

# CONTEXT



Boston University graduate student Jessica Striebel MacLean shows Big Sisters and Little Sisters how to catalog historical-period artifacts on Big Sister Archaeology Day (see page 5). Photograph by Demetrios Brellas.

## Sea Expeditions to the Land of Punt: Archaeology at a Pharaonic Port on the Red Sea

by Kathryn Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich

Joint excavations by Boston University and the University of Naples "l'Orientale" were begun in 2001–02 at Mersa Gawasis, Egypt, a port on the Red Sea identified in the 1970s by its discoverer, A. M. Sayed (University of Alexandria, Egypt), as the port from which expeditions set out to the famous land of Punt in pharaonic times. The following article by the Project Co-Directors is a report on their fourth season of archaeological excavations, which was carried out in December 2004 and January 2005. A report by the same authors on earlier seasons was published in *Context* 18.1 (2004) 15–16.

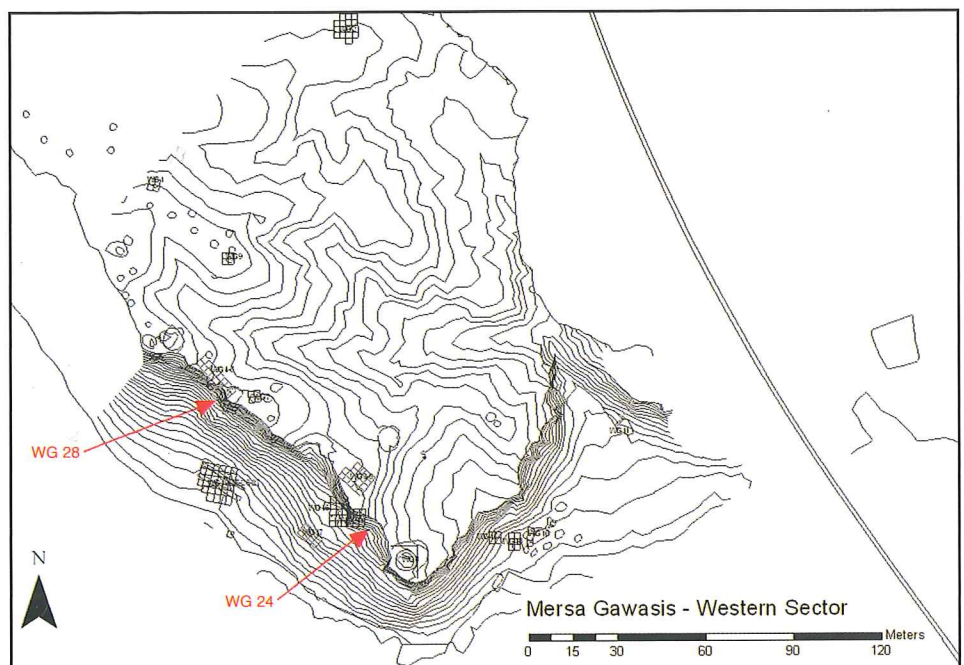
Two blades of a steering oar, the first complete parts of a sea-faring ship discovered in Egypt, were excavated in a context dating to ca. 1600–1400 B.C. during the 2004–05 season of the joint excavations of Boston University and the University of Naples "l'Orientale" at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis,

Egypt. The two blades and other cedar planks from the same strata may even have been used on ships in the famous expedition of Queen Hatshepsut to Punt, which is described in reliefs on her temple at Deir el-Bahri in western Thebes (ca.

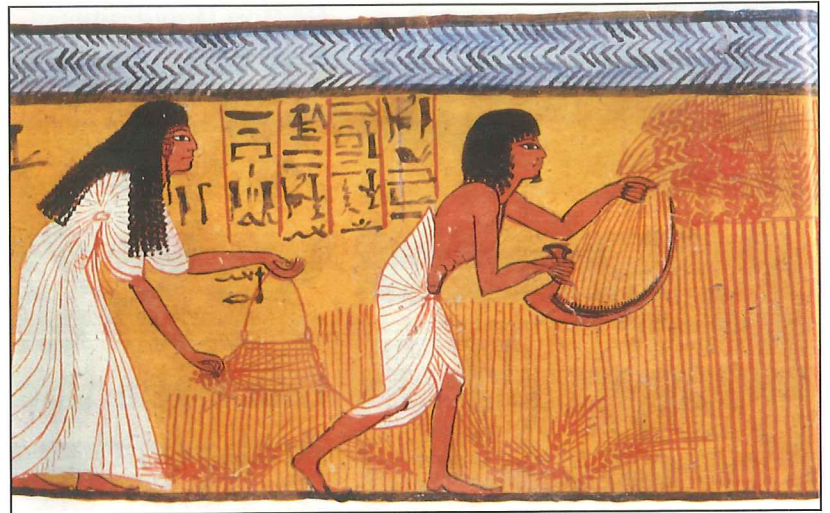
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Site plan of Wadi Gawasis showing location of the two man-made caves.



Rope bag found in one of the man-made caves at Wadi Gawasis, which may have been used to haul cargo to and from the land of Punt about 3500 years ago. A harvesting scene at right from the Nineteenth Dynasty tomb of Sennedjem, Deir el-Bahri. Sennedjem's wife carries a bag similar to the one found at Wadi Gawasis.



Egyptians wove rope from papyrus brought from the Nile Valley. Rope above found inside cave entrance (WG 24).

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1470 B.C.). Pottery dating to the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Dynasties (ca. 1600–1400 B.C.) was found in strata associated with the steering oar and other cedar planks. Imported from northwest Syria, several well preserved cedar timbers of these early sea-faring ships were found in two man-made caves, along with ropes from ship riggings and hieroglyphic inscriptions, including one about other expeditions to Punt, a region located somewhere in the southern Red Sea region.

One of the caves may be a large rock-cut temple. The entry to the cave had been revealed in 2004–05 when over 3 m of sand was removed along the slope of the coral terrace in front of it (Excavation Unit WG 24). Only the entrance to this large cave and

fourteen carved niches, some with stelae still *in situ*, could be excavated during the four weeks of this campaign. The cave itself was probably an enlargement of a natural cavity, whose area and configuration are as yet unknown.

Both sides of the cave entrance had been carefully reinforced with reused anchors of limestone and conglomerate stone, two large cedar beams, small blocks of stone, and mud-brick. Gypsum and mud plaster were also used in this construction. Inside the cave entrance were a perfectly preserved oblong wooden bowl (ca. 47 cm long) and a rope bag, along with a basalt grinding stone with a chert nodule grinder lying on top of it.

To the north of the cave entrance a carved antechamber leads to two rectangular rooms ca. 12 m x 4 m in area. To the south a smaller antechamber leads to another rock-cut chamber. These rooms have not yet been excavated and will be investigated in future field seasons after ceiling supports are built by an engineer.

The cave entrance was filled with windblown sand, on the top of which were the two cedar steering oar blades already mentioned. Their shape is the same as those represented on models and reliefs of ships dating to the Middle Kingdom (ca. 2055–1650 B.C.) and New Kingdom (ca. 1550–1069 B.C.). Roughly triangular in shape, the two steering oar blades are ca. 200

cm x 40 cm and 180 cm x 40 cm in size. The range of dates of the associated pottery permits the speculative possibility of their use on ships in the expedition of Queen Hatshepsut to Punt, as suggested above.

The stelae outside of the cave entrance are similar to typical Middle Kingdom votive stelae, thereby strongly suggesting that this cave was a temple. Two of these stelae lack any inscriptions or decoration. One unfinished stela was decorated with two seated men carved in the lower left and right corners. A fourth stela had a poorly preserved offering inscription in hieroglyphs, with an offering scene carved below.

A fifth stela was found in a sand deposit near the niches. Carved on this stela was the cartouche of King Amenemhat III (reigned ca. 1831–1786 B.C.) above an offering scene to the god Min. The hieroglyphic text below this scene is about two officials named Nebstu and Amenhotep, who led expeditions to Punt and Bia-Punt, the location of which is uncertain. This stela provides new historical information about this king, who ordered previously unknown expeditions to these regions.

Outside this cave the stratigraphic sequence shows evidence of different phases of use, mainly in the Second Intermediate Period (ca. 1650–1550 B.C.) and/or early New Kingdom. A fragment of an imported pot from the



*Blades of a steering oar, dating ca. 1500–1400 B.C., found just inside the entrance of a man-made cave.*

Red Sea coast in northern Yemen, most likely dating to the mid-second millennium B.C., was excavated in this area.

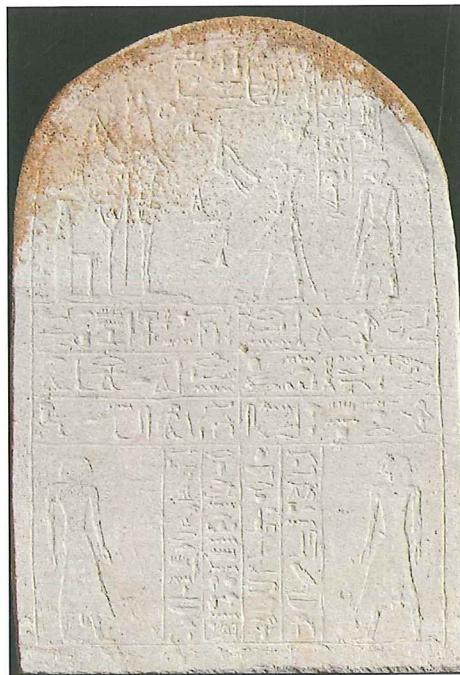
Another excavation unit (WG 28) was opened along the edge of the slope of the terrace's western side by Bard and Chen Sian Lim (B.A., Boston University, 2001). A rectangular entrance was found opening into a large man-made cave (ca. 5 m x 5 m in area), mainly filled with windblown sand. This cave may have been used for storage, as pieces of cedar boat-parts and storage boxes, and five grinding stones were found inside. A broken ceramic ostrakon with a poorly preserved hieratic inscription was also found there. Another artifact from the cave was a polishing tool made from a reused potsherd of a Black-topped Ware vessel. The pot had been decorated with engraved triangles forming a rim-band, and it may have been imported from Eritrea, the only region where such a decorated ware is known, but from a later time, in the late second–early first millennia B.C.

In an area at the base of the terrace slope S. Terry Childs (Ph.D., Boston University, 1986) and Cinzia Perlingieri continued excavating in an

industrial area where they had worked in 2003–04. There probably were at least two or more phases of activity. Concentrations of artifacts in this area were usually associated with large ash and charcoal lenses.

On the margins of a playa (seasonal pond) near the dump with evidence of industrial activities, Trina Arpin (Ph.D., Boston University, 2004) excavated a test trench where gypsum accumulations were visible on the surface. Arpin's geoarchaeological investigations there were to determine the nature of the deposits closer to the Wadi Gawasis channel. The trench contained over 70 cm of eolian deposits, the upper 30 cm of which contained secondary gypsum, mainly concentrated between 10 and 30 cm below the surface. The origin of the gypsum is not entirely clear, but may relate to the formation of a stable surface within the wadi. At 70 cm below the surface there was a dense accumulation of pottery.

Along the seashore on the edge of the coral terrace Fattovich investigated a roughly circular mound of sand and stone. This structure had already been partially excavated in 1976 by Abdel Moneim A. Sayed (University of Alexandria), who dug a test trench



*Stela dating to the reign of Amenemhat III with an inscription about expeditions to Punt and Bia-Punt below an offering scene of the king and the god Min.*

in the middle of the structure, but did not publish a report of this. Fattovich excavated half of this structure, which was a roughly oval platform, ca. 10 m x 6 m in area. The platform was constructed with slabs of conglomerate stone and fossil coral. The top of the platform probably was originally covered with compacted sand and gravel. Hundreds of conch shells (*Pteroceras*) had been left there, mostly on the top of the platform, and were probably offerings by sailors. This is the only evidence of such a ritual, which is not recorded in ancient texts.

The ceramics from the units excavated in 2004–05 date mostly to the Middle Kingdom, and are of red Nile silt or (less frequently) marl ware. Ceramics from the large cave (WG 24), however, range in date from the Second Intermediate Period to the early New Kingdom, and point to continued use of the site in these periods. A few sherds of Middle Nubian-like pottery were also found in all excavation units.

Members of the expedition were, in addition to the authors: Trina Arpin (BU), S. Terry Childs (US National Park Service), Chen Sian Lim (National University of Singapore), Cinzia Perlingieri (UNO), Rosanna Pirelli (UNO), Stefano Tilia (Terre, Rome), and Chiara Zazzaro (UNO). The Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), Cairo, was represented by Mr. El Al Mahmud Ahmed, Qena Office. Fieldwork was supported by a generous private donation of Mr. Wallace Sellers, Solebury, Pennsylvania, and a grant from the University of Naples "l'Orientale."

The expedition members are grateful to the General Secretary and staff of SCA, Cairo; the staff of the SCA offices in Qena and Qusseir; and the SCA storeroom in Qift; as well as the authorities of the Egyptian Security, Police, Border Army, Army, and Navy for the permits to conduct the fieldwork, and for their kind support of the project.

*Kathryn Bard is an Associate Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University and Rodolfo Fattovich is a Professor at the University of Naples "L'Orientale" (UNO), Naples.*

# Norman Hammond Appointed Chairman, Department of Archaeology

Norman Hammond, Professor of Archaeology at Boston University since 1988, was appointed Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, effective January 1, 2005, by Dean Jeffrey Henderson, College of Arts and Sciences. He succeeds Professor Julie Hansen, who retired from the university in 2005 (see story on page 7), and so becomes the third chairman of the department since its founding in 1982.

Professor Hammond, who previously taught at Rutgers University (1978–88) and the University of Bradford, U.K. (1975–77), has extensive administrative experience, having served as Acting Chairman of the Department in 1989–91 and 2002–03, and having directed large archaeological field projects in Central and South America during the past 35 years. The latter includes being the Resident Director of Boston University's Field Study in Archaeology Program in Belize during six spring terms between 1992 and 2002. In addition to serving on committees of the Department and Center for Archaeological Studies, Hammond has been a member of the Editorial Board of *Context* since 1988, and the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Journal of Field Archaeology* from 1993 to 2002, when he became Consulting Editor.

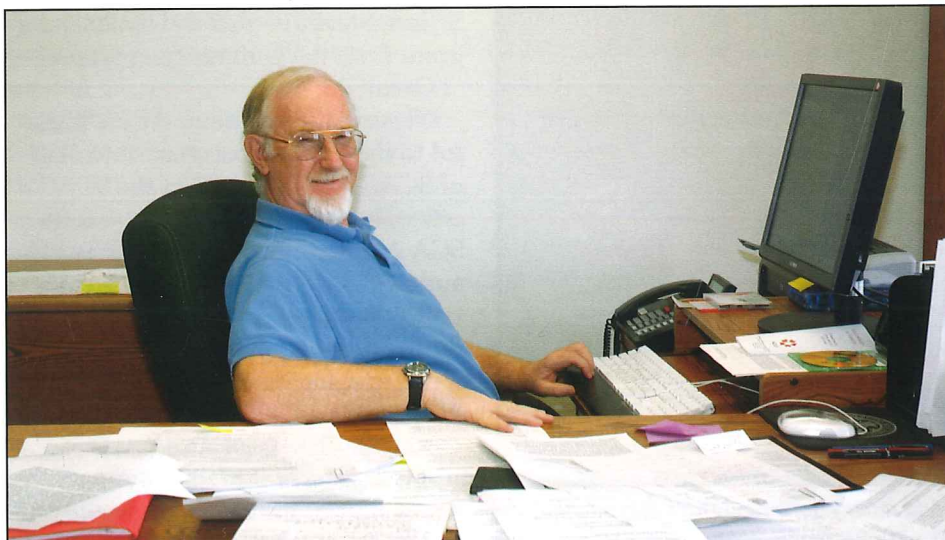
He studied at the University of Cambridge, from which he received five degrees, including the Ph.D. (1972) and Sc.D. (1987), both in archaeology. Honors include an Honorary Doctor of Science (1999) from the University of Bradford; election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (1974), for which he has served as Trustee and Member of Council (1996–1999) and Secretary for the Americas since 1996; and as a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy (1998). He is one of the world's most distinguished scholars of the Maya, and is a prolific author not only of learned books (four as author, seven as editor) and articles (more than 200), but also of essays on archaeological issues and people as Archaeology Correspondent for the *The Times* of London since 1967. The high quality of the latter resulted in his becoming the first recipient of the British Archaeological Press Award in 1994 and being honored with the same award a second time in 1998, at that time jointly with *The Times* itself.

His distinguished career has included Visiting Professorships not only at several institutions in the United Kingdom and United States, but also at Jilin University, Changchun, China (1981), Université

de Paris I (Sorbonne) (1987), and the Rheinische-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn, Germany. He also has held Visiting or Research Fellowships at Fitzwilliam College (1973–75), Peterhouse (1991), McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research (1997), and Clare Hall (2004), all of the University of Cambridge; at Worcester College (1989) and All Souls College (2004) of Oxford University; and the Center for Pre-Columbian Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C. (1988). He has lectured widely both to scholarly and public audiences in North America and the United Kingdom, as well as in eleven other countries (literally) around the world.

His archaeological interests include a number of fields and areas in addition to Pre-Columbian studies. He received a Diploma in Classical Archaeology (University of Cambridge 1967), and his field research in the 1960s included work in Libya and Tunisia; Afghanistan (which led to his becoming Founding Editor of *Afghan Studies* in 1976); and, with Eric Higgs, at early prehistoric sites in the Louros River Valley in Epirus, Greece. He is an expert in the intellectual history and historical development of archaeology as a discipline, and regularly teaches a graduate course on the topic (AR 701), which became one of the Core Courses of the archaeology graduate program.

—JRW



In his new position as Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, Norman Hammond sits at his desk in the Chairman's office.

## What the New Chairman Hopes to Accomplish: a Quote

"While I am Chairman I want both to encourage and retain our excellent faculty, so I'm trying to get them paid better salaries, as well as to get a level of graduate aid that will enable us to compete with other elite departments. I also hope that we can restore some areas of teaching and research—like archaeological Remote Sensing and GIS—where our national edge has temporarily been blunted, and that we can continue to integrate new areas, such as East Asia and the Islamic world, into our curriculum, as well as build on our growing breadth in Archaeological Science."

# Traveling through the Past with Big Sisters: Targeting Archaeology Education with Community Partnerships

by Margo Muhl Davis

Saturday, October 16, was Parents Weekend at Boston University in 2004, but it was also a day of growth and learning in the Department of Archaeology. While bands played outside the window and floats moved slowly down Commonwealth Avenue, a select group of teenaged girls was deciphering the past within the archaeology labs. These girls were participating in Boston University's first Big Sister Archaeology Day, a half-day program in archaeology designed and taught by Department of Archaeology graduate and undergraduate student volunteers.

Tucked away in the archaeology labs using artifacts borrowed from the department's Gabel Museum and Ellen Berkland, Boston City Archaeologist and Boston University graduate (M.A., 1999), the girls and their Big Sisters carefully measured, drew, and recorded artifacts from a mythical Boston site. It was hard to see who was the most excited, the "Bigs" or the "Littles," as Big and Little Sisters are called. Then again, there were the graduate and undergraduate volunteers who acted as tour leaders, guiding the Big/Little matches during their exploration of the past, and seeming as excited as their students.

Big Sister Archaeology Day originated during a brainstorming session in March 2004 when a small group of

graduate students met to plan a Boston University event for Massachusetts Archaeology Month. Evaluating past Archaeology Week programs (Massachusetts switched from week to month-long celebrations in October 2004), we identified several goals for creating a satisfying program for both participants and volunteers. These included finding a guaranteed audience to keep students interested in the project, writing a solid curriculum that could be used again, and reaching multiple audiences.

Partnering with the Big Sister Association of Greater Boston proved to be the perfect way to meet these goals. Not only was Big Sisters actively looking for more events for teenagers, but each teenager comes with a Big Sister match. As a result, we would be reaching two audiences at once, while providing our volunteer teachers with support for dealing with any problems that might arise. Big Sisters readily accepted our proposal, and Big Sister Archaeology Day was born.

The following months were spent writing and adapting lesson plans to meet our goal of teaching the girls about the archaeology of Boston. The plan, therefore, included artifact lessons that would get the girls thinking the way archaeologists think in the lab, as well as mapping and craft projects. After all, the girls were giving up

their Saturday. We had to make it fun for them. Even so, we wanted to provide solid archaeology education and give the girls and their Big Sisters a better appreciation of the history beneath their feet.

Logistics were important. We had, perhaps overenthusiastically, promised to take up to 25 matches—50 people—and had to have supplies, rooms, snacks, and teachers enough for all of these people. Volunteers were actively recruited from among the graduate students and the undergraduate Archaeology Club, BUCAS, but since Big Sister Archaeology Day fell on Parent Appreciation Day, we were slightly short in our recruitment efforts. We were all relieved when Beth Collins, Big Sister Program Support Specialist, called the week before to tell us that 9 matches had registered in advance. It gave us time to reorganize ourselves without disappointing any volunteers and promised a more intimate trial for our first attempt at an elaborate education program.

On the day of the event, the matches were met by enthusiastic volunteers who led them through a well choreographed schedule of events beginning with a welcome by Department of Archaeology chair, Julie Hansen, and a slide show. The girls were then challenged to pick garbage out of a trashcan and decipher clues about the person who owned the trash. Despite some grimaces when they reached into the barrel, everyone participated.

Following the introduction, the Big Sister matches were broken into two groups, with each group analyzing artifacts from a different layer (Native American or historical) of their mythical Boston site. They asked questions about the artifacts as they worked. What is an atlatl weight? How was this arrowhead used, and what parts of the arrow are missing? What does this gravestone piece tell us about the people who made it? After discussing these questions, each group drew a large mural depicting what life was like at the time their layer of the site was occupied.

Each group also visited the geoarchaeology laboratory and was treated

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*Cataloging artifacts in the Gabel Museum was only one of several activities Big Sister matches participated in on Archaeology Day. Photograph by Demetrios Brellas.*



A "Big" and "Little" worked together to identify and catalog artifacts from one layer of a fictional Boston archaeological site. Photograph by Demetrios Brellas.

## French Scholar Completes Post-Doctoral Year in Center

The Center for Archaeological Studies and the Department of Archaeology have hosted a number of Visiting Scholars over the years, including Dr. Stelios Andreou, University of Thessaloniki (Greece), Dr. Dragi Mitrevski, (now) University of Cyril and Methodius, Skopje, Macedonia; and last year, Dr. Marie-Pierre Dausse.

Dr. Marie-Pierre Dausse returned to France in August 2005 after a highly productive year of research and writing as Visiting Scholar in the Center for Archaeological Studies and the Department of Archaeology. Her host was Professor James Wiseman, Director of the Center, where she was provided office space and basic research support.

Dausse, who completed her Ph.D. in ancient history at the University of Paris 10 in 2003, has her primary research interests in ancient Epirus in Greece and Albania, and her dissertation was entitled "Historical Geography of Molossia (Epirus) in Classical and Hellenistic Times." She wrote the dissertation under the supervision of the distinguished historian, Dr. Pierre Cabanes, and her

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Dr. Marie-Pierre Dausse lectures in the Department of Archaeology on March 15, 2005, on her dissertation topic as cited above.

to a demonstration by Ellie Spensley who showed them what dirt can tell us about how archaeological sites are formed. The girls and the Big Sisters loved the columns of consolidated dirt, and especially the plastic encapsulated Twinkie.

Because we designed the units around Boston archaeology, we included a mapping unit, taught by Christina Hodge, to show how Big Dig archaeologists decided where to dig. The girls grasped the concept of landfill quickly, picking out with ease areas where sites of different ages might be found. My own Little Sister, Vivian, writing about the experience for *Sister to Sister*, the Big Sister newsletter, wrote, "We learned that most of Boston is on landfill and that they used to dig out hills to make Boston bigger." Even six months later, she is still bringing up this fact and wanting to learn more about Boston's expansion.

No program like this where you are figuratively traveling into the past is complete without a souvenir. The girls and their Big Sisters made their own souvenirs, painting blue and white plates inspired by October's Archaeology Month poster. Since blue and white ware often depicted historical events or exotic locales, the girls were urged to use their imaginations to depict their own fantasy place or important event.

The finale came when the groups were brought together again. Each group displayed its mural (including the student volunteers who drew a mural of modern Boston depicting Fenway Park and the CITGO sign) and discussed what they had learned

about their layer of the site. Then together we built up the site layers to show how stratigraphy works, even unrolling a "hole" to show how artifacts can get jumbled in a site.

The girls and their Big Sisters left with brochures on Boston archaeology from the Boston Landmarks Commission, Archaeology Month calendars and posters, and copies of *Highway to the Past: The Archaeology of Boston's Big Dig*, donated by Boston University graduate Ann-Eliza Lewis (Ph.D., Boston University 1998) and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

The program was a resounding success with Big Sisters excited about archaeology education, and the graduate students inspired to develop more programming and perhaps expand our focus to include additional groups in our education efforts. Although we did not inspire any future archaeologists on Big Sister Archaeology Day, we succeeded in our goals of getting graduate students excited about archaeology education and public outreach, finding an audience we can work with, and sharing Boston archaeology with a diverse group of people. Most importantly, we all—Bigs, Littles, and volunteers—had fun traveling together into Boston's past and exploring the world beneath our feet.

The author thanks all of the Boston University students who volunteered at different stages of this project to make Big Sister Archaeology Day a success, including undergraduates: Jennifer Coan, Stephanie D'Amore, Jessica Henderson, Claire Hilmer, and Matt Piscitelli; and

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# Our First Professor Emerita: Julie M. Hansen Retires

Julie M. Hansen, who chaired the Department of Archaeology from 1996 through December 2004, was honored by the Department and the College with a reception at The Castle in May 2005 on the occasion of her retirement from the university.

Jeffrey Henderson, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, speaking before the large group attending the party, thanked her for her service as a professor and as Chair, commenting that she had been a strong and effective advocate for archaeology and the academic programs of the department. He announced that she would officially become Professor Emerita in September 2005.

She was the second Chair of the Department of Archaeology, succeeding Professor James Wiseman, who had chaired the Department from the time of its founding in 1982. In his address at the Castle, Wiseman recalled how her hiring had come about in the early 1980s when the department had an opening in archaeological science. Having recommendations from several scholars about the brilliant young palaeoethnobotanist who had extensive field experience in the Mediterranean, he had a telephone interview with her in Cyprus, where she held a Fulbright Senior Research

Lectureship at the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. Before the long-distance call ended, she had accepted his invitation to become a Visiting Assistant Professor in the budding department beginning in fall 1985, where she would also be a



Julie Hansen (left) shares a laugh with friends Reg Heron and K. D. Vitelli following a luncheon in her honor at the Wiseman home in New Hampshire.



Dean Jeffrey Henderson congratulates Julie Hansen at her retirement reception at The Castle.

candidate for the regular tenure-track post when the search was conducted. "She even agreed to teach a course in conservation of artifacts," Wiseman commented. She was the choice of the department in the search that followed, and spent her entire teaching career at Boston University, where she earned an international reputation as one of America's most distinguished palaeoethnobotanists.

Professor Hansen spoke warmly of her years in the department, and about her colleagues, students, and the friends she had made. For the immediate future, she said, her plans were to move to Atlanta, Georgia, where several members of her family live.

She was also the guest of honor later in May 2005 at a luncheon in Center Ossipee, New Hampshire, at the home of Jim and Lucy Wiseman. Among the several guests were two long-time friends, K. D. Vitelli and her husband, Reg Heron, both now retired from Indiana University and living in Maine, who had been fellow staff members with Julie at the Franchthi Cave Excavations.

*Julie M. Hansen (Ph.D. 1980, University of Minnesota) is the author of The Palaeoethnobotany of Franchthi Cave (Indiana University Press: Bloomington, 1991) and numerous articles in scholarly journals and chapters in books. She carried out field research at several sites in Greece, and in Cyprus, Albania, Ethiopia, Israel, Syria, and on Menorca (Spain), Balearic Islands. She received research fellowships from NEH, ASOR (for research at ACOR in Amman, Jordan), INSTAP, and the National Geographic Society. Of special importance for the Department of Archaeology are grants she received from NSF for Instrumentation and Laboratory Improvement (1993) and from INSTAP for a four-year graduate fellowship for a student combining Aegean prehistory and palaeoethnobotany (1997). Susan Allen, who held that grant, completed her doctoral work under Julie Hansen's direction in May 2005.*

# Archaeology Commencement 2005

## Doctor of Philosophy

Susan Elizabeth Allen  
 Stephen Anthony-George Brighton  
 Alexia Smith  
 Tugba Tanyeri-Erdemir  
 Ben Thomas

## Master of Arts

Julisa M. Meléndez González  
 Benjamin R. Vining

## Bachelor of Arts

Daniel Stephen Aylward,  
*summa cum laude*  
*Departmental Prize for Excellence*  
 Lauren Marie Bateman  
 Jennifer Andrea Bradshaw, *cum laude*  
 Shawn M. Connor  
 Kameron Fowler Hennen Cox,  
*magna cum laude*  
 Heather Doherty  
 Jennifer Laurie Henecke,  
*summa cum laude*  
*College Prize for Excellence*  
*Phi Beta Kappa*  
 Casey D. Horna  
*Archaeology Trowel Award*  
 Scott A. J. Johnson  
 Robin Hsiao-Wei Kao  
 Jennifer Danielle Leger  
 Colin T. LeJeune, *cum laude*  
 Jennifer McCann, *magna cum laude*  
 Katie McGurl  
 Leah H. Mollin-Kling, *cum laude*  
 Meredith Ashley Moreno  
*Independent Work for Distinction*  
 Laura Skonberg  
 Cecilia Alaina Smith  
 Jessica C. Smith, *cum laude*  
 Randa M. Tantawi, *cum laude*  
 Jacqueline Veninger



(Left) Professor Mary Beaudry and her student, Stephen Brighton, seem happy after the Ph.D. hooding ceremonies.



Professor Julie Hansen and Associate Dean Peter Doeringer perform Ph.D. hooding ceremonies for two of Hansen's students, Alexia Smith (above) and Susan Allen (below).



Daniel Stephen Aylward (*summa cum laude* and recipient of the *Departmental Prize for Excellence*) stands with his parents after he received his Bachelor of Arts degree.



A smiling Ben Thomas is happy to have his professor, Patricia McAnany (r), and Associate Dean Peter Doeringer (l) hood him during the Ph.D. ceremonies.



Shawn Connor poses with Professor Patricia McAnany after the graduation ceremonies.

**Faculty** (top row, l-r): Norman Hammond, Julie Hansen, Paul Zimansky, Ricardo Elia, Kathryn Bard, Robert Murovchick, Mary Beaudry, Clemency Coggins, Patricia McAnany, Paul Goldberg and Rafique Mughal.  
**Students** (second row, l-r): Julisa M. Meléndez González (M.A.), Lauren Bateman, Randa M. Tantawi, Katie McGurl, Daniel Aylward, Meredith Moreno, Cecilia Smith, Jennifer Leger, Colin LeJeune. (Front row, l-r) Heather Doherty, Leah Mollin-Kling, Casey Horna, Scott Johnson, Kameron Cox, Shawn Connor, Jacqueline Veninger, Jennifer McCann.





# Ksenija Borojevic Joins the Department of Archaeology

by Norman Hammond

With the retirement of Professor Emerita Julie Hansen, who pioneered the teaching of Palaeoethnobotany—the study of ancient plant remains and their significance—at Boston University from early in the history of the Department of Archaeology onwards, we needed to maintain our presence in this important field of archaeological science. We have been fortunate in recruiting Dr. Ksenija Borojevic from the University of Alabama at Birmingham, who became Assistant Professor of Archaeology in September 2005.

“Through systematic retrieval and analysis of macroplant remains from archaeological sites, I explore past plant-human relationships,” she says. “I examine potential vegetation, aspects of plant uses, agricultural practices, and wild plant procurement. I have analyzed plants from sites in Arkansas, Illinois, Texas, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Israel”.

Born in Novi Sad, Serbia (former Yugoslavia), Ksenija Borojevic completed a B.A. and M.A. at the University of Belgrade while also doing a sophomore year at the

University of California at Berkeley. She completed a second M.A. and her Ph.D. at Washington University at St. Louis in the Department of Anthropology with Professor Gayle Fritz, specializing in Archaeology and Palaeoethnobotany. She wrote her dissertation on the neolithic period in the Balkans. Professor Borojevic has also been a visiting scholar at the Institute of Archaeology of London University and at the Institute for Prehistory and Protohistory at the Christian Alberts Universität, Kiel, Germany.

She is widely educated in European and other areas of Old World prehistoric archaeology, and has done fieldwork on neolithic, bronze age, Roman, Byzantine, and other sites in former Yugoslavia, notably at the neolithic settlement of Opovo in Voivodina, where she conducted both the palaeoethnobotany analysis and also a computer-based pottery study. Her monograph on this work will appear in 2005. Other projects have been in Bulgaria, Israel, and in the United States in Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Professor Borojevic now has ongoing fieldwork programs at both Megiddo in Israel and at the famous neolithic site of Vinca in Serbia, situated on the banks of the Danube downstream from Belgrade. She is fluent in Serbo-Croatian and French as well as English, and also speaks Spanish, Italian, and German. She will teach European Archaeology as well as continue to build the Palaeoethnobotany program at Boston University, and will bring new areas of Old World temperate zone archaeology into the department's curriculum and research programs.

*Norman Hammond is the Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Professor of Archaeology.*

## Student/Alum News

**Jane Eva Baxter** (B.A., Boston University, 1993) has published a new book, *The Archaeology of Childhood: Children, Gender and Material Culture*, 2005, AltaMira: Walnut Creek, California. The book is based on her Ph.D. dissertation in anthropology at the University of Michigan. She is at present an Assistant Professor in the Anthropology Department at DePaul University in Chicago.

**Stephen A. Brighton**, who received his Ph.D. from Boston University in May 2005, has begun a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park. As a professor, Dr. Brighton will continue his research of the Irish Diaspora, along with Dr. Charles Orser, will be co-director of a summer archaeological and applied anthropological field school in County Sligo, Ireland. The work will focus on pre-Famine cabin sites lived in by various classes of tenant farmer families, who made up most of the Famine period emigration to the United States.

**Alexia Smith**, Ph.D., Boston University, 2005 was appointed as an Assistant Professor-in-Residence, effective August 2005, in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Connecticut. This semester, she is teaching a mixture of

*continued on page 10*



*Professor Borojevic (center) with her students after a lab session in the departmental science laboratory at Boston University.*

archaeology and cultural anthropology courses, including "Great Discoveries in Archaeology," and "Human Ecology." Alexia will continue her work as the project archaeobotanist for a number of archaeological excavations in Syria and Turkey.

**Tugba Tanyeri**, Ph.D., Boston University, 2005, has been hired to teach at the Middle East Technical University, starting in the fall, 2005.

### **Graduate Student Awards**

Several new awards became available for graduate students in 2005, including some with substantial funding for research abroad, and others that are specifically for archaeology students, all in addition to awards and grants already familiar in earlier years. The largest stipends go with the university's new Graduate Research Abroad Fellowships (GRAF) that provide varying amounts of financial support depending in part on the grant's length of tenure. These were awarded for the first time this fall. Other grants for dissertation research awarded for the first time in 2005 are the Creighton Gabel Memorial Scholarship, the first endowed grant in Archaeology; the Archaeology Graduate Student Prize; and an award from the William A. Ruf Memorial Fund, established just this past spring (see page 14 in this issue of *Context*).

The Center for Archaeological Studies and the Department of Archaeology extend congratulations to the recipients of all scholarships, fellowships, and prizes!

**Christopher Dayton**, Ph.D. candidate: \$4000 Graduate Research Abroad Fellowship and a \$12,000 NSF Dissertation Research grant. Title of dissertation: "Prehispanic Irrigation Systems in the Arid Sierra of the Moquegua Valley, Peru." Chris also received the Helen G. Allen Humanities Award from the Humanities Foundation in May.

**Christina Hodge**, the Angela J. and James J. Rallis Memorial Award from the Humanities Foundation.

**Megan Lentz**, M.A. candidate: Fellowship at the National Park Services (NPS) to work on artifacts. Megan is a graduate student working with Professor Mary Beaudry in

Historical Archaeology. Starting in January, she will be an intern for the NPS Museum Services. As a recipient of the grant, some of her duties will include assisting with the curation of collections from different sites around the country.

**Jessica Streibel MacLean**: *Journal of Field Archaeology* Fellowship.

**Kevin Mullen**, Ph.D. candidate: \$4,000 Graduate Research Abroad Fellowship. Kevin's dissertation title is "A GIS Evaluation of the Settlements, Burials, and Monuments of Menorca." During the summers, Kevin is a Teaching Assistant in the Menorca, Spain, Field School. During the academic school year, he works as the Print and Electronic Publications Manager for the Archaeological Institute of America's *Journal of American Archaeology*.

**Astrid Ruggaldier**, Ph.D. candidate: \$10,000 Graduate Research Abroad Fellowship. Her dissertation is entitled "The Tigrillo Complex at San Bartolo, Guatemala: A Case Study in Late Preclassic Maya Palace Architecture."

**China Shelton**, Ph.D., candidate: Graduate Student Award (\$400) from the William D. Ruf Memorial Fund from the Center for Archaeological Studies. The award helped support China's field work in palaeoethnobotany during the summer 2005 in Italy. Her dissertation title is "Rural Agricultural Economies in Environmental Context: Palaeoethnobotany in the Sangro River Valley, Italy."

**Ellen Spensley**, Ph.D. candidate: *Journal of Field Archaeology* Demi Fellowship.

**Ioannis Sapounzis** received a fel-

lowship from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens to study at the school as a regular member during the academic year 2005-06.

**Ben Vining**, Ph.D. student: first recipient of the endowed Creighton Gabel Memorial Scholarship (\$400). The funds helped support Ben's field work during the summer 2005 in the Locumba Valley in southern Peru. This preliminary work involved the identification and provisional description of major sites in the area, as well as gathering data on landscape features and resources. During the previous academic year and summer, the Center also awarded Ben partial travel grants to present papers on his applications of GIS in his research in Peru at a Remote Sensing Conference in Rome, Italy, November 2-9, 2003; at the International Conference for Remote Sensing Archaeology in Beijing, China, October 18-22, 2004; and a joint paper with Carol A. Stein and James Wiseman on remote sensing/GIS applications to landscape studies in southern Epirus, Greece, at a conference of the European Association of Archaeologists on "Remote Sensing and Environmental Modeling in Alluvial Landscapes" in Cork, Ireland, September 5-11, 2005. The three grants-in-aid were made possible by an award to the Center from the J. M. Kaplan Fund.

**Eric M. Vrba**, Ph.D. candidate: first award from the newly established Archaeology Graduate Student Prize Fund (\$400) in May 2005 for dissertation research. His dissertation title is "Beyond the Roman Frontier: A Case Study of the Impact of Roman Trade

*continued on page 16*

*Marta Ostovich (left) administrative assistant of the Center, celebrates with three recipients of graduate student awards in May 2005: (l-r) Ben Vining, China Shelton, and Kevin Mullen.*



## Faculty/Research Fellow News

**K**athryn Bard gave an invited lecture at the Bowers Museum of Cultural Art in Santa Ana, California, on February 19, 2005. The lecture was about excavations by her and Professor Rodolfo Fattovich at Bieta Giyorgis, Aksum, Ethiopia, 1993–2002, and was in conjunction with a traveling exhibit from the British Museum, "Queen of Sheba: Legend and Reality."

Professors Bard and Fattovich (University of Naples "l'Orientale") presented a paper on their recent excavations at Wadi Gawasis, Egypt, at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 22–24, 2005: Bard also gave an invited paper on ancient Egyptian cities for a special Arthur M. Sackler Colloquium at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington D.C., on May 19. The colloquium, "Early Cities: New Perspectives on Pre-industrial Urbanism," was organized by Joyce Marcus (University of Michigan) and Jeremy Sabloff (University of Pennsylvania).

**M**ary Beaudry was the recipient of a Senior Research Fellowship from the Humanities Foundation for spring 2006, in the first competition for such Fellowships to be held by the Foundation. Professor Beaudry will use the time to work on her book on the archaeology of Boston which is under contract with Yale University Press. In early 2005, Beaudry was appointed to the editorial board of *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, the journal of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Professor Beaudry and Research Fellow **James Symonds** co-organized a session for the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual meetings, held in York, England, in January 2005. The papers in the session, including those by Symonds and Beaudry, initiated a dialogue between American and British archaeologists around interpretive approaches to topics such as land-

scape, memory, urban archaeology, and archaeological biography. Beaudry and Symonds are editing revised versions of the conference papers for a book entitled *Interpreting the Early Modern World: Transatlantic Perspectives*, to be published by Springer Press in its series, *Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology*. She and Research Fellow **Dan Hicks** edited and contributed to the *Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, forthcoming from Cambridge University Press in 2006.

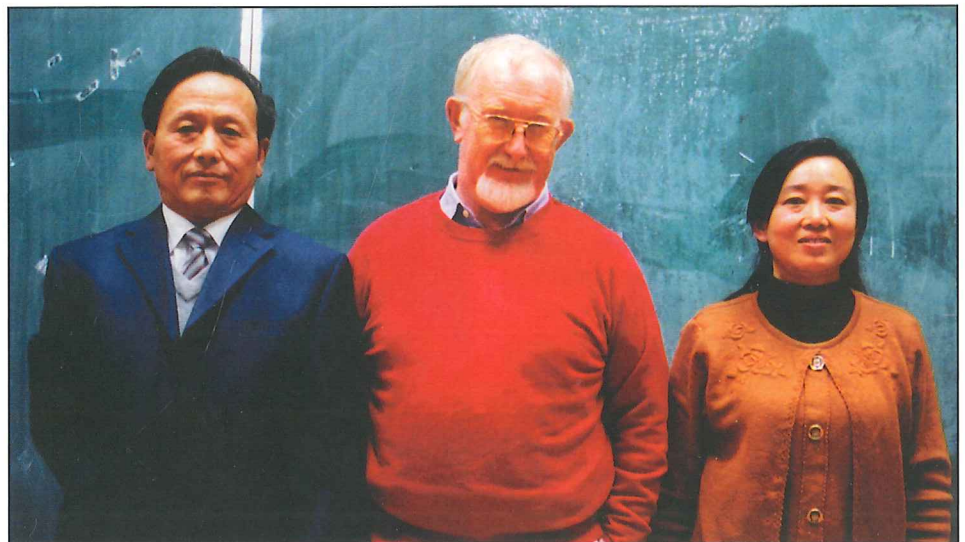
In July, 2005, Beaudry participated in a seminar held at the School of American Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Beaudry's paper for the seminar, "'Above Vulgar Economy': The Intersection of Historical Archaeology and Microhistory in Writing Archaeological Biographies of Two New England Merchants," will appear in revised form in *Event, Place, and Narrative Craft: Method and Meaning in Microhistory*, edited by James F. Brooks, Christopher DeCorse, and John Walton, to be published in 2006 by the School of American Research Press.

**Clemency Coggins**, as founding Vice President of the International Society of Cultural Property and as a founding editor of the *International Journal of Cultural Property*, is

especially pleased to announce that the journal, after a hiatus of one year, has resumed publication with Volume 12, now published by Cambridge University Press; it will appear quarterly. This journal continues to provide a multi-disciplinary forum that seeks a diversity of approaches to the eternal and ever-expanding problems surrounding the world's cultural heritages. Archaeologists are often at the center of these crises and their views are found here, as are those of cultural anthropologists, lawyers, economists, museum curators, and framers of public policy throughout the world. Well known for its unique World Heritage Management program, the Department of Archaeology at Boston University has long been committed to active involvement in these issues, and welcomes the rebirth of this journal, which has a phoenix on the cover of its first issue.

**Norman Hammond**, Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, was honored in the fall of 2005 with an invitation to Jilin University in Changchun, northwestern China, as the first speaker in a lecture series on ancient civilizations. Professor Hammond was a visiting professor at Jilin University in 1981 when he delivered the first course of lectures on non-Chinese archaeology to be given in the country since the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, to an audience of museum and

*continued on page 12*



Dean Chen Binggong (left) of Jilin University and Professor Yang Jianhua (right) with Norman Hammond. Professor Yang served as Hammond's translator and guide during his 1981 visit.

continued from page 11  
academic specialists invited from across the country for the month-long program. Jilin is one of the largest universities in China with more than 5800 faculty and 60,000 students. It has one of the largest and most active departments of archaeology, specializing in the prehistoric and dynastic archeology of northern China and Inner Mongolia. During his visit to China, he also spoke at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing; his address is being published in the Academy's journal.

Hammond was named the British Academy's Albert Reckitt Archaeological Lecturer for 2006, and the inaugural Holleyman Lecturer at the University of Sussex, England, for 2006. He has received a gift of \$10,000 from the Raymond and Beverly Sackler Foundation for continued Maya research, and a further gift of \$5,000 from Ms. Harrell of Bethesda, Maryland, for the same purpose.

**P**atricia McAnany was awarded an additional \$80,000 grant by the National Science Foundation Grant for her research on the political economy of chocolate production in the Sibun Valley of Belize, Central America. McAnany's edited volume *K'axob: Ritual, Work, and Family* was nominated for the SAA book prize.

McAnany gave the inaugural lecture of the Distinguished Alumni Series at the University of Alaska, Anchorage on March 10, 2005. At the request of the Development Office, she chronicled major developments in her career with a paper entitled "From Kodiak to the Maya Lowlands: An Archaeologist's Search for the First Connoisseurs of Chocolate." On the next day she delivered the keynote address at the Alaskan Anthropological Association meetings in Anchorage, Alaska. She spoke on "Acting Locally, Thinking Globally: Maya Archaeology in a Postmodern World." At the ninth European Maya Conference which was held in Bonn, Germany, December 10-12, McAnany delivered an invited lecture entitled "Habitus and Hierarchy: the Double Helix of Preclassic Maya Ethnicities."

**Robert Murowchick** was named an Honorary Associate of the

Needham Research Institute for the History of Science and Technology in China, Cambridge, England, one of the leading centers for Sinology outside mainland China.

**Christopher Roosevelt** was appointed to a second three-year term effective September 1, 2006. Roosevelt received an anonymous donation of \$10,000 and a grant from the Marion and Jasper Whiting Foundation for \$4938 for research in Turkey.

**James Wiseman** was in Macedonia, the former Republic of Yugoslavian Macedonia, for a week in April as a guest of the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences, to which he was elected in 2003 as a Foreign Member. He gave a lecture at the Academy in Skopje entitled "Environmental Deterioration at Stobi: Climate Change or Human Agency?" After the lecture Dr. Cvetan Grozdanov, President of the Academy, presented him with a diploma recording his election. Members of the large audience included a number of scholars who had participated in the Joint American-Yugoslav Excavation Project at Stobi (1970-1982), of which Wiseman was the co-director. He also gave an invited lecture on the relationship of archaeology to history and classics to students of archaeology, art history, history, and classics at the University of Cyril and Methodius in Skopje. The university lecture had been organized by Dr. Nada Proeva, who had been a staff member of the Stobi Project. He had the opportunity

during his week-long stay in Macedonia to visit Stobi, where he was shown the results of recent investigations there, and to meet in Skopje with several other friends and colleagues from the university, the Academy, the National Museum of Macedonia, and other institutions.

In late May and part of June Wiseman was co-director of the Department's Archaeological Field School in Menorca. The Field School is conducted within the framework of the archaeological excavation of a domestic residence in a Talayotic (Iron Age) settlement, Torre d'En Galmès. For a recent report on the project and Field School, see *Context* 17.2 (2003) 24-30). **Dr. Amalia Pérez-Juez**, Associate Director of Boston University's Madrid Program, is co-director of the Field School and project. Other faculty who participated in 2005 were **Professor Paul Goldberg** and **Professor (now Emerita) Julie Hansen**.

Wiseman also gave lectures as host and study leader of two Mediterranean cruises for members of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Explorers Club. Lucy Wiseman, Managing Editor of *Context*, joined him on both trips as co-host. The first cruise, April 25 to May 6, involved visits to a number of ancient religious centers in southern Greece and on Greek islands. The second was during August, with visits to ancient and mediaeval sites on the Dalmatian Coast and elsewhere in Croatia.



Professor Nada Proeva (left) with Professor Wiseman and faculty members in history and classics in Skopje.

## *Context and Human Society Lecture Series* **Jeremy Sabloff Explains “Why Archaeology?”**

by Norman Hammond

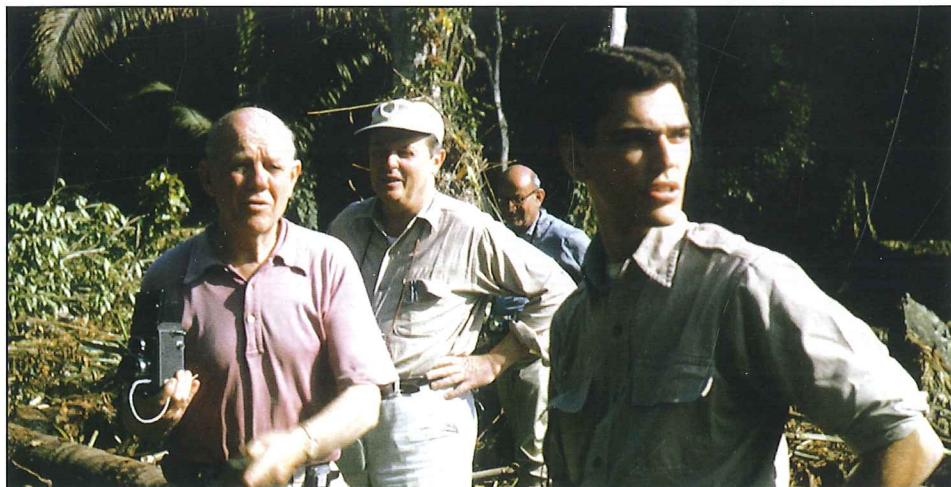
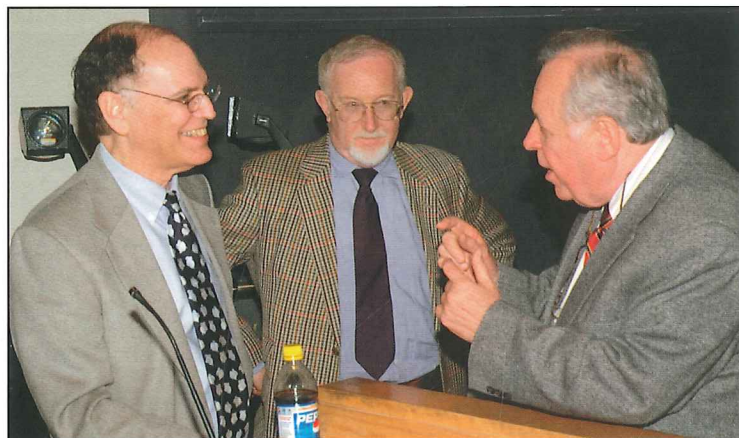
The Spring of 2005 speaker in the Context and Human Society lecture series, organized by the Center for Archaeological Studies and funded by the Humanities Foundation, was Professor Jeremy A. Sabloff of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave a well attended and well received public presentation on “Why Archaeology? The relevance of the past in the modern world.”

Six years ago, in an *American Anthropologist* article on “Communication and the Future of Archaeology,” Sabloff issued a call to arms to his colleagues to expand and improve their efforts to communicate with their publics; he now thinks that he did not go nearly far enough. Not only must archaeologists do a better job in communicating what they do—convincing the general public that they are not clones of Indiana Jones or Lara Croft, searching for lost gold statues or arks—but archaeologists should also show people that much of what they do has the potential to be relevant and useful to the world today.

“Archaeology is as much about

the present, and the future as it is about the past,” he emphasized. With all the problems that the world faces today, the conflicts and ethnic strife, the innumerable threats to the environment, and the inadequacy of food supplies in some parts of the world in the face of rising populations, there never has been a more propitious time for archaeology’s new insights into the nature of human development and diversity in time and space to be appreciated by people and governments across the globe. In a world that increasingly seems to favor short-term goals over long-term objectives,

*After his lecture, Professor Sabloff (left) chats with Professors Norman Hammond (center), Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, and James Wiseman, Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies.*



*As a Ph.D. student at Harvard, Professor Sabloff had the good fortune to participate as project ceramist in the Seibal Project in Mesoamerica. The photograph taken in 1968 shows him at far right with: (l-r) A. Ledyard Smith, field director of the Seibal Project, in his fortieth and last field season in Mesoamerica; Gordon Willey, Director of the Seibal Project, Henri Lehmann, Director of the French Archaeological Mission in Guatemala (in background).*

an archaeological viewpoint, where issues are examined in deeper time and wider space than social scientists let alone the public at large are used to, is even more important today than ever before.

Professor Sabloff also lectured on the new understanding of the Maya Postclassic period (A.D. 900–1550) that has emerged from recent research in Yucatan, Belize, and Guatemala, to an audience drawn from across the various universities in the Boston area which teach Mesoamerican archaeology.

Jeremy Sabloff did his Ph.D. at Harvard, working under the late Gordon R. Willey at the major Maya city of Seibal on the analysis of the 1800-year-long ceramic sequence from the site, which included what was then the earliest known Maya pottery. In 1972–73 he and William L. Rathje

launched an innovative project on the island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan, studying ancient Maya trade and pilgrimage patterns, and a decade later he and Gair Tourtellot carried out the first detailed study of a Puuc community in northwestern Yucatan, placing the striking Puuc-style architecture of Sayil within an economic and social context.

Sabloff has taught at Harvard, and then the Universities of Utah, New Mexico, and Pittsburgh before taking up the directorship of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in 1994. In a decade he raised more than \$70 million for the museum, and has now returned to the faculty as Edmund J. and Louise W. Kahn Professor in the Social Sciences.

*continued on page 14*

## A Death in the Center Family

The Center notes with sadness the death on February 26, 2005, of Dr. William A. Ruf of Andover, a long-time member of the Center and friend of the archaeology program at Boston University. Many of the readers will remember meeting Dr. Ruf at Center lectures or other functions in the company of his wife, Elizabeth (Weir) Ruf, who survives him. The two met while they were teaching at Dover High School in Westlake, Ohio, and had been married 62 years at the time of his death. He served in the Army Air Force during World War II, from 1942 to 1946, after being called to service while on his honeymoon. After his discharge he returned to teaching. He had in earlier years received a B.A. from the College of Wooster (1933) and M.A. from Western Reserve University (1937), and after his dis-

charge, he returned to the academic life, accepting a post in the English Department of SUNY Brockport in 1948. While serving as a Professor of English and Literature and faculty adviser to the senior class at Brockport, he simultaneously studied at the University of Buffalo, from which he received a doctorate in education in 1960. He became Professor Emeritus when he retired in 1974.

Dr. Ruf and his wife loved traveling in the eastern Mediterranean, especially to Greece (more than 25 visits!), where they took special pleasure in showing their children and students the birthplace of ancient Greek drama and of the Olympic Games. They even celebrated their fiftieth-wedding anniversary on Crete. They occasionally traveled on Archaeological Institute of America

(AIA) tours of Greece and the former Yugoslavia that were led by Jim and Lucy Wiseman, and in 1992 made a special trip to stay with them and the other staff of the Nikopolis Project at the Hotel Kleopatra above Nikopolis Beach in Epirus, Greece. Bill Ruf was a man of broad and deep learning, sparkling wit, and great kindness: he will be missed by all who knew him.

Other members of his family are two daughters, Elizabeth R. Field of Peoria, Illinois, and Carolyn Ruf Warren; two granddaughters, and many nieces and nephews.

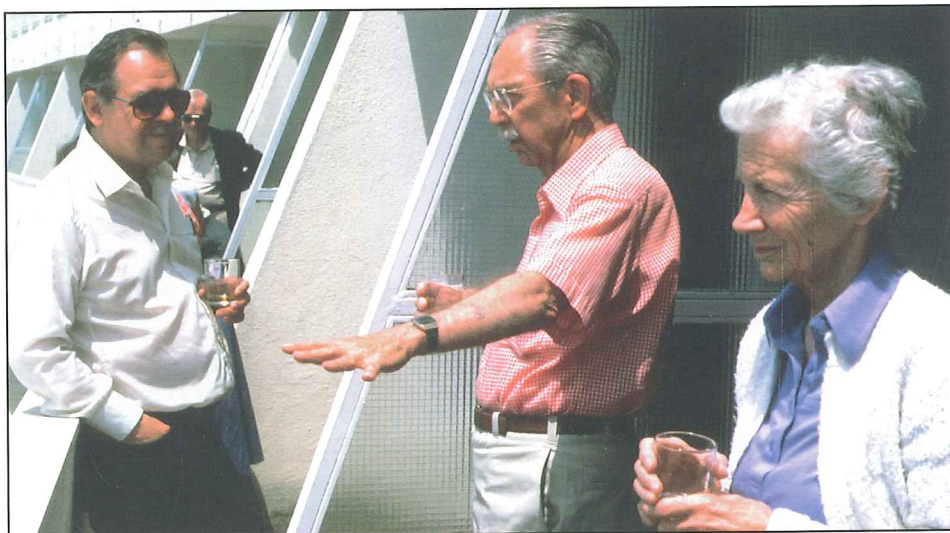
### William A. Ruf Memorial Fund

A Memorial Fund was established in the Center for Archaeological Studies this past spring in honor of Dr. William A. Ruf who died in February (see accompanying article). He and his wife, Elizabeth Weir Ruf, were often present at Center lectures and other activities, and were close friends and supporters of archaeology at Boston University. Elizabeth (Bette, as she is known to her friends), began the Fund with a contribution to the Center of \$1,000, and a number of other gifts from friends and family followed.

Mrs. Ruf suggested that the Fund be used "to promote the study of archaeology and travels to ancient sites," a purpose that is very agreeable to the Center. The first recipient of a grant from the Dr. William A. Ruf Memorial Fund is China Shelton, a Ph.D. candidate in the department, who received \$400 to help support her field research in the Sangro River Valley, Italy.

#### Donors to the William A. Ruf Memorial Fund 2005

Elizabeth Ruf	\$1,000
Louis and Dorothy Ruf	\$100
Mary Rosencrants	\$25
Donald and Mary Koss	\$100
Jim and Bonnie Griswold	\$100
Calvin and Margaret Rich	\$50
Barbara Jones	\$25
Jim and Lucy Wiseman	\$200



Bill Ruf (center) comments on the day's visit to sites around Lake Ohrid in Yugoslavian Macedonia, to his wife, Bette, and Jim Wiseman in 1987.

*Sabloff continued from page 13*

His books include *The New Archaeology and the Ancient Maya*, introducing the subject through its intellectual history, *A History of American Archaeology*, written with Gordon R. Willey and a major contribution to understanding the development of the discipline, and the popular *Cities of Ancient Mexico*, as well as many edited volumes. The breadth of his thinking was recognized by his appointment as Chairman of the Smithsonian Science Commission, charged with examining the state of

science across the whole Institution and making recommendations for strengthening the enterprise in the near and long-term future. He has been honored by election to the Society of Antiquaries of London, the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and co-organized the first major NAS conference on archaeology in May 2005.

*Norman Hammond is Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Professor of Archaeology.*

# It's a Small World

by Christa M. Beranek

*In an earlier issue of Context, Mary C. Beaudry reported on her field school at the Tyng Mansion site in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts (Context 1982: 2 (2), 8–10). Now, 23 years later, the Tyng site is making a reappearance. As one of Professor Beaudry's graduate students, Christa M. Beranek is reexamining the artifacts that she excavated, as well as additional material from the site as part of my dissertation research at Boston University.*

Archaeological work at the Tyng site started in 1980. The Tyng Mansion had recently burned down, and local interest prompted the property owners, the Wang Institute, to contact the most visible local archaeologist, Richard S. MacNeish at the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology in Andover. MacNeish arranged for Stephen Mrozowski to direct excavations at the site that summer. Beaudry directed a Boston University field school there in 1982. Mrozowski and Beaudry recovered large numbers of artifacts, all very fragmentary, and brought to light information about the construction of the Mansion and of an earlier building whose existence had

been unknown. Both collections of artifacts stayed in the Boston area, with Beaudry at Boston University, and with Mrozowski after he began working at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. In a fortuitous move entirely unrelated to the archaeological work at the site, Boston University bought the Tyng Mansion property in 1989, part of a 200-acre parcel that is now the Boston University Corporate Education Center. Boston University's ownership of the property greatly facilitated my own excavations there in 2002, and I am very appreciative of the efforts of Dean John Ebersole and the Physical Plant staff at the Center who made my work possible, talked to me about the recent activities at the site, and allowed me to use the facility there to store equipment. I am also extremely grateful that, knowing how much can happen to previously excavated collections, after 25 years Professors Beaudry and Mrozowski are also still active in historical archaeology in New England, in possession of the artifacts and some of the original field records, and willing to share this material with me for further research.

In the 1980s the focus of work at the Tyng site was on the earliest generation of Tyngs, some of the town's founders and original settlers. The town was founded in the seventeenth

century and local oral traditions about the site, as well as historical markers, claim that the Mansion dated to that period. The lure of the seventeenth century is very strong in New England, and towns, local historical societies, and archaeologists alike hope to find or have a site dating to the founding settlers and first generation. Better understanding of the dates of artifacts and architectural features, as well as direct dating of structures via dendrochronology, however, have resulted in dating many such sites to later periods. The same shift is happening at the Tyng site. Both the Mansion architecture and the artifacts recovered from the cellar hole that Beaudry excavated reveal more about the Tyngs from the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century than their predecessors. My own research uses what diachronic evidence is available to examine the whole European history of the site, but focuses on the later generations.

What I am finding is that although the Tyngs were living on the frontier of European settlement and that circumstances had a visible effect on their material lives, they never considered themselves peripheral. They had their own world of social connections, focused on Boston. Time and time again, the Tyngs turned to Boston for marriages, career advancement, and commercial connections. In the midst of severe population shortages in the town, the Tyngs sent their sons off to Harvard for education rather than keeping them on the farm for agricultural work or town defense. The eighteenth-century Mansion drew on urban styles and was three stories tall, at a time when most rural residents lived in one story buildings. Economically, the Tyngs had one foot in the urban, merchant world, and the other in the realm of substantial rural landlords and agricultural producers. Chinese porcelains, the most luxurious ceramic type available at the time, are present in the Tyng collection, though rare at other rural sites. Red earthenwares such as milkpans, mugs, and jugs far outnumber the refined wares, however, speaking to the large role that farm production and labor



*The Tyng Mansion, no longer standing, was built in the eighteenth century. The porch is a more recent addition. Photograph by Arthur C. Haskell, 1936, HABS, MASS, 9-TYNG, 3-1.*

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*Beranek continued from page 15*  
had at the site. The Tyngs were part of a small group of rural elites, both supplying imported urban goods to the towns, and conspicuously consuming them themselves.

Local traditions about the Tyngs are very persistent—despite the archaeological work, local signs still attribute the Mansion to the seventeenth century, and tell tales of murders, mysterious deaths, and hauntings. For the town, the site of the Mansion had served as a visible connection to the town's history. I do not expect that my work will do away with these tales, but I do hope to introduce a new set of stories, based on archaeology. To this end, I gave a talk at the Tyngsborough Public Library during Massachusetts Archaeology Month in October 2005, and may work with the Library to develop a small exhibit about the site.

*Christa M. Beranek is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Archaeology and a Journal Fellow for the Journal of Field Archaeology.*

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*Davis continued from page 6*  
graduate students: Myriam Arcangeli, Christa Beranek, Demetrios Brellas, Christina Hodge, Jessica Striebel MacLean, Robby Robinette, Ellen Spensley, and Chantel White.

#### **Update, 2005**

The success of the 2004 program prompted us to seek funding to continue the program in 2005 with some additional improvements, including free lunch for all the Big and Little Sisters and the volunteers, and conducting discussion sessions about college life with the Little Sister participants. I am pleased to report that our efforts were successful. We sincerely thank the Humanities Foundation at Boston University for funding the second annual program which was held on October 15, 2005. Ten pairs of "Sisters" signed up to participate in this year's program, but bad weather and schedule-conflicts led to attendance of only five pairs, including my own Little Sister.

*Margo Muhl Davis is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.*

*Student News continued from page 10*  
and Culture on Ancient German Settlement at Stupava, Slovakia."

#### **Undergraduate Student Awards**

**Daniel Aylward**, Department Prize of Excellence

**Jennifer Henecke**, College Prize for Excellence

**Casey Horna**, Archaeology Trowel Award for her contribution to the Department of Archaeology

**Matthew Piscitelli**, Alice M. Brennan Humanities Award

**Frederick Sutherland**, The Robert E. Yellin Award from Humanities Foundation.

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*Dausse continued from page 6*  
examining jury for the Ph.D. awarded her an exceptional grade: "very honorable with congratulations from the jury." Prompted by her professor to seek a post-doctoral year at Boston University so she could continue her research in association with Professor Wiseman, who for many years had co-directed an interdisciplinary archaeology project in southern Epirus, she applied for, and received, a grant for financial support from the Lavoisier Programme of the Office of French Foreign Affairs.

During 2004–2005 she prepared her dissertation for publication, and it has now been accepted by British Archaeological Reports (Oxford); it will appear in 2006. In addition to several book reviews, she wrote papers for presentation at two conferences; completed an article for a volume of essays in honor of Pierre Cabanes; and wrote a lengthy article (60 manuscript pages) on ancient mountain fortresses in a region of Epirus. In the spring she gave an excellent lecture sponsored by the Center and the Department of Archaeology, entitled "Molossia: a forgotten country? Spatial organization and People in Central Epirus." To further broaden her understanding of ancient landscapes, she also managed to find time to audit a course in geoarchaeology, taught by Professor Paul Goldberg.

The Center is pleased to announce that she has now begun her teaching career at Strasbourg University in France.



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

**Editor-in-Chief:** James R. Wiseman

**Managing Editor:** Lucy Wiseman

**Editorial Board:** Ricardo J. Elia, Norman Hammond, Fred S. Kleiner

#### **Faculty/Research Appointments in the Department of Archaeology (2005-6):**

Professors Mary C. Beaudry, Clemency C. Coggins, Paul Goldberg, Norman Hammond, Fred S. Kleiner, Patricia A. McAnany, Mohammad Rafique Mughal, Curtis N. Runnels, James R. Wiseman, Paul E. Zimansky (on leave). Professor Julie M. Hansen, Emerita. Associate Professors Kathryn A. Bard, Ricardo J. Elia. Assistant Professors Ksenija Borojevic, Christopher H. Roosevelt. Visiting Assistant Professor Michael D. Danti. Research Associate Professor Robert E. Murowchick, Director of ICEAACH (International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History). Lecturers: David Cohen, Shannon Plank. Adjunct Assistant Professors Michael C. DiBlasi, Amalia Pérez-Juez. Research Associate Professor Magaly Koch. Research Fellows Ihsan Ali, Mary Lee Bartlett, Lauren Cook, Rudolph H. Dornemann, Chantal Esquivias, Francisco Estrada-Belli, Rodolfo Fattovich, Lorinda Goodwin, Britt Hartenberger, Dan Hicks, Donald Keller, Christina Luke, Richard I. MacPhail, Anna Marguerite McCann, Karen Metheny, Michele Miller, Priscilla Murray, Shannon Plank, Sheldon S. Sandler, Nancy Seasholes, Joanna Smith, Elizabeth C. Stone, Lauren A. Sullivan, Gair Tourtellot, Tjeerd H. van Andel, Daniel Welch, Howard Wellman, Al B. Wesolowsky, Carolyn White. Associated Faculty: Farouk El-Baz, Research Professor of Remote Sensing and Director of the Center for Remote Sensing; David R. Marchant, Associate Professor of Earth Sciences.

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