



# NOTES FROM CENTER DIRECTOR LANE MCGAUGHY

Much of spring and summer of 2007 was spent in organizing the Centers for Academic Excellence and setting up the offices in Lee House. In September Andea Foust Carlson assumed the position of Coordinator for all five of the Centers.

During this first year (2007-08) the Center for Ancient Studies and Archaeology inaugurated an annual ancient studies lectureship, supported nine archaeological lectures in conjunction with the AIA, and funded six faculty research projects, one student internship in the Hallie Ford Museum of Art, one student archaeological field school experience in Belize, and the cost of an exhibition of ancient and medieval oil lamps in the Hallie Ford Museum of Art (further details are included in this booklet). Monthly meetings of the CASA steering committee (Professors Mary Bachvarova, Catherine Collins, Ortwin Knorr, David McCreery, Lane McGaughy, Ann Nicgorski, and Scott Pike) were held to work on a five-year plan and review all the funding requests.

Ancient studies is one of the fastest growing areas of the humanities because of the flood of archaeological discoveries that has pushed our knowledge of the origins of civilization back two thousand years.

# EVENTS

2007 2008

# El Niño, Upwelling, Anchovies, and the Foundation of Andean Civilization

Professor C. Fred T. Andrus  
Assistant Professor of Geology, University of Alabama

ursday, October 25, 2007

# Building for Eternity: Investigating the Secrets of Roman Hydraulic Concrete

Professor John Peter Oleson  
Department of Greek and Roman Studies  
University of Victoria, British Columbia

Thursday, November 8, 2007  
7:30pm

All long-distance trade in the Roman world went by sea, and harbor installations built of hydraulic concrete were a crucial part of the imperial infrastructure. The fact that many of these concrete structures have been able to withstand the force of the sea for 2000 years has long excited comment and speculation. Although the modern world produces five billion cubic metres of sophisticated concrete every year, the material most commonly used by humans after air and water, the secrets of Roman concrete have remained shrouded in mystery. The speaker has 30 years of experience with harbor excavation, and with research on Roman harbor design, analysis of the components of the hydraulic concrete, and the design of the wooden forms in which the concrete was placed. Since 2001 he has been part of a project that has collected large cores of concrete from Roman maritime structures above and below water by a revolutionary new method. These cores have for the first time allowed accurate laboratory analysis of the engineering characteristics of Roman hydraulic concrete, with very surprising results. In addition, the samples have for the first time allowed proper analysis of the materials used and the method of placement. The results have documented a Mediterranean-wide trade in the volcanic ash from Baiae, on the Bay of Naples, which was the crucial component of Roman hydraulic concrete. In 2004, the team also replicated full-scale, Roman style form work in the harbour of Brindisi, and constructed a harbor pier with carefully reproduced Roman style hydraulic concrete. The resulting data have provided striking new information on the process by which the Roman engineers planned and executed their harbor installations and other structures. Discussion of the project results is set in the context of a historical introduction to the procedures and accomplishments of Roman concrete technology in general.

Co-sponsored with the Salem Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America

# e Trireme: Ancient and Modern

Professor Gordon Kelly  
Department of Classical Studies

Yoruba aesthetics and ritual still thrive in Western Nigeria as well as Brazil, the Caribbean, London, and even New York. After spending her teenage years in Liberia, Pamela McClusky returned to the United States and began looking for places that recognized African art. She attended Mills College in California and the University of Washington in Seattle. While a graduate student at the University of Washington, she discovered African art in the basement of the Seattle Art Museum and convinced the director to place the African collection on view. In 1980, she helped establish the Department of African and Oceanic Art at the Seattle Art Museum and has served as its curator since 1996. Over the years, McClusky has published extensively in the field of African art and has organized numerous exhibitions dealing with the topic. A national traveling exhibition, *Art from Africa: Long Steps Never Broke a Back*, took the Seattle Art Museum's collection around the United States for three years. Most recently, she established a series of permanent galleries to house their splendid collection of African art, created a permanent gallery devoted to Australian Aboriginal art, and developed a new gallery space devoted to textile arts. Pamela McClusky's lecture is presented in conjunction with *Yoruba Sculpture: Selections from the Mary Johnston Collection*, which continues through March 16, 2008 at the Hallie Ford Museum of Art. Included in the exhibition are masks worn in various festivals and rituals, cult figures made of bronze and wood, drums used in different ceremonies, and an elaborately carved 8' tall house post. In addition, the exhibition includes a king's beaded crown and an Egungun masquerade costume. *Yoruba Sculpture: Selections from the Mary Johnston Collection* has been supported in part by grants from the City of Salem's Transient Occupancy Tax funds and the Oregon Arts Commission.

Co-sponsored with the Salem Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Hallie Ford Museum of Art at Willamette University

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# Vikings and Death: Concepts of the Afterlife and Burial Monuments in Late Iron Age Scandinavia

Dr. Eva Jägle  
University of Reading, United Kingdom

Thursday, March 6, 2008  
7:30pm

Viking Age burials: Almost instantly there is this picture in our mind of a Viking dragon boat that sails slowly down the river, all wrapped in blazing flames, and carries the deceased to the sea... However, Viking Age burial rites are very diverse (a Danish archaeologist called them 'kaleidoscopic') as were people's choices of places for burial grounds. In the Late Iron Age which is the period between AD 500 and 1000, people in Denmark, Sweden and Norway buried their deceased on high ground, in ancient burial mounds, in houses, close to water sites (e.g., rivers or coastal areas) and near roads or boundaries. The diversity of the evidence poses the question of why the ancient Scandinavians chose a particular place for burial or if the burial sites were just randomly selected. While the custom of re-using ancient monuments for the dead may have had to do with hereditary rights to property in the



# Speaking Ruins: Piranesi and the Legacy of Ancient Rome

Ms. Marnie P. Stark  
Assistant Curator of Prints and Drawings, Portland Art Museum

Thursday, April 3, 2008  
7:00pm

In this talk, Ms. Stark, curator of a 2005 Piranesi exhibition at the Portland Art Museum, will explore Piranesi and his set of prints known as the Views of Rome within the context of the so-called Greco-Roman controversy. Piranesi became steeped in this heated debate over which classical culture provided the fundamental paradigm for contemporary art and architecture. With predominately French and German scholars, led by Johann Winckelmann, dismissing early Roman design as derivative of the superior Greek, Piranesi mounted a defense of Roman artistic and engineering genius with an arsenal of images of such visionary power and poetic truth that he would revolutionize the art of print making. Etchings in his Views of Rome suite reflect this defense.

Co-sponsored with the Salem Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Hallie Ford Museum of Art, Salem, Oregon

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# Early Human Populations in the New World: A Biased Perspective

Professor James Adovasio  
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Mercyhurst College

Thursday, April 10, 2008  
7:30pm

On October 11, 1492, the soon-to-be-styled Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Cristoforo Colon, landed on San Salvador and almost immediately encountered its aboriginal inhabitants, the soon-to-be-extirpated Taino. He, either directly or more likely through the medium of his crew, posed a series of questions which in one way or another have been asked ever since: Who are these people; Where did they come from; How did they get here; and perhaps most vexatiously, When did they arrive? Discoveries at Folsom, New Mexico in 1926 indicated that the First Americans were contemporaries with now extinct Ice Age fauna and subsequent discoveries at Black Water Draw demonstrated a human presence at least 11,500 radiocarbon years ago. Since that time, more than 500 archaeological sites have been claimed to be older than the widespread Clovis horizon, though very few of them have stood up to scientific scrutiny. A review of the handful of sites which have withstood the criticism, including Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania and Monte Verde in Chile, indicates that not only have humans been in the New World considerably earlier than the 11,500 year-old Clovis horizon but that they were leading life ways radically different than those posited for the so-called Clovis hunters. Current answers to Columbus' questions are assessed and evaluated, and a very different picture is presented about the initial occupation of the New World than that favored in the Clovis-first scenario.

Co-sponsored with the Salem Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America

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# Oregon Undergraduate Conference in Class

Professor Mary Bachvarova, Organizer

Saturday, April 12, 2008

Ten students from five colleges in Oregon and Washington present papers.

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# FELLOWSHIPS, INTERNSHIPS, GRANTS & AWARDS

Faculty Fellowship Opportunities

Exhibition Fund for Ancient & Medieval Art at the Hallie Ford  
Museum of Art

Student Internship in Museology at the  
Hallie Ford Museum of Art

Field School Grants

Carl S. Knopf Best Student Paper Award

# Faculty Fellowships

Professor Xijuan Zhou, Department of Religious Studies &  
Professor David McCreery, Department of Religious Studies  
Project: Excavation at the Xiaohe burial site in Xinjiang, China

Professor Sammy Basu, Department of Politics  
Project: e preparation of an article on the signi cance of humor in Plato's  
Republic.

Professor Scott Pike, Department of Environmental and Earth Sciences  
Project: Work on the Sangro Valley Project in Italy.

Professor Ann M. Nicgorski, Department of Art and Art History  
Project: Research on the Bogue Collection of ancient and medieval lamps at  
Portland State University.

Professor Mary Bachvarova, Classical Studies Program  
Project: Course release for the completion of a book on the Hittite  
background of ancient Greek epic and prayer.

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## Exhibition Fund for Ancient & Medieval Art at the Hallie Ford Museum of Art

Professor Ann M. Nicgorski, Department of Art and Art History &  
Dr. John Olbrantz, Director of the Hallie Ford Museum of Art  
Project: Mounting the proposed exhibit of ancient and medieval oil lamps  
from the Bogue Collection of Portland State University.

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# Student Internship in Museology at the Hallie Ford Museum of Art

Lauren Saxton (Student)

Project: Ancient Greek Coins

Sponsor: Professor Ortwin Knorr, Department of Classical Studies

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## Field School Grants

Amy Hagelin (Student)

Project: Summer excavation in Central America.

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## Carl S. Knopf Best Student Paper Award

An award honoring Willamette University President Carl S. Knopf,  
an eminent biblical scholar and Assyriologist

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# Center Sta

Lane McGaughy

Director of the Center for Ancient Studies and Archaeology

Ortwin Knorr

Associate Director of the Center for Ancient Studies and Archaeology

Ann Nicgorski

Associate Director of the Center for Ancient Studies and Archaeology

Andrea Carlson

Coordinator for the Center for Ancient Studies and Archaeology

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# Core Faculty

Ortwin Knorr

Classics; Interim Director 2006-07

(Greek & Roman literature, esp. Roman comedy and satire)

Mary Bachvarova

Classics

(Greek and Latin literature and linguistics; ancient Anatolia)

Sammy Basu

Politics

(ancient political theory, Platonic humor)

Jeanne Clark

Rhetoric and Media Studies

(classical rhetoric; Near Eastern archaeology)

Jonathan Cole

atre

(history of theatre)

Catherine Collins  
Rhetoric and Media Studies  
(classical rhetoric)

Lou Goble  
Philosophy  
(ancient philosophy; philosophical logic)

David McCreery  
Religious Studies  
(Syro-Palestinian archaeology; ancient Hebrew; winner of the Archaeological  
Institute of America's national Award for Excellency in Undergraduate  
Teaching [2002])

James Nafziger  
Law School  
(cultural heritage law, ancient sports law)

Ann Nicgorski  
Art History  
(Greek and Roman art history)

John Olbrantz  
Director of the Hallie Ford Museum of Art  
(Roman Britain)

Scott Pike  
Environmental and Earth Sciences  
(Mediterranean geoarchaeology)

Stasinios Stavrianeas  
Exercise Science  
(ancient athletics)

Xijuan Zhou  
Religious Studies  
(ancient China, archaeology of the Silk Road)

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