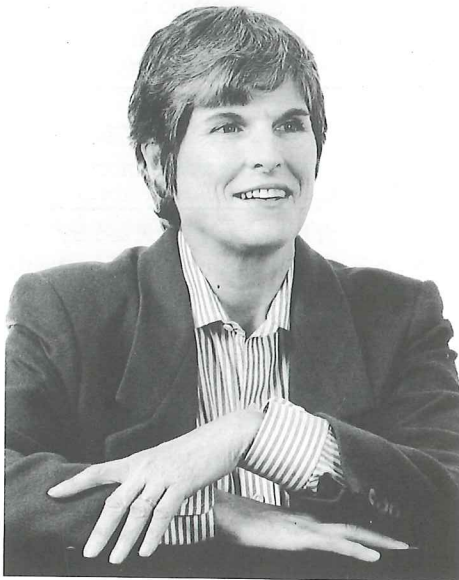


CONTEXT



Clemency Coggins to receive Gold Medal for Archaeological Achievement from the Archaeological Institute of America (see page 14). Photo by Michael Hamilton.

Waiting Time in Belize: Patience and Persistence at La Milpa

by Norman Hammond

...but the waiting time, my brothers, is the hardest time of all
Sarah Doudney (1843-1926), *The Psalm of Life*.

Deferred gratification is something we all suffer from time to time—the child awaiting Christmas, the Red Sox fan looking for a pennant—but three years' waiting may seem excessive; nevertheless, that's what happened from April 1993, when we first thought we had an important find, through April 1996, when we uncovered a Maya royal burial.

Like so many archaeological discoveries, it all began by accident. In 1993, we were studying the broken and eroded stelae at La Milpa, the Classic Maya (A.D. 250-900) city in northwestern Belize (for a map of Belize showing La Milpa, see page 6) where we have worked since 1992 (Hammond 1992, Hammond and Tourtellot 1993, Hammond et al. 1995, Tourtellot et al. 1993, 1994, 1996). In the Great Plaza there, one of the largest and most impressive public spaces ever created by the ancient Maya (Fig. 1), Sir Eric Thompson had found in 1938 a dozen stelae, limestone shafts up to three meters (ten feet) high bearing low-relief carvings and inscriptions in Maya hieroglyphics (Hammond 1991). In line along the east side of the plaza in front of the principal temple-pyramids, most of them were flat on the ground; we, like Thompson, assumed that they had fallen. Several still stood erect, among them Stela 7 where our

epigrapher, Dr. Nikolai Grube (University of Bonn), confirmed the date as 9.17.10.0.0. 12 Ahau 8 Pax in the Maya calendar—the equivalent of November 30th, A.D. 780—and was able in addition to recognize the Emblem Glyph that identified the polity we now call "La Milpa," and to decipher the name of Ukay, the ruler who had dedicated the stela (Grube 1994; Hammond et al. 1995: Fig. 4).

In 1993 we tried to find where the recumbent stelae had originally been erected. With Stelae 11 and 12, at the southern end of the line, we found their broken butts still in the rock-cut sockets in front of Structure 3 where they had been set 1200 years ago. At the north end of the line in front of Structure 1, Stelae 1 through 6 presented a different sort of problem: Stela 4 was missing altogether (we found it, under looters' backdirt in 1996), Stelae 3 and 6 were only fragmentary mid-sections set in a few inches of topsoil, and Stela 5, though complete, lay among looting debris. Stelae 1 and 2 proved to be only the lower halves of their respective monuments; their upper sections were nowhere to be found, and have still, in 1997, not turned up.

Our initial thesis was that they had been dragged elsewhere for reuse, perhaps as building material, so we sought the pits in which the butts had been set. On line with the still-standing Stela 3 a few yards to the south, we removed the topsoil and looked for the characteristic sub-

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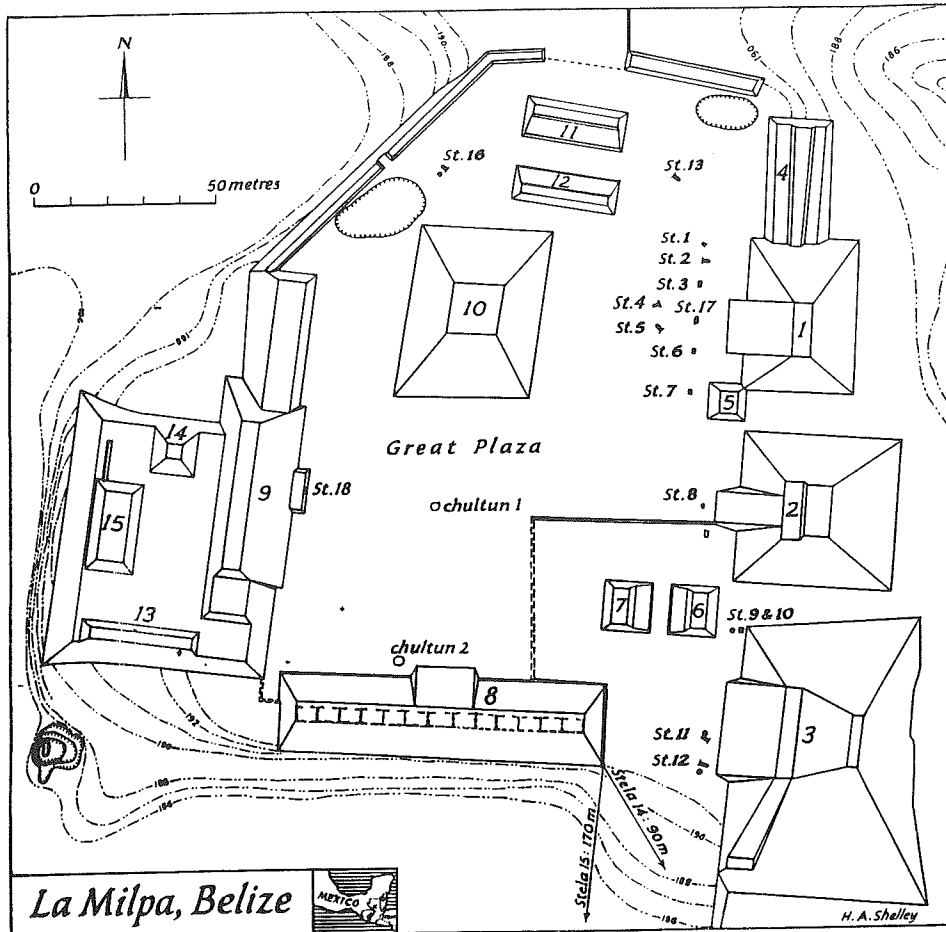


Figure 1. The Great Plaza of La Milpa, with the locations of monuments. Stela 4 was rediscovered in 1996 and Stela 18 identified for the first time. Major 1996 excavations were of Structure 5 and Tomb B11 (east of Stelae 1 and 2).

continued from page 1
 rectangular cuts. Finding nothing, we enlarged the trench. There was still no sign of a stela pit, but on one side we noted a much smaller cut, infilled with a loose mix of stones; suddenly a student said: "There's a whole load of flint chips in here too!"

My frustration with the missing stela-sockets changed to urgent interest; at Rio Azul, another large Maya city only twenty-five kilometers to the west, in northern Guatemala, my colleague Richard E.W. Adams had found layers of flint (or chert) chips above elite tombs. The tombs, some of them unlooted, had grave goods including traces of wooden biers, kapok mattresses under the corpse, and even a lock-top pottery vessel for a chocolate drink inscribed with the Maya hieroglyph for chocolate—*ca-ca-wa*. The find had been important enough to make *National Geographic* and the front page of the *New York Times*; conflicting

emotions began to churn around in my head, from professional fascination to a prurient concern with how good a spectacular find would be for our funding levels in future years.

Unfortunately, as brief reflection told me, future years was what we were looking at anyway: we had only a week left, no money or time to extend, and no certainty that the suggestive evidence of the layers of chert chips would result in anything important—or, given the enormous amount of looting done at La Milpa, that it would remain intact. So I back-filled the trench, filed the drawings, and put the potential discovery at the back of my mind for three years; so unsure was I of something really important, I did not even mention it in my 1996 grant proposal.

In February 1996, we returned, with funds from the National Geographic Society and a generous donation from Raymond and Beverly Sackler to augment the teaching

program with additional professional staff and make the most complete record possible. Apart from this tempting possibility of an undisturbed tomb in the Great Plaza, we had the solid objectives of completing work on a six-kilometer transect of the La Milpa settlement, from center to periphery, carried out by my co-director, Dr. Gair Tourtellot, with the assistance of graduate student Marc Wolf (Hammond et al. 1995: Fig. 2). We were also committed to salvage excavation (directed by Sara Donaghey) of the small Structure 5 temple, rising behind Stela 7, dedicated by Ukay in A.D. 780, but now riven by two great looters' trenches and in danger of collapse. A third major program, directed by Amanda Clarke, was in the Structure 69 Group, a complex apparently including a temple, a large courtyard and private house compound. This work had the combined objectives of studying elite residences and, at the same time, evaluating the potential for reconstruction and tourism development of buildings at the southern end of the site core, in order to assist our hosts at the Programme for Belize with their careful expansion of access at La Milpa (Hammond et al. 1996).

As we reopened the 1993 trench, however, all of this was before us. We had three months in which to do the work, including finding out whether or not we had a tomb. The profile of the previous excavation acted as a guide to the deposits we would encounter in what was designated Operation B11. Although every student had the chance to work there in the course of being trained in survey, excavation, and laboratory work, some became fascinated by the search and asked to work at B11 full-time. Two students, Adrienne Tremblay and Ryan Mongelluzzo, dedicated their research projects to it, and Ryan is continuing the study in his senior thesis.

At the beginning, though, things did not look at all promising. When we peeled the topsoil off from a test area east of the 1993 trench, all we found was a layer of stony rubble; there was no trace of the plaster floor

which had once graced the Great Plaza, and no immediate sign of any continuation of the intriguing deposit we had cut through before. Soon, however, a subrectangular area of larger limestone slabs became defined against the fist-sized rubble of the plaza fill. This, it swiftly became clear, was a shaft cut into the fill, then refilled with alternating layers of limestone and marl, the latter mixed with numerous chert flakes. Three thick bands of such flakes were encountered, almost 17,000 pieces in roughly equal-sized lots and a wide range of colors, from pure white through grey, mottled, banded, some pink or even purple. Most were of medium-to-low quality local chert from a wide range of sources, many still with traces of exterior cortex and virtually no sign of use: they had apparently been freshly struck on the spot as the infilling took place, as part of a complex ritual sequence. Five pieces stood out as being tools rather than just flakes, but only one had been used; the other four had been abandoned during manufacture because of flaws in the raw material.

Each layer of flakes and slabs had to be drawn and photographed before it could be removed, so we moved down slowly. Eventually the shaft penetrated not earlier construction fill, but the dark, greasy soil of the buried land surface—exposed for the first time in centuries—and below it, the creamy limestone bedrock (Fig. 2). The shaft narrowed at this stage, and came down on a much more formally organized row of large slabs, forming the top of a corbelled vault, the roof of a buried chamber. We also saw, with a chill, that at one end there was a hole going down beside the vault, with dark earth trickling into it. While it did not seem to penetrate from the modern surface, the thought occurred to us that Maya looters—like the tomb-robbers of ancient Egypt—could have struck while the chamber was still unfinished.

Inside the chamber nothing was visible except dirt, and it was clear that not even our smallest excavator could work inside. We decided to deconstruct the vault in the reverse order of its construction, removing

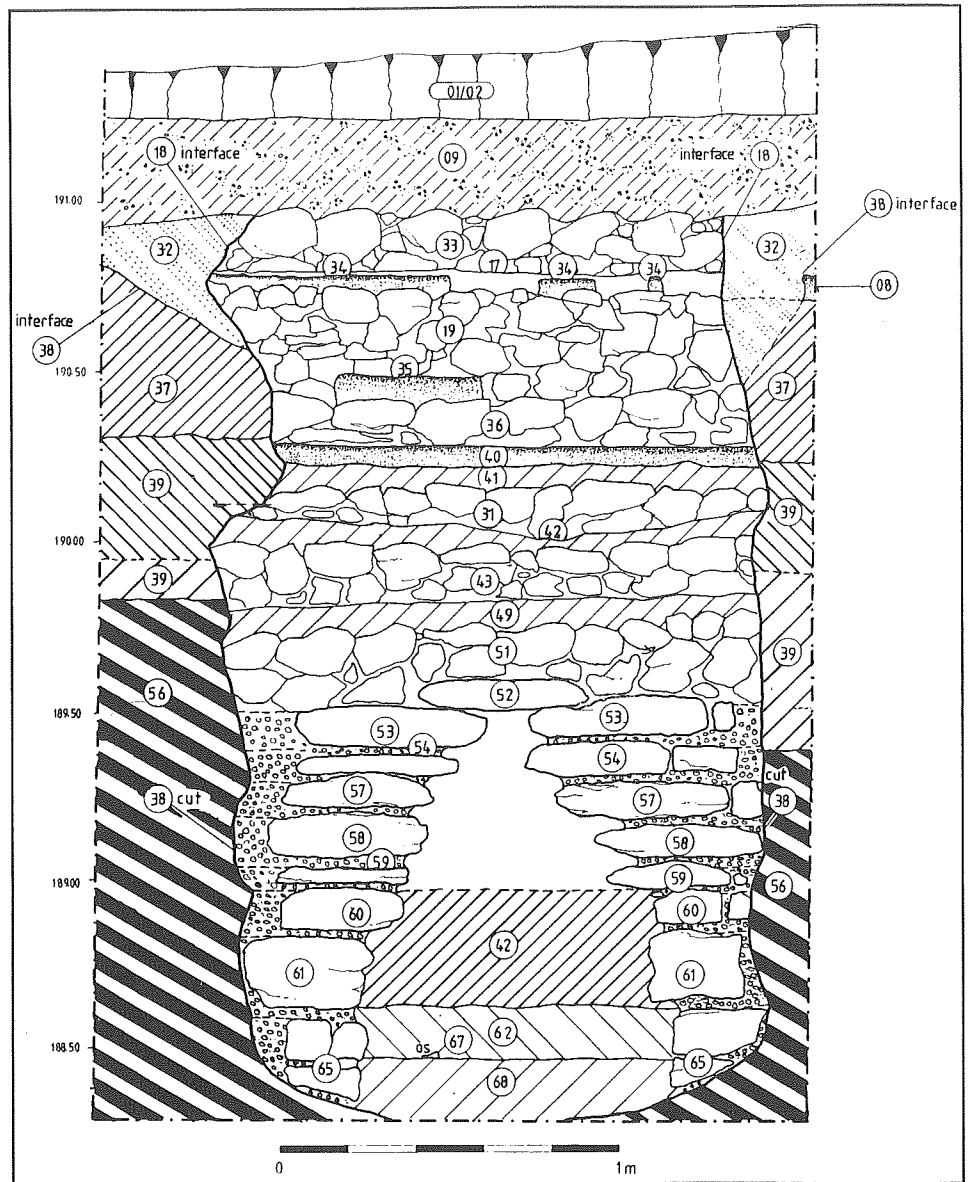


Figure 2. North-south section of the shaft, infill, and stone burial chamber of Tomb B11. The corbel-vaulted chamber (stone slabs #52-65) was built in a hollow cut into the limestone bedrock (bold diagonal stripes, #56). The shaft was then infilled with layers of limestone rubble (e.g. #51), soil, and marl. Three layers, #49 (4995 flakes), #40 (6475 flakes), and #17 (5312 flakes) contained a total 16,782 pieces of freshly struck chert, deposited as part of the closing rites.

the capping layer first and then the lower sets of corbelled slabs. There proved to be six of these, the lowest resting on the parallel side walls of the chamber, about a meter apart (Fig. 2), while on the east was a rock-cut extension of the chamber, which did not need a slab roof. At the join, perhaps where the builders had exited, the construction had been clumsier and had fallen in, leaving a scatter of blocks and the hole we had feared was a looters' entry.

We then started to take away the earth fill: at the top it was dark and soft, suggesting it had filtered in

relatively recently, with half a meter of dirt before the first piece of bone appeared. We regarded the whitish lump of femur with enormous relief: there *was* a burial, apparently undisturbed, and possibly well enough preserved for an age and sex evaluation. There seemed to be only one person, the head to the east, buried for the moment under the fallen stones.

As cleaning proceeded we saw that the body had been buried lying flat, legs straight out and parallel, arms by the sides (Fig. 3). Part of a large

continued on page 4

Figure 3 (right). Burial plan of Tomb B11. The basal courses of the side walls of the vaulted chamber are shown in outline.

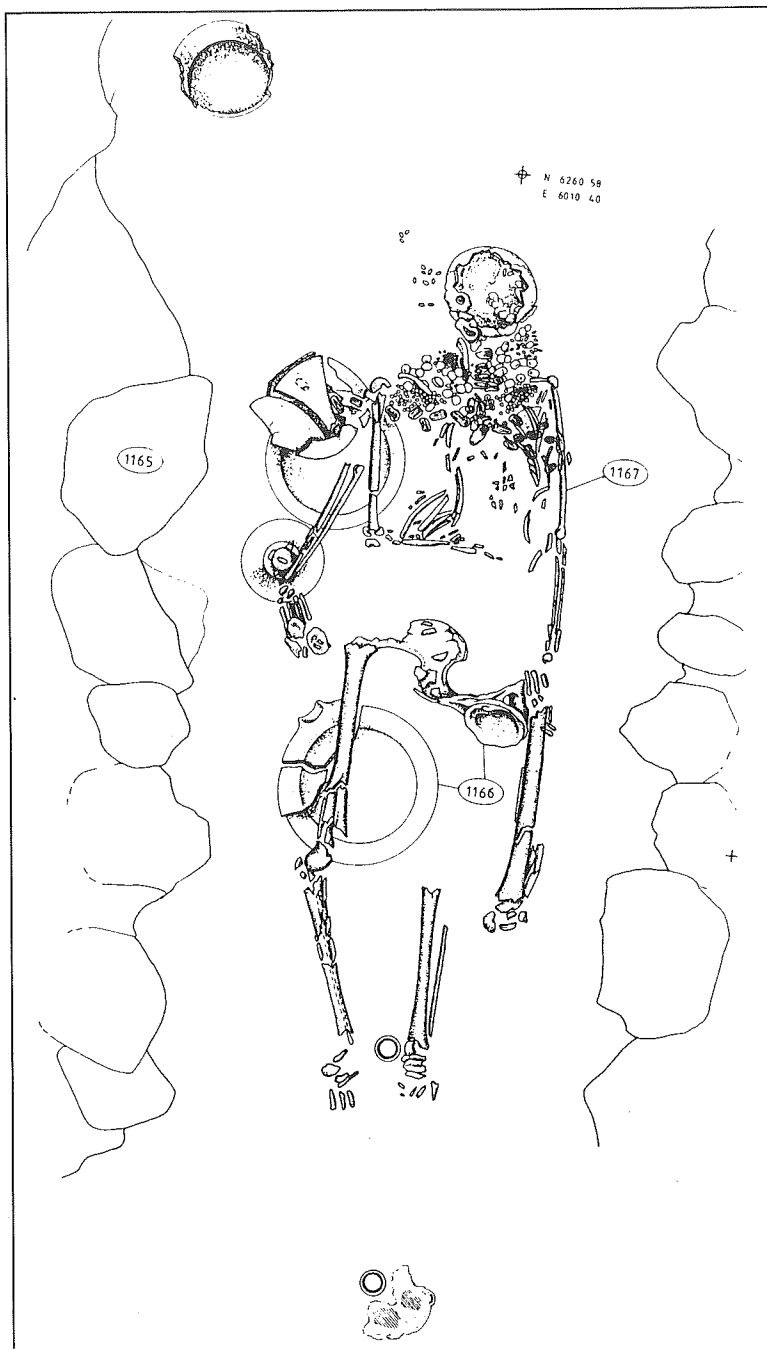
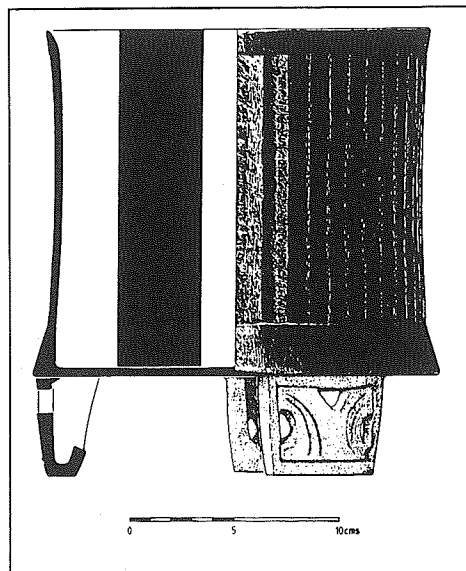


Figure 4 (bottom). Black fluted cylinder vessel with slab feet, found in Tomb B11. Similar vessels from well dated tombs at Tikal and Uaxactun place the La Milpa burial in the mid-fifth century A.C.



continued from page 3

orange-red dish appeared below the right thigh, two other vessels below the left arm. Since the Maya would not have laid the corpse out on top of a row of pots, we deduced that the body had originally lain on a bier or bed of wooden poles, similar to one found at Rio Azul. The pottery vessels would have been under the bier, on the floor of the tomb. At Copan last year, an elaborate burial was found with the skeleton lying on a raised stone slab, with numerous bowls and vases beneath it: we had a lesser example of the same practice.

The vessels gave us, for the first

time, a clue to the date of the tomb. The large dish had an unusual gutter spout and a basal flange, matched at the great Maya city of Tikal some eighty-five kilometers away, in the latter part of the Manik ceramic complex of A.D. 250-550. A black fluted cylindrical vessel with three slablike feet (Fig. 4) was matched both at Tikal and at nearby Uaxactun at a similar date, as was a shield-shaped lid bearing an effigy human head. Our lid lay on the floor of the tomb, while the cylinder vase lacked a lid—ours was several centimeters too small to fit. This was our first intimation that, while the elaboration of the tomb chamber and its closing ritual suggested that we had an elite burial, the Maya had skimmed somewhat on providing him with a proper suite of grave goods.

That the burial was male was established by our forensic anthropologists, Julie and Frank Saul, who estimate he was between 35 and 50 years old. He had no teeth left, and had lost them early enough that the sockets in his lower jaw had resorbed, leaving just a thin bar of bone. Whether he had genetically bad teeth, or poor dietary habits and dental hygiene, we do not know, but evidence of trauma in the neck region suggested that his life had not been without accident and injury. The skeleton had also been damaged by falling roof stones in the tomb.

Down by the feet we found two obsidian ear spools, within a millimeter of each other in diameter but one with a twisted-cord motif, the other scalloped; they were not a matched pair, a further instance of parsimony in providing for the dead. One lay inside a painted gourd or calabash dish; the material had long ago rotted, leaving a paper-thin plaster lining in duck-egg blue, with designs in red and black on its interior. Saving it was a major problem, but by soaking bandages from our first-aid kit in warm candle wax we were able to solidify the plaster, and eventually remove it for transportation to a conservation laboratory.

Beside the crushed remains of the skull were several dozen tiny frag-

ments of jade, flakes and pieces of beads probably mounted on a now-vanished wooden armature to form the earspools actually worn by the deceased. A cherry-sized jade bead lay inside the skull—probably originally placed in the mouth during the funeral ceremonies.

Around his neck the dead man had worn a series of necklaces, which when we found them were a confused mass of shell and stone beads. Our artist, Jan Morrison, carefully plotted each one on a burial plan, and then they were lifted and strung on thread. Three shell necklaces were made from the thorny oyster, *Spondylus americanus*. Although most of the beads had a reddish tinge only on one side—second-class cuts after the prized red layer had been removed—they were carefully graded in size: one necklace was of small, one of medium-sized, and one of large beads. The latter were cherry-tomato sized, and one dark green jade bead formed a contrasting color spot at the center of the strand. Jade had been used for another necklace, of more than two hundred flat disc beads, carefully cut from the margin of a jade block so that each bead was white on one side, green on the other. The skill of the craftsman was admirable, the quality of the material again second-rate.

No such charge could be leveled against the stunning find that lay across the chest, however (Fig. 5): a series of large jade beads ran from shoulder to shoulder, showing that the necklace they comprised was not worn but laid flat across the corpse after it was interred—perhaps a distinction between personal jewelry and regalia. There were twenty-three beads, some quadrilobate in cross-section, some plain cylinders, some with a collar at one end, some with an odd knoblike projection. They were carefully color-matched, perhaps even made from the same block of apple-green jade, and formed a symmetrical composition. Displayed against the chest of one of our Maya workers, the necklace was featured in the December 1996 issue of *National Geographic*.

More was to come. As the last jade

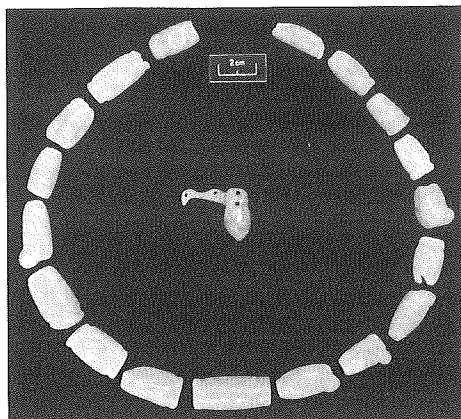


Figure 5. Collar of matched apple-green jade beads from the chest area of the burial in tomb B11, which had been draped across the corpse after interment, not worn on the body. Center: Jade pendant in the form of a vulture's head and neck attached to a bulbous bead, perforated to hang against the chest with the head protruding.

beads were removed from the chest, an oddly-shaped piece of darker, greener, jade came to light, bulbous at one end, curved and pointed at the other. After several seconds of looking, twisting and holding it up at different angles, what it was became obvious: the bulbous section was a fat bead, pierced twice to suspend it vertically, with the carved head and neck of a vulture projecting out, the eye also pierced. Suddenly, our second-rate burial began to look more interesting: the Maya used a profile vulture-head hieroglyph as an alternative form of the title *ahau*, "lord, ruler". Perhaps, in spite of the poverty of his grave assemblage, we had here one of the fifth-century kings of La Milpa?

Certainly, the elaborate burial rite suggests high status: the shaft and chamber cut deep into bedrock below the Great Plaza, the careful construction of the vaulted tomb within the rock room, and the complex sealing, including nearly 17,000 fresh chert flakes, all bespeak an extended ritual of farewell. On the other hand, the mismatched obsidian earspools, the handful of ill-assorted pottery vessels, and the lack of any surface memorial—although this last saved the tomb from modern looters—suggest a community in decline, unable to send an important person into the next

world with the things he deserved.

But perhaps both readings are right: our study of the carved monuments of La Milpa, of its architecture, and its pottery all suggest that what had been a prosperous Early Classic polity was now in decline. While several stelae had been dedicated during the fourth and fifth centuries, including the early plain Stela 10, Stela 15 of the ruler "Bird Jaguar"—whose inscription was deciphered in 1996 by Nikolai Grube—and the fragmentary Stelae 6, 16, and 1, there is none from the late fifth through mid-seventh centuries; prosperity apparently returned only in the reign of Ukay. Pottery of the period A.D. 600-750 is very scarce in the La Milpa settlement as well as the site core, suggesting drastic depopulation of the area before the reoccupation and boom in the eighth century. Tomb B11 may well have been the last ritual of a dynasty on the brink of extinction.

Further Reading

- Reports on prior seasons at La Milpa have appeared in *Context* 10:3-4 (1992-1993) 1, 5-8; 11:1-2 (1993) 9-12, and 12: 1-2 (1995) 6-10.
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continued on page 6

Caves, Cacao, and Christianity: Maya Archaeology Along the Sibun River

by Patricia A. McAnany

The year was 1618 or, as the Maya would calculate it, Katun 3 Ahau, and the cacao orchards lining the banks of the Sibun River never looked better. Ample rains had produced a plentiful harvest of large pods, each one encasing many chocolate beans. They hung pendulously from the main trunk of the tree, ready to be picked. Soon Maya farmers would harvest the pods, remove the chocolate beans, pack them in sacks, and load the many tons of chocolate into canoes for the long paddle down the Sibun River and up the salty waters of the Inner Channel to Bacalar where their tribute would be divided among the overlords.

Nearby, the bell of the mission church tolled, summoning the newly converted Mopan, Yucatec, and Chol-speaking Mayan congregation to a celebration of Mass by the visiting Franciscan priest. Many came but others stayed away, preferring "to worship" in the traditional manner, perhaps by conducting a ritual for continued rains or good health in one of the many portals to the underworld—otherwise known as caves—that could be entered through the limestone hills on the south side of the river. Even those who prayed in

the manner of the *dzul* (foreigner) harbored an increasingly strong dislike for life under the Spanish-controlled *encomienda* system, which granted to a Spanish overlord exclusive rights to the labor of First Americans living within a prescribed area. This sanctioned enslavement could be revoked, however, if the *encomendero* did not ensure the salvation of the souls of those whom he enslaved. In other words, the *encomendero* was obliged to establish a mission church and to see that the

"indios del monte" were christianized. Religion and business went hand-in-hand on this lucrative Spanish frontier.

In 1638 (Katun 1 Ahau), this tyrannical situation changed dramatically. As ethnohistorian Grant Jones has written in *Maya Resistance to Spanish Rule*, the Maya of the Belize missions, perhaps with assistance and leadership from the still independent kingdom of the Itz'á Maya, revolted against the *encomienda*-mission system and drove the Spaniards temporarily out of the central river valleys of Belize—the Sibun valley included. The mission lay in ruins and the lush riparian gallery forest of the Sibun flood plain quickly reclaimed the church, its

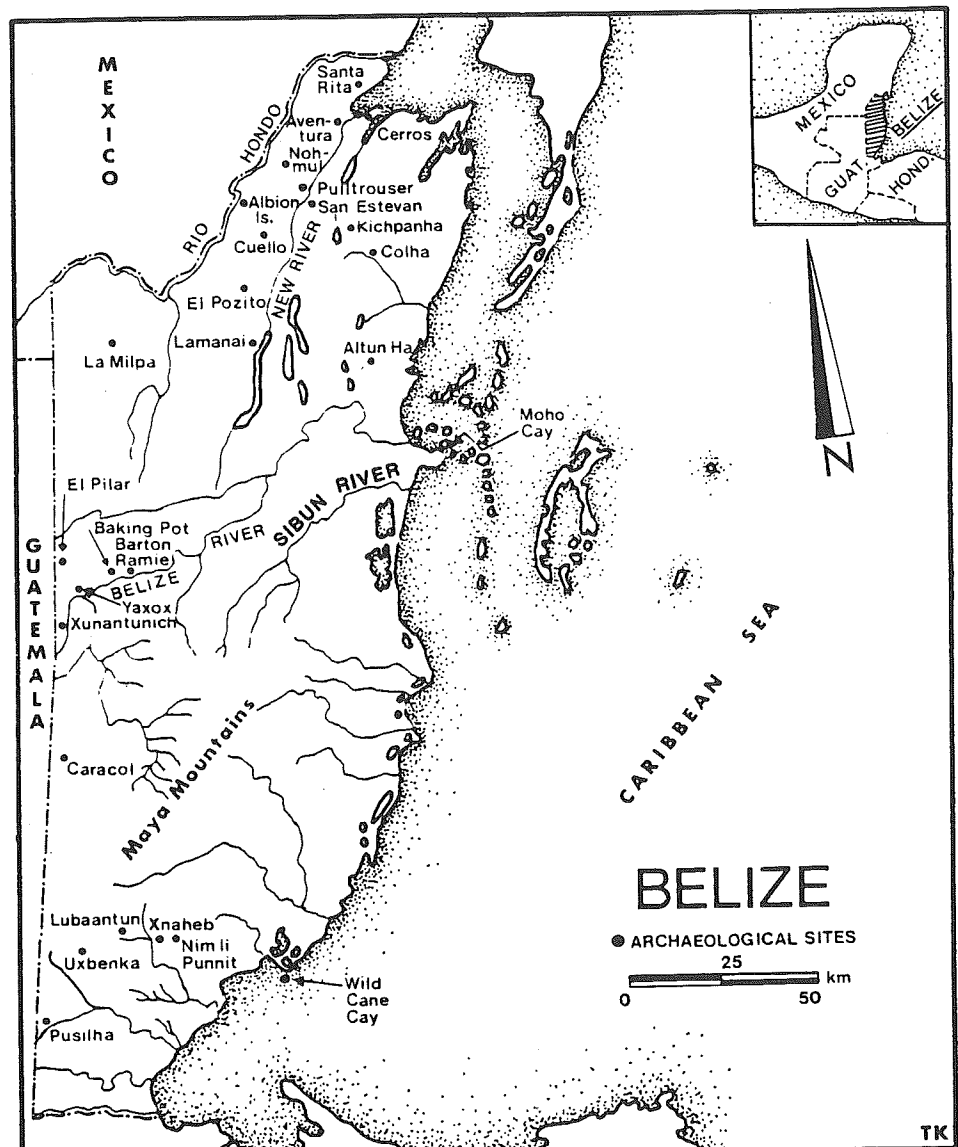
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Mexicon 18:86-91.

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1994 More light on La Milpa:
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Mexicon 16: 119-124.

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Mexicon 18: 8-11.

Norman Hammond is a Professor in the Department of Archaeology, and co-director with Gair Tourtellot III of the La Milpa Project.



Map of Belize showing the course of the Sibun River and some important archaeological sites, including La Milpa (see Hammond, page 1).



Ripe cacao pods. Photo taken in October 1996 in the cacao orchard of Tiger Sandy Bay Farms with machete for scale. Photo by Robert Mack.

surrounding yard and cemetery, the latter a place of final interment for many christianized Maya. Cacao production along the middle reaches of the Sibun became an intermittent affair, particularly during the eighteenth century when the cacao market collapsed. During the years following the abandonment of the church, the cave-riddled hills on the southern side of the Sibun River were rarely visited; in any case, little evidence of ritual activities was left behind.

Now, 350 years later, a team of Boston University archaeologists is returning to the middle reaches of the Sibun River to document on the ground the tumultuous events of the Colonial period and to glean further understanding of life along the Sibun during Colonial as well as earlier times. With permission from the Belizean government, and assisted by Professor Robert Mack of the University of Alaska, I conducted six weeks of survey and test excavation during the months of February and March 1996. The staff of the Sibun Project includes Boston University graduate students Kimberly Berry,

Ilean Isaza, and Ben Thomas, as well as a recent graduate, Joe Nigro. Twelve undergraduate students from Boston University, Cornell University, and the University of Vermont are also participating in the field research through the International Programs Office of Boston University. Professional assistance in surveying is being provided by Brian Norris of James W. Sewall Co, Peter Joyce of B. L. Makepeace, Inc., and Lewis Bowker III, a recent graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The mission of the project is three-fold: (1) to locate and map the Colonial church; (2) to determine the character, extent, and temporal depth of settlement along the Sibun River through a program of intensive survey and test excavation; and (3) to map and record ritual deposits of artifacts in the nearby labyrinthine cave systems. Toward these ends, team members will work with local men who, wielding machetes, will clear lines of sight for the electronic transit and for the pedestrian surveyors. Archaeological survey of the Sibun River Valley will not only benefit students and the scholarly community, but also local residents now living along the river who are vitally interested in knowing more about the history of the river. Recently, residents banded together to form a grassroots organization, the Sibun Watershed Association, in order to preserve the environmental quality of the river and its surrounding habitat. Preservation of cultural resources is part of the mandate of this fledgling organization. What is more, the government of Belize recently has set aside land for National Park status, and the limestone hill and cave portion of our survey zone is one such area. It is known as the Monkey Bay National Park, so called for the chattering monkeys that traditionally aggregated to feed at a spot along a sharp meander bend of the river; such bands are locally called "bays." In surveying this archaeologically unknown area, we will be compiling an inventory of sites for the country-wide data base maintained by the Belizean Department of Archaeology.

Faculty Appointments, Tenure

Distinguished Geoaarchaeologist Joins Department

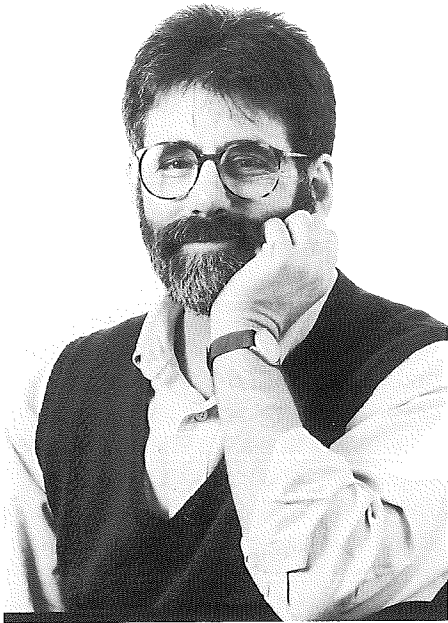
Paul Goldberg, an internationally renowned geoaarchaeologist, was appointed an Associate Professor of Archaeology, effective September 1995. Goldberg, whose academic degrees are in geology, including an M.S. and Ph.D. (1973) from the University of Michigan, is widely recognized as a world expert in soil micromorphology and the analysis of archaeological sediments. He taught

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Finally, the recently proposed Mesoamerica Biological Corridor, a continuous ribbon of preserved habitats extending from lower Central America to southern México, will pass directly through our survey area, so we are poised to provide very concrete information on the extent and significance of the cultural resources of the Monkey Bay region.

At this point, many readers may be musing to themselves that this type of field research does not sound like "business as usual" in Maya archaeology. Indeed, I have not once slipped into the usual mantra of "towering pyramids and forgotten tombs." Archaeology of the Colonial Period, in fact, is one of the new frontiers of Maya archaeology and an area of cutting-edge research. In reference to Colonial North America, Professor Mary Beaudry has written in previous issues of *Context* of the role of documentary texts in providing a valuable source of information that complements archaeological data. Together, texts from the Colonial period and archaeology from the ground can improve our resolution and enhance the focus of our often blurry lens on the past.

Patricia A. McAnany is Associate Professor of Archaeology at Boston University and director of the Sibun Project.



Paul Goldberg. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

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 from 1975 to 1989 at the Institute of Archaeology of Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, where he served as chairman of the Department of Prehistory, 1981-1984. After returning to the United States, he held visiting professorial or research appointments at the Universities of British Columbia, Harvard University, Boston University (where he was a Research Associate, 1990-1993), and most recently at the University of Texas at Austin. Since joining the Department of Archaeology Goldberg has been teaching both undergraduate and graduate courses in geoarchaeology and general archaeological science.

Goldberg is the author or co-author of more than 90 articles; his books include *Soils and Micromorphology in Archaeology* (Cambridge University Press, 1989) and *Formation Processes in Context. Monographs in World Archaeology No. 17* (Prehistory Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1993), which he co-edited with P.M. Petraglia and D.T. Nash. Goldberg is also the co-editor, with Ofer Bar-Yosef of Harvard University, of the international journal *Geoarchaeology*.

Goldberg's extensive field experience includes projects in South Africa, China, the United States, France, Greece, Israel, and Turkey,

Julie Hansen Succeeds James Wiseman In the Chair of the Department of Archaeology

Professor James R. Wiseman, chairman of the Department of Archaeology since its creation in 1982, was succeeded in that administrative post in September 1996 by Associate Professor Julie M. Hansen. Wiseman resigned from the chairmanship in order to devote more time to research, teaching, and program development; he will continue as director of the Center for Archaeological Studies when he returns from sabbatical leave in September 1997. Hansen, who joined the department in 1985, served as Associate Chair of the department during the previous two years.

Wiseman, who founded the department with the aid and cooperation of Professor (now Emeritus) Creighton Gabel, was honored for his years of service as chairman with a surprise party given in May 1996 by the archaeology faculty and graduate students, and held at the home of Professor Clemency Coggins and her husband Peter in Newton.



James Wiseman and Julie Hansen review departmental schedules. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

where he has worked primarily on micromorphology, geoarchaeological surveys, sedimentology studies, holocene stratigraphy, and palaeoenvironments. He has received grants from the National Geographic Society, the Care Foundation, and the National Science Foundation, including most recently an NSF grant in June 1996 for "Undergraduate Field and Laboratory Equipment Improvement" at Boston University. He has served on several national committees and is a member of numerous professional organizations.

Adjunct Appointment for Pioneer in Underwater Archaeology

Anna Marguerite McCann, the first female archaeologist to focus on underwater archaeology, was appointed Adjunct Professor of Archaeology, effective in the spring

term, 1997. Majoring in Greek and Roman art and archaeology, she received academic degrees from Wellesley College (B.A.), the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University (M.A.), and Indiana University (Ph.D. 1965). She taught at the University of Missouri, Columbia; University of California, Berkeley; New York University; and, most recently, has been a Visiting Professor at Trinity College (Hartford), where she is currently Adjunct Professor of Classics; University of Washington, Seattle; Williams College; and for the Classical Association of New England at Dartmouth College (1996). She has also held curatorial appointments at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (1974-75) and at the Museum of Science in Boston (Guest Curator, 1991-93).

McCann is a pioneer in underwater archaeology. After gaining her first



Anna Marguerite McCann. Photo courtesy of Robert Taggart.

underwater experience in 1963, in shallow-water excavations at the port of Cencreae in the Corinthia, Greece, she was a member of the University of Pennsylvania underwater archaeological teams at Taranto, Italy (1965) and at Bodrum, Turkey (1967). She co-directed underwater excavations at the Etruscan ports of Populonia and Pyrgi (Italy, 1974), and directed the Tuscan (Italy) Port Survey (1965-1974) and the excavations of the Roman Port of Cosa, Italy, which began in 1965. The book resulting from the latter project, *The Roman Port and Fishery of Cosa: A Center of Ancient Trade* (Princeton University Press, 1987), of which she was the principal author, was honored as "Outstanding Book" of 1987 by the American Association of University Presses, and received the James R. Wiseman Book Award of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1989. An annual, national lectureship in underwater archaeology, named after McCann and her husband, Robert D. Taggart, was established by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1986, an organization with which she has been associated throughout her professional career and which she has served as a Trustee.

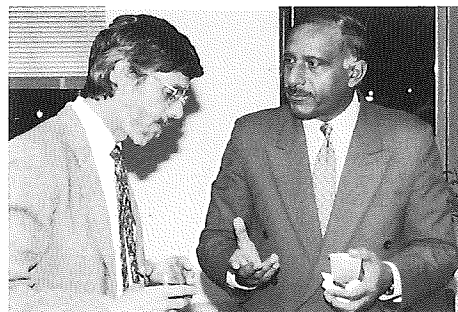
For the past several years Dr. McCann's main research has involved deep-water exploration. Since 1989 she has been Archaeological Director for the JASON Project of Robert D. Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the JASON Foundation, which was the

first archaeological project to use Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) in the deep sea and was honored with the Westinghouse Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. *The Lost Wreck of the Isis* (Scholastic/Madison Press, 1990), which she wrote with Ballard and R. Archbold, was named "Outstanding Science Trade Book for Children" in 1990 by the Children's Book Council. She is currently Research Associate and Archaeological Director for the Mediterranean Skerki Bank Project, also directed by Ballard, through his new Institute for Exploration at the Mystic (Connecticut) Marine Life Aquarium. She is the co-author of a scholarly volume (*JRA Supplement 13*, 1994) on the first expedition to Skerki Bank (off northwest Sicily), and returned to that ancient trade route for further investigations in the summer of 1997.

Her research activities will now be based at Boston University, where she will also give lectures and work with faculty to develop maritime archaeology within the department's academic curriculum.

Visiting Professor in South Asian Archaeology and Heritage Management

Professor Muhammad Rafique Mughal (B.A. Gordon College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan; M.A. University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan; Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1970), who was Director General of Archaeology and Museums for Pakistan from 1993 to



Rafique Mughal (r) and Murray McClellan at a reception honoring Mughal's appointment as a Visiting Professor in the department. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

1996, was a Visiting Professor of Archaeology during the spring term, 1997, and will return for a second term of teaching in spring 1998. The invitation for Professor Mughal to join Boston University was made possible by a grant to the department from the Humanities Foundation of the College of Arts and Sciences. Mughal is internationally recognized as an expert in south Asian archaeology, especially regarding early urbanization in the Indus River valley, and in archaeological heritage management. He taught courses in both those fields during the spring.

Mughal is the author of eight books and numerous scholarly articles published in scientific journals in England, France, Italy, Germany, the United States, Bahrain, Japan, Iran, and India, as well as in Pakistan. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and an elected member of the Permanent Council, International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Science, Gent, Belgium; of the German Archaeological Institute, Berlin; and La Société Asiatique, Paris. He is also the Honorary Director of the Pakistan Heritage Society and serves as a Trustee at the Mohatta Palace Gallery Trust, Karachi, as well as on the board of several Pakistani and international institutions and trusts. He has been an archaeological adviser to the governments of Pakistan and Bahrain, and in 1992 he was awarded Tamgha-i-Imtiaz by the President of Pakistan for outstanding contributions to the archaeology of Pakistan.

Mughal has also been a Visiting Professor in the Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley (1977), and was a Senior Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania in 1988-89.

Kenneth L. Kvamme Awarded Tenure

Kenneth L. Kvamme, W. M. Keck Foundation Associate Professor of Archaeology and Remote Sensing,
continued on page 10

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was notified in April that he has been awarded tenure by Boston University, effective September 1, 1997. Kvamme joined the department in 1993, after the department had conducted an international search over a period of a year and a half for this unique faculty appointment in archaeology and remote sensing, with its collateral



Kenneth L. Kvamme (l) in conversation with Bruce Trigger at the reception following the *Context and Human Society* Lecture Series. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

computer-assisted analysis. The search and funding for the first three years of the new professorship were made possible by a grant to the former chairman, James R. Wiseman, by the W. M. Keck Foundation.

Since joining Boston University Kvamme has regularly taught undergraduate and graduate courses in remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS), quantitative methods and spatial analysis, and North American prehistory. He has also been a member of the Center for Remote Sensing's committee on operations, which meets weekly during the academic year. Kvamme has recently been conducting field research, especially involving geophysical prospection and GIS, in Colorado, Ireland, and Spain (see his article with Margaret Watters on page 20), and he is frequently an invited participant in national and international conferences. Among Kvamme's numerous publications is a book published in 1996, *GIS in Archaeology: An Annotated Bibliography* (University of Sydney Press), which he wrote with Brenda Cullen, a doctoral student in the department, and others. For other information on his activities, see "Faculty News," page 14.

The Nikopolis Project, 1995-96

Study Seasons in Ioannina and the Survey Zone in Epirus, Greece

by James Wiseman

The Nikopolis Project is a joint American-Greek project of the Department of Archaeology, the Center for Archaeological Studies, and the Center for Remote Sensing of Boston University in cooperation with the 12th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, directed by Angelika Dousougli, and the 8th Ephoreia of Byzantine Antiquities, directed by Frankiska Kephallonitou. Previous reports on the Nikopolis Project have appeared in Context 9:3-4 (1991-1992) 1-7, 10:3-4 (1992-93) 11-15, 11:1-2 (1993) 1-4, and 12:1-2 (1995) 18-21.

Study of the thousands of artifacts collected by the archaeological survey teams of the Nikopolis Project during the field seasons of 1992-1994 occupied the time and efforts of several senior staff in the summers of 1995 and 1996. A former mosque, the Fetiye Tzamí ("Victory Mosque"), on the fortified hill overlooking the city and the lake of Ioannina, served as the staff's study center in Greece, thanks to the cooperation of the Greek archaeological ephoreias (administrative units of the Greek Archaeological Service) in Ioannina with which Boston University jointly undertook the survey of southern Epirus. The picturesque mosque, adjacent to the new Byzantine Museum, stands in the inner citadel of the castle of Ali Pasha, who ruled Epirus from 1788 until his execution by the Turkish Sultan in 1822. Ali's tomb lies just in front of the entrance to the mosque. Senior staff were also able to re-visit various regions of the survey zone, and to re-assess on the spot results and analyses contained in previous staff reports or other preliminary accounts. During the two summers and the academic years that framed them, all staff continued research, analyses, and preparation of manuscripts at their several home institutions.

The pottery, lithics, and other artifacts were re-examined in order to refine the chronology and complete descriptions of the assemblages. Thanks to the cooperation of the excavators and the ephoreias in Ioannina, we were able to examine in both years the pottery collections from a number of excavated sites, including Vitsa, Kassope, Arta, the

area below the Basilica of Doumetios at Nikopolis, and other sites of prehistoric and historical periods. Lithic assemblages from a number of sites were also studied for comparanda. The databases were continuously brought up to date, as further study added new, or revised old, information and interpretations.

Field work, other than visits to the survey zone for contemplation and retrospection, was limited to geological and geochronological investigations. Melissa Moore, with the advice and help of P. Paschos of the Greek Geological Service, gathered clay samples for laboratory analysis and comparison with thin sections made from pottery sherds from our survey collection. The analyses were carried out during the academic years following the summer seasons, mainly in the Wiener Laboratory of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Curtis Runnels, Tjeerd van Andel, and Tom Tartaron took soil samples for thermoluminescence dating from the previously identified Mesolithic sites. The opportunity for staff discussions of the survey results at length and on the spot was beneficial to all, especially since we had in hand the preliminary geomorphologic report of Mark Besonen and Z. Jing in the Acheron River Valley and the coastal studies of Jing and Rip Rapp along the north shore of the Ambracian Gulf and around the Nikopolis peninsula. In 1995 geologist van Andel accompanied the archaeological staff around the survey zone, helping to resolve with his deep insight and expertise both regional and site-specific

Exploring Late Antique Hungary

by Mark C. Greco

The 1990s have been a period of great change for archaeologists working in Eastern Europe. The end of the Cold War has provided new opportunities for co-operation and collaboration between scholars from East and West. Along with these new opportunities, however, come new challenges. The painful transition to a free market economy has left many of the fledgling East European democracies with few resources available for the continued investigation and conservation of archaeological remains. These financial constraints make it unlikely that large-scale excavation projects such as those carried out during the 1950s and 1960s will be possible at anytime in the near future. Archaeological survey, however, remains an efficient and economical research tool.

Introduction

I first traveled to Hungary in the summer of 1992 to participate in a small-scale excavation project on the Danube River, which served for centuries as part of the frontier (the *limes*) of the Roman Empire. The site, some 150 kilometers south of Budapest, was a small, fortified farmhouse of the fourth-sixth centuries A. C., associated with an earlier (second century A.C.) *villa rustica*. My special research interest for some years had been the Roman frontier during precisely that late time period, which is usually referred to as Late Roman or Late Antique. The project also afforded me the opportunity to meet a number of Hungarian historians, art historians, classicists, and

archaeologists with similar interests. That summer in the field proved to be productive and rewarding, and I became intrigued by the possibility of conducting archaeological survey somewhere in Transdanubia, the modern Hungarian designation for this region lying between Lake Balaton and the Danube River. In Late Antiquity the region lay in the province of Valeria, which had been created by the Emperor Diocletian during the reorganization of the Empire in the 290s A.C.

I returned to Hungary in summer 1994 and again in 1995 (during my honeymoon!) to delimit a smaller, manageable geographical area for survey. My wife, Terri, and I traveled

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The Fetiye Tzami, a former mosque among the ruins of the castle of Ali Pasha in Ioannina, was the study base for the Project staff in 1995 and 1996.

problems involved in fitting our survey data to the changing landscape.

Virginia Anderson-Stojanović joined us as a consultant in ceramics for part of the 1996 season, and worked closely with Moore, Brenda Cullen, and Carol Stein. Runnels, Priscilla Murray, Lia Karimali, and Dimitra Papagianni completed their lithics studies. Tom Tartaron received his Ph.D. in May 1996, with a dissertation on the bronze age in southern Epirus, which he undertook as part of the Nikopolis Project, and the core of which will be included in the final publications of the Project. Three other doctoral dissertations dealing with Project material and results are currently in progress by Cullen, Moore, and Stein. The co-directors of the Project, Kostas Zachos of the 12th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and the author of this article, produced several preliminary reports and joined the other staff in the basic research. Funding for the 1995 and 1996 seasons was provided by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory and by THE FRIENDS OF THE NIKOPOLIS PROJECT, a group of private donors.

James Wiseman, Professor of Archaeology, Art History, and Classics, is director of the Center for Archaeological Studies.

Conference on Remote Sensing in Archaeology Set for Spring 1998

Professor James Wiseman, director of The Center for Archaeological Studies, and Dr. Farouk El-Baz, director of The Center for Remote Sensing, have received a grant from The J.M. Kaplan Fund for \$45,000 to organize a conference and travelling colloquium on remote sensing in archaeology. The conference, which will be held at Boston University in spring 1998, will focus on recent archaeological applications of remote sensing technologies, especially the use of radar imagery, and on future directions that NASA and the archaeological community might take in jointly sponsored research. Six conference sessions, each session four hours in duration, will be scheduled over the four-day period. The invited speakers will represent ongoing projects in many countries, including Cambodia, Thailand, China, Oman, Egypt, Greece, Spain, and Central America.

Another component of the grant is to sponsor a session on the same topic at the annual meetings of the principal archaeological organizations in the United States, including the Archaeological Institute of America, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Society for American Archaeology. The aim of this travelling colloquium is to present selected reports from the Conference to the widest possible archaeological audience, and to prompt at the same time greater public awareness of the importance of this technology in archaeological research.

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extensively throughout southern Transdanubia, visiting as many of the most important Roman and Late Antique sites as possible. It was during this trip that I was befriended by Istvan Lengvari, then a graduate student at Janus Pannonius University in Pécs. With his help I was able to meet Dr. Mihaly Nagy, Curator of the Roman Antiquities at the Hungarian National Museum; Dr. Zsolt Visy, Professor of Ancient History and Archaeology at Janus Pannonius University; and Dr. Atilla Gall, Director of the County Museum of Tolna. After several fax, e-mail, and personal exchanges with Drs. Nagy and Gaal, we agreed that the most promising area for my research lay within Tolna County (Fig. 1). An important consideration in that decision is that very little is known about the archaeology of Tolna, particularly during the Late Roman through early Medieval periods. I then began the tortuous permit-application process and made plans return in the summer of 1996 to conduct some preliminary research.

Significance of the Region in Antiquity

The center of Tolna County lies some fifty kilometers north of the city of Pécs (Roman Sopianae) and 130 kilometers south of Budapest. During the Roman period, the region was well-known for its vineyards and it remains Hungary's primary wine-producing county. Lying just behind the *limes* or frontier zone, the region held a strategic as well as economic value for the Romans. Our sources, most notably the fourth-century historian, Aurelius Victor, indicate that this strategic and economic value became apparent to the Emperor Galerius, who ordered that the region be drained of its marshes and swamps in order to increase the amount of arable land. Also attributed to Galerius (although still largely unsubstantiated) is the construction of the Sió Canal which links the Danube River both with Lake Balaton and the Kapos River Valley. The Sió Canal and the Kapos River presumably

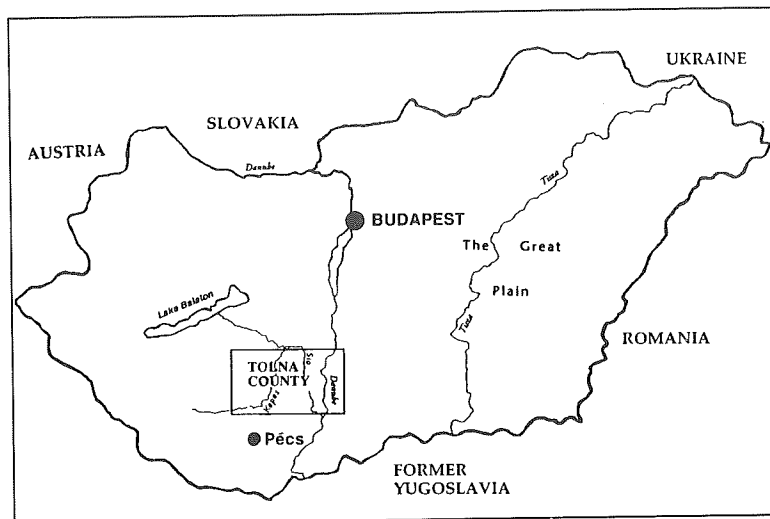


Figure 1. Map of Hungary indicating region of research.

provided a vital transport link for the exchange of goods and raw materials between the Roman military garrisons along the Danube and the rich villas and estates surrounding Lake Balaton.

In addition to serving as an important corridor for east-west waterborne traffic between the frontier and the interior of the province, Transdanubia also lies astride a network of Roman roads. Aside from the north/south *limes* road, which linked the system of Roman forts and watchtowers along the west bank of the Danube, several other Roman roads transected the region (Fig. 2). The third-century *Itinerarium Antonini* mentions two other roads in the area. The first of these runs along the eastern side of the Sió linking the fort at Alisca (modern Szekszard) with the religious center of Gorsium (modern TÁC), seat of the *concilium provinciae*, or provincial council. Remains of this road were identified in 1974 during the construction of the Route 6 motorway, which roughly follows the same course. The second road mentioned in the itinerary seems to have linked the provincial capital of Sopianae (modern Pécs) with Gorsium. Its course is poorly understood but it is believed to have followed the line of the Kapos River from Högyész to Simontornya, where it turned due north to Gorsium.

Transdanubia's extensive communication and transportation network, combined with its proximity to the frontier, made it a principal invasion route for the repeated waves of "barbarian" peoples that passed

through Valeria during the fifth and sixth centuries on their way to the interior of the Roman Empire. Transdanubia, therefore, is a prime region from which to consider what impact the movement and subsequent settlement of migratory peoples such as Goths, Huns, Avars, Slavs, and Magyars had on the socioeconomic infrastructure of the Late Roman province.

The 1996 Season

Research conducted during the 1996 season focused upon both narrowing my area of study and delineating the boundaries of the zone to be surveyed. While Istvan Lengvari was again instrumental in assisting me with much of my preliminary work, I had the added good fortune of being accompanied this season by my father, Patrick, recently retired from thirty years of teaching and now trying his hand at archaeological illustration. His artistic ability, combined with a willingness to perform assorted feats of automotive daring on Hungary's often treacherous roadways, proved invaluable.

In order to ensure that the survey will include a representative sample of all environmental and topographical zones contained within the Kapos-Sió region, we spent several weeks traveling the countryside and familiarizing ourselves with the landscape. Much of central Tolna County is far too hilly and heavily forested to lend itself to any kind of practical investigation of surface finds. During our hikes, however, we

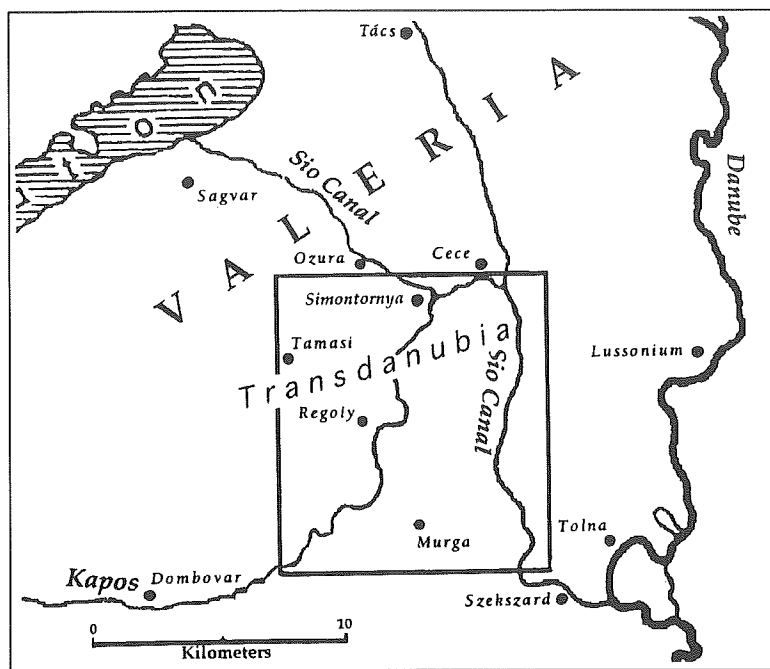


Figure 2. Map of Tolna County showing survey zone and locations mentioned in text.

were able to identify in at least one location what may be the remains of a series of earthworks or terracing perhaps associated with a Celtic *oppidum* (walled town) or a Medieval terrace system. Such a site would not be unprecedented in this region during either the Celtic or Medieval periods.

Although karstic limestone hills and steep gullies predominate in the center of Tolna, the western edge of the county (along the Kapos River Valley) and the eastern edge (along the Sió Canal) seemed on first consideration to be ideally suited for our needs. Much of the land along the Sió, however, is currently occupied by vineyards, and the owners of the wineries proved to be less than cooperative when it came to allowing archaeologists to stroll among their vines. After much negotiation (and much wine!) we finally secured tentative permission to conduct limited survey within just one of these properties in 1997. While it is possible that with more negotiation, more opportunities will present themselves, I am not hopeful. Thus, within a few days it became clear that the western side of the Kapos-Sió region would be best suited for archaeological survey, and it was there that we concentrated our efforts in 1996.

The remainder of the season was spent conducting preliminary

archaeological prospection in the Kapos River Valley. While no surface finds were collected, cultural material from a broad range of chronological periods was observed. Having already spent a substantial amount of time in the local museums familiarizing myself with material from systematic stratigraphic excavation, it was possible to discern a surprisingly abundant mixture of both Late Antique and early Medieval ceramics on the surface. Of particular interest was the large number of Hunnic and Lombard period sherds encountered in the countryside near the village of Regöly and the town of Tamási (Fig. 2). Regöly is the site of several rich, previously excavated Late Antique and Migration period burials, while Tamási has been identified as the center of a large estate during the Roman and Late Antique periods. To date, little has been done to clarify the nature of the relationship between these sites or to determine the extent of Late Roman and Migration period settlement in the surrounding countryside. We were able to add a promising new site in the region, however, within days of beginning our fieldwork when we encountered the remains of a structure, apparently Roman in date, jutting from the recently exposed embankment of a road cut. We spent several days at this site documenting and recording all visible

remains (tiles and plaster floors) under the authority of the local museum. I plan to return to this site in the future for further investigations.

The Future

Preliminary results from the 1996 season indicate that there is evidence to support the hypothesis that the Kapos River Valley remained an important corridor for economic activity as well as for the movement and settlement of migratory peoples throughout Late Antiquity and the early Medieval period. There is also evidence that reinforces the view that the Late Antique period along the Roman frontier, while undoubtedly turbulent, was characterized by a certain degree of continuity both in terms of the level of economic activity and ethnic composition. Similar conclusions have been drawn from research conducted at nearby sites such as Pécs, TÁC-Gorsium, Tamási, Regöly, and Dombóvár. A great deal of further research will be necessary, however, to substantiate these hypotheses.

We expect to return to Tolna County during the fall of 1997 to begin a systematic archaeological survey. Students from Janus Pannonius University in Pécs have graciously volunteered their time and will form the bulk of our field-walking team. Our efforts will be concentrated upon the region immediately surrounding the villages of Regöly and Tamási in the hope that we will be able to clarify the nature and form of human activity in the area from Roman times to the early Medieval period. We will also investigate possible traces of the Roman road noted at the end of the 1996 season. Finally, we hope to begin collecting data from stratigraphic excavation of several test pits throughout the survey zone. It is our hope that continued survey in this region will shed greater light on the so-called "dark age" of European ethnogenesis.

Mark Greco is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Archaeology.

Faculty News

News Flash!

The Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement will be presented by the Archaeological Institute of America to **Clemency Coggins** at its annual meeting in Chicago, December 28-30, 1997. Official news of this award, the highest honor that the AIA bestows, reached us as this issue was going to press.

Kathryn Bard, with her co-director, Dr. Rodolfo Fattovich of the Istituto Universitario Orientale of Naples, was recently awarded a grant from the National Geographic Society to continue excavations at Aksum in Ethiopia. According to Bard, the settlement site now seems to be a huge palace complex which covers 12 ha (30 acres). In October 1996, a group of twelve Italian geophysicists located eight more tombs in the same area by using ground-penetrating radar. During the summer of 1997, Bard and her colleagues returned to Aksum to investigate parts of the sealed tomb found in 1995. They were joined in May and June by a group of NASA scientists, who were investigating whether or not the tomb may contain a pocket of ancient air that can be extracted and chemically analyzed for pollutants.

A book by **Mary C. Beaudry**, which she wrote with Stephen A. Mrozowski and Grace Ziesing, entitled "*Living on the Boott*": *Historical Archaeology at the Boott Mills Boardinghouses in Lowell, Massachusetts* was published in 1996 by the University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst. Other publications by Beaudry in 1996 include: "Scratching the Surface: Seven Seasons Digging at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts," *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 24: 19-50; (with Julia A. King and Henry M. Miller) "A Comment on 'Dutch Pots in Maryland Middens,'" *Journal of Mid-Atlantic Archaeology* 10: 151-155; "Why Gardens?" in Rebecca Yamin and Karen Bescherer Metheny, eds., *Landscape Archaeology: Studies in*

Reading and Interpreting the Historic Landscape (University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville) 3-5; "Reinventing Historical Archaeology," in Lu Ann De Cunzo and Bernard L. Herman, eds., *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture* (Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware) 473-497.

During the fall 1996, Beaudry presented a paper with Carolyn White, "Insights into the Lives of 19th-Century Tenant Farmers at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts," at the 30th annual meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, in Albany, New York. Other papers presented by Beaudry in 1996-97 are: "Material Culture and the Construction of Gender Identity: Interpreting the Artifacts of Needlework and Sewing," at the 15th annual meetings of the Conference on New England Archaeology, Sturbridge, Massachusetts; (with Lorinda B. R. Goodwin) "Archaeological Perspectives on the Careers of Two Merchants," at the 27th annual meetings of the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Plymouth, New Hampshire; "The History and Present State of Historical Archaeology in New England," at the 29th annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Cincinnati; "Farm Journal: First Person, Four Voices," at the 30th annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology in 1997 in Corpus Christi, Texas. Beaudry has also been a discussant at several symposiums, including two at the 29th annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, in Cincinnati: "Tales of Five Points: Working Class Life in Nineteenth Century New York," and "Perspectives on the Archaeology of Colonial Boston: The Central Artery and Tunnel Project."

Clemency Coggins recently published "Etica de la adquisicion arqueologica: Museos, casas subastadoras y colecciones privadas," in *Arqueologia* IV:21 (September-October, 1996) 34-39.

She also presented the following papers: "La Cultura Padre," at a

Mesoamerican conference at UCLA (October 1996) and "Dzibilchaltun Ciudad del Norte," at a Mayanist conference of the University of Campeche Mexico (November 1996). At the invitations of the Minister of Culture and the government of Guatemala, Coggins participated in a conference in Antigua Guatemala in April 1997 to help Guatemala formulate a more active policy concerning the country's escalating loss of cultural property. In May 1997, she presented a paper, "Teotihuacan, Time, and Copan," in a symposium sponsored by the Peabody Museum and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. The Mexican Instituto de Investigaciones Antropologicas e Historicas has invited Coggins to present a paper at the Mesa Redonda de Palenque (June 1997).

Norman Hammond returned to Italy in 1997, having been awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Residency at the Bellagio Study Center on Lake Como, north of Milan, to work on a book on the Maya city of La Milpa, where he has been directing Boston University's investigations since 1992. During the rest of his sabbatical leave in spring 1996, Hammond was a Visiting Scholar at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at Cambridge University, and a Visiting Fellow of Peterhouse College.

Kenneth L. Kvamme was awarded \$41,803 in spring 1996 by the National Science Foundation, Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, for new geophysical instrumentation for archaeological research. In May 1996, Kvamme directed the "GIS for Personal Computers: A Hands-On Workshop," held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in New Orleans, and in June 1996, he was an instructor in "Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques for Cultural Resource Management Workshop," sponsored by the U.S. National Park Service and Forest Service, held at the University of Maine Farmington. Recent publications include: (co-authored with M.T. Stark and W.A. Longacre) "Alternative Procedures for Assessing

Society of Antiquaries Honors Four Faculty Members

The Society of Antiquaries of London, the world's senior archaeological society, founded in 1718, recently honored four faculty of the Department of Archaeology. Professor Julie Hansen, now chair of the Department, and Professor Ricardo Elia, editor of the *Journal of Field Archaeology* and director of the M.A. program in Archaeological Heritage Management, were elected Fellows of the Society, which has a membership limited to 2,000 worldwide; they will be entitled to use the designation F.S.A.

Professor Gordon R. Willey, a Distinguished Research Fellow in the Department and an F.S.A. since 1956, was appointed Vice President of the Society, the first time that any Fellow from outside the British Isles has been so honored. He may be asked to preside over meetings of the Society at its headquarters in Burlington House in Piccadilly, when he visits London.

Professor Norman Hammond has been elected to the Society's ruling Council, and also formally appointed Local Secretary for North and South America and the Caribbean.

Around one-hundred Fellows live in the New World, and are invited to an annual dinner and lecture in Boston as well as to events in London. Three other faculty, Professors Curtis Runnels, James R. Wiseman, and Paul Zimansky, were elected F.S.A. in prior years.

Standardization in Ceramic Assemblages," *American Antiquity*, 61:1 (1996) 83-94, and "A Proton Magnetometry Survey at Navan Fort," in *Emania, Bulletin of the Navan Research Group*, No. 17 (1996) 83-88; "Investigating Chipping Debris Scatters: GIS as an Analytical Engine," in *New Methods, Old Problems: Geographic Information Systems in Modern Archaeological Research*, Herbert D.G. Maschner, ed. (Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale,

1996) 38-71; and "Randomization Methods for Statistical Inference in Raster GIS Context," in *Proceedings of the Thirteenth World Congress* (International Union of Pre- and Proto-historic Sciences, Forli, Italy).

In the spring 1996 Patricia A. McAnany received a National Science Foundation award for continued research at K'axob, Belize, and a second NSF grant for Research Experiences for Undergraduates for the support of Tracy Kirby, Tamarra Martz, and José Aguayo. Professor McAnany gave a lecture entitled "Transitions between Archaic and Early Village Life in the Maya Lowlands," at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, also in spring 1996.

During the fall 1996, she lectured at Archaeological Institute of America societies in Miami, Florida, Brazos Valley, and Dallas, Texas, speaking on the "Genesis and Development of Ancestor Veneration in Maya Society." She also presented a paper, "Ideological Expressions of Agrarian Change," at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Mesoamerican Conference, SUNY-Albany. Her term as national Secretary within the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association ended in December 1996.

Curtis Runnels was awarded a grant from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory to begin research on the Palaeolithic of the Bosphorus region of Turkey in May, 1997. The first phase of the project will involve the analysis of the Palaeolithic artifacts from a prehistoric survey directed by Professor Mehmet Ozdogan of the Prehistoric Department, University of Istanbul, to prepare them for publication. The survey was conducted from 1979 to 1982 in northwestern Turkey, and included the coast of the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus Straits, the Gallipoli (Gelibolu) peninsula, and parts of Turkish Thrace. Professor Runnels provided the following commentary on the project.

"The region surveyed is of strategic importance for the study of the Palaeolithic in southeast Europe. It is probable that early humans entered

Europe from southwest Asia by crossing a land bridge that existed in the Bosphorus region during glacial periods when the Straits were exposed by low sea levels. Currently the most important question in this connection is the transition from the Middle to the Upper Palaeolithic, which occurred between 50,000 and 45,000 B.P. in this region. This transition is significant because it is connected with the question of the origins of anatomically modern *Homo sapiens sapiens*, a movement which is documented by the spread of the Aurignacian industry. The earliest European Aurignacian is found in the Balkan peninsula and it is probable that even earlier Aurignacian materials will be found in the Bosphorus region. Early Palaeolithic materials have been found in northern Greece and elsewhere in Turkey which can be compared with the Bosphorus finds, but dating and classification are in an early stage of development. The study of the

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Archaeology Book of the Year

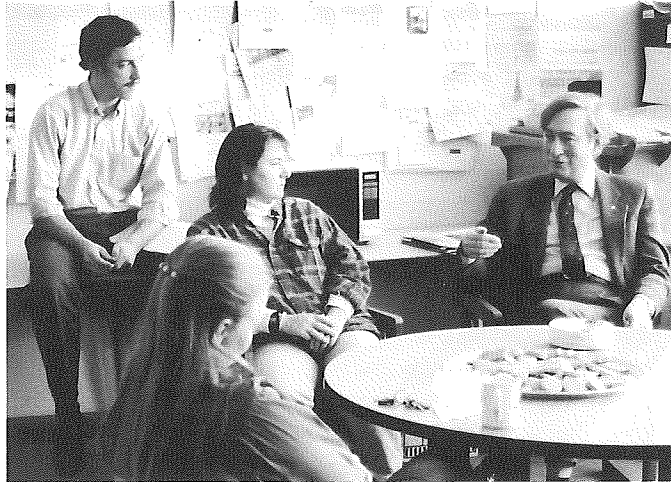
Professor Jean Wilson, of Boston University's Department of English, has won the British Archaeological Awards' 1996 "Archaeology Book of the Year" for *The Archaeology of Shakespeare* (Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd.: Gloucestershire 1995). The book reconstructs the settings and performance of Shakespeare's plays from the surviving material culture, ranging from rare sketches of stage action, through family portraits showing costume, to the actual remains of the Rose and Globe playhouses uncovered by archaeologists since 1989. She also uses English Renaissance tomb sculpture to suggest how dramatic ensembles were created. Professor Wilson is married to Professor Norman Hammond of the Department of Archaeology, who "did the driving and took some of the pictures" for the award-winning study.

Context and Human Society Lectures

Bruce Trigger on Philosophy and Archaeology

Bruce G. Trigger, Professor of Anthropology at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and one of North America's most distinguished archaeologists, presented the 1997 Context and Human Society Lectures, entitled "Archaeology and Philosophy: Dialoguing Across the Darwinian Chasm." The central theme concerned problems in the relations between the disciplines of archaeology and philosophy, which arise in part from their different perceptions of the relationship between data and interpretation. A major problem, which affects communication between practitioners of the two disciplines, according to Trigger, is that archaeology has been strongly influenced by concepts of biological and sociocultural evolution, while philosophy has hardly been affected by such perspectives. The three lectures in the series, given during the week of February 24, were "Archaeology and Philosophy," "The Real, the Perceived, and the Imagined," and "Imagination and Scientific Creativity."

Professor Trigger speaks informally with graduate students Alan Kaiser, Shannon Plank (back to camera), and Liz Gilgan during his visit to Boston University to present the Context and Human Society Lectures. Photo by Michael Hamilton.



Trigger has directed archaeological research projects in Egypt and the Sudan, and is the author of numerous articles and books, including *Nubia Under the Pharaohs* (1976), *The Children of Aataentsic: A History of the Huron People to 1660* (1976), *Early Civilizations: Ancient Egypt in Context* (1993), and *A History of Archaeological Thought* (1989). The last cited book was called "the best intellectual history of the discipline to date," when it won the Archaeological Institute of America's James R. Wiseman Book Award in 1991, and has been the principal textbook since its publication for the Department of Archaeology's proseminar, "The Intellectual History of Archaeology." Trigger, who received his Ph.D. from Yale University in 1964, has been awarded honorary doctorates from three Canadian universities, and is the recipient of numerous other honors and awards, including the Innis-Gérin Medal in 1985 from the Royal Society of Canada for his sustained contribution to the literature of the social sciences.

The Context and Human Society lectures, founded in 1984, are made possible by grants from the Humanities Foundation of the College of Arts and Sciences to the Center for Archaeological Studies.

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Bosphorus materials is useful because of the large number of sites and artifacts that are involved, and the presence in the area of a stratified, and dated, site (Yarimbuzgaz Cave) that has been excavated and partly published."

The results of a survey conducted by Runnels with students from Boston University jointly with Berit Wells, the Director of the Swedish Institute of Athens, and with students from Swedish universities has been published in Stockholm. The book, entitled *The Berbati-Limnes Archaeological Survey 1988-1990*, B. Wells and C. Runnels, eds. (Stockholm: Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 1996), is being distributed by Paul Astrom Forlag. The survey documented a long sequence of human settlement

and landscape coevolution from the Middle Palaeolithic period (about 50,000 B.P.) to modern times. Highlights include the discovery of two Mesolithic sites, which are very rare in Greece, evidence of a catastrophic episode of soil erosion triggered by the expansion of farming at the end of the Neolithic period about 6000 B.P.), the discovery of the first Mycenaean (about 4000 B.P.) farmsteads to be documented in Greece, and the excavation of an archaic hero shrine connected with a Mycenaean tholos tomb. Other publications connected with this project include Curtis N. Runnels, "Environmental Degradation in Ancient Greece," *Scientific American* 272:3 (1995) 96-99, and B. Wells, C. Runnels, and E. Zangger, "In the Shadow of Mycenae," *Archaeology* 46:1 (1993) 54-63.

James Wiseman, on sabbatical leave in 1996-97, was a lecturer in September 1996 for Special Expeditions on a tour through the western Mediterranean, including visits to Sicily, Malta, Grenada, the Lipari Islands, Menorca, and elsewhere. In October Wiseman participated in the VI International Symposium on Ancient Macedonia in Thessaloniki, Greece, where he presided over one session and, in another session, presented a paper entitled "Deus Caesar and Other Gods at Stobi."

At the invitation of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in the fall 1996, Wiseman also participated in the week-long opening ceremonies and activities associated with the preservation of Baltit Fort, the former palace-bastion of a Mir (local ruler), located in Karimabad, Pakistan, high

Doctoral Dissertation Award to Daniel Finamore

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) awarded Daniel R. Finamore the 1996 SAA Doctoral Dissertation Award for his dissertation, "Sailors and Slaves on the Wood-cutting Frontier: Archaeology of the British Bay Settlement, Belize," which was judged to be the most outstanding of the dissertations nominated. Finamore received his Ph.D. from Boston University's Department of Archaeology in 1994 and wrote his dissertation under the direction of Professor Patricia McAnany. He is at present Curator of Maritime History and Art at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, MA.

To quote the Society for American Archaeology *Bulletin*, Vol. 13.3 (1996), "Finamore's work is an original and creative archaeological contribution to the study of social and economic frontier transformations in the modern world, and specifically, it provides an understanding of Belizian cultural heritage by centrally situating African ancestors of contemporary Belizians in their country's historical development." The *Bulletin* went on to say: "with careful attention to historical context, he skillfully integrates field survey data, forestry history, written texts, and excavated

remains to trace the development of English timber extraction in 18th-century Belize. Through the study of 19 wood-cutting camps, he reveals the processes of change from an early, loosely integrated, egalitarian frontier society to a later stratified and formalized society. In his characterization of change, Finamore emphasizes labor systems, contrasting the early gangs of English ex-privateers and sailors to the later gangs composed of African slaves, a form of nonplantation slavery that is poorly studied either historically or archaeologically. He makes an important contribution to our understanding of slavery in the Americas by revealing the material world of African slave gangs and bringing the unwritten history of these first African American inhabitants to the foreground."

Professor Kathleen Deagan, Chair of the SAA Doctoral Dissertation Award Committee, wrote in her award letter to Finamore, "you received the highest mean score, with the least amount of variance among the committee," and commented that all on the committee agreed that "it was a fine piece of work in both design and execution."

in the Karakoram Mountains. The ceremonies, which featured presentations by the Aga Khan and the President of Pakistan, Farooq Leghari, and information sessions, workshops, and receptions were also attended by several ambassadors, other dignitaries, and journalists from various nations, as well as two other archaeologists: Dr. Mounir Bouchenaki, Director of the Cultural Heritage division of UNESCO, and Dr. Mohammed Rafique Mughal, former Director General of Archaeology and Museums for Pakistan and Visiting Professor in the Department of Archaeology during the spring term, 1997. For a report on Wiseman's trip to Pakistan see,

"Eighth Wonder of the World," *Archaeology* 50:1 (January/February 1997) 12-15. The article is published in his column "Insight," a regular feature of *Archaeology* since 1995.

During the spring term 1997, Wiseman was a Visiting Fellow both of the McDonald Institute of Archaeological Research and of Clare Hall at the University of Cambridge, where he was working on final publications of the excavations at Stobi, Macedonia, and the more recent Nikopolis Project, an archaeological survey of southern Epirus, Greece; he served as co-director of both projects. Wiseman gave lectures on both projects in seminars at the University of Cambridge. In April he presented

Student/Alum News

Graduate Student, Francisco Estrada Belli, Ph.D. candidate, has certainly been making his mark in professional publications on Maya archaeology. In addition to the article on his work in the Pacific Coast of Guatemala in this issue of *Context*, pages 24-27, he has published papers from proceedings of international congresses as well as several articles in international journals.

In 1995 Estrada Belli received funding for his dissertation research in Guatemala, in the form of two research project grants from the National Geographic Society and a dissertation improvement grant from the National Science Foundation. Estrada Belli's project, "Regional Archaeology of the Department of Santa Rosa, Guatemala: A Study of Precolumbian Settlement, Land Use, and Exchange on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala," has also been funded through an Alice M. Brennan Humanities Scholarship awarded through the Boston University Humanities Foundation.

Francisco received another grant from the National Geographic Society for \$5,790 to continue his research in Guatemala, which began in May 1997. He was again joined by Dr. Laura Kosakowsky, Research Fellow, and Marc Wolf, a fellow graduate student in the Department.

Ellen Berkland (on leave from the M.A. program) was appointed City Archaeologist for Boston in January 1997.

Margo Muhl Davis, Ph.D. candidate, reports that she has just finished teaching a course

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a paper, "Archaeological Survey in Southern Epirus, Greece: Patterns of Human Occupation in a Changing Landscape," at Dumbarton Oaks, Center for Byzantine Studies, in a symposium, "The Balkans and Cyprus in the Light of Recent Surveys and Digs: New Results for Settlement Patterns and Economy in the Byzantine Period (IV-XV centuries)," during which he also presided at a session.

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through Tufts Experimental College entitled "Myths, Mysteries, Frauds and Mistakes: A Critical Look at Archaeology." The course covered topics ranging from the Piltdown Hoax, to Atlantis, and on to Nazi interpretations of archaeological data. She also completed a large report for The Trustees of Reservations entitled "Archaeological Potential of the Crane Reservations, Ipswich, Massachusetts." This is a compilation of secondary and some primary historical research, archaeological site data from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and observations from some site visits. It outlines areas on the Crane Reservations that may be archaeologically sensitive and provides information on management and interpretive options. In January she spoke on the archaeology of Ipswich at the Boston Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

Mark Greco, a doctoral student, presented a paper entitled "Roman, Native, and Barbarian: Law and Ethnicity along the Late Roman Frontier" at the conference, "Shifting Frontiers II: The Transformation of Law and Society in Late Antiquity," which was held at the University of South Carolina at Columbia in March, 1997.

Alan Kaiser, Ph.D. candidate, was the recipient of the Outstanding Teaching Fellow Award, 1995-1996, from the Department of Archaeology.

David B. Landon (Ph.D. 1990) has had a revised version of his dissertation published as a monograph issue of the journal *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 30: 1, (1996), under the title "Feeding Colonial Boston." Landon has served since 1991 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences at Michigan Technological University.

Ann-Eliza Lewis, Ph.D. candidate, presented a paper, "Daily Lives: A Look at the Artifacts from the Casey Farm," at the 1996 annual meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology held in Albany, New York. At the same conference, Katherine Rogers (M.A. 1995) authored a paper on "Grave Goods

Open Forum for Archaeology Graduate Students

The Archaeology Graduate Student Organization presented the third annual Open Forum for Graduate Students on November 9, 1996. Boston University students Trina Arpin, Alan Kaiser, and Lee Paine organized the Open Forum, which was funded by the Humanities Foundation at Boston University.

There were four sessions held throughout the day, three of which consisted of papers on their current research presented by students from Boston University, Bryn Mawr College, Washington University, and Florida State University. The final session was "Rethinking the Role of Work: A Panel Discussion," in which several Boston University faculty members and colleagues from other universities participated. The forum ended with a reception at 6:00 p.m.



Participants in the Forum: (rear, l-r) Akin Ogundiran and Margaret Watters of Boston University; (front, l-r) Susan E. Allen, Bryn Mawr College; Karen B. Metheny, Mark C. Greco of Boston University; Nancy Symeonoglou, Washington University; Francisco Belli Estrada, Boston University and Isabelle Pafford; and the Forum organizers, Lee Paine, Trina Arpin, and Alan Kaiser, all of Boston University. Photo by Michael Hamilton.

from the Hampstead Hill Cemeteries," and Carolyn White (Ph.D. candidate) was a co-author of a paper presented by Professor Mary Beaudry, "Insights into the Lives of 19th-Century Tenant Farmers at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts."

Karen Bescherer Metheny, Ph.D. candidate, has co-edited a book with Rebecca Yamin: *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape* (University of Tennessee Press, 1996), which includes an essay by Sara Mascia (Ph.D. 1994) as well as one by Professor Mary Beaudry. Metheny co-authored the introduction as well as a contribution to the book. She also contributed the entry on "Landscape Archaeology" to the *Oxford Companion*

to *Archaeology* (Oxford, 1996), edited by Brian Fagan. She has also taken on the role of Current Research Editor for Massachusetts for the Newsletter of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, beginning with the November 1996 issue.

Michèle Miller (Ph.D. 1997), recently published "The Manufacture of Cockle Shell Beads at Early Neolithic Franchthi Cave, Greece: A Case of Craft Specialization?" *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 9.1 (1996) 7-37. She has two articles in press "Grindstones in Ornament Production," a paper presented at Moudre et Broyer, Table Ronde Internationale, Clermon-Ferrand, November 1995, Centre des

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Archaeology Commencement 1996 and 1997

1996

Bachelor of Arts

Kristen Azzara
In Chung (Double Major in Anthropology)
Jose Conde
Emily Eck, *Magna Cum Laude*,
College Prize, Phi Beta
Kappa
Cheryl Eckhardt, *Cum Laude*,
(Double Major in Art History)
Tracy Kirby, *Magna Cum Laude*,
Department Prize
Christine Marie Jones
Cara Lonardo, *Magna Cum Laude*,
Work for Distinction, Phi Beta
Kappa
Vanessa Muros, *Cum Laude*,
(Double Major in Anthropology)

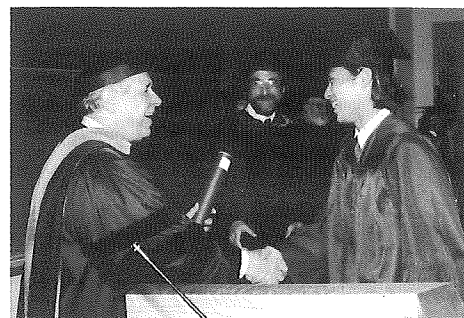
Joseph Nigro, *Cum Laude*, (Work for Distinction)
Jeffrey Orenstein, *Magna Cum Laude*,
(Double Major in Classical Studies)
Yasuhisa Shimizu
Marisa Silcox (Double Major in Anthropology)
Debra Taylor, *Cum Laude*, (Double Major in Classical Studies)
Jan Joseph Wolf, *Magna Cum Laude*

Master of Arts

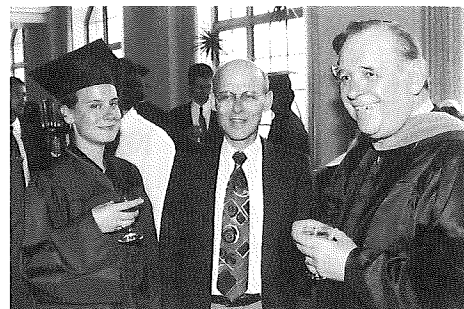
Harley Erickson
Yannick Muller
Diep Shoemaker

Doctor of Philosophy

Thomas Tartaron



Professor James R. Wiseman (top) presents graduate Yasuhisa Shimizu with his diploma at the 1996 Department of Archaeology Commencement and later (bottom) celebrates with *Cum Laude* graduate Cheryl Eckhardt and her father.



1997

Bachelor of Arts

José F. Aguayo, *Magna Cum Laude*
Paul Bartell, *Magna Cum Laude*
(Minor in Geology)
Jeremy Reed Bauer, *Magna Cum Laude*
Brian Joseph Byrne
Adria Vanessa Campbell (Minor in Statistics)
Sara Coleman, *Magna Cum Laude*,
Phi Beta Kappa, (Double Major in Anthropology)
Anna Narissa Dhody, *Cum Laude*
Patricia Anne Downey
Jennifer Dawn Fitzpatrick, *Cum Laude*
Leslie Ann Harlacker, *Summa Cum Laude*,
Work for Distinction, Phi Beta Kappa,
(Double Major in Communications)
Nicole Aimee Lanoue, *Cum Laude*
Ari Machida, *Cum Laude*, (Double Major in Anthropology)
Lauren Meyer
Bradford Middleton Parsons
Angela D. Peura
Jamunabai Prakash (Double Major

in Biology)
Sabine Pust, *Magna Cum Laude*, Phi Beta Kappa,
Department Prize for Excellence, (Double Major in Anthropology)
Luis Manuel Rivero, Jr., *Cum Laude*
Astrid Minushe Runggaldier, *Cum Laude*
James George Schryver, *Summa Cum Laude*,
Work for Distinction, Phi Beta Kappa,
College Prize for Excellence, (Minor in Art History)

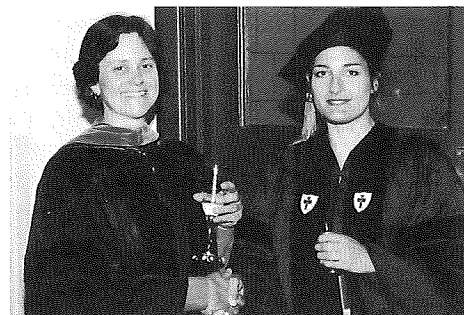
Athanasia G. Shinas
Jessica Mary Spier
Amy Nadine Swenson
Gayle Thompson
Sandra Lyn Van Dyke
Richard Waihung Wong

Master of Arts

Ilean Isel Isaza Aizpurua
Lorenç Bejko
Ragnheidur Bjarnadottir
Margaret S. Watters
Marc A. Wolf

Doctor of Philosophy

Michèle Miller



Professor Julie Hansen congratulates Michèle Miller who received her Ph.D. in May, 1997.



Professor Murray McClellan (r) congratulates James G. Schryver, *Summa Cum Laude* graduate, who also won the College Prize for Excellence.

All photos on this page by Michael Hamilton.

Archaeology at Empúries, Spain, 1996

by Murray C. McClellan

In April, 1996, Jon Westling, then Provost of Boston University, and Ricard Batista, then Director of the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya, signed a memorandum of agreement outlining areas where the two institutions plan to engage in joint cooperative activities and programs. The Agreement, which culminated many months of negotiation, called for an exchange of personnel and the establishment of joint research projects. The initial implementation of the agreement began in the summer 1996 with Boston University's Archaeological Field School in Empúries. Directed by Professor Murray C. McClellan with the assistance of Professors James R. Wiseman and Kenneth L. Kvamme, the Boston University Field School was designed to provide students with an in-depth study of the archaeology of northeastern Spain and an intensive exposure to archaeological theory and field methodology. The 1996 Field School also served as an opportunity for the Boston University staff to explore with their Catalonian colleagues areas of mutual interest and to design a joint excavation project at the Greek and Roman colonial site of Empúries.

Empúries is located on the Costa Brava about thirty kilometers south of the French border and one-hundred kilometers north of Barcelona, capital of Catalonia, Spain. Now an archaeological research center and park, Empúries actually consists of three distinct zones that have been the subject of archaeological excavation and research since 1908. On the north is the small town of St. Martí d'Empúries, which was originally an island and the place where Greek colonists from Phocaea first settled around 600 B.C. Now joined to the mainland, St. Martí was the only part of Empúries not abandoned at the end of antiquity, and today is a restored

medieval village with a Romanesque church and several restaurants. The Roman and Greek/Hellenistic zones are located about a half a kilometer to the south of St. Martí and both areas have been extensively excavated. The Greek/Hellenistic zone—named "Neapolis" by modern scholars—faces the sea on its east, a presumed ancient harbor on its north, and was originally walled on its southern and western sides. First occupied around 575 B.C., Neapolis evolved over the centuries into the confusing mass of walls exposed in the early part of this century. In 217 B.C. a Roman military camp was established on the plateau
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Geophysical Prospection at Empúries

by Kenneth L. Kvamme and Margaret S. Watters

Students in the 1996 Archaeological Field School at Empúries, Spain, were introduced to a variety of techniques of geophysical prospection, which was successfully employed to identify sub-surface structures and other features at Empúries. All the labor, field recording, and even some of the computer work described here were performed by students in the Field School. Boston University graduate students Margaret Watters (co-author of this article), Chantal Esquivias, and Emily Snodgrass served as crew chiefs.

Geophysical prospection methods include a variety of technologies that provide mechanisms for "seeing into the ground" without digging. Proton precession magnetometers gauge subtle changes in the earth's magnetic field, which can be caused by archaeological circumstances; a resistivity meter that records the ground's resistance to an injected current; and ground-penetrating radar measures the time it takes for a radar signal to be reflected from buried features. These instruments, each in their own way, provide indications of what lies beneath the ground surface. Through analysis and interpretation of the data it is possible to deduce the nature of buried deposits, determining whether or not they are cultural in origin, and to make statements and maps describing the layout of ancient settlements (see *Context* 12: 1-2 [1995] 1-5 where Kvamme discusses these methods in detail). At Empúries, all three of these technologies were employed, although resistivity survey proved a dismal failure and was quickly abandoned. Soil conditions in Spain, in June, simply are too dry to pass an

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The staff and students of the 1996 Boston University/Empúries Field School, including the geophysical prospection team.

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immediately above Neapolis, followed soon thereafter by a fully developed Roman town. After more than a century of existing as separate but contiguous communities, Neapolis and the Roman town were united both physically and civically into a single entity, Emporiae.

Ninety years of excavation by Catalonian and Spanish archaeologists in the Greek and Roman sectors of Empúries have uncovered a great deal of information about this site, though many fundamental research questions remain. The early excavations, carried out under the direction of the architect and pioneer Catalonian politician, Josep Puig i Cadafalch, with the assistance of Emili Gandia (whose illustrated excavation notebooks are preserved at the site), essentially cleared Neapolis down to its Hellenistic and early Imperial levels; several probes also were sunk in the Roman town. Work at Empúries was interrupted by the Spanish Civil War (with its bloody and terrible repression of Catalonian culture) and was resumed in 1940 by the Spanish archaeologist Martín Almagro Bosch, who worked on the cemeteries and in the Roman city. From 1965 to 1981 excavations continued under the direction of Eduard Ripoll, who concentrated his researches on the Roman forum. After the restoration of democracy in Spain and the re-establishment of Catalonian autonomy, Enric Sanmartí undertook careful stratigraphic soundings at St. Martí, Neapolis, and in the Roman town, designed to refine our understanding of the cultural history of the site. In 1991 an innovative project of archaeological research and cultural resource management was initiated at Empúries. Teams of site conservators and educators worked closely with a full-time staff of five professional archaeologists to design an archaeological center that is both research-driven and dedicated to public education. The audio-visual theater and renovated museum, along with the didactic signs and tours, present the 200,000 tourists who visit the site every year with an

overall picture of this important settlement.

One of the central goals of the 1996 Field School was to acquaint the students with this long history of significant research and site presentation. The staff and administration of Empúries, which had come under the general jurisdiction of the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya in April 1996, offered every assistance they could to meet this goal. Students and staff lived in the dormitories of the research center, which occupies a converted monastery located between Neapolis and the Roman city, and took their meals in one of the restaurants of St. Martí. This arrangement meant that we lived among the ancient ruins twenty-four hours a day; the romantically inclined could commune with past lives as they wandered among the walls on a full moon, hearing whispered voices beneath the crash of surf.

After welcoming remarks by the new Director of Empúries, Dr. Aurora Martín, each of the five Catalonian archaeologists working at Empúries took turns in presenting various aspects of the site and museum. Their presentations were in Spanish, the second language of all Catalonians, with simultaneous translations by Chantal Esquivias, a graduate student in Boston University's Department of

Archaeology and a native of Madrid. Two other Empúries staff members, Jordi Merino and Juan Llinas, gave a series of seminars on the recent excavations in the cryptoporticus of the Roman forum and on the ceramic typologies of the Greek and Roman periods.

In order to place the site of Empúries within a larger historical and archaeological perspective, Professor Wiseman and I gave a number of general lectures on Greek and Roman culture, which were held in a three-room, air-conditioned, compound reserved for our exclusive use. The lectures were augmented by a series of trips to the major sites and museums of northeast Catalonia and southern France. Highlights of these tours included visits to the nearby Iberian settlement of Ullastret, to the Roman capital city of Tarragona, to the museums and ruins of Rosas, Narbonne, Gerona, and Barcelona (the latter including a behind-the-scene tour of an exhibit on underwater archaeology in Catalonia), and day trips to Medieval St. Pere de Rosas and Carcassonne. While the emphasis of these tours was on ancient culture, no one could fail to appreciate the impressive Romanesque remains or the thriving modern culture of this corner of the Mediterranean.

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Digitized plan of the southern part of Neapolis, with modern public pathways shaded black.



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Since we were not tied to a day-to-day excavation routine, the students were given the opportunity to experience a wide range of archaeological techniques. The twenty field-school students spent several days taking turns at digging and sifting; at washing, sorting, cataloguing, and drawing pottery; and at mapping and planning. They became familiar with how an electronic transit and a dumpy level work, as well as how to manipulate an old-fashioned plumb-bob, line-level, and tape measure.

As valuable as these lessons in methodology were, the most rewarding experience for the students came when they were engaged in active field research. One major aspect of this field research was the geophysical surveys directed by Professor Kvamme, described separately in this issue of *Context* (see pages 20, 22-24). A second major aspect of this field work was the detailed investigation of over 2,000 exposed walls of Neapolis. Divided into four groups, each team of students was assigned a sector of Neapolis, required to describe each wall in that sector, and instructed to create a Harris matrix relating each wall to the others. This was an almost impossible task, as almost all of the walls had long ago been divorced from any stratigraphic reference, there was little previous field documentation, and almost every wall had been reconstructed or modified in the early twentieth century. In the meantime, each team took turns in digitizing their walls into a GIS database that will serve as the basis for the future research of the Empúries project. The students had to accustom their eyes to differentiate between bonding and abutting and had to spend many long hours measuring and describing. The results paid off; we now have a much better understanding of exactly where the major problems lie in the current interpretation of Neapolis.

Murray C. McClellan is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.

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injected current through the earth to measure its sub-surface properties. The magnetic and radar data, however, were highly successful in providing insights into the buried remains at Empúries.

Since we, as archaeologists, are interested in recording correct spatial relationships within and between features, transect lines are typically employed in geophysical surveys. These were laid out by students and consist simply of twenty-meter-long ropes, usually spaced one meter apart on a north-south axis. Each rope possesses a mark every meter that facilitates the plotting of location during geophysical surveys. Students would then place the instrument, or drag it, depending on the technology, over meter marks proceeding systematically along each transect. One student crew would record data with the instruments while the other would move and place the survey guide ropes ahead of that crew.

The results of the ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey were instantly available since that instrument reports its findings graphically, on a spool of paper, thereby providing indications, even while conducting the survey, about where significant archeological features might lie (Fig. 1). Magnetometers, however, record data digitally and require a fair amount of computer processing before recognizable output can be produced. This was generally accomplished in the evenings in order that the results of one day's work could be discussed with the staff the next day. Preliminary results of last summer's work are presented below. Final conclusions will only be possible after considerably more analysis and interpretation of the data are undertaken.

The Magnetic Survey

Past human disturbances to the natural geological makeup of an area can subtly alter the earth's magnetic field. For example, a buried stone wall or cobbled roadway may be more or less magnetic than the

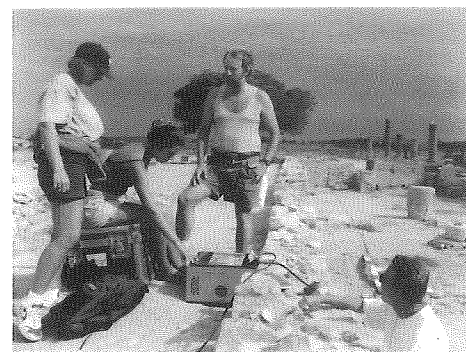


Figure 1. GPR research in the cryptoporticus of the Roman Forum. Teaching assistant Meg Watters (left) and Stacy Shinas examine the graphic readout, while Professor Ken Kvamme and Andrew Guess look on.

surrounding geological matrix, depending on the native properties of the stone employed. Fired areas tend to be greatly magnetic. By using a magnetometer to record the strength of the magnetic field systematically over an area (e.g., every meter), a map can be constructed of significant changes in the field, termed "anomalies," many of which may be cultural in origin.

The magnetic survey was performed entirely within the Roman city, in a large open space to the north of excavations that have uncovered the Roman forum and two large private houses. These excavations reveal that significant archaeological features lie less than a meter below the present surface, many built of limestone. They also indicate the orientation of the Roman urban grid, potentially important for interpreting the magnetic results.

Two Geometrics 856 proton magnetometers were employed in this survey. These are highly sensitive instruments capable of recording the strength of the earth's magnetic field to one part in 500,000, necessary for discovering subtle changes caused by the underlying archaeology. One instrument was used as a roving field unit, with readings taken every meter across 400-square-meter survey blocks (20 survey lines of 20 m length), the usual amount of survey accomplished in a day by the students. A total of 18 survey blocks were surveyed, and 7,200 readings were taken. The second

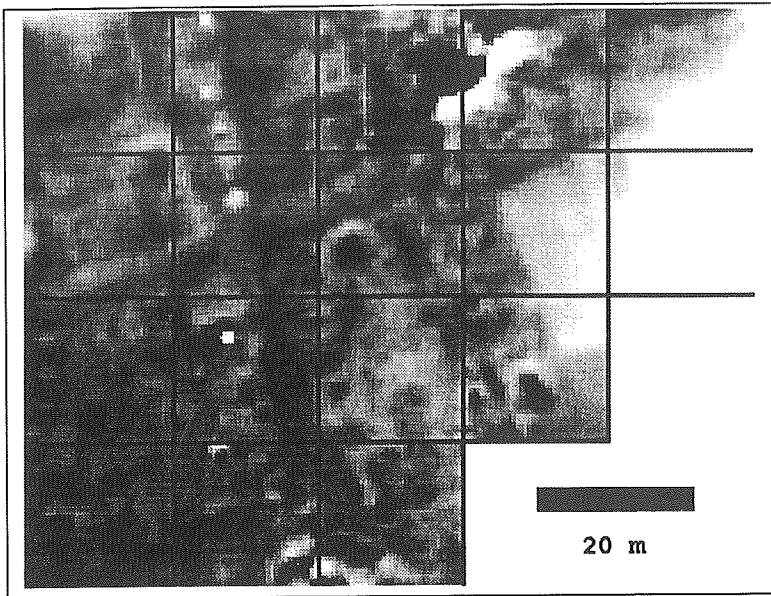


Figure 2. Preliminary image showing the results of the magnetometry survey in the Roman city. The large boxes are twenty meters to a side.

Unbeknown to us when the survey was undertaken, the location of the large steel water tank that holds the archaeological park's water supply lies buried immediately to the southeast of the surveyed area. This huge mass of iron has introduced a significant magnetic anomaly into the data set whose effects will only be removed after additional processing of the data. Finally, and of some special interest, is a vertical scarp at a two-meter drop in the modern landscape, which is out of alignment with the Roman grid. Systematically spaced along this scarp are a series of magnetic "hot-spots," also visible. The fourth one from the top is definitely a cistern that was dug into the side of the scarp, visible through a hole in its top. The fact that this cistern is located in such a strategic spot and yields such a characteristic magnetic signature (possibly because of the presence of fired bricks or tiles) suggests that the other similar hot-spots, also located along the scarp edge, may be cisterns as well. Future work, including radar profiles, will help to settle this issue.

magnetometer was employed as a base station at a fixed locus to record natural changes in the earth's magnetic field that occur throughout the day, a task necessary to calibrate properly the information from the moving instrument.

Computer Processing

Magnetometry measurements, when assembled in their proper spatial relationship, can be treated as imagery, and resemble an aerial "x-ray" view into the ground after suitable processing. A geographical information system (GIS) was employed in the field on a laptop computer to manipulate the data and perform the image processing. The GIS allowed (1) the balancing of brightness and contrast in each of the eighteen survey blocks relative to each other; (2) their tiling or concatenation into a single image; and (3) interpolation of the one-meter data down to 50 cm, allowing less blocky-looking, or more interpretable output.

An initial image stemming from this summer's work is shown in Figure 2 (it should be noted that the quality of this image is considerably better on the computer screen). In this image, high magnetic readings are shown in black and low magnetic readings in white, with various grays portraying intermediate values. Many features of interest are readily apparent, including individual rooms, structures, and roadways. The

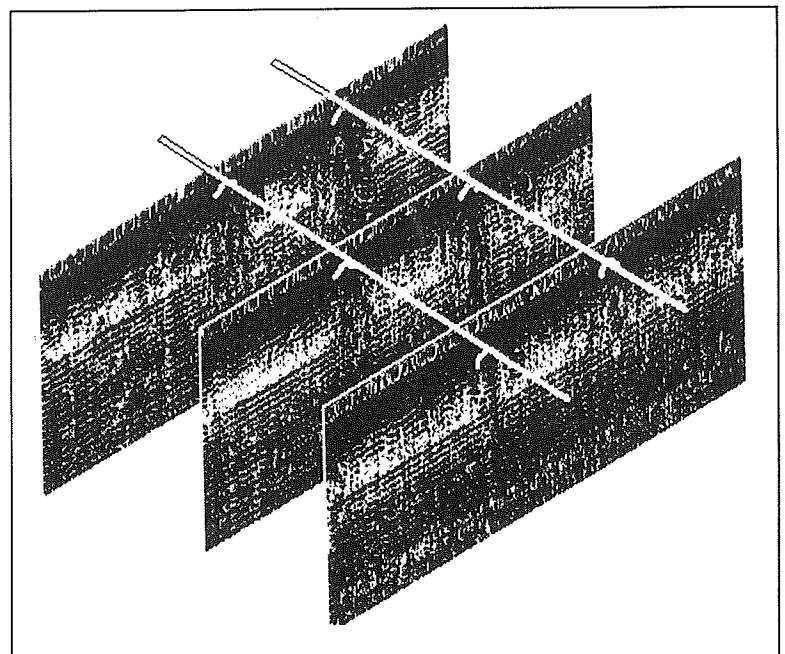
architecture stands out because the limestone used by the Romans tends to be less magnetic than the surrounding earth. The rectangular pattern of the Roman urban grid is clearly visible and conforms exactly with the orientation visible in the nearby excavations.

Three other features in this image are noteworthy. First is a large area of magnetic highs near the top right of the image. This can only be the result of extensive firing, perhaps some sort of kiln, oven, or the result of a large fire in the past. Second is the great arcing gap in the image's coverage on the far right (which was subjected to magnetic survey together with the missing grid immediately below it).

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey

Ground penetrating radar survey was conducted to the south and outside the city wall of Neapolis, the Greek
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Figure 3. Three radar transects showing typical anomalies, probably walls, in an area suspected to contain the indigenous Iberian settlement.



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colony at Empúries. Some Catalonian archaeologists believe the indigenous population's settlement of Indica might be located in this region. Although excavations in this area have revealed substantial architecture and other remains, they seem to be associated with the Greek colony or later Roman expansion and are not suggestive of the native Iberian settlement. It was hoped that GPR might shed further light on Indica's location and the nature of the archaeological remains in the area.

A GSSI SIR-System 3 ground penetrating radar with 300 and 500 MHz antennas was employed in this work. More than 100 transect profiles of twenty to thirty meters in length and generally spaced one meter apart, were generated (equivalent to nearly 100 meters of paper). Since the radar pulses that GPR sends into the earth travel at nearly the speed of light, the instrument records the amount of time it takes in nanoseconds (10-9 seconds) for the radar wave to penetrate the earth, reflect off buried subsurface features such as floors and walls, and return to a receiving antenna. Subsurface features, geologic or human-derived, pass a radar signal differentially according to inherent dielectric properties; these properties help us to gauge not only the depth but the nature of the material we are studying. In the area studied we were able to run several transects adjacent to open excavation units, so that we were able to calibrate the radar's time signal with the exact depth to visible walls, floors, and other features.

The abundant radar data have been analyzed by one of us (Watters), and formed the basis of her Master's Thesis at Boston University. A number of radar transects are shown in Figure 3, which illustrate the promise these data hold for understanding the archaeological potential in this area at Empúries. Visible in these transects are a series of anomalies that line up perfectly from transect to transect and suggest two parallel walls, one-half to one meter thick and about five meters apart; these same features extend an

Between the Volcanoes and the Ocean: Survey and Excavation on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala

by Francisco Estrada Belli

Boston University's Department of Archaeology has carried out several projects in the Maya lowlands of Central America, including explorations at Cuello, K'axob, and La Milpa (see "Waiting time," pages 1-6 of this issue of Context). When we think of Maya archaeology, it tends to be lost cities in the jungle that come to mind; but there is another part of the Maya Area where cattle ranches and sugar cane, volcanic peaks, and coastal swamps form the backdrop to archaeology. This is the Pacific Coast, sandwiched between the continental divide and the southern shore, a highly populated area where one might think few sites would survive, or remain unknown. The lack of spectacular ruins has, however, left the region comparatively unexplored until recently; even the Pan American Highway passes through archaeologically unknown areas. It is here that Estrada Belli has spent two highly successful seasons of research, which have again shown the value of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning systems (GPS), and have finally put the Department of Santa Rosa on the map. The project has been funded by the National Geographic, the National Science Foundation, and Boston University.

When we began work in Santa Rosa over two years ago, our goal was necessarily a simple one: to map as many sites as possible and collect surface pottery that would help us identify occupation dates for each, thus documenting changes in the evolution of community and economy in this narrow (15-20 km wide) strip of land. The latter we built into a GIS, which allowed us to analyze the factors behind the positioning and prosperity of these ancient communities. We determined how old they were by digging a series of test pits, each the size of a telephone booth, to get the stratigraphic information necessary to build a chronology. They also gave insights on the styles of local Precolumbian

additional four meters in transects not illustrated. Clearly, when the nearly 100 additional profiles are analyzed, a great deal more will be learned about this important area of the site.

Future Plans

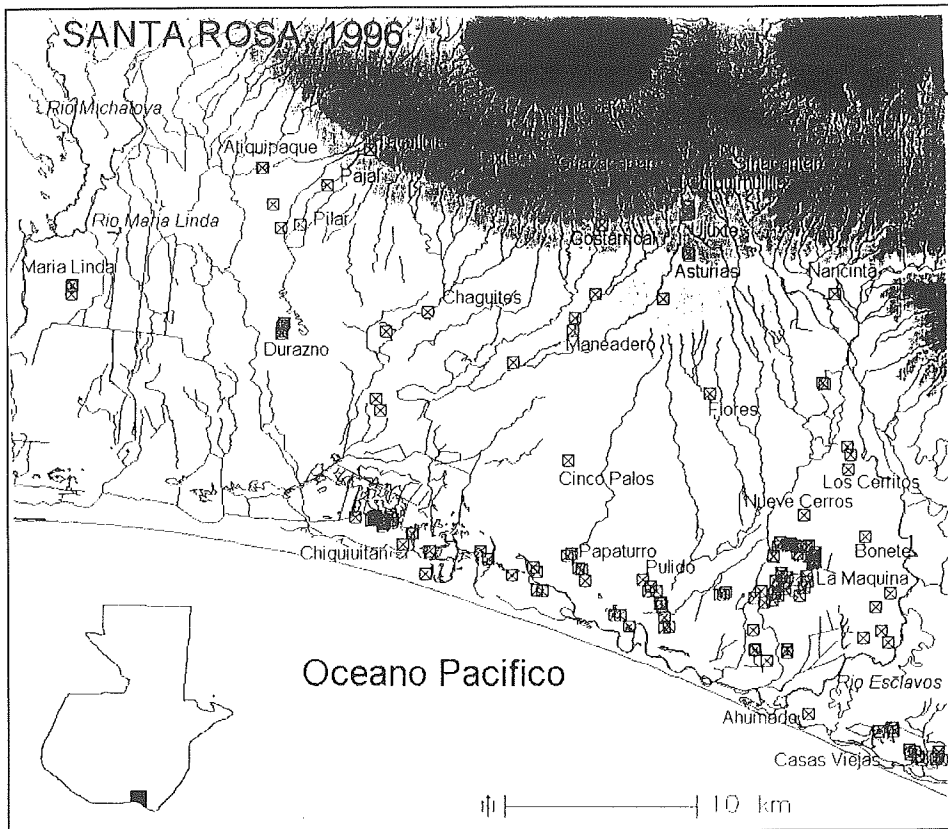
Additional geophysical survey is planned for a future season, as part of the Department of Archaeology's field school. A recent grant from the National Science Foundation to the first author for new geophysical equipment will make it possible for us

ceramics; we were struck by the fine red pottery and negative-painted orange types in Usulután style, with colored "trickle" or "cloudy" decoration accomplished by the lost-wax method. They are especially important because of their occurrence over a large area of Guatemala during the Late Preclassic (400 B.C.-A.D. 200). The identification of these and other diagnostic pottery types indicated that the region had been inhabited continuously from about 1500 B.C. to the Historic period (A.D. 1500).

For the largest sites, we were only able to record the location and map the central architecture and so we knew that we had to prepare for a second, more comprehensive field season. Filled with a great deal of

to return to Empúries with more modern instruments that are much more sensitive and allow larger areas to be investigated in a given amount of time. This equipment should make it possible for us to investigate much of the Roman City, and to obtain new and more detailed results in areas already examined.

Kenneth Kvamme is the W. M. Keck Foundation Associate Professor of Archaeology and Remote Sensing. Margaret Watters received her M.A. in archaeology from Boston University in May 1997.



Map of Santa Rosa area showing locations of archaeological sites.

enthusiasm, we went back in November 1995 with enough funds to enable us to hire ten workers and support us and our vehicle for at least six months. Our team included Dr. Laura Kosakowsky, a research fellow in the Department of Archaeology and an expert in Maya ceramics, and Marc Wolf, a fellow graduate student who has worked on Maya sites at Cuello and La Milpa in Belize. Fellow Boston University graduate students, Ben Thomas and Ann-Eliza Lewis, and John Schultz from the University of Wisconsin joined us. The University of San Carlos let us camp near the Pacific beaches of the Monterrico nature reserve, at their marine research laboratory.

First we went back to Chiquiuitan, a site on shallow mounds in the middle of a brackish water lagoon with the earliest pottery from this region. There was an obstacle, however, of a kind that we were to encounter every time we wanted to excavate at a new site. It was located on private land, in this case, one of the largest ranches in Santa Rosa. Although the Guatemalan government has right of ownership of all

buried antiquities by law, this is rarely acknowledged by anyone except the archaeologist, and the protection of archaeological sites located on private land is often problematic. Guatemala is still a country that is painfully making its way to democracy after several decades of armed conflict and is struggling to protect its archaeological patrimony with insufficient resources.

In this case, the rancher allowed us to carry on our excavations, with the understanding that if we were to find any "gold" we had to leave it with him. I quickly agreed, confident that there was no chance of our finding anything of the sort; in fact, knowing the problems of preservation in a brackish environment, I was not expecting to find much of anything. We did, however, find many beautifully preserved examples of red-rimmed bowls (*tecomates*) that date to at least 1200 B.C., possibly as early as 1500 B.C. There were also well preserved hut floors built on earthen platforms, the fill of which included shells, crab and fish bones, evidence of reliance on the rich

lagoon resources. Fragments of grinding stones indicated that these early settlers were probably also farmers, although we will only know this with certainty if domesticated plants turn up in the palaeobotanical remains. We know that by the second phase of occupation, around 900 B.C., the inhabitants of Chiquiuitan were farming, and that they stored their harvests in large basins built into the hut floors.

We had classified Maneadero as "a first order" Classic period site (A.D. 200-900). It has a tall pyramid (11 m high) towering over a plaza flanked by lower buildings, one actually a ninety-meter-long house platform backing onto an elevated courtyard with many smaller buildings, which looked like an elite or ceremonial courtyard. We wanted to excavate in the main plaza and on the side of one of the smaller buildings to get a stratigraphic sequence of occupation. The owner was reluctant at first, but finally consented, and Ben and Ann-Eliza dug through several meters of fill documenting the Classic period. Ben uncovered a round burial pit right at the center of his small 3.5-meter-deep excavation, having somehow placed the excavation unit precisely in the right spot. The burial was accompanied by a brown pottery plate that had collapsed under the earthen fill that covered the skeleton. Although in pieces, the plate was easily reconstructable in the lab. The skeleton, however, was in poor condition. The owner learned of our find and immediately informed us that if we wanted to continue our excavation we had to pay a certain amount per cubic meter! He later told me that he knew that there were treasures on his land, since many times before people from the city had come accompanied by "gringos" to dig out jade figurines and "gold" jewels, so this time he was determined to get his share of the loot. We explained that we were not that sort of people and that everything we found would help us in writing the history of the region, which maybe one day would be taught in the local schools. I am not sure he believed us,

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but he let us finish our work, although he had one of his workers keep an eye on us.

The largest of all the Santa Rosa sites, locally known as La Maquina named after the large ranch in which it is situated, includes a ten-meter-high central acropolis on which are two pyramids and other small residential structure platforms. Around the base of the acropolis platform are small pyramid mounds and several long structures that possibly housed the elite. Among these, is a two-structure compound that resembles a Mesoamerican ball-court. Mapping showed continuous settlement over an area, of about ten square kilometers, including some ceremonial/elite platforms in the outskirts, and stratigraphy revealed occupation from about 400 B.C. (Late Preclassic) until the end of the Late Classic (A.D. 900). This is undoubtedly the largest settlement within a radius of at least a hundred kilometers, and so could have been the regional capital of this part of the coast during the Classic period.

The principal landowner refused to let us dig, but the site center is actually right on the corner of his property and most of the ancient settlement lies on others' land. His neighbors proved to be much more cooperative and interested in archaeology. They shared important information about land modifications since the area was deforested about twenty years ago, and offered interesting finds of their own to add to our surface collection, among them, a stone "ball-game yoke." The yoke was one indication that there was in fact a ball-court near the acropolis. There were rumors about inscribed sculptures, also, but these were apparently at the La Maquina estate house and not accessible.

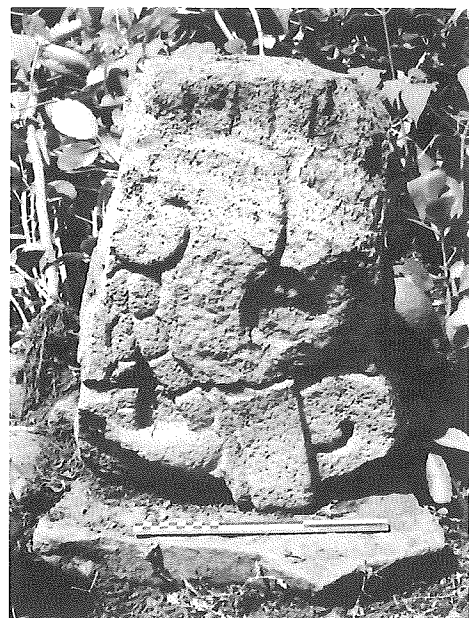
One of the large platforms in the outskirts, Bonete, had been bulldozed for a road, which cut right through the center of the large mound leaving a profile of its core eleven meters high. In a test pit below this, we recorded fifty-four successive sand and clay floors in the eighteen-

meter-high mound, while in the road-cut wall, we recorded forty-five additional levels of occupation. The structure had been refurbished about a hundred times, until about A.D. 900 when it was finally abandoned. As we were cleaning the debris from the last section of the road-cut, Marc Wolf uncovered a wonderfully preserved stepped façade of nine terraces lined with bright red baked clay rising to the platform top. This is one of the best preserved building façades of this sort found on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala.



Marc Wolf uncovers a Middle Classic (A.D. 450-650) stepped-façade pyramid from a 100-meter-wide earthen mound at Bonete, Santa Rosa, Guatemala.

Our most exciting finds, however, were at Ujuxte, a Preclassic site bordering the town of Chiquimulilla, which had been known for many years but never excavated nor mapped. Lying on a gentle slope descending from one of the volcanoes that form the spine of Guatemala, it consists of a 100-meter-long rectangular plaza dominated by a (11 m) high pyramid mound, with lower structures on all other sides. What had attracted our attention were a few large boulders protruding from the sides of the mounds. I suspected that these rocks could be stelae, although they were rather irregular in shape, and stelae are found in few sites on the coast, but more common



A newly found Cotzumalhuapa-style sculpture from the Middle/Late Classic site of La Nueva, Jutiapa, Guatemala. It depicts a serpent head in profile.

in the Maya Lowlands, hundreds of miles to the north. Ann-Eliza was the first to uncover an almost perfectly rectangular stela with a rectangular altar slab laid flat at its base, something never before reported in this part of Guatemala. Such monuments are typical of ancient Maya public ritual, and in the Classic period often bear carved dates, inscriptions, and figures in low relief. We found six stelae and five altars still in place, and three more stelae buried flat under the plaza floors; one stela had remains of a human figure in low relief. There were two stela-altar complexes on the east side of the plaza, one each on the north, south, and west sides, and one stela near the center. Measuring the orientation of the monuments with a compass, I found that the alignment between them across the plaza was consistently oriented to the cardinal directions. I also discovered that the eastern stelae mark the rising sun at the equinoxes and that on the west faces the equinoctial sunset. Pre-classic stela monuments are rare, and are also usually found moved from their original locations and reused in later plaza arrangements, so these monuments deserve a thorough study.

Our find attracted the attention not

only of the landowner, who renewed his support of our work, but also of a large group of elementary school children who later visited us. I had a chance to illustrate to them a little of the civilization of our ancestors, and felt very gratified. Meanwhile, the rainy season had begun, and we had to stop our operations. We had gathered a large amount of data, about 3000 years of newly-found prehistory of the region. We set up a small lab in Guatemala City where we processed the ceramic, obsidian and bone artifacts and installed the computer with the GIS to develop the landscape analysis. We now have a preliminary sequence of development for this coastal region of Guatemala and some insights into the most salient changes in its economy, social organization, and religion. The Santa Rosa region, far from being a backwater, was settled as early as much of coastal Mesoamerica, and attained great prosperity during Preclassic times. The Late Preclassic stela plaza at Ujuxte is unique in southeastern Guatemala. Preliminary elemental analyses of pottery (conducted by Dr. Hector Neff of the University of Missouri Research and Dr. Laura Kosakowsky) indicates, surprisingly, that Late Preclassic Fine Red pottery was produced in Santa Rosa and traded to the major centers of Highland Guatemala and El Salvador. In fact, Santa Rosa is located at the center of the Late Preclassic southern Maya sphere. After this period of florescence, there was a decline until the Middle Classic (A.D. 450-800) when La Maquina and other acropolis centers were built across the region. In this phase, links were stronger with the rest of the coast than with anywhere else. The Postclassic remains the least known period, one of alleged migrations from the Mexican highlands, of which we have yet to pick up traces. Several communities were located on hilltops rather than lowland areas, perhaps an indication of warfare and instability. We hope eventually to link our Postclassic ceramic and settlement evidence to the populations that the Spanish encountered during their conquest.

XIII Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences

Boston University's Department of Archaeology was well-represented at the XIII Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, held in September 1996 in Forli, Italy, by faculty, students, and alumni/ae. They were among more than 3,000 archaeologists from around the world assembled for the quinquennial meeting, the principal international forum for prehistorians worldwide, although with a decided emphasis on the Old World, especially Europe and Africa. Nearly 90 countries, from Albania to Zimbabwe, were represented, with states such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldavia, Tajikistan, and Ukraine present for the first time. Opened by a minister in the Italian Government, the week-long congress included a major exhibition of archaeological achievements, technical equipment, and publications, mainly though not exclusively from Italy, and also numerous official excursions to sites and museums as far away as Venice and Trieste.

Professor Kenneth L. Kvamme was a keynote speaker in the Geographic Information Systems

After two seasons of work, my colleagues and I have learned a lot about the present-day inhabitants of Santa Rosa and their interest in and/or mistrust of archaeologists, the latter of which has its roots in a past of archaeological and social depredation in Guatemala. I have also learned more about politics in Guatemala today, and appreciate the great effort of many Guatemalans working to turn their country into a modern democracy—one that preserves its cultural heritage. When we go back this summer for our third and final season, we shall know what to expect much of the time, both practically and archaeologically—but we shall also be prepared for even more surprises!

Francisco Estrada Belli is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Archaeology.

Colloquium, with a paper on statistical inference in raster GIS contexts. Professor Norman Hammond chaired the section on New World civilizations, and delivered a joint paper (with Dr. Gair Tourtellot III, a Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology) on discoveries at the Maya city of La Milpa. Professor Paul Goldberg co-authored a paper on the micromorphology of rock ovens in central Texas with Jan Guy.

A paper on "The Archaeology of Santa Rosa, 1995-1996," dealing with research on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala, was presented at the Congress by Francisco Estrada Belli, a doctoral candidate in the department. The paper was co-authored with Marc Wolf, graduate student, and Dr. Laura Kosakowsky, Research Fellow, and will appear in the forthcoming Congress Proceedings publication. Three graduates of the Boston University Department of Archaeology, Patricia Crawford (Ph.D. 1994), Paula Lazrus (Ph.D. 1992), and John Shea (B.A. 1982) also participated in the Congress.

Student News continued from page 18
Recherches Archeologiques, Valbonn; and "Ornament Production," Appendix in *Sitagroi Excavations*, Vol. 2, (in press), E. Elster and Colin Renfrew, eds. Miller also taught a course, "Aegean Archaeology," during the spring semester 1997 at Hunter College, CUNY.

Melissa Moore, Ph.D. candidate, who held a first-year fellowship (1995-96) from the American School of Classical Studies, was the recipient of a second-year award from the School, the Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellowship, to continue her research on the pottery from the Nikopolis Project, directed by Professor James Wiseman, in Epirus, Greece.

Akinwumi Ogundiran and **Michelle Terrell** were both awarded
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Alice M. Brennan Scholarships by the Boston University Humanities Foundation in 1996 to help support their research for their Ph.D. dissertations. Both presented their dissertation proposals to the department in 1996, Michelle on the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Jewish community on Nevis, West Indies, and Akin on a cultural-history study of the Aka Osun region of Nigeria.

Shannon Plank, graduate student, presented a paper at the Bowditch Roundtable at the Peabody Museum at Harvard University on October 25, 1996. The paper, co-authored by Matthew Boulton of the Harvard Divinity School, was entitled "Non-Duality, Sexuality, and Substance: Other Logics in Mesoamerican Thought."

Asa Randall and **Kyle Wagner**, juniors in the department's undergraduate program, have received tuition scholarships from Boston University's Humanities Foundation.

David J. Stewart (1st-year graduate student) is Assistant Director of the Bozburun (Turkey) Shipwreck Excavation Project for the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M.

Howard Wellman (M.A. 1994) received a First Class degree (B.Sc.) in Archaeological Conservation from the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London, in May 1996. In June he accepted a position as staff conservator and laboratory manager with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology-Egypt, working at the Sadana Island Site, Red Sea, and at the laboratory in Alexandria.

Marc A. Wolf, graduate student, recently published a report with his Mexican colleague, Ramon Carrasco, of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, in the journal, *Mexicon*, on their surveys at the large Maya city of Nadzca'an in Campeche. Wolf mapped dozens of temples, palaces, and two ballcourts in the tropical bush, and also recorded a carved stela dedicated in A.D. 830, one of the latest monuments of Maya civilization.

Grace Ziesing (M.A. 1991) is co-author with Steven A. Mrozowski and Mary Beaudry of the book "*Living on the Boott*": *Historical Archaeology at the Boott Mills Boardinghouses, Lowell, Massachusetts* (University of Massachusetts Press, 1996).



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Faculty and Research Appointments in the Department of Archaeology (1996-97): Professors Norman Hammond, Fred S. Kleiner, James R. Wiseman. Professor Emeritus Creighton Gabel. Visiting Professor M. Rafique Mughal. Associate Professors Mary C. Beaudry, Ricardo J. Elia, Paul Goldberg, Julie M. Hansen, Kenneth L. Kvamme, Patricia A. McAnany, Curtis N. Runnels, Paul E. Zimansky. Assistant Professors Kathryn A. Bard, Murray C. McClellan. Adjunct Professors Clemency C. Coggins, Anna Marguerite McCann. Adjunct Assistant Professor Stephen E. Thompson. Distinguished Research Fellow Gordon R. Willey. Research Fellows William K. Barnett, Julie Benyo, Helen Sorayya Carr, Tracey Cullen, Michael C. DiBlasi, Lorinda Goodwin, Thomas W. Killion, Laura J. Kosakowsky, Paula K. Lazrus, Priscilla Murray, George (Rip) Rapp, Jr., Joanna Smith, Zoran Stancić, Elizabeth C. Stone, Thomas Tartaron, Gair Tourtellot III, Tjeerd H. van Andel, Al B. Wesolowsky, Ann Yentsch. Associated faculty, Farouk El-Baz, Research Professor of Remote Sensing; Kenneth Lapatin, Assistant Professor of Art History.

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