

# CONTEXT



The staff and students of the Belize Field Study Program in spring 2002. Norman Hammond, Director, is seated in front row, far right. See story on pages 10-15.

## Archaeology after the War Excavations Resumed at Bieta Giyorgis, Aksum, Ethiopia

by Kathryn A. Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich

The outbreak of war in 1998 between Ethiopia and Eritrea curtailed fieldwork at Aksum, the ancient Ethiopian capital where we have been conducting archaeological investigations since 1993, and again in 2000, limiting the efforts of the small crew of archaeologists who had returned to the site that summer. When more peaceful conditions were established in the country, we resumed full-scale excavations at Aksum in 2001 and 2002, and report here on the results of those two campaigns. All excavations in both seasons were conducted on Bieta Giyorgis hill (see Fig. 3), which rises sharply from the north side of Aksum proper, where the site's famous large stone stelae overlook the valley.

No human remains, not even teeth, were found in the graves; they had not been preserved because of the acidic conditions of the soil inside the pits.

Ceramics from the four OAZ graves consisted of Proto-Aksumite wares, including some large circular basins with ledge rims from Tomb 10, which were decorated with applied serpent motifs. During the excavations this grave came to be known as the "tomb of the serpents." No other artifacts were found in these graves except for two beads and some fragments of a flat ceramic "stick," of unknown use, in Tomb 9.

Also in 2001 in another area at OAZ (units X, XI, XII), a large collapsed stela, ca. 6.2 m long, was found with two huge stone slabs lying obliquely within a stone platform. Many Proto-Aksumite circular basins with ledge rims, a "foot-washing" basin (Fig. 1), and small cups

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### Ona Enda Aboi Zewgè (OAZ)

The first excavations on Bieta Giyorgis hill, in 1993, began at the site of the ancient cemetery, OAZ, and in 2001 four new tombs were discovered there (Tombs 9, 10, 14, and 15). These were pit graves excavated in the bedrock, which date to Proto-Aksumite times (ca. 400-50 B.C.). Tombs 9, 10 and 15 consisted of an upper shaft and a narrower lower shaft. In profile, both upper and lower shafts resemble a truncated pyramid with an average depth of 4 m below a constructed stone platform on the surface. Tomb 14 was a straight vertical shaft, square in cross section and less than 3 m in depth.



Figure 1. A "foot-washing" basin with a cow figure, from Tomb 10 at Ona Enda Aboi Zewgè.

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were associated with one of the stone slabs. A test excavation revealed the opening of a pit grave beneath another large stone slab, but the weight of these stone slabs and the stela made excavations in the tomb beneath too unsafe to continue.

In 2002 a rock-cut tomb (Tomb 16) with a vertical shaft over 3 m deep, which opened into a subterranean chamber, was excavated in the northern part of OAZ. This tomb was later in date than the pit graves, and the associated ceramics suggest an Aksumite 1 date (ca. 50 B.C. to A.D. 150). Much of the tomb chamber roof had collapsed, however, and it could only be partially excavated.

### Tukul Emeni (TE)

In the northeastern part of Bieta Giyorgis hill, on a ridge to the north of OAZ, is the site of Tukul Emeni (TE). In 2001 a small three-room structure (TE I) was excavated by Michael DiBlasi. Very few artifacts were found at this site, but the excavated pottery dates from Aksumite 2–4 times (ca. A.D. 150–700).

TE II, excavated in 2002, was also a small stone structure with three rooms, built directly on the bedrock without a foundation trench. Like TE I, this structure yielded little evidence



Figure 2. Granary with preserved plaster from the house structure at Tukul Emeni II.

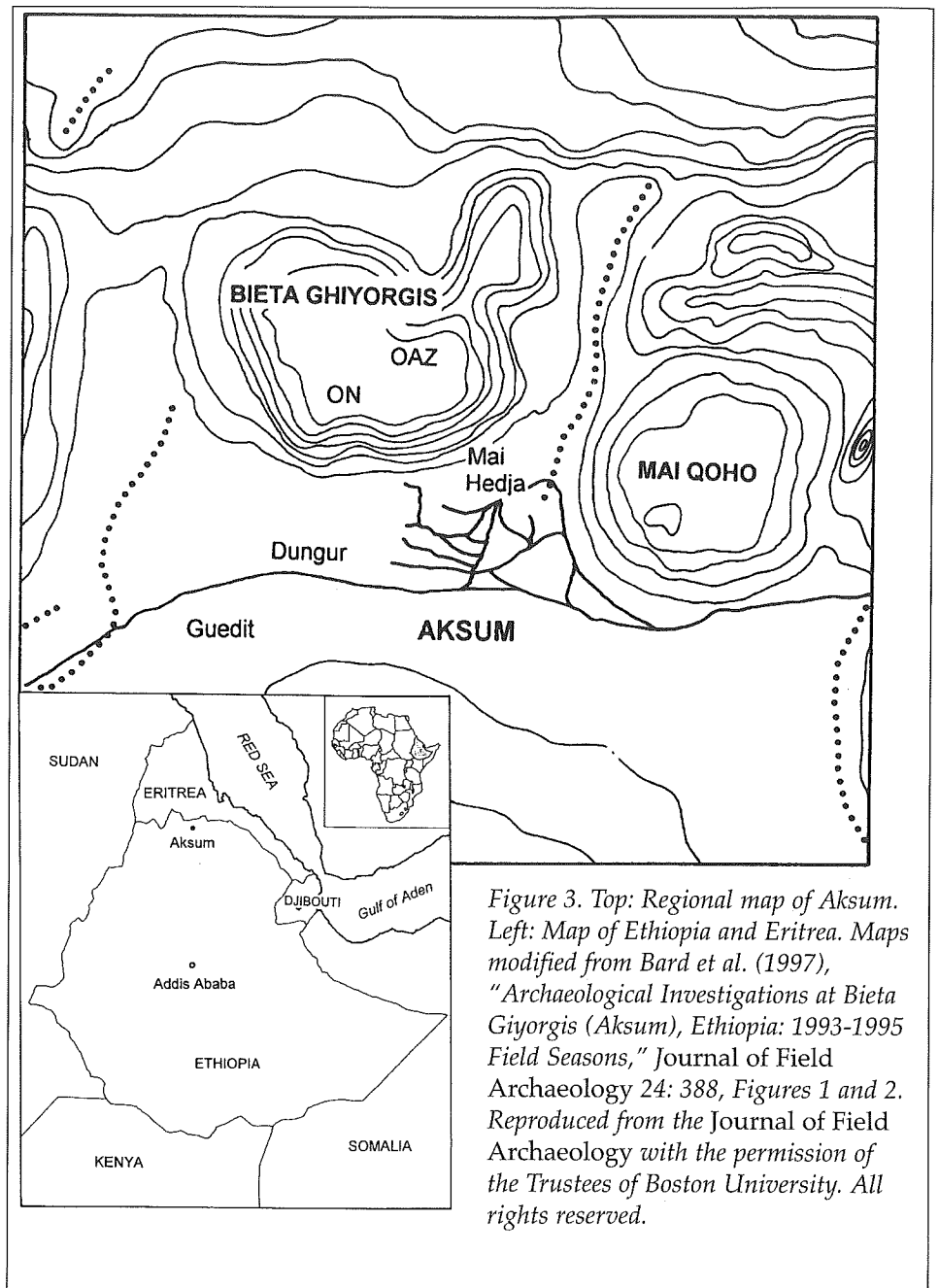


Figure 3. Top: Regional map of Aksum. Left: Map of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Maps modified from Bard et al. (1997), "Archaeological Investigations at Bieta Giyorgis (Aksum), Ethiopia: 1993-1995 Field Seasons," *Journal of Field Archaeology* 24: 388, Figures 1 and 2. Reproduced from the *Journal of Field Archaeology* with the permission of the Trustees of Boston University. All rights reserved.

of domestic activities, so perhaps food preparation and cooking took place outside. The most interesting find in the TE II structure was a circular stone construction in Room 1, ca. 1.5 m in diameter at the top and 2 m deep. Much of the lower portion of this feature was covered in well preserved white plaster (Fig. 2). Ethnographic analogy suggests that it was used for storing grain.

### Guadguad Agazien (GA)

Not far from the northern edge of Bieta Giyorgis hill and next to a seasonal stream is the site of Guadguad Agazien (GA). Andrea Manzo's exca-

vations here in 2001 uncovered a small stone structure similar to the one at TE I. Investigations along the stream revealed the remains of two huge walls, probably ancient dams (Fig. 4). The northern wall, constructed of huge stone blocks and natural boulders, was originally ca. 20 m long and 1.6–1.7 m thick. The southern wall, built similarly to the northern one, was ca. 20–25 m long and 1.6 m thick. A hearth from Post-Aksumite times (after ca. A. D. 700), cut into the southern wall, and traces of later occupation here suggest that the walls were used in ancient times, to direct the flow of water into a nearby reservoir.





Figure 4. Remains of the southern dam from the site of Guadguad Agazien, with Dr. Andrea Manzo (IUO, Naples).

### Qalqal Asba (QA)

Also in the northern part of Bieta Giyorgis hill is the site of Qalqal Asba (QA), excavated in 2002 by Andrea Manzo, with the assistance of Telhaun G/Selassie and Tsahai Eshete. A U-shaped structure (Structure A) of undressed stone, with nine rooms and a central courtyard, was excavated with traces of at least two building phases, which covered the remains of earlier walls. In Room 3 of this structure a circular subterranean feature that was probably used to store grain was excavated. Grinding stones, animal bones, and cauldrons blackened by fire in two rooms indicate domestic activities. Pots found in two other rooms may have been used for storage, and the building may have been some kind of small agricultural villa.

At some point after A. D. 350 a monumental niched façade was built on the northern side of the nine-room structure, facing an exterior paved floor of clay with small stones. Several coins (five in bronze and one in gold) found in the structure help to date it to the late fourth and fifth centuries A. D. Ceramics, including imported amphorae, range in date from about A. D. 350 to A. D. 550.

### Ona Nagast (ON)

The largest settlement area on Bieta Giyorgis hill is at the site of Ona

Nagast. Test excavations in one area of the site (ON XVI), which were curtailed in 1998, were resumed in 2002 by Kathryn Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich. Four phases of construction were found here representing later stone walls built over the collapse of earlier ones. Associated ceramics date the different phases of construction from ca. 50 B. C. to A. D. 450.

Finds include a concentration of 37 ceramic disks, mostly from the latest building phase. The disks are roughly circular and were fashioned from potsherds. They range in weight from 2.4 g to 12.9 g. Of unknown use, these disks may have had some kind of economic function at this site; they have not been found elsewhere in the Bieta Giyorgis excavations.

The most unusual discovery at ON XVI-XVII was two fragments of a flat ceramic plaque with incised lines. The lines divide the plaque into three sectors, within which are V-shaped incisions (Fig. 5). The function of this artifact is also unknown, but it may have had some kind of notational significance, recording quantities of what-

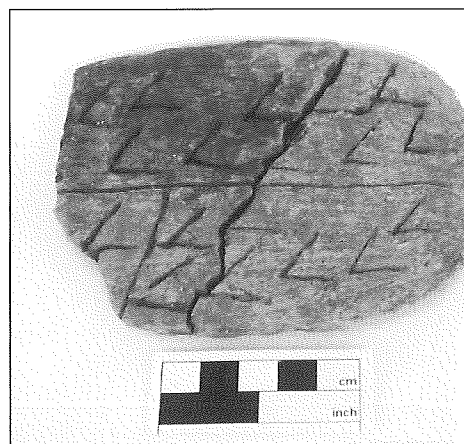


Figure 5. Two fragments of a ceramic plaque with possible notational signs, from Ona Nagast.

ever was symbolized by the V-shaped marks.

Certainly the most appealing artifact found in 2002 was a fragment of a ceramic figurine of a horse's head (Fig. 6), excavated in the lower topsoil of ON XVII. Although the vast majority of faunal remains excavated from Bieta Giyorgis contexts have been identified by Louis Chaix (Museum of Natural History, Geneva) as those of cattle, the presence of this figurine

## Aksum, Ethiopia, Expedition Members

The excavations at Aksum in 2001-2002 were co-directed by **Kathryn Bard**, Boston University (BU) and **Rodolfo Fattovich** of the Instituto Universitario Orientale (IUO), Naples, Italy.

Also working at Aksum in 2001 and 2002 were **Michael DiBlasi** (BU) and IUO archaeologists **Andrea Manzo** and **Cinzia Perlingieri**. In 2001 topographic mapping of Bieta Giyorgis hill, Aksum, where the team has been excavating since 1993, was conducted by **Maurizio Forte** (National Center for Research, Rome) and **Stefano Tilia** (Rome, Italy), and was continued in 2002 by **Tilia**.

Paleoethnobotanical studies and ethnoarchaeology were conducted in 2001 by **Catherine D'Andrea** (Simon Fraser University, Canada). In 2002 **Laurel Phillipson** (Cambridge, U.K.) examined the collection of lithic artifacts excavated from 1993 to 2002.

A large team of geologists was also at Aksum in 2001, including **Magaly Koch** (BU) and **Thomas Schmid** (Autonomous University, Madrid), who were doing on-ground soil studies relating to analyses of remote sensing images. Collected data will be applied to analyses of an IKONOS image with high spatial resolution. Geologists **Gerald Johnson** (College of William and Mary) and **Scott Harris** (Carolina Coastal University), and three of their students, were also investigating geological and water resources used by the ancient Aksumites.

suggests ancient Aksumite use of the horse.

### Mai Agam (MA) and Lithics

While most of the Bieta Giyorgis excavations have been at settlement  
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# Center Activities and Commencement

(Photographs by Michael Hamilton)

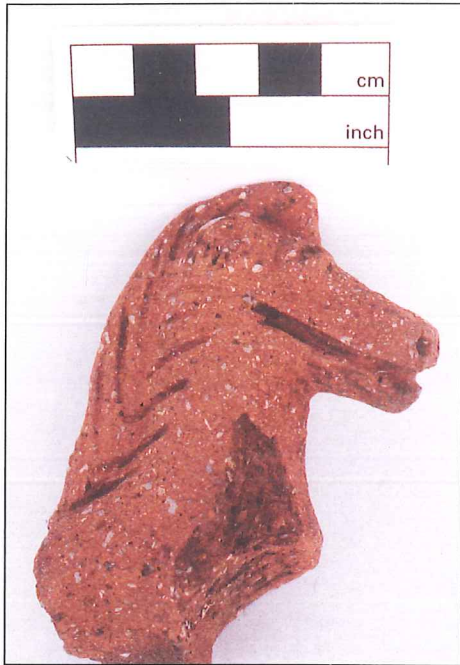


Figure 6. Ceramic horse's head from the site of Ona Nagast.

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or mortuary sites, in 2002 Laurel Phillipson identified an ancient Aksumite lithics workshop at the site of Mai Agam (MA), which was excavated by Federica Sulas and Telhaun G/Sellassie. Located near the Mai Lahlaha stream, the workshop specialized in the production of flaked points (arrowheads).

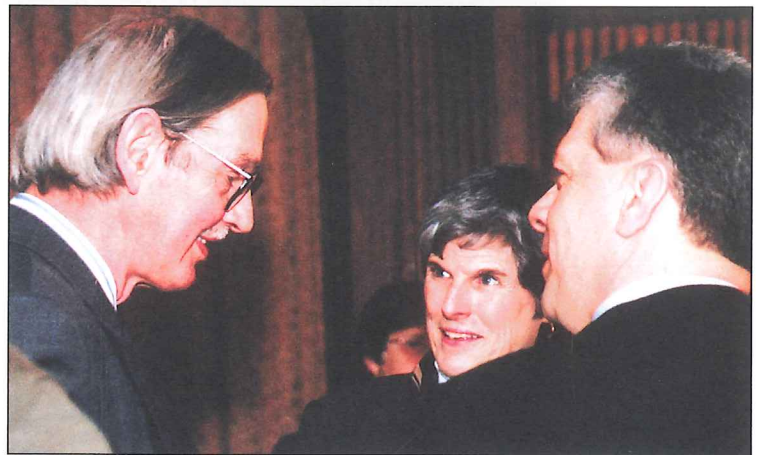
Lithic tools were excavated at sites dating to all Aksumite periods, from both domestic and mortuary contexts. From the recent excavations at Aksum, on Bieta Giyorgis hill and the British Institute in Eastern Africa excavations in the city of Aksum, directed by David Phillipson, we now have a detailed, dated record of evolving lithic tool production and use. The excavated stone tools span a period from the incorporation of a pre-existing Late Stone Age industry/industries into a complex urban economy, and its development over a period of some one thousand years. Some casual use of flaked stone tools for wood-working continued well into the twentieth century at Aksum.

After nine field seasons we now have a better understanding of the long-term occupation on Bieta Giyorgis hill, from ca. 400 B. C. to A. D. 700. We are also beginning to better understand early land use and



Professor Anthony M. Snodgrass (left) of the University of Cambridge, Human Society and Context Lecturer for the Center in 2002, in discussion with graduate students during his visit in April.

At a Center reception following his first lecture, Anthony Snodgrass (left) enjoys a conversation with Clemency Coggins and Ricardo Elia.



The May 2002 graduating students in red robes with the faculty standing in the back row.

changes in land use through time. Particularly relevant to land use is the discovery of the dams at Guadguad Agazien, which are certainly the oldest known dams in Ethiopia.

For more information on Aksum, see "Keepers of the Faith. The Living Legacy of Aksum," in the July, 2001, *National Geographic Magazine*.

Kathryn Bard is an Associate Professor of Archaeology at Boston University, and has directed excavations in Egypt and Ethiopia. Rodolfo Fattovich is a Professor in the Department for the Study and Research of Africa and Arab Countries, Oriental Institute Naples, Italy. He has directed excavations in Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia.



# Commencement, 2002

## Bachelor of Arts

**Lindsay Ambridge**, *summa cum laude*  
*College Prize for Excellence* \* †

**Alleen M. Betzenhauser**, *magna cum laude*

**Amanda Frances Burrill**

**Amanda Carruth**, *cum laude*  
*Double major with Anthropology*

**Andrew Tobias Hyatt Cota**

**Teresa Rose Dujnic**, *cum laude*

**Kimberly France**, *magna cum laude*  
*Double major with History*

**Andrew K. Graupman**, *cum laude*

**Marie E. Groff**, *cum laude*  
*Double major with Religion*

**Helga M. Hauksdottir**, *cum laude*

**Meredith Fleur Hull**, *cum laude*  
*Double major with History*

**Rhiannon Mahealani Jones**,  
*magna cum laude*

**Erol George Kavountzis**  
*Double major with Marine Biology*

**Carolina Keri**

**Jessica L. King**, *cum laude* —

**Veronika Knierim**, *magna cum laude*  
*Double major with Anthropology*

**James M. Lane**

*Double major with Classical  
Civilization*

**Daniel Ian Leonard**, *magna cum laude*  
*Double major with Music*

**Quentin Lewis**, *magna cum laude* † —

**Kristen Anne Marx**

**Ryan Thomas McCarthy**

**Astrid Meyersiek**, *magna cum laude*

**Paul William Pitingaro**

**Katherine Elizabeth South**,  
*cum laude* †

**Julia Erin Speer**, *cum laude*

**Matthew Patrick Tennyson**

**Anthony Charles Wolter**, *cum laude*  
*Department Prize for Excellence*  
*Double major with Anthropology*

**Flora Irene Zavala**

## Master of Arts

**Yaqoub Salim Al-Busaidi**

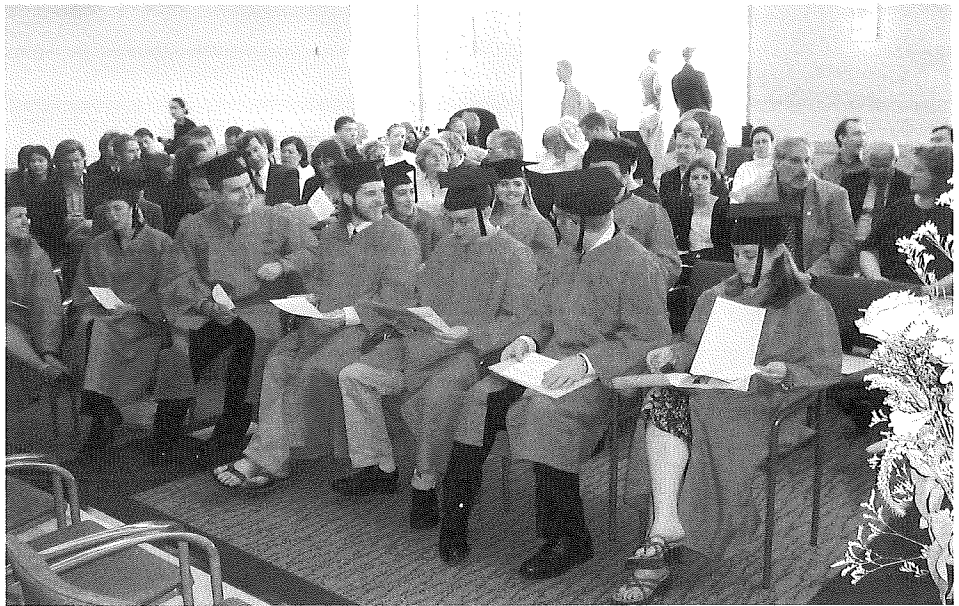
## Doctor of Philosophy

**Karen Bescherer Metheny**

**Carolyn White**

Phi Beta Kappa \*

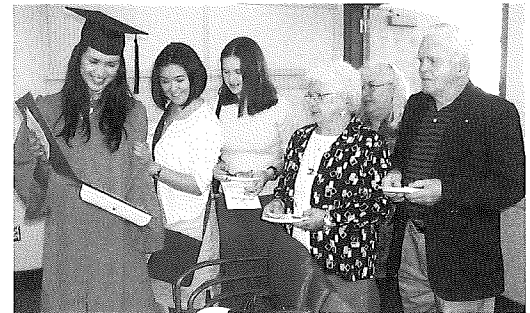
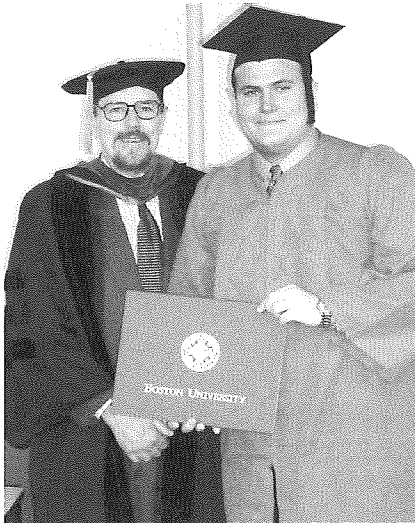
Independent Work for Distinction †  
Trowel Award for Achievement —



Students in front rows seem relaxed while they wait for their graduation ceremony to begin.



The wait is finally over. Professor Julie Hansen, Chair of the Department, begins the program.



Clockwise: Curtis Runnels poses with Matthew Tennyson after presenting him with his diploma. Amanda Burrill is congratulated by her family after the presentation ceremony. Mary Beaudry seems pleased with Carolyn White who received her Ph.D.

## Archaeological Geology Award to Paul Goldberg

Paul Goldberg is this year's recipient of the Rip Rapp Archaeological Geology Award from the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America. The annual award, in recognition of distinguished achievements in archaeological geology, was presented to Professor Goldberg at the meeting of the Society in Denver, Colorado, October 27-30.

Goldberg is a renowned geoarchaeologist who joined the Department of Archaeology as an associate professor in 1995 and was promoted to full professor in 2001. Before joining Boston University he conducted research for five years while based at the Texas Archaeological Laboratory in Austin, Texas, following fifteen years of teaching in the Institute of

ogy to study archaeological sediments, soils, and other materials. The technique involves the use of undisturbed blocks of soil/sediment from which petrographic thin sections are made. "These thin sections can be used," Goldberg explains, "to unravel the complex depositional and post-depositional history of deposits associated with archaeological sites."

Goldberg received his M.S. and Ph.D. in Geology from the University of Michigan. He has received several grants for research from the National Science Foundation, the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, and the National Geographic Society. Fellowships include awards from the French Government, including the "Poste Rouge" and other C.N.R.S. Senior Scientist fellowships to collaborate with French colleagues on the study of palaeolithic cave sites in Israel and France. He is the co-editor of the journal *Geoarchaeology* and is on the editorial board of the French archaeology journal, *Palaeo*.

## Metcalf Award to Fred S. Kleiner

At Boston University's 2002 Commencement, Fred S. Kleiner, Professor of Art History and Archaeology, received the Metcalf Award for Excellence in Teaching. Comments from his students which were included in the award citation read at the Commencement ceremonies, are powerful indicators that the award was well deserved: "simply amazing," "incredible," "fantastic," and "He taught art history as if he were traveling in a time machine." Another student wrote: "By far the best lecturer I have ever had the pleasure to know at Boston University."

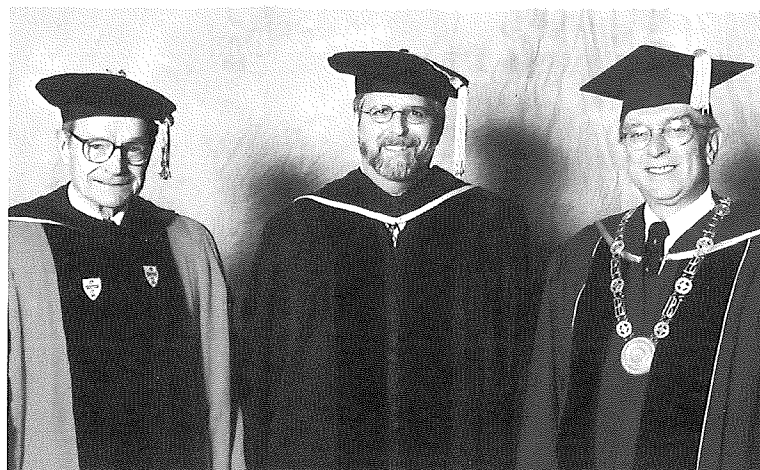
Professor Kleiner received an M.A. and Ph.D. in Art History and Archaeology from Columbia University. He joined the Boston University faculty in 1978, and served as Chair of Art History from 1981 to 1986. In 1999, he was named Professor of the Year by Boston University's College of Arts and Sciences Honors Program and in 2002 was recognized as one of eight Professors of the Year by the InterFraternity/Sorority Council. In 2001, he received from the Text and Academic Authors Association the Texty Book Prize and the William Holmes McGuffey Book Prize for *Gardner's Art through the Ages*, 11th edition as the best college textbook in the humanities and social sciences. The book is the first art history text



*Paul Goldberg standing in the cave at Galeria Pesaoa, Portugal, as he analyzes the geologic outcroppings.*

Archaeology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel. He has participated in some forty archaeological/geologic projects around the world, especially in Palaeolithic cave sites, conducting research on site formation processes, paleoenvironments, and Quaternary landscape evolution. He will join Boston University's Archaeological Field School in Menorca, Spain, as one of four co-directors during the summer 2003 (see page 16 in this issue of *Context*).

He is internationally recognized as an expert in the use of micromorphol-



*Honoree Fred Kleiner (center) with Chancellor John Silber (left) and President Jon Westling at Boston University's May 2002 Commencement Awards Ceremonies.*



## Onassis Foundation Grant to Wiseman

The Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation has awarded Professor James R. Wiseman an honorary research grant as part of the Foundation's eighth annual program of research grants and scholarships for the academic year 2002–2003. Professor Wiseman is the only person from the U.S. among the twelve award recipients (AI category), which is reserved for full professors at universities and academies of science.

The grant makes possible a month's stay in Athens, Greece, from mid-March to mid-April, 2003. Professor Wiseman, who will be on sabbatical leave from Boston University during that academic term, will work on the second volume of the final reports of the interdisciplinary Nikopolis Project in Epirus, Greece (1991–1996), which was sponsored by Boston University and the Greek Archaeological Service. Volume 1 of the series, which he co-edited with Dr. Kostas Zachos, *Landscape Archaeology in Epirus, Greece*, is being published by the American School of Classical Studies and is scheduled to appear early in 2003. Wiseman served as a co-director of the bi-national Project with Zachos, and the directors of two *ephoreias* (administrative units) of the Greek Archaeological Service, Dr. Angelika Douzougli and Dr. Frankiska Kephallonitou. Wiseman will also lecture at the University of Athens and other Greek institutions

book to win either award and the only title ever to win both awards in the same year. Kleiner was the youngest person ever to be appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*. He served three terms from 1985 to 1998, during which time he expanded the scope of the *Journal* beyond its traditional classical base and formed a support group of Friends who dramatically increased the size of the *AJA* endowment.

Kleiner is the author of more than a hundred publications on Greco-Roman art, architecture, and numismatics, including articles in all the

during his stay in Athens as an Onassis Fellow.

Director of Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies and former Chairman of the Department of Archaeology (1982–1996), Wiseman



James Wiseman (left) joins Ricardo Elia (center) and Michael Hamilton (right) preparing to help launch a balloon-photography flight near Nikopolis in Epirus, Greece.

is Professor of Archaeology, Art History, and Classics. He served as President of the Archaeological Institute of America (1985–1988). He received from the Institute in 1989 the Gold Seal Award for "distinguished leadership, commitment and significant achievements as President," and in 1999, the Artemis and Martha

major peer-reviewed classical archaeology journals of North America and Europe, and of the *Early Cistophoric Coinage* (New York: American Numismatic Society, 1977) and *The Arch of Nero in Rome* (Rome: Bretschneider, 1985).

He has received several prestigious fellowships, including a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship, three summer grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, and one from the American Philosophical Society. Kleiner has served on numerous national committees of professional organizations.

Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award of the Archaeological Institute of America. The Institute also established an annual award in his honor for the best archaeology book as judged by a special committee of the Institute.

His field work has included excavations and survey for more than

forty years in Greece, the former Yugoslavia, and Spain. Research fellowships include a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship, three year-long grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, a Dumbarton Oaks fellowship (Center for Byzantine Studies), Mellon Fellow and Member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities. His publications include some 200 articles and seven authored or edited books. Other honors include election as a Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Life Member of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Visiting Fellow of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge. He also received from the University of Missouri, Columbia, the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1989.

# Digging Up Dirt Antiquities Case Unearths Corruption

by Ricardo J. Elia

*The recent sentencing of Mr. Frederick Schultz, a prominent dealer in antiquities in New York, prompted the author to write the following account, which appeared in The Wall Street Journal on June 19, 2002, in the "Leisure & Arts" section, D7. Reprinted with permission of The Wall Street Journal © 2002 Dow Jones Company, Inc. All Rights reserved.*

Last week's sentencing of antiquities dealer Frederick Schultz shocked a trade already reeling from scandal. Mr. Schultz, owner of a Manhattan ancient-art gallery and former president of the National Association of Dealers in Ancient, Oriental and Primitive Art, was convicted in February of conspiring to sell artifacts stolen from Egypt in violation of a 1983 law declaring all antiquities public property. One of the objects was a head of Amenhotep III, which Mr. Schultz sold for \$1.2 million.

U.S. District Judge Jed Rakoff sentenced Mr. Schultz to 33 months in prison, fined him \$50,000 and ordered him to return an Old Kingdom relief panel to Egypt. The judge described Mr. Schultz, an opponent of restrictions on the international trade in ancient art, as "no different than an ordinary thief." Mr. Schultz is expected to appeal.

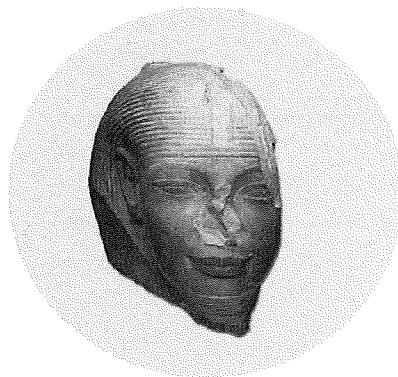
The trial exposed the sleazy business practices that underpin the antiquities market, whose inventory is mainly artifacts looted from archaeological sites and smuggled out of source countries. According to the indictment, Mr. Schultz arranged to receive and sell Egyptian antiquities from a British associate, Jonathan Tokeley-Parry, who served a prison term in England after being convicted of smuggling in the case.

In the early 1990s, Mr. Tokeley-Parry faxed Mr. Schultz a letter saying he needed money because the "boys have just returned from the hills above Minea, which is bandit country...and we are offered a large hoard." Later, he shipped Mr. Schultz two Old Kingdom reliefs with the assurance that they came from a tomb unknown to Egyptian authorities.

The smuggling of the stone head of Amenhotep III involved coating the piece with a plastic resin and painting it to resemble a gaudy souvenir. To hide the fact that the head had recently been smuggled out of Egypt, Mr. Schultz claimed it came from the "Thomas Alcock Collection," supposedly owned by an English family since the 1920s (and thus predated current law).

The issue of provenance—the history of an artifact—is central to the problems of the antiquities trade. For more than a century, dealers, collectors and museums openly traded in looted and smuggled antiquities, no questions asked. Many still do. Where artifacts come from and even the identities of buyers and sellers are jealously guarded secrets.

Commonly 70% to 90% of antiquities in auction catalogs list no provenance. Sometimes previous owners are identified, but these are largely unverifiable and easily falsified. Tags like "from an old European collection" have been standing jokes in the trade for years.



*Head of Egyptian Pharaoh Amenhotep III, one of the plundered items recovered from the convicted art dealer, Mr. Frederick Schultz.*

There is plenty of evidence that provenances are routinely forged. When the Getty Museum acquired its famous statue of a Greek youth in the 1980s, the documentation placing the statue in a Swiss collection in the 1930s was revealed to be false, leaving the piece (which some claim is itself a fake) without a history. A federal judge in 1999 upheld the seizure of an ancient Greek libation bowl that had been dug illegally and smuggled out of Italy. U.S. customs agents seized the bowl from the home of Michael Steinhardt, a prominent New York collector. The judge's decision was based on the dealer's filing false customs documents listing Switzerland as the country of origin, instead of Italy, and misrepresenting the object's value.

The Schultz case establishes the legal principle that cultural property stolen in countries like Egypt will be regarded as stolen under U.S. law. This is a principle many dealers, collectors and museums have opposed. The ethic of the trade considers objects pilfered from museums, churches and the like to be stolen, but not artifacts buried in unprotected archaeological sites. These, despite the destruction of history and heritage that accompanies their illicit removal, traditionally have been fair game for the market.

*Ricardo J. Elia, Associate Professor of Archaeology at Boston University, is Vice President for Professional Responsibilities of the Archaeological Institute of America.*

## **Update on Court Action**

Mr. Schultz is appealing the verdict and submitted his brief to the court in September. Two amicus briefs have been filed on Schultz's behalf: one from a consortium of art dealer groups, the other from a group called Citizens for a Balanced Policy with Regard to the Importation of Cultural Property. The Archaeological Institute of America, which submitted an amicus brief in the original case along with several preservation groups, will submit a brief in support of the government's case in the appeal. —R.J.E.



## Faculty News

In April 2002 **Professor Mary Beaudry** attended the annual meeting of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in Southampton, England, and presented an invited paper, "Stories That Matter: Material Lives in 19th-Century Boston and Lowell, Massachusetts, USA." The paper will be published as part of the conference proceedings: *Cities in the World 1500-2000: Proceedings of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Conference (Department of Archaeology, Southampton University) April 2002* (Maney Publishing: London, forthcoming), edited by Adrian Green and Roger Leech. Beaudry recently published the following chapter, co-authored with Stephen A. Mrozowski, in a book in the Cambridge New Directions in Archaeology series: "Cultural Space and Worker Identity in the Company City: Nineteenth-Century Lowell, Massachusetts," in *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland* (Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 2001), edited by Alan Mayne and Timothy Murray, pp. 118-131. Beaudry also served as one of the Contributing Editors for *The Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology* (Routledge, 2002), edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., to which Carolyn White and Lorinda Goodwin, alumnae of the department of archaeology, also contributed.

**Professor Norman Hammond** directed the 2002 Archaeology in Belize Program for Boston University's Division of International Programs: in a full class of 12 undergraduates, more than half joined

Boston University from other colleges for the semester-long field school to learn techniques of excavation, survey, and laboratory work at the Maya sites of Cuello and La Milpa (see Hammond's article, "Closing Down Cuello," on pages 10-15 in this issue of *Context*).

Hammond gave his annual lecture at the Sorbonne in Paris, this year on "Nouvelles de Belize," and in June was the guest of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Ljubljana, where he delivered two lectures on aspects of Maya archaeology, the first lectures on the Maya to be hosted by the Academy.

In July Hammond participated in the British Academy's Centennial celebrations in London; he was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy in 1998. In November he will be keynote speaker at the British Museum for the Seventh European Maya Conference, and will also speak at the Sociedad Española de Estudios Mayas in Santiago de Compostela, in a symposium on Death and the Ancient Maya.

*Az osi maja civilizáció*, the Hungarian translation of Hammond's *Ancient Maya Civilization*, was published in Budapest this summer, the first book on the Ancient Maya to appear in Hungary. The Italian version, *Il Mistero dei Maya*, was also reprinted in a third version, in the new "Rivelazioni Paperback" series in Milan.

A Greek translation of *Beyond the Acropolis: A Rural Greek Past* (Stanford University Press, 1987) by **Tjeerd van Anandel** (Research Fellow) and

**Professor Curtis Runnels** was published in Athens in August 2002. The translator, Evangelos Sachperoglou of Athens, is a long-time friend and benefactor of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University, and has published several volumes of poetry and translations of poetry before he undertook this assignment. Appearing under the title *Archaeology Without a Trowel* the translation of *Beyond the Acropolis* was sponsored by the Mayor's office of Kranidi (Argolid, Greece) in order to make the results of archaeological research in this region more widely known by the Greek public. The book was released at a public ceremony held in August in Porto Cheli, also in the Argolid, where, among other events, Mr. Sachperoglou was interviewed by television and radio reporters about the project.

Professor Runnels has published a new book, *The Archaeology of Heinrich Schliemann: An Annotated Bibliographic Handlist*. The book was published by the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston. This publication is part of a new project of hybrid publications by the AIA intended to make new research available on the World Wide Web and also in traditional book form printed on demand and distributed by an independent bookseller. Interested readers can read part of the text from the book free on the official web site of the AIA (<http://www.archaeological.org>), and traditional copies may be ordered from Oxbow Books in Oxford (UK), which has its own web site and a presence on Amazon.com.

### Corrections

Please note the following corrections in *Context* 16:1 (2002).

Page 11: in the caption of a picture, Chantal Esquivias should be Chantal Esquivias.

Pages 15 and 16, in the article by Dr. Esquivias: "Mexican" occurs twice, instead of the correct Mexica. On the same two pages, Bernal Daze del Castillo should be Bernal Diaz del Castillo.

The editors regret the errors.

### Context at Louisville, Belize. Boston

University graduate students Liz Garibay (third from left) and Astrid Runggaldier (right) on a break from work with local personnel Amir Gonzalez, Vildo Gonzalez, Benedicto Novelo, and Francisco Novelo, who seems absorbed in his reading of *Context*.



# Closing Down Cuello

by Norman Hammond

On March 27th this year I stood on a small Maya pyramid in Belize and watched as a bulldozer backfilled twenty-seven years of my professional life. The excavations at Cuello, the early Maya village site that we had been investigating since 1975, had come to an end. For eleven field seasons, interspersed with years of work at other Maya sites, we had teased apart the delicate stratigraphy of a low, grassy knoll, documenting the evolution of ancient Maya society from 1200 B.C. through to the ninth century A.D., a period of over two millennia. Wherever else I had pursued the early Maya, something had always drawn me back to Cuello, and Cuello had always yielded new surprises. Now it was over.

I had first seen Cuello in 1973 on an aerial photograph. At the time I was directing a British Museum survey of the whole of northern Belize, an archaeologically little-explored area in which only a few sites were known and fewer excavated. The group of mounds behind the Cuello Brothers' rum distillery just outside Orange Walk Town had never been reported, although they were plainly visible from the air; I put them on a list of locations to be visited during the 1974 season. When I eventually got there, I found that one of the mounds had been sliced in half by a bulldozer—the Public Works Department in Belize has long regarded Maya mounds as cheap and easy sources of road-building material—and abundant pottery littered the ground in front of the remains. Among the recognizable sherds of Late Preclassic (300 B.C.–A.D. 250) date were others that were unfamiliar to me, either imports from elsewhere or perhaps of earlier date; since I was familiar with Maya ceramics back to around 800 B.C. in neighboring Guatemala, their date, if earlier than Late Preclassic, would be much earlier.

In the early 1970s, the Preclassic period in the Maya Lowlands of

Yucatan, Belize and northern Guatemala was little known: at most sites Preclassic levels lay buried beneath massive Classic-period construction. The British Museum's Corozal Project was not only the first systematic regional survey to be carried out in the Maya area, it was also explicitly oriented towards the discovery and investigation of Preclassic settlement, in an effort to understand the genesis of Classic Maya civilization. Nowadays, when large Preclassic centers such as El Mirador and Nakbe have been well studied, and when the substantial Preclassic presence at famous Classic sites like Tikal and Calakmul has long been acknowledged, it is difficult to remember that only thirty years ago even the Late Preclassic was thought of as a period of peasant villages that were suddenly replaced by large Classic centers around the third century A.D.

The site behind Cuello's distillery was clearly worth further investigation, so at the beginning of the 1975 season I despatched Mike Walton, my surveyor, to map the mounds and Duncan Pring, one of my graduate students, to dig two test pits there. One pit, I instructed, was to be in the remains of the bulldozed mound, which Mike's map designated Platform 39, and the other was to be in the nearest undisturbed platform, which lay some 80 meters away and was dubbed Platform 34. This had a small pyramid on its western end, and I told Duncan to position the pit so that it clipped the base of the pyramid's eastern stairway, to determine its chronological relationship to the platform. Duncan's pit went down through four meters of amazingly fine stratigraphy, thin plaster floors sealing layers of occupation trash, and encountered several burials accompanied by pottery vessels, some in previously unknown styles.

There was also a lot of charcoal in the deposits, and I submitted a series of samples to the Cambridge

University Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory. Dr. Roy Switsur's letter reporting the first date out of the system froze me to the spot: for a sample from halfway down the pit, it gave an uncalibrated age of 1020±160 b.c.—the first pre-1000 b.c. date from the Maya Area. In calendar years this was 1420–943 B.C.

Several more dates were comparably old, and Rainer Berger at UCLA's radiocarbon laboratory offered to run some others to give us interlab comparability: his results were even more astonishing—the base of our sequence was dated to around 2000 b.c., or 2500 B.C. in calendar years. Our 1976 season yielded another set of early dates, from both laboratories; we now had sixteen dates in reasonable stratigraphic order suggesting village occupation in the Maya lowlands had begun in the second half of the third millennium B.C. There were only seven other radiocarbon dates for the entire Preclassic across the entire Maya Lowlands, and some of them were compatible with the later part of our sequence in terms of cul-



Figure 1. The Main Trench at Cuello from the south in 1980, near the end of the first major excavation campaign. Structure 326 is in the foreground; in 2000–2002, the area at right of the 1980 trench was excavated.



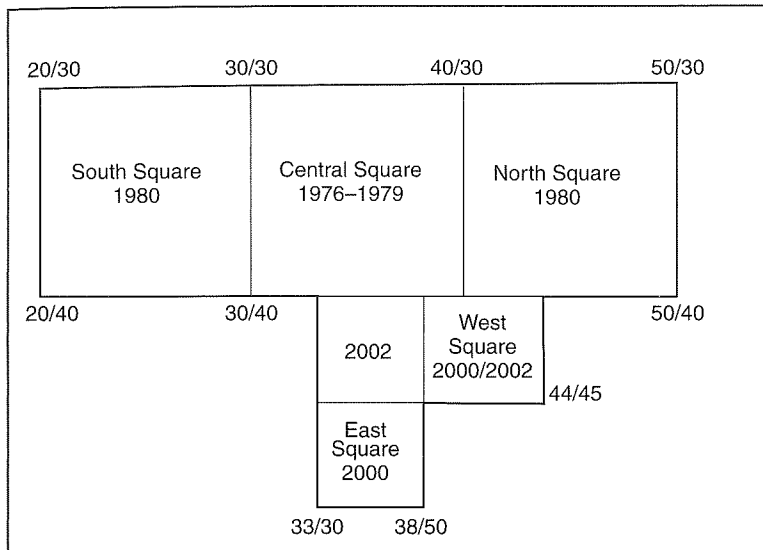


Figure 2. Plan of the Main Trench at Cuello, the East and West Squares excavated in 2000, and the two areas, totaling 11 by 5 meters, dug in 2002.

later third millennium B.C. Kevin Pope, who directed the two latter projects, and I surmise that just such a small area of pre-village occupation existed at Cuello, precisely where the 1975 and 1976 excavations were placed; when we expanded the trenches laterally, we moved away from where this early charcoal survived, in situ or mixed upwards by human activity.

From 1990 onwards, the Cuello research has been based at Boston University and has provided an opportunity for students to participate in our Field Study in Archaeology Program, which has now been operating in Belize for more than a decade. In several seasons we have run the Cuello excavation in tandem with our other major project, at the great Late Classic city of La Milpa, which lies deep in the tropical forest some forty miles away, close to the Guatemalan and Mexican frontiers. As a result, students have been exposed to a wide range of archaeological problems, and the varied techniques used to tackle them.

By the end of the 2000 season at Cuello, intended to be our last, we were left in a state of frustrated anticipation. Our objective had been to uncover the eastern portions of a succession of house-platforms which stood on the north side of Cuello's Middle Preclassic courtyard: their western ends had been excavated over a long period, from 1976 through 1993. The Late Preclassic deposits that had to be removed first, however, proved to be exceptionally complex, and by April 2000 we had reached only the latest of the house-platform floors, a building destroyed by fire around 400 B.C. This lay in the "West Square" (see Fig. 2). A second area excavated in 2000, the East Square, had been much more exciting, but even more frustrating: in ascertaining whether buildings had stood on the eastern side of the courtyard—an area not investigated in any previous season, but vital to understanding the dynamics of the Middle Preclassic community—we had not only hit our target exactly, but found that the earliest building on the east had been a

*continued on page 12*

tural context. We also had three even earlier dates, but those we thought likely to be the result of redeposited charcoal from either pre-village occupation or from natural fires, mixed into later layers.

The National Geographic Society funded three successive seasons in 1978–80, during which we uncovered substantial remains of the earliest village occupation at Cuello, as well as the overlying later Middle Preclassic and Late Preclassic periods (Figs. 1 and 2). We had found pottery similar to that at Cuello in other sites during the British Museum project, notably at Colha some 20 miles southeast where the extensive Classic and Late Preclassic chert-tool workshops overlay a Middle Preclassic village. I had handed Colha over to my colleagues Tom Hester and Harry Shafer, specialists in chert-tool technology, in the late 1970s, and a few years later they obtained radiocarbon dates for their Middle Preclassic occupation: these were much later than ours, and other sites were producing similar results. We decided, therefore, to date some of the stored charcoal from our recent seasons, bringing in a third laboratory at La Jolla through the courtesy of Hans Suess.

To our chagrin, these new dates were late, in some cases even later than the established late Middle/Late Preclassic chronology accepted by everybody in the field, but also out of stratigraphic order. Nevertheless, we had now challenged our own early chronology (as well as our colleagues

in doing so), and sought some way of resolving the problem. We decided to resume excavations at Cuello in 1987, both to obtain more charcoal samples (which we could also use for palaeobotanical identifications and environmental reconstruction), and to obtain human bone samples from burials which could be used for AMS radiocarbon dating: in that way, we would be dating the people of Cuello themselves rather than the debris of their daily lives. We needed fresh burial samples because all those excavated in earlier seasons had been subjected to onsite conservation and consolidation using organic preservatives: we wanted to date the organic portion of the bones, without this deranging factor.

The AMS program, carried out in collaboration with Oxford University, resulted both in a useful paper for *Radiocarbon* on the effect that consolidants had on dates—we did multiple dating of a single burial as the repeatedly-split sample became progressively more refined, from "raw" collagen through to individual amino-acids—and in a chronology that placed the beginning of the Cuello village around 1200 B.C. where it remains today. Neither we, nor the labs, have ever figured out why the first seasons yielded those early dates, although the most plausible explanation has come from recent work in wetlands at Colha, Pulltrouser Swamp and Cob Swamp: pollen and charcoal have documented small patches of human disturbance of the landscape in the



Figure 3. Eastern end of the rectangular Structure 315d, showing the use of limestone boulders in retaining walls; Kristen Gardella (left) and Nina Neivens (right) sit in the previously excavated central portion.

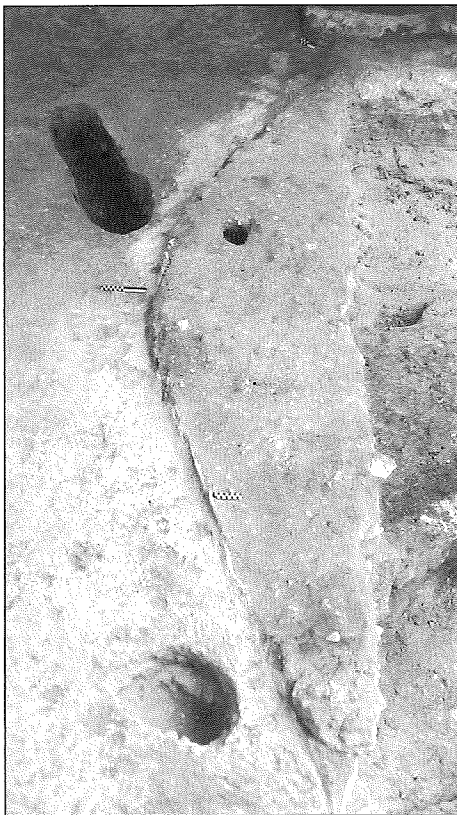


Figure 4. Remains of Structure 339 from the south: only the base of the plaster wall-coating survives after demolition ca. 500 B.C., abutted by the courtyard floor to the west, and with the interior fill exposed on the east. Part of the straight front and the curve into the apsidal north end are visible; the eastern portion of the building was excavated in 2000. The cut for the slightly later Burial 186 is at upper left.

continued from page 11  
 sweatbath (see Figs. 7 and 8). It had a round sweating chamber linked to a firebox which was stoked from outside. The firebox was cut into the bedrock, which was burnt all shades of red, blue, and gray by the heat that had raged in it, and which was transmitted along a sunken channel through an opening into the sweating chamber itself. Such buildings, *pib na* to the Maya and *temescal* to the Aztecs, were used for practical, therapeutic, and ritual purposes in historical times, and elaborate Classic Maya royal sweatbaths at Piedras Negras show that they could be high-status structures as well.

The Cuello *pib na*, although only eight feet in diameter and probably less than seven feet high, stood at the very beginning of this tradition, dating conservatively to around 900 B.C., and by at least four centuries the earliest sweatbath in the Maya Area. There was just one snag: only about four-fifths of the building lay within our excavation area, and the still-buried portion included the eastern side which would have faced onto the courtyard, together with the probable entrance, which on the basis of later *pib na* and depictions of them would have been a low, narrow doorway to keep the heat in. It was imperative that we recover all surviving remains

of this important structure, but since the rest was buried under three meters (ten feet) of later construction, we would have to start from the surface again, and work our way down to the earliest levels. There was insufficient time left in the 2000 season for so much excavation, we reluctantly decided.

So in 2002 we returned to Cuello for absolutely, positively, the last season with two prime objectives: to uncover the rest of the sweathouse by removing the small area partially framed by the East Square, West Square, and the Main Trench (see Fig. 2), and to complete the excavation of the West Square houses. In academic terms we were dotting the i's and crossing the t's of a narrative already pretty much complete, or so we thought. Jeremy Bauer returned to complete the sweathouse excavation, new recruit Jody Morris uncovered the northern house-platforms, and site director Amanda Clarke completed her sixth field season at Cuello; several other former students and staff came back as volunteers also.

Our first surprise was finding that the northern buildings were much smaller than we had supposed: our 1976-93 north-south trench limit along the 40 meter-east line of the Platform 34 (see diagram, Fig. 2) grid had apparently bisected the platforms, since the latest of them, Structure 315, seemed to have an axial doorway and front step (the Maya emphasized bilateral symmetry in their architecture). We had used this assumption of symmetry to predict a house platform roughly 10 meters

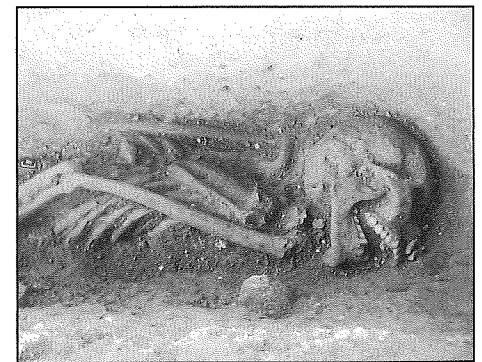


Figure 5. Burial 186, a robust adult female who had been thrust chest-down into a too-small grave cut, leaving one foot projecting from the top.



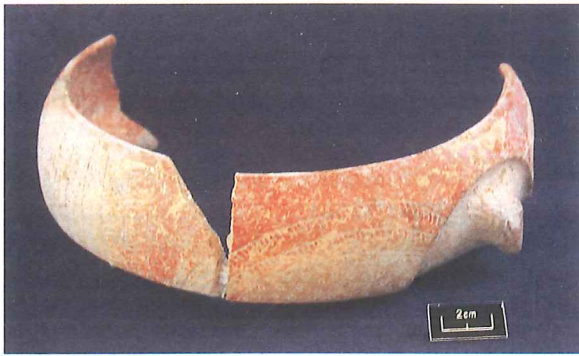


Figure 6. Pottery bowl in the shape of an armadillo (ca. 600 B.C.) from midden deposit 6186. The leathery skin is marked by circular punctations, the bands of the armor-plating by ticked lines, and the head and tail emerge from the shell under shallow arches.

had been removed by subsequent remodeling, so we were never able to recover a complete floor plan to compare with the one excavated in 1980 on the south side of the courtyard, where Structure 326 remains almost the only intact Middle Preclassic house-platform at Cuello, and one of few uncovered to date in the entire Maya Area (see Fig. 1).

The courtyard itself was surfaced in plaster, with extra areas accreting as the open space was enlarged to the north and east in the later Middle Preclassic: Structure 315 lay some 2 meters north of its precursors, and the marginally later Structure 334 a

*continued on page 14*

long, and on that basis we had also placed the East Square excavation in 2000. While the trench had hit its target precisely, Structure 315 proved to be less than eight meters long, its entry an off-center step added to the southeast corner. The penultimate phase of the platform, Structure 315d, was nevertheless massively built, using head-sized limestone boulders to build durable walls covered with tough plaster, much of it still surviving after 2500 years (Fig. 3). It was the first building at Cuello to have a rectangular rather than apsidal ground plan, showing a transition from something looking like the apsidal houses still built in Yucatan (Structure 315a-c) to a higher squared-off substructure type which would, in the Late Preclassic, form the foundation for Cuello's first temple-pyramid on the western side of the courtyard. Structure 315 shows us the emergence of public, ritual architecture out of a household tradition.

As we removed the earliest phases of Structure 315 and then the six phases of Structure 320 below it, followed by Structure 325 lower still in the sequence, we were uncovering more and more modest constructions,

each consisting of a low bordering wall of fist-sized cobbles retaining a fill of soil and stones, and supporting a plaster floor punctured by the post-holes of a timber superstructure. In every case, the margins of the floor



Figure 7. The Cuello pib na as excavated in 2000, from the northeast. In 2002 excavation of the remaining portion proved it to be poorly preserved.

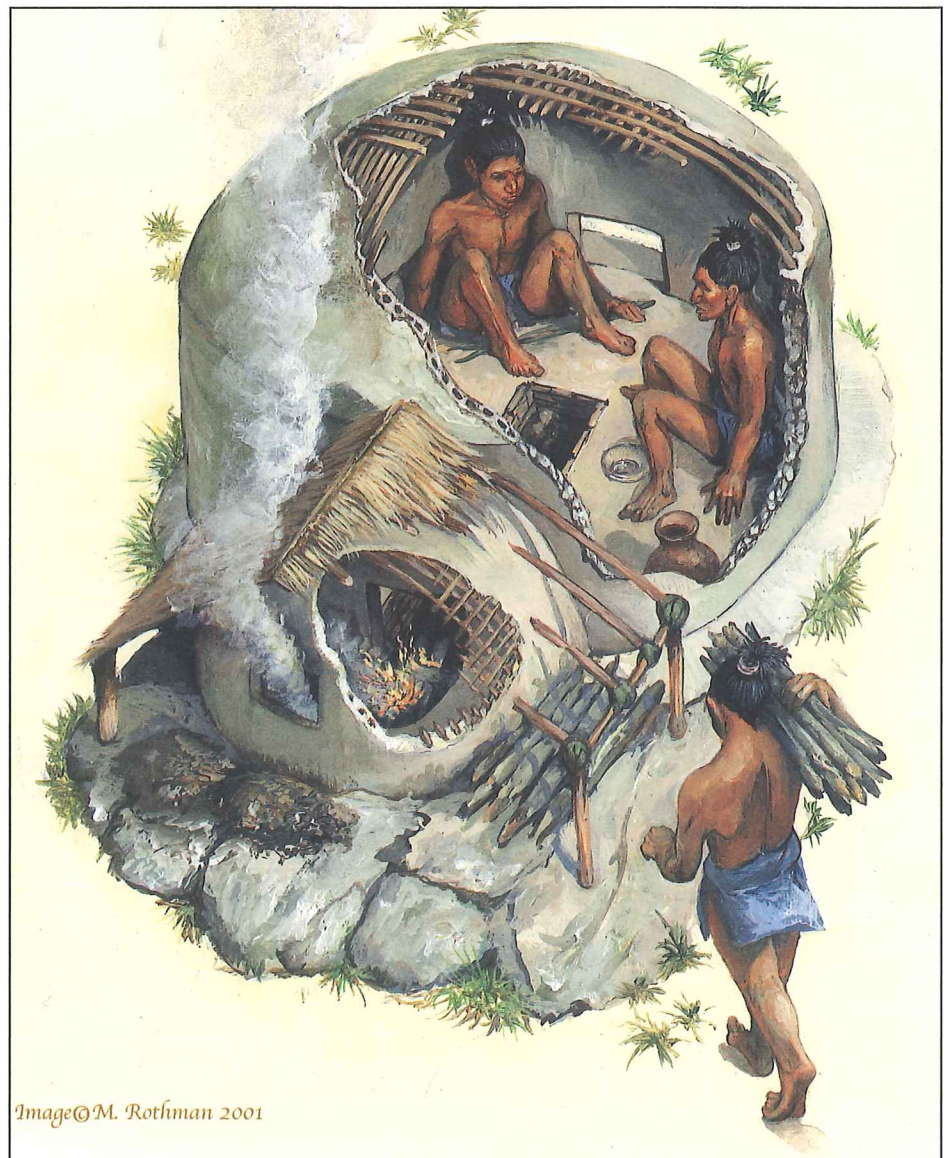


Image © M. Rothman 2001

Figure 8. Reconstruction in 2000 of the Cuello Structure 342 a pib na (sweathouse) from the northeast. The firebox has an opening and sunken channel (wider than shown here: see Fig. 7) allowing heat into the sweating chamber. New evidence shows that the entry was not on the west, as here, but on the north or south side.



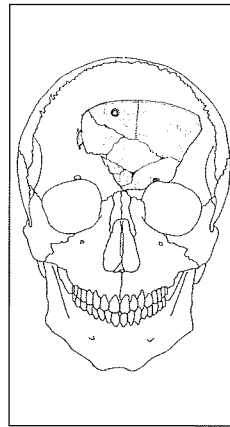
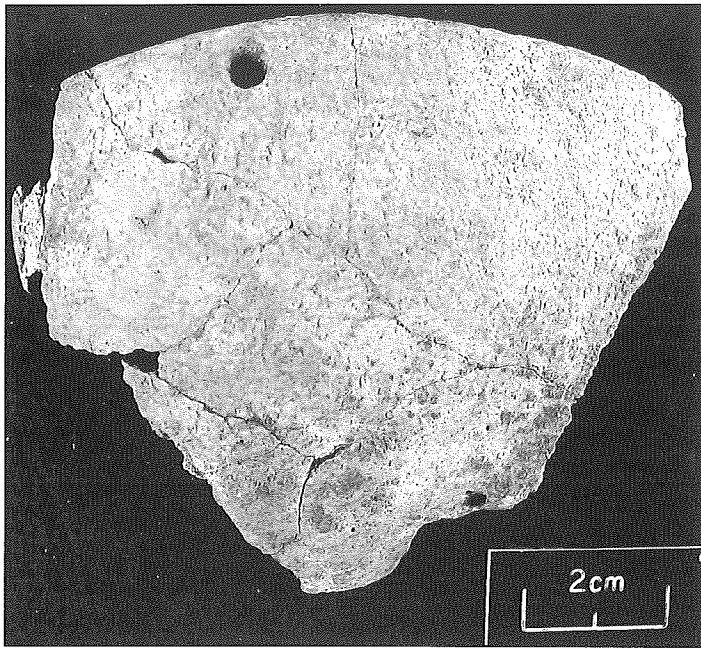


Figure 9. Fragment of human frontal bone perforated for suspension (l.) or attachment as a mask (above).

*continued from page 13*

similar distance east of the preceding Structures 338 and 339 (Fig. 4). The added floor areas were in plaster of slightly different color, although the join was carefully shaved down and overlapped to give a smooth finish. Under the penultimate extension, coeval with Structure 315d and preceding the final extension that accompanied construction of Structure 334, we found an unusual burial (Fig. 5): the first thing we saw was a foot, protruding above the rim of the unsealed grave, and as we dug down, we found that the body had been crammed into a pit far too small for it. The skeleton was of a robust woman in her twenties who had borne at least one child, estimated to have been around 1.7 m (5 feet 6 inches) tall; the grave was only 1.16 m (3 feet 10 inches) long. She had been buried face down, her legs twisted up. Several other such "sprawled" burials found at Cuello in previous years are all like this one, associated with substantial construction activity, and may have been sacrificial offerings.

Although the northern house-platforms were smaller than anticipated, the resulting open area between them and the eastern buildings proved of immense interest: a declivity ran across it from south to north (perhaps a reason for not extending the houses this far east), which had been infilled

by successive layers of dumping. While the last of these were freshly-quarried marl and topsoil, dug and dumped in a hurry to level up the site for large-scale rebuilding around 400 B.C., they rested on top of layers of sheet midden. Horizontally bedded sherds, bones, and mollusc shells were the debris from centuries of Middle Preclassic occupation of the adjoining houses, and substantially enlarged our sample of Swasey (1200–900 B.C.), Bladen (900–650 B.C.), and Lopez Mamom (650–400 B.C.) period ceramics. One deep, rich layer in particular excited us: it was a soft, greasy, dark soil containing exceptionally large, fresh sherds spanning the Bladen-Lopez transition somewhere in the seventh century

Figure 10. Three 'firepits', probably hearths, dug into and obliterating most of the western end of the pib na (seen as a light patch beyond the double pit).



B.C. Among the reconstructable vessels was a bowl in the form of an armadillo, different shades of slip and techniques of modeled, incised, and punctated decoration being used to depict its nine-banded armor-plating, its scaly skin, and its head and tail poking out from under the armor (Fig. 6).

Also in this layer was a fragment of human skull with a straight edge, showing it to be from a frontal bone that had been cut across the forehead and then perforated for suspension or wearing as a mask. The fragment extended down at least to the eye-sockets, and the later Maya tradition of sawing off the fronts of ancestors' skulls for veneration — with faces remodeled over the bone in clay—suggests to us that the facial bones may originally have remained attached, in an early example of a practice still current in the sixteenth century A.D. (Fig. 9 a, b).

After all this excitement, results in the southern part of the 11 m by 5 m trench were a disappointment: the successive Late Preclassic floors of Platform 34 that had to be removed to reach the Middle Preclassic levels were all eroded, and yielded nothing more than occasional post holes showing that timber buildings had stood there. When we got down to the level just above the sweatbath (Fig. 7), we found that a plaster-surfaced construction, which in 2000 we had interpreted as a later house

platform, was in fact the edge of a substantial courtyard surface. When we removed it, we found a set of three "firepits" (Fig. 10) or hearths, which had been cut down into the western portion of the sweatbath. In the end, all that survived of this area was one strip of wall-base and the end of the interior heating channel. Even this impoverished evidence, however, yielded something. It became clear that there was no room for an entrance doorway on the western side, contrary to our reconstruction in 2000 (Fig. 8), and we now believe that it was slightly, further round to the north or south, probably the latter to avoid the occasional cold north winds blowing into the sweating chamber.

Thus Cuello ended: still giving exciting answers, still posing complex questions. Some may be answered by other scholars digging at other Preclassic sites. Others will no doubt remain to perplex us.

*Norman Hammond, Professor of Archaeology, is Acting Chairman (2002–2003) of the Department of Archaeology. He directed the project at Cuello in Belize from 1973 to 2002.*

Cuello in *Context*: previous reports  
Norman Hammond:

- 1990 "Maya Archaeology in Belize, 1990: the First Field Study Program," *Context* 8 (3–4) 1–4.
- 1993 "Cities in the Jungle: Field Study at Cuello and La Milpa, Belize, 1992," *Context* 10 (3–4) 1, 5–9.
- 1993 "Back in Belize: Investigations at Cuello and La Milpa, 1993," *Context* 11 (1–2) 9–12.
- 2001 With Jeremy R. Bauer "East Side Story: A Middle Preclassic Maya Sweatbath at Cuello, Belize," *Context* 15 (1) 21–26.

See also the following preliminary report.

Hammond, Norman

- 2002 With Jeremy R. Bauer and Jody Morris: "Squaring off: Late Middle Preclassic architectural innovation at Cuello, Belize," *Antiquity*, 76:327–328.

## The Passing of a Great Scholar

by Norman Hammond

Gordon R. Willey, Distinguished Research Fellow in Boston University's Department of Archaeology for more than a decade and Bowditch Professor *emeritus* at Harvard University, died on April 28, 2002 at the age of 89. Willey began a distinguished career in North American archaeology in Macon, Georgia, in 1936 before becoming a graduate student at Columbia in 1939 under Duncan Strong, where he was recruited to work in Perú. His study of the settlement patterns in the coastal Virú Valley, along with his innovative earlier work on the Florida Gulf Coast, made him a natural choice for the Bowditch Chair at Harvard when Alfred M. Tozzer retired in 1950.

Tozzer informed Gordon, who was by then digging in Panama, that Mr. Bowditch wished the holder of his chair to work in the Maya Area. Gordon duly went to see what it could offer him, and he did. Lacking knowledge of hieroglyphics or the desire to excavate very large temples, he decided to bring to the Maya Lowlands the techniques of regional survey and settlement study that he had developed in Perú. Thus was the Belize Valley project born, and the resulting monograph was a milestone in American archaeology. It turned its back on tombs and temples, on the elite architecture and inscribed monuments which had preoccupied Mayanists for over a century, and examined the houses and lives of the rural common folk.



Willey then began work at the larger Maya site of Altar de Sacrificios in Guatemala, sited at a crucial confluence where the Pasión and Chixoy rivers met. Altar did not prove to be the key to Maya highland-lowland trade, but it did have both very early and idiosyncratically late occupations. So, it appeared, did the neighboring and larger site of Seibal, several hours upriver by log canoe. Between 1964 and 1968 Willey and Ledyard Smith documented a Preclassic prehistory in the southern Maya lowlands going back to 900 B.C. and an intrusive style of architecture and sculpture in the ninth century A.D. that stimulated more than a decade's discussion of invasion and migration hypotheses. I joined the project in 1968, working under Gair Tourtellot, now a Research Fellow at Boston University, excavating households and their ancestor shrines and trying to reconstruct the community dynamics of this great Maya city. Gordon Willey's final project was a study of community at Copán, a major Maya city in an upland valley of Honduras: its monuments had been famous since 1841, but what lay outside the Acropolis and Great Plaza was almost unknown. Here again Gordon charted the rise and fall of a Maya dynasty and its subjects.

During his five decades in Boston, Willey produced not only full and timely excavation reports, but magisterial works of synthesis spanning the entire New World, including a co-authored history of American archaeology. He was also noted for an ability to crystallize the results of any conference or symposium with a pithy but enveloping summary, delivered within minutes of the last paper. His abilities in conducting graduate seminars were equally impressive, and at Boston University he regularly participated in AR 701, Intellectual History of Archaeology, and occasionally other classes, enjoying, as he said after his last appearance here in 2001—"our good bunch of students."



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The staff and students of the Menorca Field School. Professor James Wiseman (far left), Professor Julie Hansen, and Dr. Amalia Pérez-Juez (standing third and second from far right) were co-directors of the project. A report on the results of the 2002 season will appear in the next issue of *Context*.



Professor Julie Hansen (left) and a water-sieving crew of field-school students at Torre d'en Galmès, Menorca, in June 2002. On the right is Joaquim Pons, a senior staffmember of the Project for the Amics del Museu de Menorca (Friends of the Museum of Menorca).

### **Archaeological Field School in Menorca, 2003**

Boston University's Archaeological Field School in Menorca is scheduled for May 22 to July 6, 2003. Students will participate in all aspects of the interdisciplinary research project of Boston University and Museum of Menorca, including excavations, topographic survey, and geoarchaeological investigations at Torre d'en Galmès, an important site of the Iron Age Talayotic culture. Analyses of artifacts and lectures will take place at the Museum of Menorca, the School's study center in Mahón, the attractive port city that is the capital of the island. Faculty and co-directors of the Project are Professors James Wiseman and Amalia Pérez-Juez, as in previous summers, along with Professors Norman Hammond and Paul Goldberg, all of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. For information and application procedures, see the website of our International Programs Office: [http://www.bu.edu/abroad/countries/menorca\\_summer/index.html](http://www.bu.edu/abroad/countries/menorca_summer/index.html).

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