain when it slipped through the recently revised treasure trove laws in 2010. With no precious metal components and found by itself, it simply wasn't 'treasure' by the new definition.

Discovered by a metal-detecting father and son near the village of Crosby Garrett in Cumbria, this two-part cavalry 'sports' helmet consisted of a face mask (virtually intact) and the accompanying helmet bowl (folded up and stuffed inside the mask). Restored by a private conservator and then auctioned by Christie's, all the UK government could do was place an export ban on it. Christie's produced an iconic set of photographs of the helmet, some of which are reproduced here, and all of which rapidly spread across the internet. At short notice, the local museum, Tullie House in Carlisle, set about raising the money to buy it, but on the day they were outbid. The helmet went into anonymous private ownership and that was that.

In 2012, however, it emerged for an outing at the prestigious Bronze exhibition at the Royal Academy,



A graphic representation of how the helmet may have appeared in its original condition showing the contrast between the brass bowl and tin face, and a glass or glass paste jewel.

Photograph: M. C. Bishop.

but the display was arranged so that it was not possible to see the rear of the helmet. Then, in November 2013, it was announced that the helmet would be on display for three months in Tullie House and then a further three months in the British Museum (alongside the well-known Ribchester Helmet, in the latter case). This time there was all-round access and a booklet to accompany it. Crowds flocked to see it in Tullie House (20,000 visitors whilst it was there, in a room by itself) and a few ambled past in the BM, where less of a fuss was made about it.

The missing element in all this was any chance for detailed study and analysis of the artefact. *The Portable Antiquities Scheme* was briefly given access to it before the sale (and the opportunity for analysis of the metal using a portable spectrometer), and the owner allowed it to be 3D-scanned after the BM exposition. Otherwise, with a price tag like that, it has now become almost literally untouchable (it has its own conservator when it travels around).

Cavalry 'sports' equipment was used in the *hippika gymnasia* described by Arrian, a type of ritualised training that combined spectacle with physically demanding tasks for both the cavalryman and his horse. Riders were divided into two teams who took turns to throw dummy projectiles at each other whilst performing ever-more-complicated manoeuvres. The 'sports' armour – including those face-mask helmets for the men and chamfrons for the horses – provided protection from the dummy javelins. One of the high points of the display was for the men to vault, fully armed, onto their moving horses.

Why is the Crosby Garrett Helmet so special? It is one of only five such cavalry 'sports' helmets found in Britain. The first was the Ribchester Helmet, found near the fort at Ribchester (Lancashire) by a small boy in 1796. Then parts of three more came from James Curle's excavations at Newstead (Scottish Borders) at the beginning



The Crosby Garrett Helmet on exhibition alongside the Ribchester Helmet at the British Museum. Photograph: M. C. Bishop.

of the 20th century. The next find was the Crosby Garrett example, so from this you can see that they are not exactly common. All of them consist of an eerily androgynous face mask hinged to a more conventional helmet bowl.

By the 3rd century AD, face-mask helmets had become divided into types to match the Trojan War theme of the *hippika gymnasia*. Finds from around the Roman Empire had produced examples of Greek-style masks with strongly masculine features (all bearing a striking resemblance to Alexander the Great's portraits!), as well as more feminine Amazon helmets, with elaborate, piled-up coiffure. However, the Crosby Garrett Helmet is the first (and so far only) example of a Trojan type of helmet.

Whilst the face mask resembles many other examples, the bowl is formed to resemble a Phrygian cap, a common Roman stereotype for any Easterner. Paintings on a Roman shield from Dura-Europos in Syria which depict the siege of Troy show Trojans wearing just such caps. On top of the helmet, a griffin ornament was soldered, almost certainly a crest-holder. At the front and base of the griffin, which rests one paw on a kantharos,

there is an empty oval setting. The Amazon masks have blue glass-paste jewels on their foreheads (probably marking them as Eastern and exotic) so it is likely the Trojan helmet had one too. Loops around the back of the helmet bowl were probably used to secure decorative streamers to match the crest. The face portion of the mask was tinned but the rest of the helmet was left its natural golden-yellow brass, providing a striking contrast between the two metals.

So was this a luxury item belonging to an officer? Probably not: most Roman military equipment was elaborately decorated and much artifice was used to trick the viewer into thinking things were worth more than they really were. Remember, the helmet looked like it was made of gold and silver originally, when in reality it was only brass with some tin. It weighs only 1.29kg (slightly lighter than the Ribchester Helmet) and that is how we know its scrap value.

Have I handled the helmet? No, nor would I want to. I regularly handle artefacts worth \$4–\$5 but \$4.5m? No thank you!

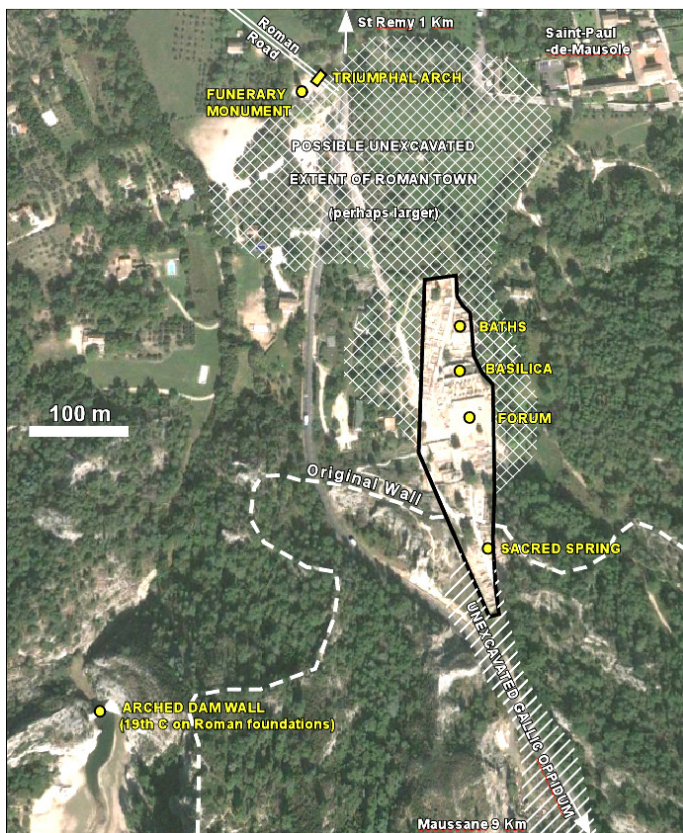
Further reading

Breeze, D. J. and Bishop, M. C. 2013. *The Crosby Garrett Helmet*, Pewsey.

Hyland, A. 1993. *Training the Roman Cavalry from Arrian's Ars Tactica*, Stroud.

Glanum: an overview of the site

John McDonald



Above: Excavation and major features at Glanum.

Top right: Location map showing some other major Roman sites. Image: amissaintgabrieleng.chez.com

Right: General view of the lower part of the excavations at Glanum. Aerial views of Glanum and neighbouring sites can be seen at <https://www.flickr.com/apaae/sets/72157626885556497/>

The archaeological site of Glanum lies on the outskirts of the town of St Remy de Provence, some 20 kilometres northeast of Arles and 18 kilometres south of Avignon, in the south of France. The surrounding region is rich in archaeological material from the Roman period, including Arles and its excellent Musée d'Arles Antique, located next to the vestiges of the hippodrome. Glanum is particularly well preserved because it was abandoned in the late 3rd century AD when settlement was relocated c. 1 km to the north at modern St Remy, and consequently not built over during the Middle Ages.

Due to financial constraints and surrounding private property complications, only a small part of the Roman town has so far been uncovered (probably no more than about 20%) and the probable location of the associated Roman necropolis has not been investigated. Systematic excavation began in 1921 and was ongoing through various projects over the course of the 20th century. Activity today is now focused on the conservation and preservation of the site and what has been discovered.

Like most settlements in Provence that date back to pre-Roman times the location of the town of Glanum was determined by two geographical factors. Precipitous, high limestone peaks formed natural defensive positions to which the inhabitants of the original Gallic *oppidum* could retreat when threatened, and springs provided a reliable and secure water supply. The numerous limestone outcrops in the landscape were a source of readily available building material.

The earliest permanent settlement grew up in a narrow valley between crags that rear some 150 - 250 m



Mont Gaussier (left) and other peaks above Glanum.



Altars dedicated to Hercules at the Sacred Spring.

above, probably during the 7th and 6th century BC. A dry-stone defensive wall was constructed to enclose the peaks and a settlement of small stone-walled houses spread up the valley from the main spring.

Although the first settlement was in place by the 6th century BC significant expansion outside the original city wall did not occur until about the 2nd century BC.

Around 600 BC Greeks established trading ports along the Mediterranean coast of Gaul, notably at Massilia (modern Marseille). By the 2nd century BC, Massilia was a major metropolis and the dominant influence in the region. Through trade it brought greater prosperity and security to the inhabitants of Glanum, who began to enlarge their town, initially in Hellenistic style. However, from 123 BC the Romans began to settle in the region and by 120 BC they had taken control of the entire south of Gaul as a new Roman province (Gallia Narbonensis). In 49 BC Julius Caesar attacked Marseille, bringing its dominance to an end, and shortly afterwards he began to found Roman colonies where he could settle veterans of his legions with grants of land. These included Nemausus (Nimes) and Arelate (Arles), which was established in 46-45 BC not far from Glanum.

The Romans also developed an extensive network of roads, and Glanum found itself strategically located at the junction between the east-west *Via Domitia*, the principal land route between northern Italy and Spain, and a branch road that ran south to connect with the *Via Aurelia*, in turn leading back to the Mediterranean coast of Italy.

Along with the rest of Provence, Glanum prospered under Rome, particularly during the Augustan period when rapid expansion occurred. The town was endowed with major public buildings and monuments, including temples, forum, basilica, bath complex and a triumphal arch at the main entrance to the town. Large private houses were also constructed, testifying to the substantial wealth of some residents. Most of the important remains visible today date from the period between about 40 BC and the end of the 1st century AD. Some of



'Les Antiques': triumphal arch, and funerary monument.



Battle relief of the funerary monument of the Julii.

the most substantial vestiges inside the town are in the area around the forum, notably the walls of the basilica.

Under Roman rule Glanum was granted the status of an *oppidum latinum*. Its inhabitants were granted the so-called ‘Latin Rights’ and some gained full Roman citizenship by serving in the legions. Many of the luxuries of Roman life were rapidly adopted. The most obvious manifestation of these is the bath complex that included a sizeable plunge pool.

As Glanum expanded, the natural springs were no longer able to provide an adequate water supply. The town benefited from Roman hydrological and engineering expertise when, during the 1st century BC, an adjacent ravine was blocked to create a large reservoir linked to the centre by an aqueduct. This involved the construction of what is thought to have been the world’s first arched masonry dam wall. This wall was rebuilt in the 19th century on the original Roman foundations (the Barrage de Peirou).

In the days before the Romans built aqueducts, springs were essential to life in this region where the summers are hot and dry, so of course they became sacred. The primitive pre-Roman cults at Glanum were centred on the springs which were dedicated primarily to the Mères Glanique (mother goddesses of Glanum) and to the local god Glan. Some Greek deities were probably adopted by the local Gauls, but they were soon eclipsed by their Roman equivalents when the Roman pantheon was imposed on the region during the 1st century BC. However, the old local gods managed to survive alongside the new, official cults.

Although they were no longer crucial as a water supply, the springs remained important religious sites during Roman times. A surviving, partial inscription records that the main spring was dedicated to Valetudo (the Romanised version of Hygea, Greek goddess of health) during a visit to the area in 39 BC by Marcus Agrippa, right hand man of Octavian (the future Emperor Augustus). Subsequently an important sanctuary dedicated to Hercules was established next to the spring, where many votive altars were found.

While the town itself gradually disappeared under alluvium carried down the valley, two large monuments on its western boundary always remained visible and were well known during the Middle Ages. Collectively named “Les Antiques”, these consist of a triumphal arch that would have formed an impressive entrance on the main road leading into the town, alongside which is an extraordinarily large and richly decorated private monument to deceased members of a wealthy local family.

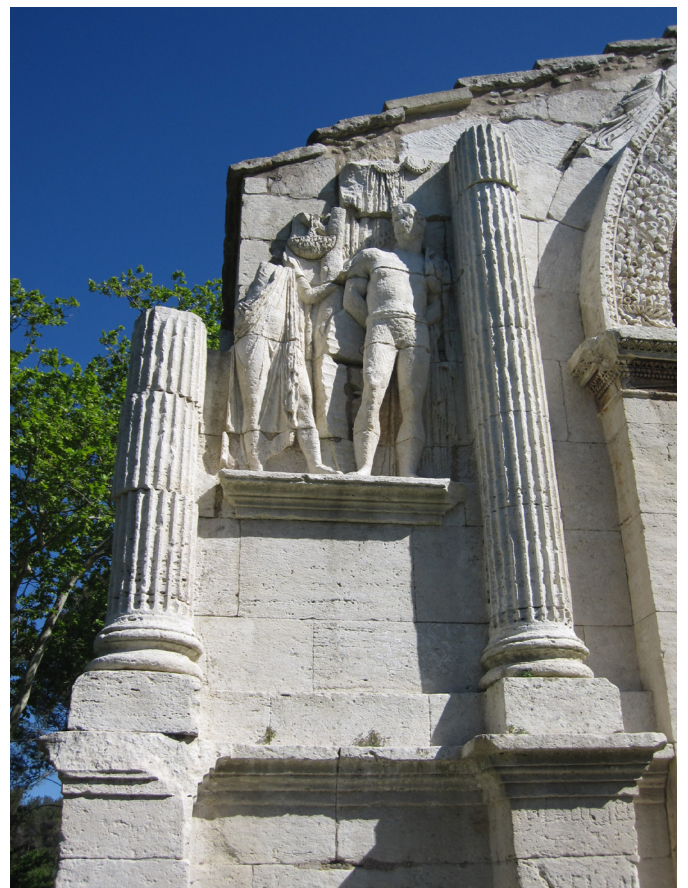
Glanum’s is among the largest surviving Roman triumphal arches in France. It is largely intact, missing only its topmost parts, and still stands almost 9 metres high. It was decorated with larger than life groups of statuary depicting enchained Gauls, their Roman captors and military trophies.

The striking funerary monument, which is remarkably intact and well preserved, rises to a height of 18 metres and dates from about 30-20 BC. An inscription records that it was erected by three brothers of the Julii family in honour of their father and grandfather whose statues stand inside the upper, circular rank of columns, where oddly enough they are not visible from the ground. The grandfather possibly served in the legions and gained Roman citizenship, probably under Julius Caesar and later adopted his commander’s family name. All sides of the square base are decorated with large, well executed reliefs depicting battle and hunting scenes.

References

Delestre, X. and Salviat, F. 2011. *Glanum Antique*, Guides Archéologiques de la France, Editions du Patrimoine, Paris.

Panarotto, S. 2003. *Provence Romaine et Pré-Romaine*, Édisud, Aix en Provence.



Relief from the triumphal arch.

Roman Archaeology at UWA

RAG Saturday Lectures

RAG has had another successful year thanks not least to a second visit to Perth by Guy de la Bédoyère who kindly lectured to the Group shortly before heading for the airport. As on the previous occasion in 2014, the usual audience size of c. 80 was doubled as many of those who know Guy from *TimeTeam* on the TV turned out to hear one of his excellent lectures. Sadly he was there just too early to be able to sign copies of his forthcoming book about to be published by Yale University Press (*The Real Lives of Roman Britain*). The good news is that he loves Western Australia and is already intending to return the same time next year and has agreed to lecture once more!

Thanks must also go to Don Boyer and Heather Tunmore for lectures in this season on Jarash and Roman Egypt respectively.

Winter Lecture Series

Lecturers are currently being approached to provide talks for the two Saturdays. More news later but one will certainly be David Kennedy reporting on his current research projects.

Travel Scholarships

In 2014, RAG gave Roman Archaeology Travel Scholarships to a record number of students. Five went off to various parts of the Roman world and most have now reported on their experience in the Saturday sessions. The closing date for the next round is getting closer and we hope to find at least two worthy recipients.

Thanks to the funds raised through the afternoon tea served during the Saturday lecture

sessions and to generous gifts from several members, we have again been able to 'top-up' the funds in the scholarship account with a donation of \$10,000 to UWA.

Vale Brian Bosworth

Many of you will know Brian as one of the world experts on Alexander the Great and as the star of Classics and Ancient History at UWA for many years. Less well-known were his numerous and significant publications in Roman history too, often published in the premier periodical of the subject – *The Journal of Roman Studies*.

As is common for respected academics, a volume of essays was put together by friends and colleagues as a *festschrift* – a collection in his honour. Several of the contributors were current or former members of the UWA department including Judith Maitland, John Melville-Jones and Lara O'Sullivan. The book was published in March of this year by Oxford University Press. Sadly, Brian died in December 2014 but he was able to see a pre-publication copy and be read some of the tributes to him in the book.

P. Wheatley and E. Baynham (Eds). 2015. *East and West in the World Empire of Alexander. Essays in Honour of Brian Bosworth*, Oxford.

Dr. Michael Champion

Dr. Michael Champion, who joined the UWA Classics and Ancient History Department in February 2009, has accepted a position as tenured lecturer in Classical Literature and History at the Australian Catholic University, Melbourne. We wish him well.

Membership of The RAG

- \$25.00 **Standard Membership**
 \$35.00 **Family Membership 1**
 2 adults
 1 copy of RAG magazine
 \$10.00 **Student Membership**

Annual memberships are from July 1st to June 30th.

Please download the Membership form from the website (see below) or see one of the RAG team at the Saturday lectures.

The RAG Inc

<http://www.humanities.uwa.edu.au/research/cah/roman-archaeology>

<https://ragwa.wordpress.com/>

Chairperson

Professor David Kennedy
 M204 Classics and Ancient History
 University of Western Australia
 CRAWLEY WA 6009
 e-mail: david.kennedy@uwa.edu.au
 Tel: 08 6488 2150
 Fax: 08 6488 1182

Deputy Chairperson

Don Boyer
 donboyer@iinet.net.au

Secretary

Norah Cooper
 coopsathome@optusnet.com.au

Treasurer

Travis Hearn
 travii@me.com

The RAG Newsletter

Editor

Rebecca Banks
 rebecca.banks@graduate.uwa.edu.au