

CONTEXT



Ksenija Borojević analyzing plant remains at the Vinča site, summer 2006 (see page 12).

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Research in Western Turkey: Central Lydia Archaeological Survey (CLAS)

by Christina Luke and Christopher H. Roosevelt

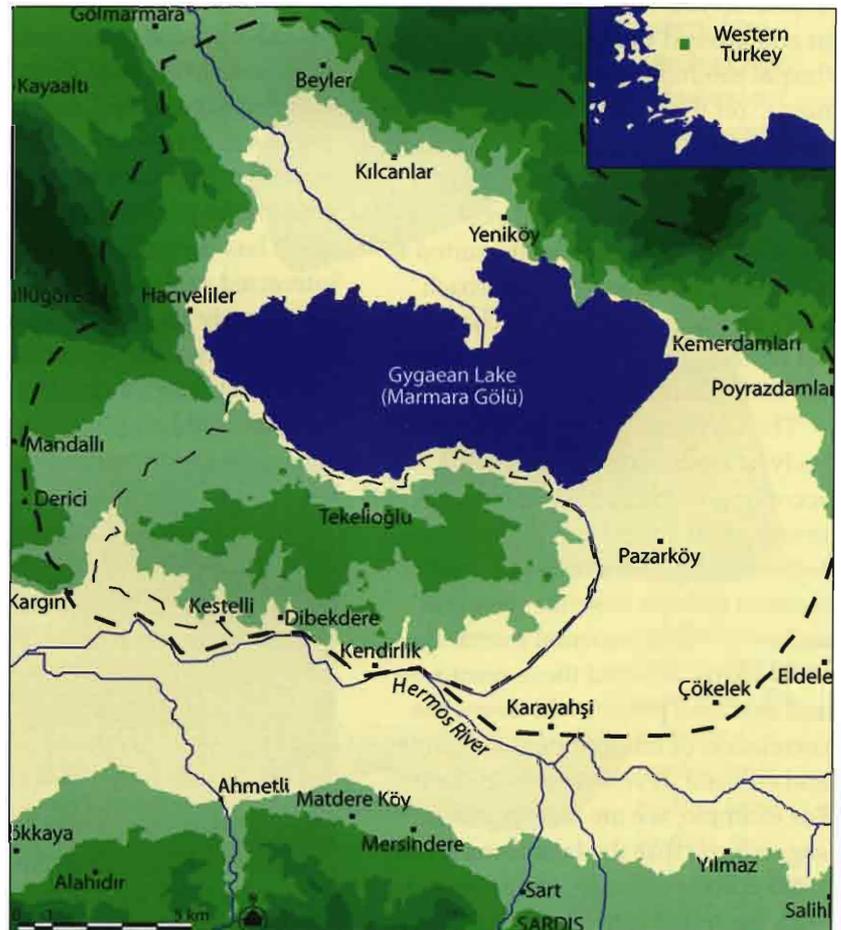
Origins and Aims

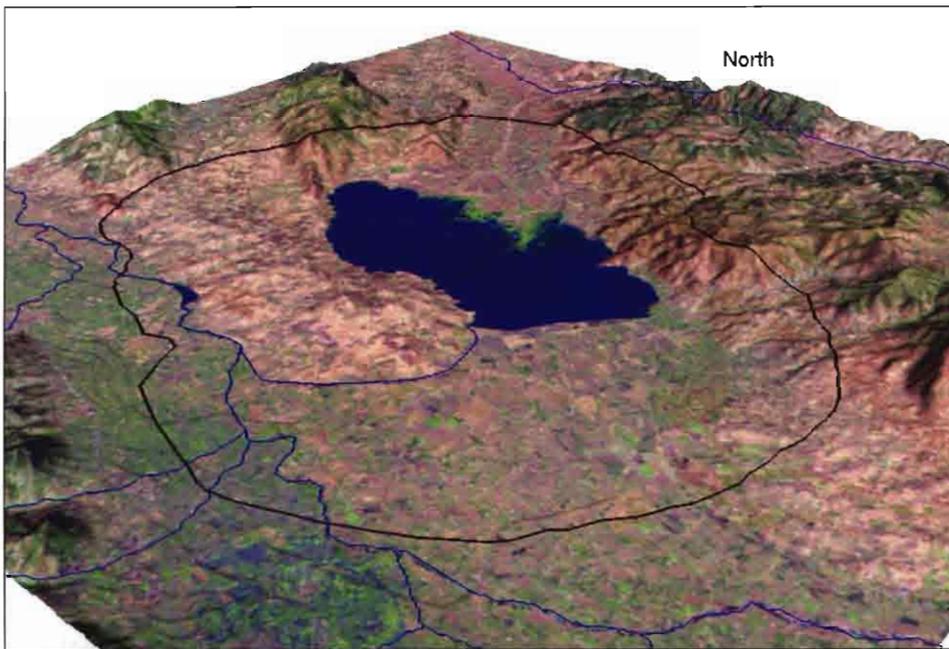
The Central Lydia Archaeological Survey (CLAS) began research in 2005 on a previously understudied region of western Turkey, located around 10 km north of Sardis, the well-known Lydian capital. Initial results included discovery of numerous sites of diverse periods and natures, thereby encouraging continued research in 2006 and

likely in years to come. The new project builds upon the work of the Harvard-and-Cornell-sponsored Sardis Expedition and a regional survey of 2001 that established the potential for Lydian studies outside of Sardis (Roosevelt 2006). The study area comprises the ancient Gygaean Lake (modern Marmara Gölü) and its

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Map showing Bin Tepe (thin dashed line) and the Gygaean Lake within the survey area (thick dashed line) in Central Lydia, with modern town locations indicated. The inset shows the location of the map in Western Turkey.





False-color Landsat ETM+ image draped over a digital elevation model (DEM), showing Bin Tepe and the Gygæan Lake (modern Marmara Gölü) within the study area, which is demarcated by the black line.

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environs, a ca. 350 sq km region with rich archaeology that includes the area of Bin Tepe, or “The Thousand Mounds,” where the Sardis Expedition had conducted excavations in and around the monumental *tumuli* (burial mounds) that give the area its name. Yet the *tumuli* of Bin Tepe had never been systematically documented, and the region—known for its remains that both pre- and postdate those at Sardis—was ideally suited to a landscape archaeology approach that considers diachronic archaeological remains in a holistic, environmental, and cultural context.

The Gygæan Lake is the largest body of fresh water in Lydia and, according to ancient sources, provided resources in antiquity just as it does today (e.g., water, fish, fowl, reeds). Ancient authors describe droughts and other environmental events that would have affected those resources, and this new project will assess the correlation of environmental changes and cultural developments in the area. For example, we are testing recent suggestions that the lake formed only 8,000–5,000 years ago, contemporary with the initial settlement of the

region and the spread of agriculture from the Near East to Europe, a phenomenon in which this region may have played an important role. Issues of increasing social complexity and the rise of urbanism in the Early Bronze Age, and the interaction of influences from Near Eastern, Minoan, Mycenaean, and Hittite sources in the second millennium BCE, make this interior area of western Anatolia of particular and broad interest. It has been unclear how Sardis interacted with its immediate hinterland—early on when it emerged from the Dark Ages as the capital of a kingdom, later when it became the capital of a territorial empire, and even later,

when it served as a provincial capital within the larger Achaemenid Persian Empire. These Lydian—and later Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman—socio-political and economic trajectories offer ideal case studies for tracing across landscapes the material manifestations of diachronic cultural change.

In the initial stages of the project we aim to cover the area through extensive survey in tandem with geomorphological and paleoenvironmental investigations. Subsequent survey work will focus on intensive survey of selected transects, site survey and mapping, and refining initial paleoenvironmental and paleotopographical results. The initial phases include also development of working ceramic and lithic typologies with the aim of diachronic studies of craft and artistic production, correlating shifts in settlement patterns to changes in how and why certain goods were produced and exchanged. An additional focus of the project is to document the conditions of local sites, primarily *tumuli*, through annual monitoring. Of specific concern are ongoing looting operations and agricultural activities that are slowly erasing cultural monuments from the landscape (Roosevelt and Luke, 2006).

Archaeological Survey

The preliminary phase of CLAS is still in progress. Using 1:10,000 and 1:25,000-scale topographic maps, hand-held GPS units, and standard-



Boston University graduate students N.P. Wolff, K.C. Cooney, and N.P. Özgiüner survey a field in 2006.



The 2005 survey team (from L to R): H. Alkan, N.P. Wolff, C.H. Roosevelt (with N.L. Roosevelt), C. Luke, N.P. Özgüner, N.Y. Rifkind, and K.C. Cooney.

ized recording forms, we have covered around half the study area in an extensive manner, selecting and examining survey units (SUs), counting all cultural remains in them, and collecting all diagnostic materials. Those survey units with particularly dense material remains or of special interest for other reasons are labeled “points of interest” (POIs) that will be the focus of future and more intensive study; all tumuli (T) are recorded independently of survey units, along with their tomb complexes, if accessible. All data are managed using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) programs including GRASS-GIS and ArcGIS.

The results from 2005 and 2006 confirm that Early Bronze Age (EBA) through Ottoman remains are abundant in central Lydia. Preliminary investigation of lithics and a single Neolithic ceramic sherd suggests even earlier occupation, but analyses of these finds is too preliminary to be presented in detail here. Early Bronze Age sites are more or less equally spaced along the southern shore of the Gygaean Lake and in the rolling hills of Bin Tepe, confirming that early populations lived within close proximity to the lake itself. Future work will concentrate on refining the locations and phases of EBA settlement,

primarily through intensive survey and ceramic analyses.

In the second millennium—treated as one period here because the lack of local material indicators that could separate Middle from Late Bronze Age periods—major settlements were located in higher and more strategic locations along prominent ridges and hilltops, with only a few located near the lake. Especially exciting are two sites with surviving architecture: Kılcanlar-Asartepe and Kaymakçı. The first is located on a hilltop above an occupation mound of the same period (Kılcanlar Höyük) and commands views over the east-west communication route north of the lake. It is marked by a wide circumferential terrace and remains of ruined buildings. In a similarly commanding position, Kaymakçı sits high on a ridge above the western edge of the lake. Its surface is covered with diagnostic pottery, and its architectural remains include large terraces, and (public?) enclosures containing large

buildings. In total the site stretches nearly 1 km along the ridge and covers around 8.6 hectares. To our knowledge, it is the largest second-millennium acropolis in Lydia and offers tantalizing hints of previously unimagined complexity in a time when the Mycenaeans, to the west, and the Hittites, to the east, were expanding their political, economic, and ritual agendas.

The Lydian and Late Lydian (Persian) periods are also well represented in the surface evidence. Several sites have Early Iron Age as well as later Lydian remains, and, with further analyses, they should provide information about the initial stages of the Lydian period that led to a consolidation of power at Sardis. These sites will also help us to understand the role of the immediate countryside in the formation of the Lydian imperial

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A ceramic sherd from an Iron Age (Lydian) pot with painted decoration.

A ceramic sherd from a Middle Bronze Age pot with relief decoration.

A Middle Bronze Age stone tool, probably a reaping knife, made of tabular flint, perhaps from Melos.



Boston University graduate students K.C. Cooney and N.P. Wolff label and organize pottery for photographic recording.

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regime: how much cultural, political, and economic control did Sardians exercise over their hinterland during the Lydian imperial and Persian periods? Pervasive cultural traditions of the Iron Age, if not from earlier times, endure through the rise of the Lydian Empire and its sack by the Persians and provide a solid background for the study of the role of the countryside in successive periods, from Hellenistic to Ottoman.

At the present our research with regard to the analysis of finds concentrates on the earliest periods of settlement through Lydian and Late Lydian (Persian) times. We have sampled for chemical analyses close to 300 ceramic sherds from 26 different survey units that range from EBA to Lydian in date. Our primary goal is to refine ceramic typologies and chronologies that are poorly understood because of a lack of **research in this** area. Another goal is to **understand better** local production through examining how increasing social complexity correlates to production of portable utilitarian and luxury goods in households and then more centralized workshops. These data will be compared with other artistic and labor-intensive construction projects, most clearly represented by the Lydian burial tradition of tumuli. In coming years we hope to sample the limestone and marble tomb chambers of tumuli for chemical and petrographic analyses to under-

stand procurement strategies for the construction of these elite monuments. Boston University doctoral student Nicholas Wolff is exploring the construction of the earthen mounds of tumuli through micromorphological investigations. These analyses should provide a detailed picture of the level of integration of various agents in the production of assorted crafts from Early Bronze through later Lydian times.

Bin Tepe: the Royal Cemetery of Sardis

The tumuli located along the rolling limestone ridge of Bin Tepe have long been the focus of study in

this area. Our research takes a broader view: our aim is to understand more than just the tumuli, but we are also devoting efforts to these most conspicuous cultural monuments. Bin Tepe is the largest tumulus cemetery and contains the largest tumulus in all Anatolia—Kocamutaf Tepe, or the tumulus of Alyattes—that shrinks only in comparison to the largest of the Egyptian pyramids at Giza. Prior to this research program, the tumuli of Bin Tepe had never been systematically recorded. We can now say for certain that there were at least 120 tumuli in Bin Tepe in antiquity, although their conditions today vary considerably.

For each tumulus we recorded its location, size, and condition; when possible open chambers were entered and chamber-tomb complexes were recorded. In addition to its obvious archaeological research value, this documentation provides a baseline inventory for monitoring the condition of the tumuli over time: all collected data are shared with the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism for their protective use. The level of plunder documented in 2005 in Bin Tepe (Roosevelt and Luke, 2006a), in conjunction with the plunder documented during a regional survey in 2001 (Roosevelt and Luke,



The tumulus landscape of Bin Tepe, with N.P. Wolff documenting a looters' tunnel (arrow indicates Wolff at tunnel entrance) on the slopes of the tumulus in the middle ground (BT05.47). The prominent mound in the background at left is Karniyark Tepe, the third largest tumulus in Bin Tepe and previously thought to be the tomb of Gyges.



C.A. Wait records the architectural details of the tomb chamber beneath a tumulus.

2006b), indicates ongoing looting operations. After finding looters' tools in situ in the tunnel of a tumulus in the 2006 season, a new initiative was undertaken to revisit 10–20% of the tumuli documented in 2005 to record how much, if any, looting had taken place since 2005: at least 50% of the revisited tumuli had been looted in the intervening 12-month period, and all had been disturbed to some extent by agricultural activities (plowing too close to the mound). These disturbing results require this tumulus-monitoring program to be repeated annually to assess and report the pace and extent of continued looting and its damaging effects.

Beyond individual tumuli, we are investigating the clustering of tumuli into groups—at least five but probably more—spread across the prominent limestone ridge of Bin Tepe and clearly visible from Sardis. The visibility of the tumuli from Sardis has long been the de facto explanation for their location, and most tumuli were presumed to have belonged to elite or noble families based at Sardis, while probably only the largest three tumuli belonged to Lydian kings. A survey of tumuli throughout Lydia, however, indicates that tumulus groups usually correspond to settlements, and that most tumuli in Lydia actually date to

the Late Lydian period, after the period of Lydian royalty had passed. Our new survey data reveal a number of Lydian and Late Lydian settlement areas located around the Gygaean Lake, and thus it seems possible that some of the tumulus groups of Bin Tepe were associated with elites at settlements other than Sardis. Furthermore, simple visibility may not have been the primary factor for the selection of Bin Tepe as the burial ground for the kings of Sardis. Given the prominence of the lake and the long-term cultural traditions based around it, historical references might be called into play. Homer calls the Gygaean Lake the mother of the Maeonians (or ancestral Lydians) who fought in the Trojan War (*Iliad* 2.865), and its name may originally have meant something like “lake of the grandfather” in Luwian, a previous

language of the region. It seems probable that Lydian kings chose this area for burial to associate themselves with the memories of a heroic Lydian past. The lake, then, is of central importance to our understanding of the region. It is the key resource that most likely attracted initial settlers, and long-term settlement around it led to ideological links to Sardis and Lydian royalty.

Lake Work

To investigate the formation of the Gygaean Lake and subsequent fluctuations in its water levels (seasonal and long term), and to relate these events to settlement patterns and cultural developments, a large component of the project is devoted to paleoenvironmental reconstruction. As recently as 1994 the lake dried up almost completely, while in earlier years its level had been at unprecedented highs. These fluctuations in recent times have had consequences on local populations and indicate that fluctuations in antiquity must have had the same. To investigate the history of the lake, a program of research was begun in 2006. Around 20 meters of lake sediments were recovered by coring from a raft, and the initial stages of bathymetric (lake bottom) mapping were completed. Analyses in the coming months will shed light on lake formation and history, thereby clarifying some of the more intriguing questions surrounding the lake and also providing data for other paleoenvironmental analyses.

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The ridge of Bin Tepe to the SE, across the shore of the Gygaean Lake.



Team members (l-r) K.C. Cooney, N.P. Wolff, and M. Besonen take a lake-sediment core from the coring raft while N.P. Özgüner prepares for its extraction.

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Staff

CLAS was launched in 2005 with a small team including the directors, Boston University graduate students Kevin Cooney, Nicholas Wolff (Tico), and Noam Rifkind, and Middle East Technical University graduate student Pınar Özgüner. Work continued in 2006 with graduate students Cooney, Wolff, and Özgüner (now of Boston University), as well as with prehistorian Daniel Pullen (Chair of the Classics Department, The Florida State University), geomorphologist Mark Besonen (post-doctoral fellow, University of Massachusetts Amherst), and architect Chelsea Wait (Ball State University). The work of CLAS would not be possible without the generous support of a Boston University Special Program for Research Initiation Grant (SPRInG),

the Marion and Jasper Whiting Foundation, the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT), and anonymous donors. We are also particularly grateful to members of the nearby Sardis Expedition for their support and friendship: Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr. (its Director), Nicholas Cahill, Elizabeth Gombosi, and Teoman Yalçinkaya; and to Müyesser Tosunbaş, Director of the Manisa Museum, and her staff. For the opportunity to conduct this research, we thank also the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and its Turkish representatives who joined our team: Nezahat İşçi of the İsparta Museum in 2005 and Emine Yılmaz of the Samsun Museum in 2006.

Further Reading

2006 Roosevelt, C. H. "Tumulus Survey and Museum

Research in Lydia, Western Turkey: Determining Lydian- and Persian-Period Settlement Patterns."

Journal of Field Archaeology 31 (1): 61–76.

2006a Roosevelt, C. H., and C. Luke. "Looting Lydia: the Destruction of an Archaeological Landscape in Western Turkey." In *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade*, edited by N. Brodie, M. Kersel, C. Luke, and K. Walker Tubb, 73–187. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida.

2006b Roosevelt, C. H., and C. Luke. "Mysterious Shepherds and Hidden Treasures: the Culture of Looting in Lydia, Western Turkey." *Journal of Field Archaeology* 31 (2): 185–198.

Christina Luke co-directs programs in the Cultural Heritage Center at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and is a Lecturer in the Writing Program and a Research Fellow of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. Christopher H. Roosevelt is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.

Update: the 2007 Season

A significant grant from the National Science Foundation now provides funding for CLAS, allowing the project to continue for at least three years. In 2007 CLAS began to employ satellite imagery, microtopographic survey, and geophysical prospection in the intensive investigation of selected sites in the survey area, especially Kaymakçı. Using a Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK GPS), we were able to document the surface features of the core of the site with centimeter-level accuracy. Gradiometer survey aiming to reveal sub-surface features in the same area was

conducted simultaneously by new team member and Boston University graduate student, Benjamin Vining. Complementing the surface and sub-surface mapping, systematic density survey of 25% of the core of the site allowed us to map the relative abundance of cultural material on the surface. These investigations confirmed the impressive nature of Kaymakçı: the site comprises an 8.6 ha fortified circuit enclosing several terraces, numerous rectilinear buildings of small and large sizes, and an inner citadel, among other features. Survey data indicate also that the settled area extends a considerable distance outside of the main fortifications, covering a total area of some 25–30 ha.

Our current data indicate that Kaymakçı functioned as the regional capital during the second millennium, and we have now located three (possibly four) other contemporary and smaller fortified sites that form an intervisible network around the western and northern shores of the Gygaean Lake. Data indicate a substantial increase in population and a rise in social and political complexity during this period. The archaeology of central Lydia now illustrates the importance of the region as a hub between the Hittite and Aegean spheres to the east and west, an importance already suggested in Late Bronze Age archives.

The 2007 season included also detailed micromorphology of two tumuli in Bin Tepe (by Tico Wolff), limited investigation of abandoned early modern villages (by Özgüner), and preliminary ethnographic documentation (by Hilâl Alkan). CLAS continued to assess the condition of the landscape, particularly changes resulting from agricultural and looting practices, and began the preliminary stages of an educational outreach program involving local communities and law enforcement in efforts to protect the landscape.

Student/AlumNews

Dr. Susan E. Allen (Ph.D. 2005) was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to lecture and conduct research at Tirana University and in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana, Albania, during the Fall semester of 2006–2007. She taught a course on Environmental Archaeology and conducted research into the transition to agriculture in the Balkans. Her research is directly related to the Southern Albania Neolithic Archaeological Project (SANAP), a new project that she has started with Co-Director Dr. Ilirian Gjipali (Vice Director, Institute of Archaeology, Tirana) to investigate the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in this region.

Congratulations to parents, Chris Roosevelt and Christina Luke, and big brother Noah, on the birth of Wylie James Roosevelt on October 21, 2007.



Wylie James Roosevelt (perhaps a future staff member of CLAS) weighing in at eight pounds, three ounces.

Alexandra A. Chan (Ph.D. 2003) has published a revised version of her dissertation, entitled *Slavery in the Age of Reason: Archaeology at a New England Farm* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2007).

Karen Bescherer Metheny (Research Fellow) has published *From the Miners' Doublehouse: Archaeology and Landscape in a Pennsylvania Coal Company Town* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2007).

Astrid Runggaldier (Ph.D. candidate), who is writing her dissertation on the Maya palace complex of San Bartolo, Guatemala, was awarded for this purpose a Cora Du Bois Writing Fellowship from Harvard University for the six months from January through June 2007. The Fellowship, coordinated through the Department of Anthropology, allowed her a space in Tozzer Library at Harvard where she was able to access an extensive collection of relevant publications in anthropology. She also received the Clare Ellis Graham scholarship, which is awarded by the Boston University Women's Guild to women over 30 years of age in a (female) non-traditional program.

Astrid has also been selected for a Writing Program Fellowship at Boston University, for the academic year 2007–2008, to teach two courses in writing to incoming Boston University undergraduates on the topic "The Discovery of the New World: Western and Indigenous Perspectives." The courses focus on Aztec and Maya accounts of contact with the Spaniards. In 2006 she had the first of the Long-Term GRAF (Graduate Research Abroad Fellowships) that Boston University began to make available to graduate students, which allowed her to be in Guatemala in the Spring, part of the Summer, and part of the Fall, 2006.

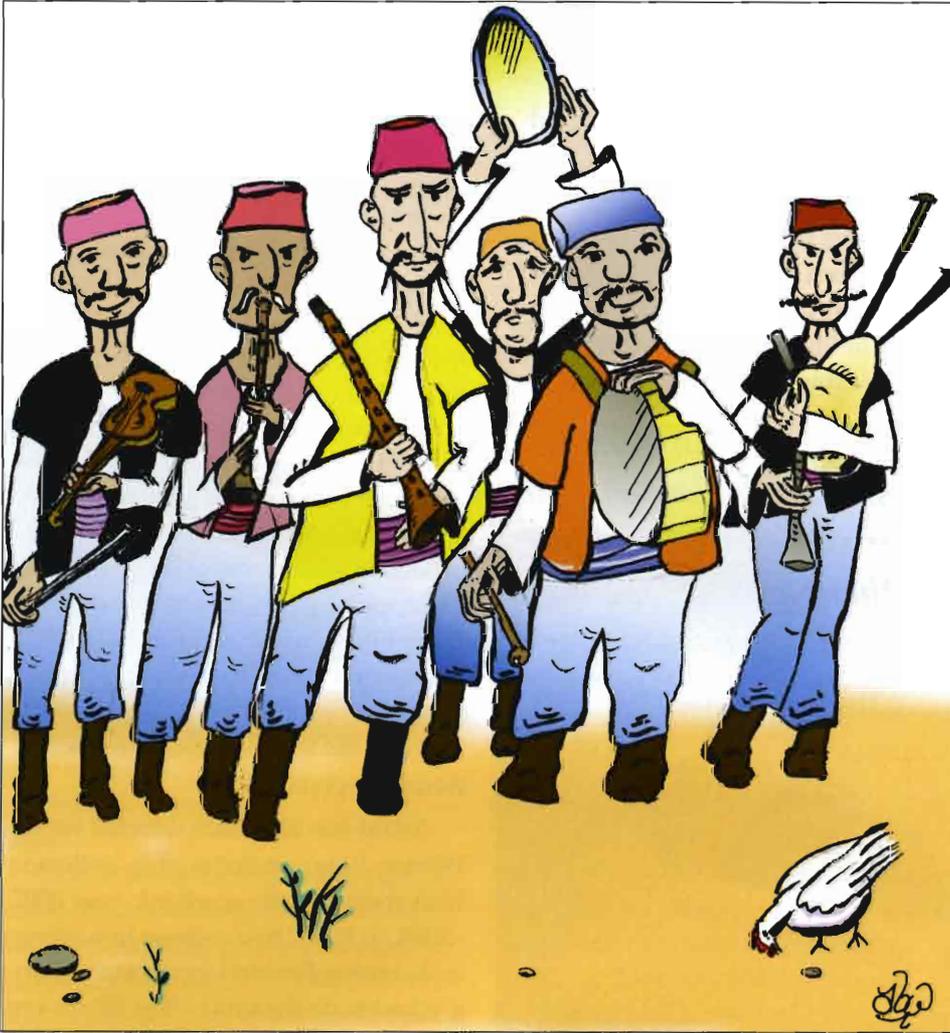
Turan Takaoglu, who received his Ph.D. from Boston University's Department of Archaeology in 2001, has been awarded tenure

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Remembering a Gypsy Wedding

by Al B. Wesolowsky

The following story with cartoon was sent to us by Al B. Wesolowsky, Managing Editor of Boston University's Journal of Field Archaeology, who is taking a year off to pursue his long-time interest in cartooning and the graphics arts at the Center for Cartoon Studies in White River Junction, Vermont.



One of Al's first class assignments was to provide an illustration for a children's book that he is writing. This shows a traditional band that performed at a Gypsy wedding in Veles, Macedonia, in 1971, drawn from memory by Al. At the time Al was a staff member of the Stobi Excavation Project, sponsored by the University of Texas and Boston University.

The Center for Cartoon Studies is only in its third year of operation, and admits no more than 20 students each year for an intensive program of cartooning, digital prepress, drawing, writing and literary criticism, cartooning history, graphic design, and life drawing. The Director, James Sturm, a noted cartoonist, characterizes the first year as "Cartoonist Boot Camp."

The Center was founded by Sturm and Michelle Ollie, who has a business and academic background in the graphic arts and publishing. Other faculty include cartoonists working in graphic novels, book designers, poets, and there is an impressive list of visiting lecturers, including Lynda Barry, Alison Bechdel, and Gary Trudeau.

Faculty News

Kathryn Bard wrote one book and co-authored another book which were published during the summer 2007. She and **Rodolfo Fattovich** wrote: *Harbor of the Pharaohs to the Land of Punt. Archaeological Investigations at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis, Egypt, 2001–2005* (Naples: Universita degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale") and was the sole author of *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing).

Bard has received a grant for \$57,934 from the Antiquities Endowment Fund (AEF) of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) for conservation of structures and artifacts at Wadi Gawasis, Egypt. Howard Wellman (Boston University, M.A.) was one of the conservators working on this project.

Kathryn Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich gave several invited lectures during 2006–2007 as follow: "Seaport of the Pharaohs to the Land of Punt," Harvard University, February 15, 2006; "Excavations at Wadi Gawasis, 2006–07," at the ARCE annual meeting in Toledo, Ohio, in April 2007; on September 25, 2007, at the Houston, Texas Museum of Natural History,

The Center was recently accredited to offer several forms of certification as well as the Master of Fine Arts for those in its full, two-year program. The emphasis is on self-publishing, not on the specialized division of labor seen in comics from Marvel and DC. The Center does not specialize in clones of Superman and Spiderman, but on different genres entirely—autobiographical, historical, current events, and slice-of-life.

Time will tell if this experience in White River Junction leads Al into a major career shift. His archaeological experience will doubtless inform his work at the Center, since autobiographical comics are his principal interest.

"Excavations at Aksum: Insights into the Early Christian Kingdom in Ethiopia," in conjunction with the museum exhibition, "Lucy's Legacy: The Hidden Treasures of Ethiopia." Bard has been selected to serve on the advisory committee for the exhibit "Indiana Jones and the Adventure of Archaeology," to open in 2009 at the Museum of Science, Boston, in collaboration with Lucasfilm, Ltd., and in partnership with the National Geographic Society. She also served as President of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) New England chapter, 2006–2007. This ARCE chapter holds frequent lectures at Boston University.

Mary C. Beaudry published in 2006: *Findings: The Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing* (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press). In 2006 she also co-edited with **Dan Hicks** (Research Fellow at Boston University) *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

In July 2006, Beaudry was named to the editorial advisory board of a new journal, *Vestigios: Revista Latinoamericana de Arqueologia Historica*, to be published by the University of Belo Horizonte in Brazil. One of the first numbers of the journal, which appeared in 2007, includes a translation into Portuguese of Beaudry's 1991 article co-authored with Lauren Cook and Stephen Mrozowski, "Artifacts and Active Voices: Material Culture as Social Discourse." In August 2006, Beaudry was appointed to a three-year term as North American Regional Editor for the new international refereed e-journal *Cultural Landscapes*, hosted by the Humanities Research Centre for Cultural Heritage and Cultural Exchange at Flinders University, Australia.

On October 10, 2006, Professor Beaudry presented a lecture to The African American Studies Program of Boston University, "As Fellow Beings

& Candidates for a Future World: Archaeological Insights into African-American Lives in Boston & Nantucket." On November 6–7, she presented two lectures at the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Sheffield. At the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in January 2007, Beaudry delivered a paper co-authored with Lydia Pulsipher and Conrad Goodwin (Boston University, Ph.D. 1987) of the University of Tennessee, "Legacy of the Volcano: Montserrat's Threatened Heritage." The paper focused on recent collaborative efforts to investigate and preserve portions of the island's earliest plantation, William Carr's 1636 estate at Little Bay.

Ksenija Borojević published a book in 2006: *Terra and Silva in the Pannonian Plain: Opovo agro-gathering in the Late Neolithic* (Archaeopress, Oxford Press: BAR International Series S1563). She also published a chapter entitled "Archaeobotanical Finds" in another book entitled *Megiddo IV, the 1998–2002 Seasons* (Tel-Aviv: edited by Israel Finkelstein, David Ussishkin, and Baruch Halpern).

Professor Borojević gave several lectures in 2007 as follows. "Plant Use in the Cave of Grabak, on the Island of Hvar in the Adriatic," which was presented at the Fourteenth International Work Group Symposium of Palaeoethnobotany, Krakow, Poland, June 17–23. At the same symposium, together with Sultana Valamoti and Elena Marinova, she presented a Poster on "Settlement pattern and Sample Composition in the Neolithic of Southeast Europe." On February 12, 2007, at the twenty-eighth Annual Darwin Festival, Salem State College, Massachusetts, Borojević lectured on "Terra and Silva in the Pannonian Plain." She presented a public lecture at the American Research Center in Egypt, New England Chapter, Boston, on March

28, 2007, "Breaking the Molds: Ancient Egyptian Bread Making at Wadi Gawasis, Egypt, ca.1800 B.C. and A.D. 2007." She also gave a lecture on "Plant Remains from the Bronze and Iron Age Megiddo, Israel," at the 71st Annual SAA Conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in April 2006.

Paul Goldberg, who participated in the Boston University Field School in Menorca, Spain, during the summers 2006 and 2007, was the geoarchaeologist at the excavations of the Middle Palaeolithic site of Roc de Marsal in the Dordogne region of France. The archaeology and geoarchaeology of the project deal with the Neanderthal occupation of the site.

Goldberg was also the geoarchaeologist, together with Dr. Panagiotis Karkanas, for two weeks in November 2006, at Pinnacle Point South Africa as part of a National Science Foundation project directed by Professor Curtis Marean at Arizona State University. Goldberg and Karkanas were investigating palaeoenvironments associated with coastal cave sites, which were occupied between ca. 350,000 to 30,000 years ago.

During the spring 2007 Goldberg gave the following lectures: Stigler Lecture at the Anthropology Department, University of Arkansas, on "Where Geology Meets Archaeology;" an invited Lecture at the Department of Geology at Baylor University, "The Geological-Archaeological Interface;" invited IGERT Lecture entitled "Geoarchaeology and Elephants" at the University of Arizona; with Dr. R.I. MacPhail, a paper at the DIG Conference, Cambridge, UK, on "Improving Micromorphology in Archaeology."

Norman Hammond, Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, gave the biennial Reckitt Archaeological Lecture of the British Academy in London in November 2006. The lec-

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ture, "Recovering Maya Civilization," was repeated by request at the Royal Society of Edinburgh in Scotland, and will be published in the *Proceedings of the British Academy* in 2007. Professor Hammond also delivered the Inaugural Holleyman Archaeological Lecture at the University of Sussex, England, on the theme "Exploring the Maya: lost cities in the jungle," as well as the Taft Lecture at the University of Cincinnati on "Exploring La Milpa, a Classic Maya City in Belize."

For the Archaeological Institute of America, Hammond delivered in Florida the 2006 Patricia and Richard Anawalt Lecture, "Maya Archaeology in Action." He also spoke at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at Cambridge University and the University of Bristol in England, the Università degli Studi di Padova in Italy, and the Fifty-second Congreso Internacional de Americanistas in Seville, Spain. In early 2007 he was the moderator and invited for a colloquium including fellow Maya scholars Dr. George Stuart and Professor David Stuart on the occasion of an exhibit, "Unearthing the Maya," at the Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Patricia McAnany received in the fall 2006 a grant from the Wallace Research Foundation for \$263,118 for cultural heritage projects in the Maya region. The umbrella term for the project is Maya Area Cultural Research Initiative. More information on specific projects is available at the following websites: www.bu.edu/tricia, and www.machiproject.org.

Professor Rafique Mughal delivered the I.H. Qureshi Memorial Lectures at St. Stephen's College in Delhi, India, in March 2007. The lecture series was instituted a quarter century ago by alumni of St. Stephen's in memory of their History teacher in College, Professor I.H. Qureshi, who eventu-

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Ricardo Elia Appointed Chairman of the Department of Archaeology

by James Wiseman

Ricardo J. Elia, an internationally distinguished expert in archaeological heritage management, was appointed Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, effective September 2007. Elia designed and has directed since its inception the department's M.A. Program in Archaeological Heritage Management: at its founding

ties, topics that are among courses he offers in the department and on which he has written numerous articles and chapters in books. He is currently preparing for Yale University Press a book entitled *Spoils of War: A Brief History of Cultural Plunder in Wartime*. The same interests and concerns are reflected in many of the posts he has



Ricardo Elia on a busy day in the Chairman's office. Photograph by Michael Hamilton.

in 1998 it was the first academic program of its kind in the United States. His appointment comes after one academic term's service as Associate Chairman with his predecessor in the administrative chair, Norman Hammond.

In recent years Professor Elia has served as the department's Director of Graduate Studies (2005–2007) and was Editor-in-Chief (1995–2002) of the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, an international journal published by Boston University and based in the department. He continues to serve on the Editorial Advisory Board of the journal.

International media often interview Professor Elia regarding issues of heritage management, archaeological ethics, and the illicit traffic in antiqui-

ties, topics that are among courses he offers in the department and on which he has written numerous articles and chapters in books. He is currently preparing for Yale University Press a book entitled *Spoils of War: A Brief History of Cultural Plunder in Wartime*. The same interests and concerns are reflected in many of the posts he has

held in professional organizations, including serving as Vice President for Professional Responsibilities (1998–2003) of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA); member of the International Standing Conference on the Traffic in Illicit Antiquities (1998–2003); and Board Member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (1998–2002).

Elia joined the archaeology program in the first year of its formal existence as a department, 1982, as Acting Director of the Office of Public Archaeology (OPA). The "Acting" was dropped from his title after the first year, and he served as Director until 1994, during which time he was principal investigator on more than 120 cultural resource management investigations in New England carried out

under contract with city, state, private heritage management groups, and corporate organizations. The OPA project teams, supervised by Elia and other senior staff, regularly included graduate students in archaeology, thereby providing invaluable field experience for numerous budding professionals in archaeology, especially at Boston University. The OPA during those years was a unit of the Center for Archaeological Studies, of which Elia also served as Associate Director, a post he continues to hold. While directing the OPA, Elia also held adjunct faculty positions in the department, transferring to full faculty status in the department when the contract activities were reduced. He is currently Associate Professor of Archaeology.

He began his college career at Boston University, receiving a B.A. in Classics in 1973, and continued in the same field at The Ohio State University (M.A. 1975). He returned to the Department of Classical Studies at Boston University for further graduate work, this time combining archaeology and ancient Greek (Ph.D. 1982). He also studied as a Regular Member at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens where he was able not only to visit archaeological sites throughout Greece, but also to participate in Boston University excavations at the ancient city of Stobi in Yugoslavian Macedonia, directed by Professor James Wiseman.

Faculty News continued from page 10 ally migrated to Pakistan where he became a Minister in the Government of Pakistan. Two lectures were given by Professor Mughal: on March 5, 2007, "The Harappan Civilization: A View from the Greater Indus Valley and Industry," and on March 6, 2007: "The Central Asian Inspiration of the Early Architecture of Pakistan and Northern India."

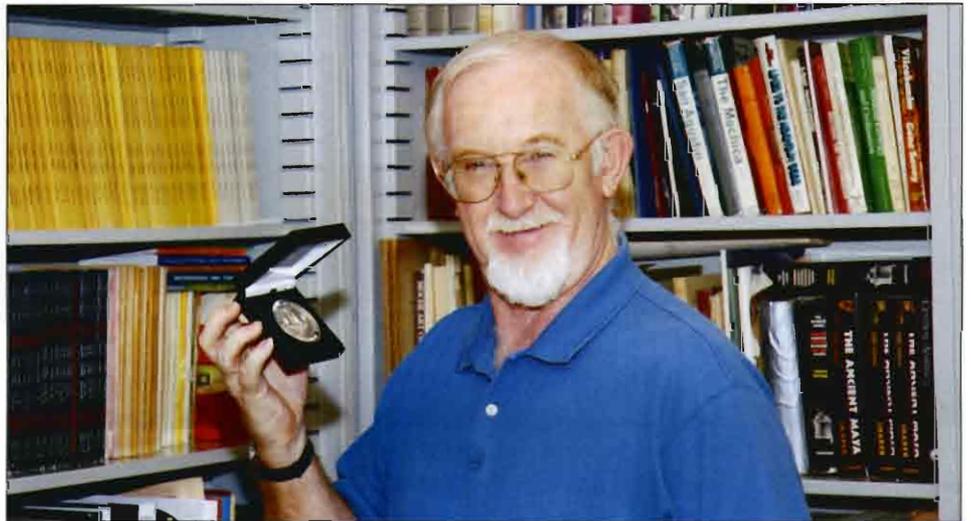
William A. Saturno, who joined the Archaeology Department in September

Society of Antiquaries Awards Norman Hammond Silver Medal

Professor Norman Hammond was awarded the Tercentenary Silver Medal of the Society of Antiquaries of London in Fall 2007. The Antiquaries, the oldest archaeological society in the world, was founded in 1707; about 120 of its 2300 Fellows, elected on a secret ballot for their expertise in studying the human past, are based in North America. Several faculty at Boston University have been elected Fellows; Harvard University has the second-largest number in the Americas.

Since 1996 Professor Hammond has

been the Society's American Secretary, responsible for organizing the Annual Meeting of the American Fellowship, and the award was in recognition of that contribution as well as his professional distinction. The medal was presented by the President of the Antiquaries, Professor Geoffrey Wainwright, on his official visit to the American Fellowship as part of the Tercentenary celebrations. Professor Hammond stood down from his position in 2007 and has been succeeded by Professor William Stoneman of Harvard.



Norman Hammond seems pleased with his Silver Medal. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

2007, has received two major grants for his research projects: \$59,970 from Universities Space Research Association (USRA) and \$235,264 from NASA.

On July 8 he gave the inaugural lecture at the VII Congreso Internacional de Mayistas, in Merida, Mexico, and has been invited to give the Erika and Paul Bourguignon Lecture Series at The Ohio State University in May 2008. As part of his recent research, he has traveled to Guatemala, Bolivia, and Cambodia, to examine evidence for anthropogenic environmental change in the archaeological records of tropical forest civilizations.

Christopher Roosevelt and Christina Luke received a grant in the amount \$183,221 from the National Science Foundation for their project "New Research in Western Turkey: the Central Lydia Archaeological Survey (CLAS) (see page 1 of this issue of *Context* for a report on the excavations in 2006-07).

James Wiseman and Farouk El-Baz co-edited a book entitled *Remote Sensing in Archaeology* published in 2007 (New York, New York: Springer Science and Business Media, LLC). Charles Elachi, Director of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, wrote the Foreword.

What Is New at the Vinča Site?

by Ksenija Borojević

A hundred years have passed since Miloje Vasić, the founder of modern archaeology in Serbia, introduced the Vinča culture to the archaeological public. The type site, Vinča Belo-Brdo (located in the present day village of Vinča, 14 km south from Belgrade, Serbia), soon became a renowned

ences (Fig. 1), and museum exhibits in Serbia and elsewhere. One of the intriguing questions that remains unresolved is the interpretation of the various incised signs found on Vinča pots, figurines, and tablets, especially after the discovery of the Tartaria tablets from Romania in the 1960s.

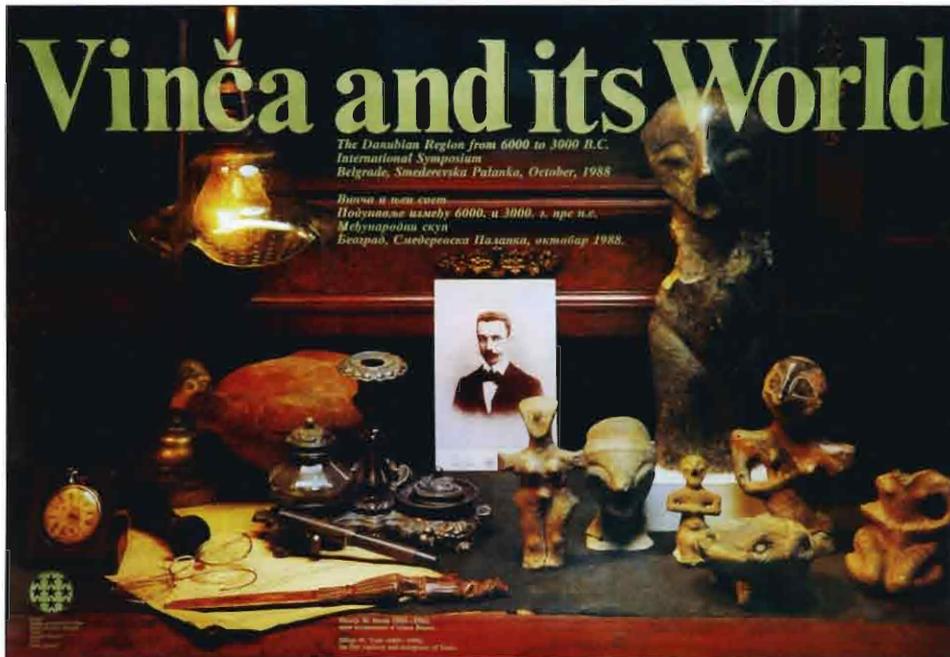


Figure 1. Poster for the Symposium "Vinča and its World: the Danubian Region from 6000 to 3000 B.C.," held in Belgrade and Smederevska Palanka in October 1988. Photo in the center is of Miloje Vasić, the first excavator at the Vinča site, surrounded by his personal belongings and figurines discovered at the site.

Neolithic site. Hundreds of sites have been discovered since then and there are many regional facies (variants) of the Vinča culture complex, but the classic core of the group is considered to be in Serbia. The Vinča culture, which lasted from 5300 to 4000 B.C., remains one of the most outstanding Neolithic cultures of Southeast Europe and is known for the wealth of black-burnished pottery and other ceramic objects (especially female figurines, altars, and zoomorphic lids) discovered within and outside wattle-and-daub houses. Various aspects of the Vinča culture have been the subject of numerous honors, master's, and doctoral theses; scholarly articles; confer-

The recurring signs have been variously interpreted as pottery marks, ritual symbols, or early forms of writing, as argued by the late Marija Gimbutas. The Vinča writing was the theme of a symposium held in Novi Sad in 2004.

The imposing location of Vinča Belo-Brdo on the right bank of the Danube River, overlooking the southern Pannonian Plain, flanked by the rolling hills of Šumadija, and its famous stratigraphy continue to attract the interest of many archaeologists. The recent excavations, started in 1998, are conducted by Nenad Tasić, associate professor of archaeology in the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade (Fig. 2). The excavations are funded by the Secretariat for Culture of the City of Belgrade and the Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia. The new investigations build upon the results of several generations of previous excavators and research initiated by Vasić before World War I, and continued in the 1970s, notably by the late Jovan Todorović, Milutin Garašanin, and Dragoslav Srejović; and by current academicians Nikola Tasić, Borislav Jovanović, and other archaeologists from the Committee of the Vinča Archaeological Excavations of the Serbian Academy of Sciences.

For those of us who studied archaeology in Belgrade, Vinča is our Troy. Indirectly, we are all linked to Vinča,



Figure 2. Unearthing remains of wattle-and-daub houses beside the Danube River, during the renewed excavations at the Vinča site, summer 2007.



Figure 3. Excavations at the Vinča site in 1978 showing the complex stratigraphy of cultural layers over 9 m deep.

because we were all taught by Vasić or his students. Much of what we learned focused on the debates surrounding the chronology. Vasić equated the early phases of Vinča with Troy II, and although some subsequent archaeologists recognized his error, they still dated Vinča to the third millennium. As students, we dwelt upon the various proposed chronologies and phases of the Vinča culture. The chronological divisions were based on the stratigraphy and typology of ceramics recovered from the type site, a tell with over 9 m of cultural layers dating from the Middle Neolithic up to the Medieval period (Fig. 3).

Since 1998, Dr. Nenad Tasić and the members of the Vinča team have applied new methodologies unknown at the time of the previous excavations at Vinča Belo-Brdo. In the new excavations, students of archaeology and other professionals carefully and slowly excavate by following cultural (natural) layers, not arbitrary levels, using exclusively trowels and small tools. Small artifacts and ecofacts are recovered systematically using screening and flotation. Specialists, such as a zooarcheologist and an archaeobotanist, are present at the site and are able to provide feedback to the excavators and propose alternative sampling strategies, if necessary.

My involvement in the project started in 2000 when Dr. Tasić invited

me to organize flotation and analysis of plant remains (see photograph and caption on page 1). Dr. Tasić, then an assistant professor of methodology in the Department of Archaeology, was an Alexander von Humboldt scholar who had just returned from Heidelberg, eager to apply new methodologies after Serbian archaeology's decade of isolation during the war of the 1990s. He also invited other specialists: zooarcheologist, Dr. Vesna Dimitirjević; lithics analysts, Dr. Dragana Antonović and Vera Bogosavljević-Petrović; conservators; archaeologists from the local museums; and students keen to learn and apply the new techniques of retrieval, conservation, and analyses. Several students had participated in the excavations at Çatalhöyük in Turkey where they acquired new skills and were exposed to new explanatory approaches which they were eager to employ at Vinča. Material recovered from the current excavations is being studied by the students in Belgrade. Ceramics analysis has already been the topic of one master's thesis, while households are being investigated by a doctoral student. Unfortunately, there is not yet a geoarchaeologist at the site, but a senior interested in micro-morphology started taking samples last year. Two of the students received scholarships to continue graduate studies abroad.

Besides the new excavation tech-

niques, the most important innovation of Dr. Tasić and his computer-savvy team of undergraduate and graduate students is the consistent use of digital images and computer data bases in the documentation. All the measurements in the field are taken using an EDM total station. All the excavations and findings are documented using digital still and video cameras, and all the data are entered into the computers daily. The sections and plans are produced on a computer using thousands of measurements from the total station. As described on the web site, the new "3-D digital Vinča" is a model (see Fig. 5) that introduces the ultimate context preservation techniques of the new age of archaeology (http://www.online-archaeology.com/Digital_Vinča.htm).

In summer 2006, while excavating an area of ca. 600 sq m, we started to reveal numerous postholes and several rectangular wattle-and-daub features dating to the late phase of the Vinča culture. Defining the limits of the features proved to be a daunting task because the houses were densely built and often intersected by later constructions and pits. Most of the houses were burnt in the past and large quantities of house rubble were preserved. Personally, I was intrigued with an ashy layer packed with mineralized wheat chaff and straw (mostly emmer) but no grains. Then, from the same feature, a baked clay "grinding bin" was discovered. The bottom parts of saddle-type grinding stones have been found here and at other Vinča-culture sites, but never a ceramic bin. A few days later, emmer grains, vetch, and flax seeds were found in the immediate proximity of the grinding bin (Fig. 4). Unfortunately I had to return to Boston to prepare for fall classes, so the flotation will have to wait until the next season when we shall start revealing what a Vinča kitchen was like! (See p. 14, "2007 Update.")

Only a small central part of the site (ca. 6 ha in area) is under the protection of the City Museum of Belgrade.

continued on page 14

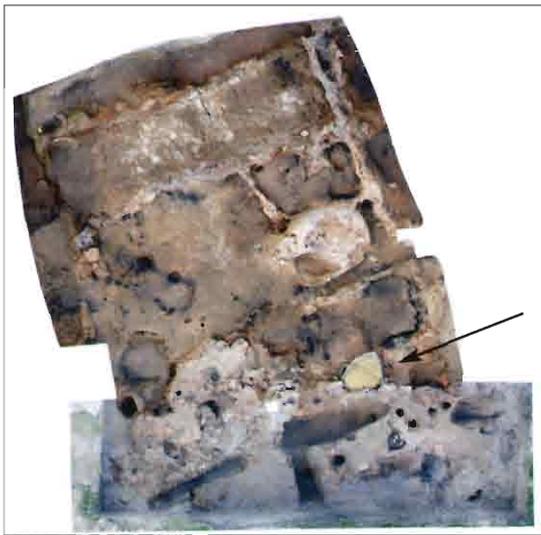


Figure 4. On the left is an orthographic photo of the wattle-and-daub house (01-06) at Vinča where a clay grinding bin was found in 2006. The bin, located in the southeast corner of the house, is shown here covered with protective foam (indicated by an arrow). The photo was generated by combining several orthographic digital images and numerous coordinate points taken with the EDM Total Station imported into an imaging software (Digital Vinča Project). The photo on the right shows the clay bin as discovered in 2006. It was surrounded by remains of wheat chaff (white ashy particles) and charred emmer grains.

continued from page 13

The whole area is envisioned as the future Danubian River Bank and Vinča Archaeology Park. Provisory facilities built on the site in the 1980s and 1990s include a small museum with a depository, kitchen, several bungalows, offices, and sheds. There were some worries about the possible impact of the buildings on the upper layers of the site, but the amenities proved to be extremely convenient. The offices house computer and field labs enabling specialists to manipulate data bases and to perform preliminary analysis on the spot. Artifacts are washed, dried, sorted, labeled, and assembled under the sheds and afterwards stored in the depository. Flotation is conducted in a tank on the riverbank using water from the Danube. Participants can reside at the site, either in bungalows or in small tents in the central courtyard. An archaeologist with the City Museum of Belgrade lives on the site during the year and guides scheduled tours. The site is easily accessible by road and even by boat, making it an ideal place for a potential international

summer field school.

Numerous renowned local and international archaeologists have visited Vinča since Vasić's excavations, including V. Gordon Childe. The tradition continues, but now the distinguished visitors are invited to present lectures. The Vinča site has served as field training for generations of archaeologists. This summer, it was comforting to see archaeologists and students from the former Yugoslav Republics of Croatia and of Macedonia, as well as students from France and Greece, work together with students from Belgrade after



Figure 5. Three dimensional digital reconstruction of a possible Late Vinča house after old plans and drawings from Vasić's excavations in 1912 (Digital Vinča Project).

more than a decade of isolation imposed on Serbian archaeology. Once again, the Vinča site and the common interest in the Neolithic continue to attract archaeologists to explore this fascinating culture together.

Ksenija Borojević is an Assistant Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology, specializing in palaeoethobotany.

2007 Update

After my departure in mid August 2006, the archaeologists extended the trench where the feature with the grinding bin was discovered. They removed large quantities of rubble, revealing a house (01-06) with multiple partitions, an oven, and the grinding bin (Fig. 4). The grinding bin was covered in foam, lifted, and conserved last year. The flotation samples from the house were collected and we analyzed them during the 2007 season.

Under the ashy layer of rubble containing a large quantity of mineralized wheat chaff, we identified numerous charred clean emmer grains, bitter vetch seeds, and stones of fruits concentrated around the grinding bin and the oven. It seems likely that the crops of fruits were prepared and intended for human consumption when the house burnt and collapsed, thus preserving the floor with the scattered plant remains for the next 6000 years.

Phytolith Extraction Lab at Boston University

by Chantel White

During 2006, refurbishments in the Department of Archaeology Paleoethnobotany Laboratory continued with the creation of a Phytolith Extraction Lab. The study of phytoliths, which are microscopic silica bodies formed in and between plant cells, is useful in the identification of uncharred plant species present on archaeological sites. Phytoliths are extracted from archaeological sediments and often preserved in a variety of contexts and environments that may not otherwise yield botanical material. The Boston University facility is one of the first of its kind in the United States, as it is based on the non-toxic methods used at the Institute of Archaeology in London. The author spent the spring of 2006 studying at the Institute and working with phytolith expert Dr. Arlene Rosen, and she has spearheaded the setup of the lab. Professor Ksenija Borojević at Boston University's Department of Archaeology kindly provided funding for the project, while Professor Goldberg and post-doctoral researcher Francesco Bernalenti lent their technical expertise and advice. Henry Kesner, a curatorial

assistant at the Harvard University Herbaria, facilitated the use of botanical collections at the Herbaria and identification of modern specimens.

An initial phytolith reference collection now exists which I created for Near Eastern plant species through the collection of modern specimens in Jordan as a part of my dissertation project. It is hoped that this collection will soon include many other regions of the world. Stephanie Simms, a third-year graduate student in archaeology, is currently studying phytolith analysis with Dr. Dolores Piperno at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Center. She will be creating a Boston University reference collection for the Yucatan peninsula, Mexico, upon her return in the spring 2008. Future work in the lab will focus on (1) developing a flexible processing procedure to extract phytoliths from varying sediment conditions, (2) obtaining botanical specimens and archaeological samples from differing climates and soil types, and (3) expanding the lab to begin work in starch grain analysis. In addition to providing a valuable learning experience for undergraduates and graduate students, the Phytolith Extraction Lab offers all faculty the opportunity to submit samples for analysis.

For more information about volunteering in the lab, donating plant samples, or submitting sediment samples for analysis, please contact Chantel

White at whitech@bu.edu.

Chantel White is a Ph.D. candidate and Teaching Fellow in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.

AlumNews continued from page 7 and promotion to Associate Professor at the Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University in Turkey. His research has focused on the archaeology and ethnoarchaeology of the Troad and the island of Tenedos. He currently is excavating the Late Neolithic site of Gülpınar on the Coastal Troad. He is the author of *A Chalcolithic Workshop at Kulaksizlar in Western Anatolia* (2005) and the editor of *Ethnoarchaeological Investigations in Rural Anatolia*, vols. 1 (2004) and 2 (2005). He has also published articles in several journals.

MA Thesis/ Report, 2006

Kathryn Taylor McKissick:

"The Buried China Cabinet: Active Collecting in the Ceramic Assemblage at the Brome Plantation Slave Quarters."

Archaeology Ph.D. Dissertation, 2006

Polly Ann Peterson: "Cave Use in Sibun River Valley, Belize."

MA Theses/Reports, 2007

Brook Abdu: "Revisiting Aksumite Culture."

Brandy Rinck: "The Micromorphology of Archaic and Woodland Pits from the Sandy Hill Site, Connecticut."

Archaeology Ph.D. Dissertations, 2007

Christina Hodge: "A Middling Gentility: Taste, Status, and Material Culture at the 18th-Century Wood Lot, Wanton-Lyman-Hazard Site, Newport, Rhode Island."

Christa Beranek: "Merchants, Gentry, Farmers, and Brokers: Archaeology of the Complex Identities of the Tyng Family of Dunstable, Massachusetts, in the Eighteenth Century."



Chantel White is removing phytolith samples from the oven in the lab.

continued on page 18

Archaeology Commencement 2006

Bachelor of Arts

Joseph M. Bagley, *cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa, Independent Work for Distinction, Archaeology Trowel Award
 Nathaniel C. Brill, *magna cum laude* College Prize for Excellence, Independent Work for Distinction
 Christopher Daniel Brinker, *magna cum laude*
 Danielle Carr
 Jennifer Coan, *cum laude*
 Stephanie D'Amore
 Robyn Leigh Dodge
 Valerie M. Eppolito
 Claire Hilmer, *summa cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa, College Prize for Excellence
 Megan Ann Jacobs
 Richard E. Kelaher, III
 Sarah Y. Leveille, *summa cum laude*
 Tristan Marshall
 Derek R. Mink, *cum laude*
 Lindsay Moss, *magna cum laude*
 Bridget O'Brien, *cum laude*
 Johanna A. Pacyga, *cum laude*
 Anna M. Schwartz
 Jesse Wayne Short
 Leigh Stork
 Frederick E. Sutherland, *cum laude*, Independent Work for Distinction
 Rachael Weight, *magna cum laude*
 Kari Zobler, *cum laude*, Independent Work for Distinction

Master of Arts

Kathryn Taylor McKissick

Doctor of Philosophy

Polly Ann Peterson



Faculty and graduates, 2006. Photographs on pages 16 and 17 by Michael Hamilton.

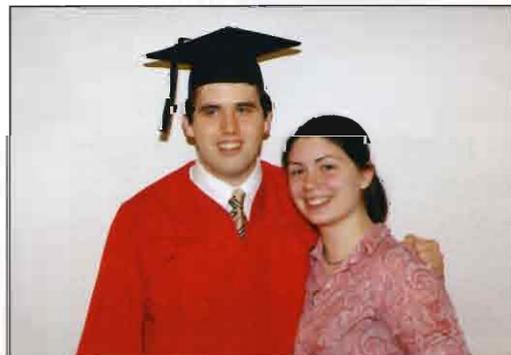


Professor Patricia McAnany presents Nathaniel Brill with his Bachelor of Arts diploma.

Professor Clemency Coggins speaks with Nathaniel Brill (left) and Christopher Brinker.



Professor Norman Hammond (r), Chair of the Department, congratulates Sarah Leveille on receiving her BA.



Joseph M. Bagley with his fiancée, Jennifer Poulsen, who worked in the Archaeology Slide Library for over three years.

Archaeology Commencement 2007

Bachelor of Arts

Rebecca H. Anderson, *cum laude*
 Jessica Bishop, *magna cum laude*
 Mindy Burkitt
 Glenda Ellen Chao, *cum laude*, Phi
 Beta Kappa, Independent Work
 for Distinction
 Alison Michelle Devault, *summa
 cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa,
 Independent Work for Distinction,
 College Prize for Excellence
 Alexandra Fluder
 Ryan Gardner-Cook
 Andrea Guidara
 Joshua Howard
 Karen Hope Jublou, *cum laude*
 Sandra Jessica Kalik
 Jenny S. Kim
 Billy Wakonda Lewis
 Marisa Lynn Manghelli
 Jenna Beth McIntire
 Matthew James Piscitelli, *summa cum
 laude*, Phi Beta Kappa,
 Archaeology Trowel Award,
 Phi Beta Kappa Centennial Award
 Jennifer Poulsen
 Sarah Rehrer
 Jessica Richardi, *magna cum laude*
 Konstancja Katarzyna Sinczak,
cum laude
 Reneé T. Swan
 Jonathan Lisle Williams, Jr.
 Deland L. Wing
 Elizabeth Wyllie



After the graduation ceremonies, faculty and graduates pose for a group photograph.



(left) Professor Norman Hammond, Chair of the Department of Archaeology, presents Matthew James Piscitelli the Archaeology Trowel Award and (right) Alison Michelle Devault her diploma. The two students received the highest honors from the Department and College (see column 1).

Master of Arts

Brook Abdu
 Brandy Rinck

Doctor of Philosophy

Christa Beranek
 Eleanor Harrison Buck
 Christina Hodge
 Ilean Isaza
 Eric Vrba

Shown at right are the recipients of a Ph.D. with their Departmental advisers: (l-r) Christa Beranek and Christina Hodge with Professor Mary Beaudry between them; Eleanor Buck and Ilean Isaza with Professor Patricia McAnany between them; Professor James Wiseman next to his advisee, Eric Vrba.



AlumNews continued from page 15

Eleanor Harrison-Buck:

"Materializing Identity Among the Terminal Classic Maya: Architecture and Ceramics in the Sibun Valley, Belize."

Ilean Isaza: "The Ancestors of Parita: Pre-Columbian Settlement Patterns in the Lower La Villa River Valley, Azuero Peninsula, Panama."

Eric Vrba: "Beyond the Roman Frontier: A Case Study in Slovakia of the Impact of Roman Trade and Culture on Ancient German Settlements."

Graduate Student Awards and Prizes

GRAF Awards (Graduate Research Abroad Fellowships)

Myriam Arcangeli

China Shelton

Irina Shingira

Shoshuanna Parks

Ellen Spensley

Other Awards

Adam Kaeding, Teaching Fellow and Ph.D. candidate: \$1,000 from the Humanities Foundation for outreach to local schools giving community lectures on Archaeology.

Hank Lutton: the Walter O'Meare Prize in Archaeology for best written paper by a first or second-year student.

Saturo Murata (under the direction of Professor McAnany): \$12,000 NSF Dissertation Improvement Grant.

Marta Ostovich: a *Journal of Field Archaeology* Demi-Fellowship.

Shoshuanna Parks (under the direction of Professor McAnany): \$12,000 Dissertation Improvement Grant from the National Science Foundation.

China Shelton, Ph.D. candidate: a *Journal of Field Archaeology* Fellowship.

Ellen Spensley: a *Journal of Field Archaeology* Fellowship.

Wiseman Honored with Endowed Chair of Archaeology

Professor James R. Wiseman has been honored by the creation of an endowed Chair of Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. To be known during his tenure as The Founder's Chair of Archaeology, in recognition of his founding of the department in 1981–

A.W. Joukowsky, Chancellor Emeritus of Brown University, and Martha Sharp Joukowsky, Professor Emerita of Anthropology, also at Brown University. The two have been close friends of Jim and Lucy Wiseman for over thirty years, during which time they often worked together as col-



Jim Wiseman and Artemis Joukowsky in conversation at the reception.

1982, the Chair was funded by generous gifts from the Joukowsky Family Foundation and other benefactors. Upon his ultimate retirement from the university, the Chair will be renamed the James R. Wiseman Chair of Archaeology.

The Chair was made possible through the generosity of Artemis

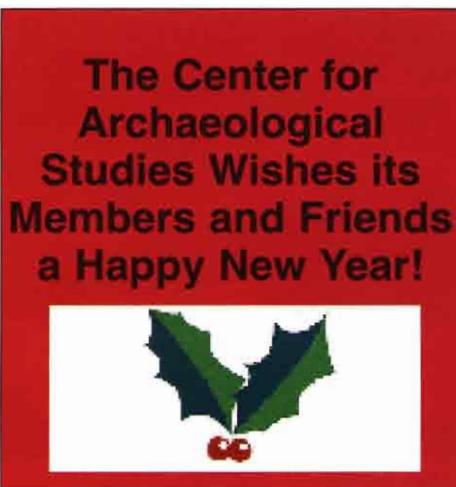
leagues, including as officers and trustees of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) and, more recently, the American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR), based in Amman, Jordan. Martha had succeeded Jim as President of the AIA in 1989, and Artemis is President of ACOR of which Jim is a trustee.

Lucy Wiseman shares a lively tale with John Silber, President Emeritus of Boston University, and Martha Joukowsky.



The Chair was announced at a reception on November 1, 2006, which was given by Dean Jeffrey Henderson on behalf of the Graduate School and College of Arts and Sciences in honor of Professor Wiseman and the establishment of the Chair. Dean Henderson in announcing the Chair commented on Wiseman's vision of archaeology as an holistic discipline, reflected in the Department of Archaeology which he founded with the late Professor Emeritus Creighton Gabel, and which Wiseman chaired for its first fourteen years.

Boston University President Emeritus John Silber welcomed the establishment of the Chair and the honor conferred on Professor Wiseman, and spoke of the years when the two of them had first worked together as colleagues and friends at the University of Texas, Austin. Martha Joukowsky commented on meeting Wiseman in the early years of his editorship of the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, and the beginning of their long friendship. Wiseman then thanked the Joukowskys, the speak-



ers, his colleagues at Boston University, and family and friends. Artemis Joukowsky spoke last on behalf of the Joukowsky Family with comments on the occasion of the evening and the long friendship of the two families.

One of the highlights of the evening was the presentation by Dean Henderson of a *physical* Boston University chair to Martha and Artemis Joukowsky, which bears on its back a plaque commemorating their establishment of the endowed Chair.



Dean Jeffrey Henderson expounds on the high quality of the physical Chair he awarded to Martha and Artemis Joukowsky (foreground), who seem convinced. Enjoying the exchange are Mary Beaudry, Professor of Archaeology; Ricardo Elia, Chairman of the Archaeology Department beginning in September 2007; Bob Murowachick, Director of Boston University's International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History; Varina Mughal and Rafique Mughal (partially hidden), Professor of Archaeology; and Bonnie Clendenning, Executive Director of the Archaeological Institute of America. Photographs on pages 18 and 19 by Michael Hamilton.

AIA Gold Medal to James Wiseman

James R. Wiseman, FSA, Founder's Professor of Archaeology, and Professor of Art History and Classics at Boston University, has been awarded the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement by the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), the AIA's highest honor. The medal was presented at the Awards Ceremony on January 4, 2008, at the AIA Annual Meetings in Chicago, Illinois, by the President, Professor C. Brian Rose. The formal citation, which summarized Wiseman's principal accomplishments, concluded with the remark that the Gold Medal was in recognition of "his long-standing and invaluable contributions to the understanding of the human past and educating others in appreciating and protecting its remains."

A reception in Wiseman's honor was sponsored that evening by Boston University's College of Arts and Sciences and the AIA. Professor Ricardo Elia, Chair of the Department of Archaeology, hosted the reception that brought together students, alumnae/i, and faculty of the Departments of Archaeology, Art History, and Classical Studies, with many long-time friends of the honoree, including staffmembers of his excavation and survey projects in Corinth, Greece; Stobi, Macedonia; Southern Epirus, Greece; and Menorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, as well as officers of the AIA.

A special Colloquium on "Archaeology as Archaeology" in Wiseman's honor at the same meeting was presented by several of his colleagues and former students on January 5. Professor Wiseman and his wife, Lucy, hosted a luncheon for the colloquium speakers, along with several members of the Wiseman family and a few other guests.

Context and Human Society Lecture Series

by Norman Hammond

The Context and Human Society Distinguished Lectures, now well into their third decade, were given by two outstanding scholars in the field of Old World Prehistory. The 2005–06 Lectures were presented by Professor Ian Hodder, FSA, FBA, Dunlevie Family Professor at Stanford University, on April 19–20, 2006, and the 2006–07 Lectures by Professor Ofer Bar-Yosef, FSA, FBA, MacCurdy Professor at Harvard University, on October 17–19, 2006.

Ian Hodder, who spoke on “The Leopard’s Tale: Archaeology at Çatalhöyük,” is one of the world’s most noted and controversial archae-

ologists, and talked about one of its most noted and controversial sites, a large, early, and complex community in south-central Anatolia that has long been central to debates about the origins of placemaking, agriculture, and religious cult in the Near East. Hodder obtained his B.A. degree from the Institute of Archaeology at University College London, the largest single archaeology department at any university, and then moved to Cambridge University to study for the Ph.D. under David L. Clarke, author of *Analytical Archaeology* and other groundbreaking studies of theory and method. With Clarke’s tragic early death, Hodder was asked to bring his

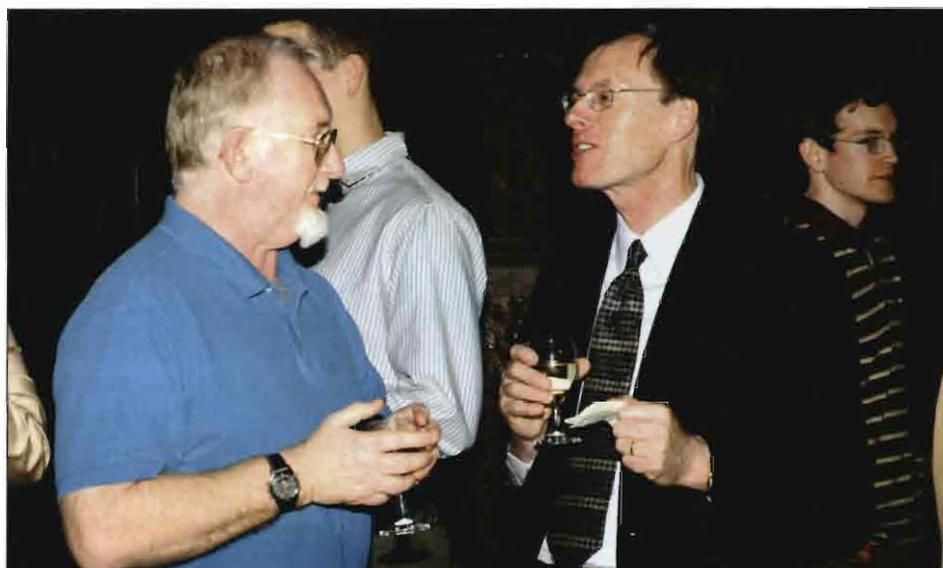
book *Spatial Archaeology* to completion, and later replaced Clarke on the Cambridge faculty, where he taught for 22 years. He has lectured widely

around the world, from Japan to South America, was awarded the Oscar Montelius medal in Sweden, and elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1982 and a Fellow of the British Academy in 1996. His innovative ideas and publications launched successive intellectual movements in archaeology, including the notion of a symbolic, structural, and critical archaeology, and the definition of a “Post-Processual Archaeology” that rediscovered the concept of culture in the context of postmodernism in the humanities and neoevolutionary anthropology.

His first lecture, “At the Trowel’s Edge: Some issues in archaeological field method,” was a discussion of how to combine the planning, administration, and execution of a major project overseas, including such matters as fundraising, dealing with local, national, and international politicians, sponsors, and the management of a multinational team. The second, “Çatalhöyük and the Origins of Civilization,” covered the actual discoveries made at this crucially important site, embracing the earlier work (by James Mellaart) for which it has long been famed and Hodder’s own work over the past 15 years. The methods discussed in the first talk were seen in action and what emerged as a result. The public lectures were



Professor Hodder (right center) lectures to a class of Boston University students. Photographs on pages 20 and 21 by Michael Hamilton.



Professor Norman Hammond discusses Professor Ian Hodder’s lecture with him at a reception held at Boston University Castle.



(Above): Professor Bar-Yosef lectures to a group of Boston University Students.

(Right): At the reception held at the Boston University Castle for him, Dr. Bar-Yosef (center) enjoys a conversation with Professor Ricardo Elia (left), now Chairman of the Archaeology Department, and Professor Richard Meadow, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

interleaved with graduate and undergraduate seminars and discussion meetings with faculty and students.

Ofer Bar-Yosef, who has worked in many parts of the world, notably in the Near East from Georgia and Turkey through Israel and into Egypt, but now also in China, offered the theme "Moving Out and Settling In," on the topics of Palaeolithic migrations out of Africa and the establishment of the first settled communities in the Near East.

"Out of Africa" first happened when hominids made their way to Eurasia, some 1.7 million years ago, followed by additional migrations that could have crossed the Gibraltar straits by 600,000 years ago, carrying Acheulian handaxes into Europe. The migration of anatomically-modern *Homo sapiens*, according to genetic studies, was from sub-Saharan Africa northeast into Eurasia and also into South Africa some 200,000 years ago, documented by skeletal remains from Ethiopia and the Levant.

Before 45,000 years ago, now with more advanced tool technology, they dispersed from Africa once more into



Eurasia and onward to Australia. The Neanderthal population of Europe and the Near East vanished in the face of these new and more skilled arrivals; the first certain crossing of the sea was some 45,000 years ago when Australia was colonized. The last major migration was the colonization of the Americas, often seen as a move through Beringia but which could have been by coastal navigation around the now-drowned shoreline of the North Pacific. The date of the first Americans remains in dispute, although somewhere between 25,000 and 15,000 years ago now seems probable.

By 10,000 years ago the process of settling in, with the domestication of crop plants and farm animals, was under way in the "Neolithic Revolution" in Anatolia and the Levant. The ecological and historical reasons for this major cultural transi-

tion require examination of the life-ways of earlier, prehistoric foragers: Professor Bar-Yosef described the first villages and how they evolved into larger social units. New social institutions are archaeologically documented by the building of local village shrines, ceremonial centers that testify to major energy expenditures, socially differentiated mortuary practices, long-distance exchange of commodities through the entire region, and

changes in the cosmological world, recorded later when writing systems were invented.

Norman Hammond, former Chair of the Department of Archaeology, specializes in Maya archaeology.

The Center for Archaeological Studies and the Department of Archaeology express appreciation to the Humanities Foundation of Boston University for continued support of the Context and Human Society series, and also note with sadness the passing of the Tenth and Eleventh Distinguished Lecturers, Professor Bruce Trigger of McGill University in Canada in December 2006 and Professor Andrew Sherratt of the University of Sheffield in England in March 2006.

Faculty Awards

Mary C. Beaudry

At the 2001 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, held in Lowell, Massachusetts, Professor Mary Beaudry was presented CNEHA's inaugural Outstanding Service Award for her service as Editor of the Council's journal, *Northeast Historical Archaeology* (Volumes 14–29), from 1986 to 2001 and as a member of the Executive Board of the Council from 1988 through 2001. In 2006 the Council at its 40th annual meetings in Tarrytown, New York, presented her with a certificate honoring her "dedication to the field of Historical Archaeology and continued support of the Council." This certificate is awarded only to those who have held continuous membership in the Council for more than 25 years.

Beaudry is an internationally renowned expert in New World archaeology, and is the Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Archaeology.

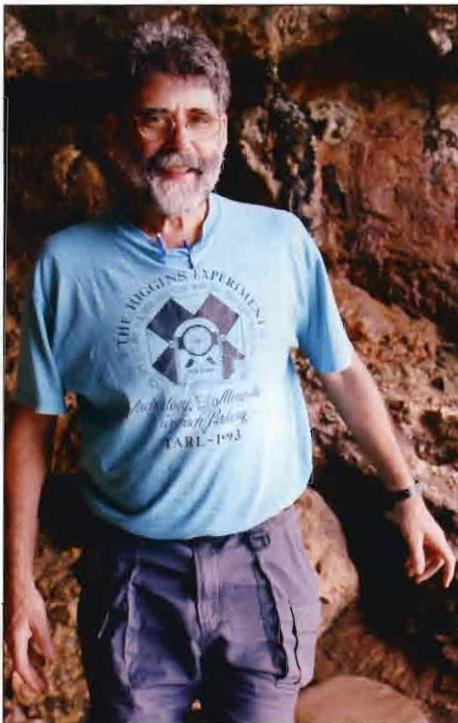


Mary Beaudry delivers a lecture in the Boston University Afro-American Studies colloquium series about the excavations at 73 Joy Street, home in the 19th century of free African-Americans on Beacon Hill in Boston. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

Paul Goldberg

Professor Paul Goldberg has been selected as the 2008 recipient of the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). The award will be bestowed at the Awards Ceremony, March 28, at the SAA's 73rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Goldberg is a distinguished geoarchaeologist who has participated in archaeological projects literally around the world, including in Menorca, Spain, South Africa, Israel, China, North America, and France. His numerous other honors include the Rip Rapp Archaeological Geology Award of the Geological Society of America (2002) and the prestigious Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship (2004). He is currently using soil micromorphology and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometry techniques (FTIR) with his Post-Doctoral Fellow and Research Associate, Dr. Francisco Berna, to understand Neanderthal use and management of fires. This project is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.



Paul Goldberg inside the Middle Palaeolithic cavesite of Kebara, Israel, after collecting samples in summer 2006.

Fred S. Kleiner

Professor Fred S. Kleiner, Chair of Boston University's Art History Department and a member of the Archaeology faculty since the department's inception, has won the 2007 Texty Award for *A History of Roman Art* (Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth, 2007). The Texty is awarded annually by the Text and



Fred S. Kleiner

Academic Authors Association for the best new college textbook in the humanities and social sciences. This is only the second time that a Texty has gone to an art history title. The first time was in 2001, when Professor Kleiner won the prize for the 11th edition of *Gardner's Art through the Ages* (Orlando, Florida: Harcourt College Publishers, 2001), his global introductory survey of the history of art from prehistory to the present. The 13th edition is at the press and due to appear in January 2008.

Kleiner, who also won Boston University's Metcalf Prize for Excellence in Teaching in 2002, served as Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1985–1998. His articles on Greek and Roman art, architecture, and numismatics have been published in all of the leading peer-reviewed journals of archaeology in North America and Europe.

New Faculty in Archaeology

Michael D. Danti and William A. Saturno joined the faculty of the Department of Archaeology as assistant professors in September 2007. The appointments of these highly respected scholars were the culmination of extensive searches by the department in, respectively, Near Eastern and Maya archaeology. Photographs by Michael Hamilton.

Michael D. Danti

A specialist in the development of complex societies in the ancient Near East, Michael D. Danti has a particular research focus on pastoral nomadism and relations between nomadic tribal groups and states in prehistoric and historical time periods. His twenty years of archaeological fieldwork have been mainly at sites in Syria, where he is directing the large-scale project at Tell es-Sweyhat, and in Iran. In recent years he has become responsible for the publication of the University of Pennsylvania Museum excavations of the Iron Age levels at the important site of Hasanlu Tepe, Iran. His first volume in the series was published by the University Museum in 2004: *The Ilkhanid Heartland: Hasanlu Tepe (Iran) Period I*.

Archaeology students at Boston University are already acquainted with Dr. Danti, because he has held a series of Visiting Assistant Professor appointments in the Department beginning in 2004. He also taught at Bryn Mawr College (2003–2004), the University of Pennsylvania, and served as a research specialist of the Hasanlu Publications Project of the



Michael D. Danti

University of Pennsylvania Museum (1997–2004), where he continues to be Consulting Scholar in the Near East Section. He earned his Ph.D. in Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania in 2000 and a BA with honors at Purdue University in 1990.

He has received a number of prestigious grants for his research, including awards from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Philosophical Society, and, for the ongoing Hasanlu Tepe publications, a Shelby White-Leon Levy Publication Grant (2006–2009); he also held a Robert H. Dyson Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania in 2006. In addition to the 2004 published book and three other volumes on Hasanlu now in preparation, Danti has another book currently in press: *Cradle of Civilization: The Land between the Rivers*, which is being published in Chinese by the Beijing World Art Museum. He is also the author of numerous articles and book chapters. At Boston University his course offerings will be on both the undergraduate and graduate level and include topics in the archaeology of the Near and Middle East as well as introductory archaeology courses.

William A. Saturno

William A. Saturno specializes in the study of the ancient Maya and has broad research interests in complex societies, iconography, and the use of remote sensing to study ancient landscapes. He currently directs a major archaeological project at the Maya site of San Bartolo, Guatemala, where in 2001 he and his team made one of the most important discoveries in modern Maya archaeology: a series of well preserved Preclassic murals, the earli-



William A. Saturno

est thus far known. Saturno is also a Research Scientist with NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center where he has been using remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) to detect and characterize archaeological sites in a variety of environments, including, most recently, in Cambodia.

Before coming to Boston University, he taught in the Anthropology Department at the University of New Hampshire after receiving his doctorate from Harvard University in 2000. His archaeological studies and investigations began at the University of Arizona, where he received his B.A., *summa cum laude* (1991). Among numerous awards and grants during his student years, a particularly notable achievement is that he was the recipient of Harvard University's Award for Excellence in Teaching nine times from 1995 to 2001. His research project at San Bartolo has been funded by a series of prestigious grants, including awards from Dumbarton Oaks, the American Philosophical Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and multiple awards from the National Geographic Society. Personal awards include an American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship and designation as Weatherhead Resident Scholar at the School of American Research in New Mexico (both in 2005–2006).

In addition to many articles,

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Fluid Discussions: Pondering Water and Civilizations in Paris

by Chris Dayton

From December 1 through December 3, 2005, the International Water History Association (IWhA) held its fourth annual conference—ambitiously titled “Water and Civilization”—at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, France. Should archaeologists care? Is there any reason for them to pay attention to the IWhA? As it turns out, yes.

Mention the phrase “hydraulic civilization” and many archaeologists and anthropologists will recoil in horror, ready to dismiss the speaker as an environmental determinist. Nevertheless, in its broadest sense, human existence—never mind civilization—is itself hydraulic; along with food and shelter, water is one of the absolutely essential resources that constrains where and how we live. Several developing nations are currently embarking on enormous water-management schemes, underlining the importance of understanding past efforts, from Hohokam canals to Sri

Lankan tanks to Roman aqueducts to Mesoamerican dams. One of the new plans, a fifty-year project to link China’s four major river systems using several thousand-kilometer canals, is the largest feat of engineering ever attempted. Clearly, then, “the age of the major water project is not over,” as Terje Tvedt, the outgoing president of the IWhA, pointed out with some understatement. Lessons from history and archaeology have never been more important.

Appropriately, therefore, historians and archaeologists were very well represented at the conference, although not to the exclusion of other fields. Papers were also submitted by anthropologists, geographers, economists, hydrologists, engineers, physicians, classicists, art historians, philosophers, climatologists, development consultants, government officials, military analysts, and even a U.S. state Supreme Court Justice. Although the total number of attendees was relatively small—perhaps 200–300—they came from over 50 countries.

Given this extraordinary diversity, one might have expected the conference to have a somewhat muddled quality, as people with completely different fields of expertise talked past one another. Somehow, however, this small event managed to live up to its grand title and maintained a surprising level of coherence throughout the three days of presentations, organized into 32 sessions of three to five papers each.

While I had been looking forward most keenly to a session entitled “Ancient Irrigation,” I was pleased to find that archaeological tidbits appeared in many other sessions and were smoothly integrated into the discussions. For example, the “Classical

Greece and Rome” session included a paper by Rina Faletti (University of Texas at Austin) on the earliest Roman aqueducts; the discussion that followed touched on Roman water purification techniques, commercial water needs in early Rome, plebeian political influence, and Republican versus Imperial public works. In the “Waterworks in Southeast Asia” session, a paper on reservoirs by Ganthihe Bandaranayake (University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka) sparked a conversation about how ancient state- or empire-level water management was usually based on smaller-scale irrigation and water manipulation strategies that developed locally over centuries. In the “Ancient Irrigation” session mentioned above, Robert Hunt (Brandeis University) discussed the application of ethnographic models to Hohokam canals, William Doolittle (University of Texas at Austin) cautioned against viewing any landscape or landscape modifications as static, and Stephanie Rost (University of Vienna, Austria) presented an original translation of cuneiform tablets from Lagash recording canal access rights. The resulting discussion was a particularly lively one, covering such issues as the interaction of historical documents and material evidence, the role of ethnography in archaeology, and ways that archaeological research can directly contribute to irrigation initiatives in developing countries.

These are just a few examples from an event that continuously encouraged cross-cultural comparisons, interdisciplinary exchanges, and learning from the past. Overall, it was a very thought-provoking conference and I would encourage anyone with an interest in ancient or modern water issues to visit the IWhA website at <http://www.iwha.net/>.

Chris Dayton is a Ph.D. student in the Archaeology Department and is studying water management in ancient Peru. He is also currently researching the wines of the Loire Valley in France.

New Faculty continued from page 23
Saturno is co-author with Karl A. Taube and David Stuart of *The Murals of San Bartolo, El Petén, Guatemala, Part 1: The North Wall*, published in 2000 by the Center for Ancient American Studies, Barnardsville, North Carolina; *Part 2: The West Wall* by the same authors is currently in press. At Boston University he will teach courses in Precolumbian archaeology, quantitative studies and spatial analysis, and remote sensing and GIS, as well as introductory courses in archaeology. In spring 2008 he will direct a Boston University archaeological field school at San Bartolo.

The Editors thank Evelyn LaBree for her contributions to these articles.

Mersa/Wadi Gawasis, an Egyptian Harbor on the Red Sea

by Kathryn Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich

Archaeological investigations continued in 2005-06 and 2006-07 at the pharaonic harbor of *Saww*, ca. 22 km south of the modern seaport of Safaga on the Egyptian Red Sea coast, under the direction of Kathryn Bard (Boston University) and Rodolfo Fattovich (University of Naples "L'Orientale"). This was the harbor (see site plan, *Context* 18:2, page 1) from which seafaring expeditions were sent to the land of Punt, ca. 1300 km to the south in what is now eastern Sudan and Eritrea. Although the Egyptians built huge mud-brick forts in Lower Nubia during the Middle Kingdom, there was no planned fort at *Saww*. The archaeological evidence here, of tem-

porary shelters on top of a fossil coral terrace (tent circles and light structures with post-holes), ceremonial structures along the sea shore, and rock-cut storerooms, suggests temporary camp sites.

Further investigations of Cave 2, excavated by the ancient Egyptians into the coral terrace from its western slope and first located by our team in 2004, revealed four other man-made caves (Caves 3–6). These five cave rooms were used as a kind of ship arsenal, and Cave 5 (ca. 19 x 4 m in area) contains an estimated 30 coils of ship rope, neatly tied and knotted on the cave floor as the sailors left them almost 4000 years ago. These coils,



Coiled rope from Cave 5.

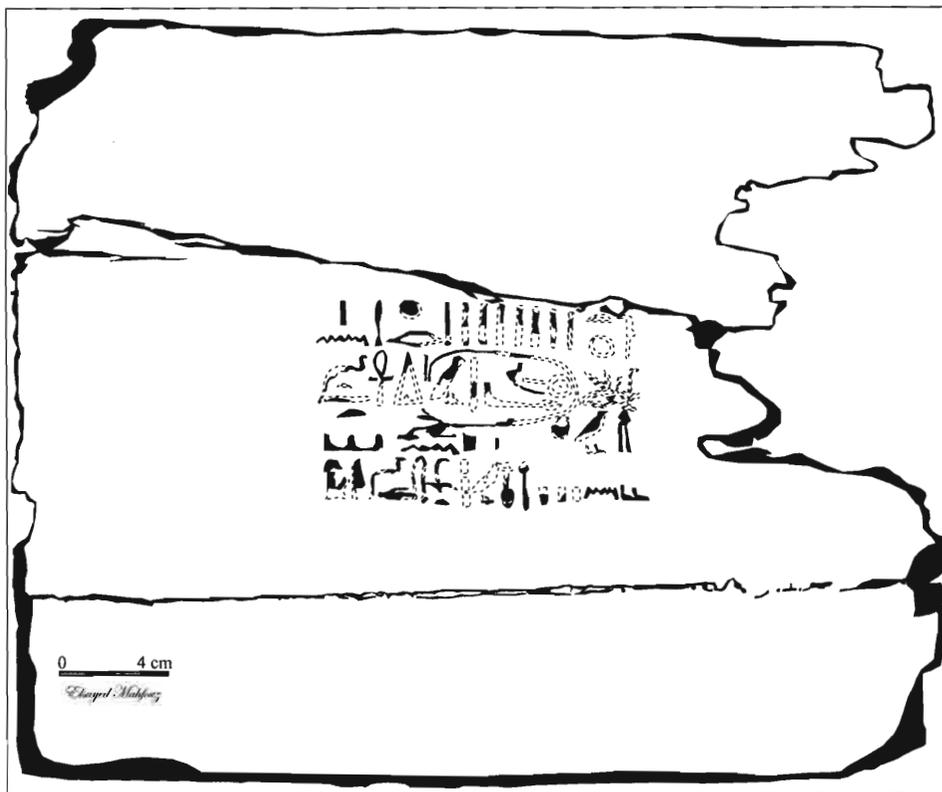
possibly 20–30 m long, are in two different sizes (3 cm and 4 cm in diameter). In 2006–07 a new man-made cave (Cave 7) was located and the entrance to Cave 6 was cleared, but much collapsed rock from the ceilings of these two caves made investigations too dangerous to continue here.

Outside Caves 3–5 whole ship timbers—planks and decking—of cedar, imported from Lebanon, have now been excavated. In 2005–06 the ship remains were studied by nautical archaeologists Cheryl Ward (Florida State University) and Chiara Zazzaro (UNO), and in 2006–07 by Claire Calcagno (Boston University) and Zazzaro. Excavated timbers included one complete deck beam, 3.29 m long, with ends adzed into curvatures that reflect the hull shape. Shorter planks with beveled ends and planks that had been lashed were also excavated. One knife-shaped plank had been fastened to other timbers by deep mortise-and-tenon joints, secured by copper bands threaded through the mortises. Twelve dovetail tenon halves and a cedar ship timber with two dovetail mortises were excavated in 2006–07—the earliest known evidence of this technology used on ships. The context of the ship remains suggests

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Map showing location of sites.



Remains of a cargo box with a hieroglyphic inscription of a scribe of Amenemhat IV. The third line describes its contents: "the wonderful things of Punt." Drawing by Elsayed Mahfouz.

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that ships were disassembled outside the caves, and at the cave entrances, where much gribble was excavated, carpenters salvaged ship timbers by hacking off the destruction from shipworms, the result of long periods in sea water.

The well preserved remains of 43 wooden cargo boxes were also found outside Caves 6 and 7, and clay sealings of late Middle Kingdom style (only two of which had hieroglyphic inscriptions) were excavated in association with the boxes. The boxes had been constructed with mitred edges held together by tiny dowels. Several box samples examined by Rainer Gerisch (Free University, Berlin) were of Nilotic woods: *Acacia nilotica*, *Ficus sycomorus*, and *Ziziphus spina-christi*, with dowels of *Tamarix sp.*, and the boxes had been covered with gypsum plaster. Elsayed Mahfouz (University of Assiut) translated the partially preserved, painted hieroglyphic inscription on Box 2, which included a date

of year 8 of the reign of a king, and a description of the box's contents: "... the wonderful things of Punt." Two boxes later excavated in 2006–07 included the cartouche of this king, Amenemhat IV (ca. 1786–1777 B.C.).

Thus, there is now inscriptional evidence at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis that

most of the rulers of the 12th Dynasty (ca. 1285–1773 B.C.) sent seafaring expeditions to Punt and/or Bia-Punt in the southern Red Sea region from the harbor of *Saww*. In 2005–06 a stela with all five royal names of Amenemhat III (ca. 1851–1786 B.C.) was excavated, and in 2006–07 a stela with three of Senusret III's names (ca. 1870–1831 B.C.) was identified by Elsayed Mahfouz. The remains of more (uninscribed) stelae were also excavated outside Cave 4 by Chen Sian Lim (National University of Singapore; Boston University B.A., 2001).

Most of the ship timbers examined by Gerisch are of cedar (*Cedrus libani*) imported from Lebanon through the Nile delta, and then brought upriver to Coptos, where there was a ship-building site. An inscription found at Wadi Gawasis in 1977 by the site's discover and first excavator, Egyptologist Abdel Monem Sayed (University of Alexandria), described an expedition to the harbor of 3,756 men, who not only carried the disassembled ships across the desert in a 9–10 day trek, but also brought all of the equipment, supplies, and food needed for the expedition. Charcoal pieces identified by Gerisch in an industrial area at the site include not only cedar, but also two species of oak and pine,



Wooden boxes 11, 12, and 13.

which were also brought to Egypt from southwest Asia, and charcoal remains of ebony from Punt.

The few imported artifacts found at the site, which have been studied by Andrea Manzo (UNO), indicate contacts with the southern Red Sea region, and possible Egyptian navigation around the Bab el-Mandeb into the Gulf of Aden. These artifacts include the following.

1) Potsherds of wares from the western coast of Yemen and the Aden region in southern Yemen.

2) A grey-ware sherd with reddish brown external surface and basket-like incised decoration, from the Eritrean-Sudanese lowlands.

3) A few obsidian flakes, most likely from sources in Eritrea or Yemen.

The Egyptian ceramics from Mersa/Wadi Gawasis, which have been analyzed by Cinzia Perlingieri (UNO), suggest that the site was used from the late Old Kingdom and/or First Intermediate Period to the early New Kingdom, with a main phase of use in the Middle Kingdom. The pottery is of both Nile silts and marl clay wares, imported from the Egyptian Nile valley. Rough organic-tempered ceramics were made at the site with local clay.

The complex stratigraphy in the industrial area is now better understood as a result of excavations by Terry Childs (National Park Service, Washington, D.C., Boston University Ph.D., 1986) and Cinzia Perlingieri. Different types of fire pits, hundreds of Middle Kingdom bread molds, and large open dishes, provide new information on the production activities in this area. In 2006–07 Childs and Ksenija Borojević (Boston University, Department of Archaeology) conducted a bread-making experiment using ancient bread molds from the industrial area and dough from a modern bakery in Safaga. They were successful in making bread after preheating the molds.

Borojević also identified spikelets

Graduate Student Forum

The graduate students of Boston University's Department of Archaeology held its Seventh Annual Graduate Student Forum on February 6, 2006. The theme of the conference was "Frontier Living: The Archaeology of Cultural Interaction." The keynote speaker was Dr. Marek Zvelebil from the University of Sheffield, UK, and the event was sponsored by the Humanities Foundation of Boston University. Participants in the conference came from several universities throughout the United States. The Event Committee consisted of Brook Abdu, Kevin Cooney, Marta Ostovich, Noam Rifkind, and Eric Vrba. They thank the Humanities Foundation for sponsoring the Forum, as well as: Maria Sousa, Evelyn LaBree, Francis Heaton, and Ricardo Elia for their help with the conference.



Participants in the Forum (left to right): Dillion Carr, Michigan State University; Jeremy L. Nienow, University of Minnesota; E.W. Duane Quates, Michigan State University; Ricardo Fernandes, Ball State University; Noam Rifkind, Boston University; Dr. Marek Zvelebil, University of Sheffield; Keith Carlson, Arizona State University; Claudio Arno, University of Michigan; Alicia Caporaso, Rhode Island University; Kevin Cooney, Boston University; Marta Ostovich, Boston University. Photograph by Michael Hamilton.

Graduate Student Forum, 2008

The Eighth Biennial Open Forum for Graduate Students entitled "Public Outreach: The Role of Archaeology Beyond the Site" was held on February 8–10, 2008, at Boston University. The keynote speaker was Dr. Cornelius Holtorf, University of Lund, Sweden. The forum was organized by the Graduate Student Association of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.

of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) from dry-sieved soil samples taken inside Cave 3, where the wheat had probably been stored. The spikelets were hollow, with the seeds eaten by pests, most likely weevils. Burnt grains of emmer wheat and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) were identi-

fied in the industrial area, where a residue of barley seeds adhering together was also excavated—perhaps from porridge or beer-making.

One important aspect of the project is to determine where the ancient harbor was located. In 2006–07 coastal

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geologist Duncan FitzGerald and his graduate student Christopher Hein (Department of Earth Sciences, Boston University) conducted geological test trenches and auguring in the wadi to the southwest of the site. Initial results suggest that ca. 4000 years ago the wadi in front of the caves was a shallow, semi-enclosed bay, with sea water coming at least 700 m inland from the present beach. Geophysical prospecting by Glen Dash (Center for Remote Sensing, Boston University) and Boston University archaeology graduate student, Benjamin Vining in 2005–06, and by Vining in 2006–07, helped to locate the ancient beach area, part of which was excavated in 2006–07 by Tracy Spurrier (Boston University BA, 2004). Geoarchaeological investigations by Trina Arpin (Boston University Ph.D., 2005) have identified a large area of anthropogenic burning along the western slope of the coral terrace, where ceramic ovens were excavated in earlier field seasons.

Thus, at Wadi Gawasis there is significant evidence of a major pharaonic harbor, including ship timbers and rigging, stone anchors, and boxes that were probably used to carry imported materials back to Egypt. Texts on stela left at the site describe the royal expeditions, and obsidian, ebony, and pottery from the southern Red Sea region demonstrate the distant contacts of this trade. Other excavated material is providing information about how the site was used before and after seafaring expeditions.

Funding was provided by a generous private donation of Mr. Wallace Sellers, Lahaska, PA; the Glen Dash Charitable Foundation; and grants from the University of Naples “L’Orientale,” and the Italian Institute for Africa and the Orient, Rome.

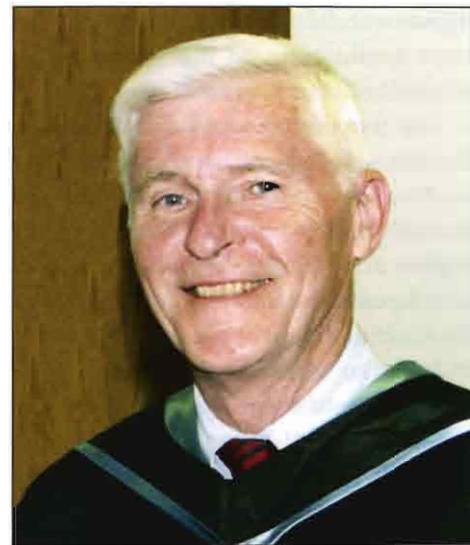
Kathryn Bard is an Associate Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University and Rodolfo Fattovich is a Professor at the University of Naples “L’Orientale” (UNO), Italy.

Gabel Museum Dedicated

by Curtis Runnels and Priscilla Murray

The Gabel Museum of Archaeology was dedicated on April 25, 2006, at a ceremony attended by the guests of honor, Mrs. Jane Gabel and members of her family. The museum was established (Stone Science, Room 253) in 2002 in order to make available collections of antiquities to the faculty and students in the Archaeology Department for research, teaching, and exhibition. The ceremony of dedication formally bestowed the name of the late Professor Emeritus Creighton Gabel upon the museum in recognition of his contributions as one of the founding members of the Archaeology Department, and his generous gift of his collections of African artifacts gathered in a lifetime of research and intended to form the core of a new museum.

The then-Chairman of the Department, Professor Norman Hammond, presided over the ceremony, which was attended by faculty, staff, students, and friends of the



Creighton Gabel

Archaeology Department. Speakers included Jeffrey Henderson, then Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, who expressed his support for the museum and thanked Mrs. Gabel and her family warmly for their help in establishing a scholarship fund in Creighton Gabel’s honor. Professor James Wiseman, Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies, reminisced about Creighton Gabel’s career at Boston University and his role as co-founder of the Archaeology Department 25 years ago. Professor Curtis Runnels, the Director of the



Professor Curtis Runnels at podium opens the dedication of the Gabel Museum. Seated to the right are (l-r) Molly, daughter of Creighton and Jane Gabel, Jane Gabel, James Wiseman, and Dean Jeffrey Henderson. Norman Hammond stands to the right of the podium. Photographs on pages 28 and 29 by Michael Hamilton.



Jane Gabel speaks to the group about Creighton and thanks everyone for dedicating the museum to him.

Gabel Museum, described the origins of the museum, which started as a stack of wooden boxes filled with artifacts and stored under a table in Creighton Gabel's office.

The dedication was completed with the unveiling of a bronze plaque. A reception in the museum followed, after which the Gabel family were the guests of the Archaeology Department and the Center for Archaeological Studies at the Eastern Standard restaurant in Kenmore Square. During the summer the magazine published by the College of Arts and Sciences, *Boston University arts + sciences*, carried a story about the museum and its dedication.

Since the Gabel Museum opened its doors it has been used by undergraduate and graduate students as a resource for teaching and research. The recent removal of an old fume hood, a little painting, and a new LCD projector have greatly improved the appearance and usefulness of this valuable space. The museum provides an attractive venue for departmental activities such as classes, seminars, lectures, and receptions. Glass display cases contain exhibits prepared by students from the Undergraduate Archaeology Club under the direction of Curator Priscilla Murray. Other exhibit cases in the hallways outside of the museum entrance and the main office of

the Archaeology Department have also been remodeled by student volunteers, and new exhibits are being prepared during the current academic year.

After his visit to the Gabel Museum for the dedication, Dean Henderson graciously offered to donate to the museum a collection of Chinese artifacts that had been in his office for many years. Professors Hammond, Runnels, and ICEAACH Director Robert Murowchick, and Professor David Cohen, also from ICEAACH, visited the Dean's office to inspect these artifacts, which came to the university as part of a bequest. The artifacts were moved to the museum with

After the ceremonies, Jane Gabel reviews the plaque dedicating the museum to Creighton Gabel.



the help of students from the Undergraduate Archaeology Club. These artifacts include Neolithic pots and jade carvings, delicate porcelain vases, and gilded wooden sculptures among other interesting objects, and represent the first East Asian artifacts to be curated in the Gabel Museum. After cataloguing and study by student volunteers, these artifacts will be available for use by the university community in teaching and exhibits.

Another significant addition to the museum is a collection of ceramic, glass, and stone amulets, scarabs, and small sculptures from ancient Egypt, and terra cotta figurines and pots from ancient Mesoamerica. This collection is on permanent loan from the School of Theology Library. These artifacts were part of a bequest by former Boston University trustee Percy Woodward in 1951 and have been in storage for half a century. Today the Gabel Museum is humming with activity, fulfilling a long-standing desire by Professor Creighton Gabel for such a facility and honoring his contributions to our department.

Curtis Runnels is a Professor in the Department of Archaeology and Director of the Gabel Museum. Priscilla Murray is Curator of the Gabel Museum and a Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology.

ICEAACH Update

The Boston University Archaeology Department's International Center for East Asian Archaeology & Cultural History (ICEAACH) has continued to grow in 2007 through research and outreach programs, and physically, with expansion space for library and project needs.

Recent outreach programs include a visit to Brookline's Lawrence School, where Professor Robert Murowchick and graduate students Kaoru Makino and Tico Wolff made a presentation to sixty fifth-graders, followed by a hands-on demonstration of selected artifacts from the Gabel Museum study collections. Impressed by the presentation, many of the students reported that they were now considering careers in archaeology! This past year alone, outreach sessions have been presented by ICEAACH in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and to school districts throughout Massachusetts.

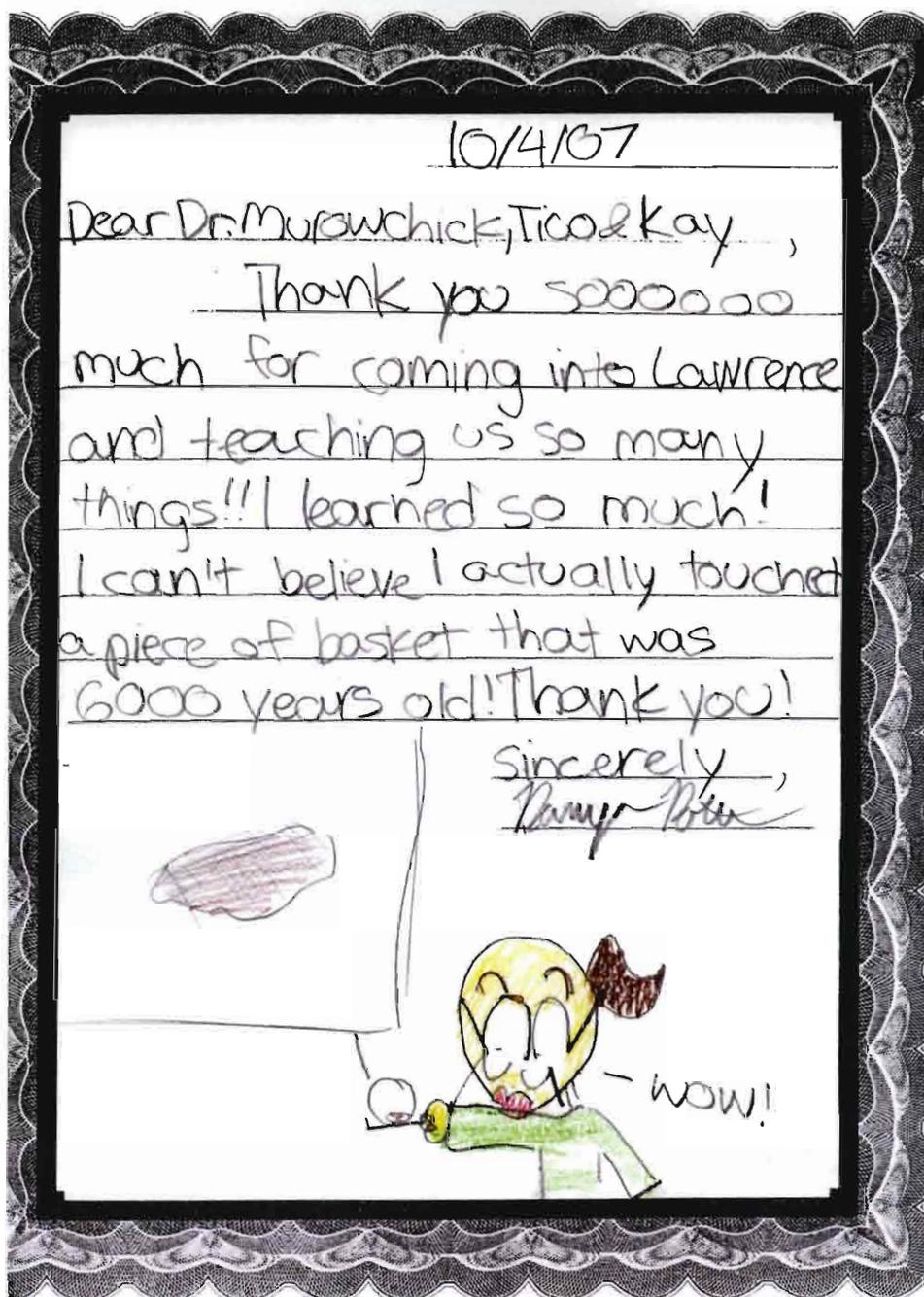
Professor David Cohen returned twice in 2007 to Hunan Province, China, for fieldwork with the Early Rice Agriculture in South China project, where he investigates the transition from foraging to farming. This past November, he conducted site surveys, as well as actualistic studies to examine the potential of the raw stone and bamboo available in the region.

Earlier this year, a \$20,000 grant was awarded to Boston University by the Taiwan Ministry of Education to fund the purchase of Taiwan publications relating to archaeology, anthropology, and early history for the ICEAACH library.

Five visiting scholars were in residence at the Center during 2007. These include Professor Kunpei Kawachi, a scholar of Chinese calligraphy; Dr. Chang In-sung, who investigates state formation and early religion in northeast Asia; Dr. Kim In-sook, a specialist in early northeast Asian history; and Dr. Trinh Van Sinh, *continued on page 32*



(Left) Dr. In-sung Chang, and his wife, Dr. In-sook Kim, both visiting scholars with ICEAACH during 2007, share a Thanksgiving meal with Professor Murowchick at his home. They are both affiliated with Chungnam National University, Republic of Korea.



Letter to Dr. Murowchick, Tico, and Kay at ICEAACH from a 5th grader at Brookline's Lawrence School.

Center/Department Activities

Since the last issue of Context (18, No.2), the Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Archaeology have sponsored several special lectures, receptions, two commencements, September welcoming receptions, and December holiday parties for the faculty and graduate and undergraduate students. We have included photographs here from a number of the functions. Photographs on pages 31 and 32 by Michael Hamilton.



Professor Rafique Mughal (left) introduces Dr. Ihsan Ali (right) who spoke in the fall of 2006 on "The Development of Archaeology in the Frontier Region of Pakistan." The lecture was sponsored by the International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History and the Department of Archaeology.



(Left) Professor Borejević and Eric Vrba; (right) Professor Runnels and Claire Paine. All seem to be enjoying the conversations they are having at the fall welcoming reception.



Professor Kathryn Bard and Professor Rodolfo Fattovich, prepare for their lecture on "Recent Excavations at Wadi Gawasis, Egypt: The Pharaonic Seaport to the Land of Punt." Professors Bard and Fattovich are co-directors of the excavations at Wadi Gawasis (see their article on the excavations on page 25).

Charles Stanish, a Professor from the University of California at Los Angeles, spoke on "Trade and the Evolution of Andean States: Tiwanaku and Its Predecessors." Here, Professor Stanish (left), and Norman Hammond, then Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, are in discussion at the reception held for Stanish.

Activities continued on page 32

ICEAACH continued from page 30
a specialist on the bronze metallurgy
of the Vietnamese Dong Son culture.
Newly arrived is Dr. Tang Jigen,
Director of the Chinese Institute of
Archaeology's Anyang Field Station.



Context is a publication of the Center for Archaeological Studies and appears twice a year. Membership in the Center is open to the public; annual dues are \$20. Benefits include a subscription to *Context*, invitations to attend fall and spring lecture series and other events, and the use of the Center's library facilities. The Center also offers special seminars for the public during the academic year and summer field schools in the Boston area and abroad. Please make checks payable to the Center for Archaeological Studies and send to the Center office at Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Gifts to the Center are tax-deductible.

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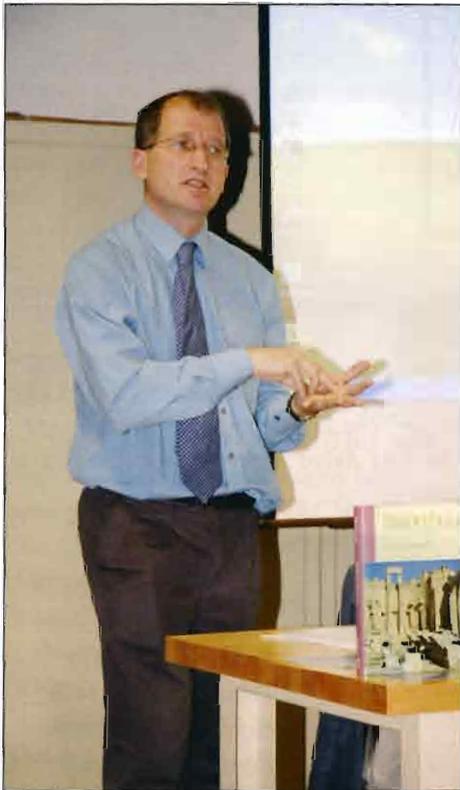
Faculty/Research Appointments in the Department of Archaeology (2006-07): Professors Mary C. Beaudry, Clemency C. Coggins, Paul Goldberg, Norman Hammond, Fred S. Kleiner, Patricia A. McAnany, Mohammad Rafique Mughal, Curtis N. Runnels, Founder's Professor of Archaeology James R. Wiseman. Professor Emerita Julie M. Hansen. Associate Professors Kathryn A. Bard, Ricardo J. Elia.

Assistant Professors Ksenija Borojević, Christopher Roosevelt. Visiting Assistant Professor Michael D. Danti. Research Associate Professor Robert E. Murowchick, Director of ICEAACH (International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History). Research Associate Professors Francisco Berna, Magaly Koch. Lecturers: David Cohen, Christina Luke, Eric Vrba. Adjunct Assistant Professors Michael C. DiBlasi, Amalia Pérez-Juez. Research Fellows Ihsan Ali, Mary Lee Bartlett, Rudolph H. Dornemann, Chantal Esquivias, Francisco Estrada-Belli, Rodolfo Fattovich, Lorinda Goodwin, Britt Hartenberger, Dan Hicks, Donald Keller, Christina Luke, Richard I. MacPhail, Anna Marguerite McCann, Karen Metheny, Priscilla Murray, Shannon Plank, Sheldon S. Sandler, Nancy Seasholes, Elizabeth C. Stone, Lauren A. Sullivan, Ben Thomas, Gair Tourtellot, Tjeerd H. van Anandel, Daniel Welch, Howard Wellman, Al B. Wesolowsky, Carolyn White. Associated Faculty: Farouk El-Baz, Research Professor of Remote Sensing and Director of the Center for Remote Sensing; David R. Marchant, Associate Professor of Earth Sciences.

Boston University's policies provide for equal opportunity and affirmative action in employment and admission to all programs of the University.

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Professor David Mattingly, University of Leicester, UK, lecturing on "From Mystery to History: The Garamantes of the Libyan Sahara."



Paul Zimansky with wife, Elizabeth Stone, points at the cake made for the reception given on September 25, 2006, to bid a fond farewell to Professor Zimansky in celebration of 20 years of contributions to Boston University and the Department. Professor Rafique Mughal stands next to Elizabeth Stone.



At the farewell reception for Paul Zimansky, he and China Shelton, senior graduate student in the Department, review pictures on Paul's camera.