

Fall and Winter Program 2018-2019

1. Sunday, September 30th, 2018 at 2:00 p.m., Room 1160,(ground floor) Desmarais Bldg. University of Ottawa, 55 Laurier Ave. E.

Sponsored by the Canadian Institute for Mediterranean Studies

In partnership with AIA, and part of the Ottawa International Archaeology Day

Keynote speaker: Prof. McKenzie Lewis, PhD, Adjunct Professor and Research Associate at the University of Waterloo

Theme:

Excavations at the Villa del Vergigno: A Roman ‘villa rustica’ in Northern Tuscany

Bio Notes:

Professor Lewis has been excavating in Tuscany since 2004. He has been the Director of the Villa del Vergigno Archaeological Project since 2012. It is a summer field school and a volunteer opportunity to participate in an archaeological dig.

Abstract:

The Villa Romana del Vergigno is located in northern Tuscany, west of Florence. The villa was inhabited from ca. 100 BCE to 500 CE but the area, Montelupo Fiorentino, has been continuously inhabited since the prehistoric era. It owes its importance to a docking point along the Arno River. This region was prosperous during the last few centuries BCE with its Etruscan population repeatedly subjected to waves of Roman colonization between 82 and 30 BCE, a period that is roughly concurrent with the development of the Villa Vergigno. During the Roman Imperial period, the villa boasted a large domestic area with mosaic flooring, a hypocaust system and a bath complex, as well as sectors for the production of wine, olive oil, glass, metals, pottery, and amphorae.

2. Sunday, October 14, 2018, Room 1140, Desmarais Building, University of Ottawa , 55 Laurier Avenue E.

Main Sponsor: Archaeological Institute of America, in partnership with CIMS

Lecturer: Darian Totten, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Classical Studies, McGill University

Theme:

Reinhabiting a Roman Town: Salapia and its Lagoon in the 5th and 8th Century CE.

The town of Salapia on the Adriatic coast of northern Puglia has a complex archaeological record that stretches for almost two millennia. Established in the 1st c. BCE, on the shores of a lagoon rich in salt and providing a natural harbour, the site remained inhabited well into the 8th c. CE. (A medieval town, built atop the Roman ruins, persisted into the early 15th c.) In this talk, Professor Totten will bring to life the Late Antique and Early Medieval settlements, home to

vibrant communities embedded in the former structures of the Roman town. In fact, the Roman "ruins", together with the lagoon environment, provided compelling resources that help to explain why human life persisted here in the long-term, despite broader vicissitudes wrought by the fall of the Roman Empire.

Reception to follow.

3. **Sunday, November 4, 2018, Room 1160, Desmarais Building, University of Ottawa. 55 Laurier Ave. E.**

Main Sponsor: Archaeology Institute of America, Kress lecture, in partnership with CIMS

Lecturer: Filomena Limão (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Theme:

Troia (Portugal) or the “Portuguese Troy”: a mystery in the edge of the Roman Empire

Troia is the name of a sandy peninsula located in the southwestern Atlantic coast of Portugal, on the left bank of the river Sado, where, in Roman times since the first century CE, an important industrial complex emerged. However, the name Troia was never mentioned in the ancient sources in contrast with Caetobriga (nowadays Setúbal), a Roman city in the mainland facing Troia pointed by Ptolemy in Geography (II 5, 2) and quoted in the Antonine Itinerary (XII). By the end of the 15th c CE, the name Troia was well-known and the ruins of this ancient settlement in the peninsula were just about to be discovered. During the 16th c CE, enthusiastic Portuguese scholars described places and wrote historical narratives of Lusitania (understood as Portugal) making reference to events dating far back in time, as the ones related to the ancient city of Troy. This could have inspired an erudite speculation relating the name of the mythic Troy with Troia, two places lost in time.

This lecture aims to question what Troia may have been in Roman times besides being a noteworthy center for the production of salt fish goods as proven by the extensive workshops in the place. The current archaeological site of Troia also preserves baths, insulae, domus, diverse funerary monuments and an early Christian basilica (second half of the 4th c CE), with painted walls. A bas-relief of the god Mithras, a sarcophagus, some sculpture and a composite capital reused in a domus ladder step, are just some more pieces of a vast history worth unveiling. Our aim is to better understand whether the strategic location of Troia may have allowed it to become a confluence place of people, ideas, religion, artistic trends, material resources.

During Late Antiquity (6th c CE), Troia slowly declined and was forgotten until the Modern times. The discovery of Troia and the development of studies in the field of archaeology and art history nowadays, are expected to shed light in the understanding of the role of Troia in the dynamics of the Roman province of *Lusitania*.

Reception to follow.

5. Saturday, November 10th, 1:30p.m. Room 303, Paterson Hall, Carleton University

National Annual General Meeting. An official convocation will be sent out shortly.

The meeting will be followed by the screening of a film

2:30p.m: *TULIP: The Light of the East*, a documentary on the fascinating story of the Journey of the Tulip.

This film, co-produced by the City of Istanbul and Radio Netherlands Television, tells the dramatic saga of the tulip as it traveled throughout history from its origin as a wild flower in Asia to Europe. This impressive documentary includes interviews with tulip experts like Mike Dash, author of “Tulipomania” and Deborah Moggach, author of “Tulip Fever”, and emphasizes the diversity and the power of the exquisite tulip.

Reception to follow

February 17, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. ,

in partnership with the College of the Humanities at Carleton University

Venue: Woodside Hall, Dominion-Chalmers United Church, 355 O’Connor Street (between Cooper and Nepean)

Lecturer: Prof Stephen Batiuk of the University of Toronto. Dr. Batiuk is currently a Research Associate in the Department of Middle Eastern Civilizations and the Archaeology Center of Toronto U.

Title:

Exploring the Roots of the Vine: The History and Archaeology of the earliest Wines

Abstract

Wine is one of the most commonly enjoyed alcoholic beverages in the modern world. But what is the antiquity and history of this otherworldly drink? When and how was it first developed? How did it spread from its point of origin? Dr. Stephen Batiuk will show how new archaeological fieldwork and bio-molecular chemistry and genetics are helping unlock this story, pushing its origins back to the Neolithic period and to the region of Caucasia, modern Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, and how one of our earliest and best-documented examples of an ancient migration probably led to the spread of wine and wine culture across the Ancient Near East, and then eventually across the rest of the Mediterranean World.

Refreshments to follow

6. Sunday, March 17, 2019, Woodside Hall, Dominion-Chalmers United Church, 355 O’Connor Street (between Cooper and Nepean)

In partnership with the College of the Humanities at Carleton University and the Embassy of the Republic of Egypt.

Lecturer: Dr. Jean Revez, Professor, History Department, University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM). His areas of expertise are the Egypt of the Pharaohs, architecture in the temples and ancient Middle East. His present project is on Karnak, in Egypt, financed by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)

Theme:

Investigating the column decoration inside a major Ramesside monument: The UQAM-University of Memphis Project at Karnak

Abstract: Since 2011, the University of Quebec in Montreal and the University of Memphis have carried out a joint epigraphic mission inside the pharaonic temple of ****Amon-Ra** at Karnak. The main purpose of the project is to investigate the hieroglyphic texts and numerous scenes carved on the 134 columns (the largest ones reaching 20 meters in height) during the Egyptian Ramesside period (ca. 1300-1170 BC).

Reception to follow.

7, March 31st, 2019, at 1:30 p.m., Hellenic Cultural Community Center (Adonis Room), 1315 Prince of Wales Drive

The Ottawa Chapter Presents an Illustrated Lecture in collaboration with the Parnassos Hellenic Cultural Society of Ottawa, the Embassy of Greece and the Canadian Institute in Greece.

Lecturer: Dr. Brendan Burke, interim Director, Canadian Institute in Greece (Athens).

Professor Brendan Burke, Chair, Department of Greek and Roman Studies, University of Victoria is the codirector of fieldwork at Eleon since 2011. A six-week field school training program for student archaeologists began in 2007. Dr. Burke is also Interim Director of the Canadian Institute in Greece (Athens).

Theme:

Digital Archaeology: Greek Excavations at Ancient Eleon and a Renewed Canadian Institute in Athens (CIG)

Abstract:

Will discuss excavations in the ancient site of Eleon in the village of Arma in central Greece, which has evidence from the Mycenaean Age, the Archaic Classical periods and Medieval times. The lecture would focus on the innovative work CIG is doing in digital archaeology such as the use of drone

photography, photogrammetry, 3D scans etc. in these excavations sponsored jointly by the Ephorate of the Antiquities of Boeotia (Thebes) and the Canadian Institute in Greece. He will also speak of a renewed Canadian Institute in Greece.

Refreshments to follow