Boston University
Center for
Archaeological Studies

Fall 1987
Vol. 6, No. 1-2

CONTEXT

Bovid figurine head (h. ca. 5.5 cm) from Operation 1. See "First Notes on Tel Hamida, Iraq," page 4.

New Quarters and Expanded Facilities for Archaeology at Boston University

The growth of the academic programs in archaeology, the development of new research projects and programs of the Center for Archaeological Studies, the steady increase in excavations and survey by the Office of Public Archaeology (OPA), and the presence on campus of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) necessitated a new, larger facility that could house in one place all the scattered archaeological units. After several years of planning, the move of those units into the Stone Science Building at 675 Commonwealth Avenue was carried out during the past summer and early fall.

The Stone Science Building became available when the Departments of Chemistry and Physics moved into the new Arthur G.B. Metcalf Center for Science and Engineering more than a year ago. The building was then completely remodeled, from the subbasement to the fourth floor, to house the Departments of Archaeology, Geography, and Geology, which have for some years shared certain lab facilities, along with the AIA, the Center for Archaeological Studies, the Office of Public Archaeology, and the

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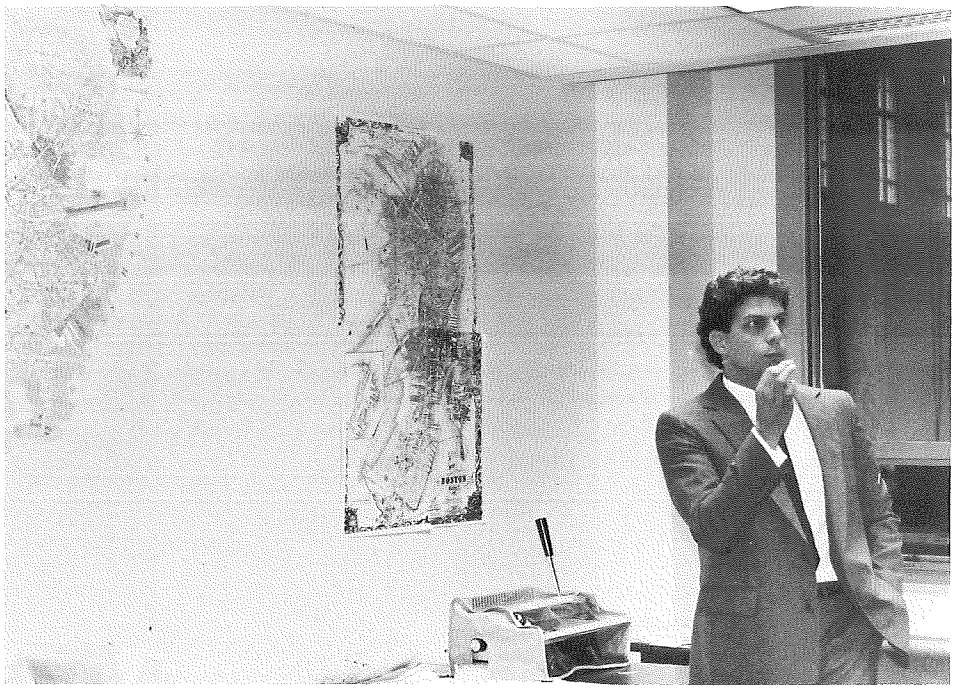
INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

The group seem pleased with what they are hearing about the new quarters. (left to right) Lloyd Cotsen, Mrs. Edward T. Chase , Sheila McNally (AIA Trustees), Mrs. Dennis Berkey, Dennis Berkey (Acting Provost of Boston University), James Wiseman (Chairman, Department of Archaeology and AIA President) and Charles La Follette (AIA Trustee).



Ricardo Elia, Director of the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University, describes the work at the Centeral Artery Project.

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Center for Energy and Environmental Issues (CEES). The new quarters provide not only attractive, modern facilities, but also much needed additional space for the several departments and organizations.

The subbasement, still in the process of being remodeled, will provide space for long-term storage, an especially critical need for the archaeological collections from numerous projects. The basement is occupied by most of the offices and laboratories of the Department of Geology and by a large lecture auditorium. The west side of the first floor houses the seminar room and other offices for Geology, as well as the principal teaching lab for Archaeology and Geology.

Across the hall on the first floor is the National Office of the AIA and the editorial offices of its scholarly journal, the *American Journal of Archaeology (AJA)*. Some of the officers and staff of both are shared with the Department of Archaeology (and the Department of Art History) including the President of the AIA, Professor James Wiseman, and the Editor-in-Chief of the *AJA*, Professor Fred S. Kleiner.

The principal archaeology labs are on the second floor, along with the seminar room, departmental lounge, and several offices for faculty and teaching fellows. The research lab, for the analysis of materials from all projects sponsored by the Department, Center, or OPA, occupies most of the west side of the floor. Both geologists and archaeologists do research and teach in the pollen and soils science labs across the hall. A scanning electron microscope, recently given to the Department of Archaeology by the Arthur D. Little Corporation of Cambridge, is housed in a room off the soils science lab. The large adjacent lab is for courses and projects in palaeoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, and conservation.

The administrative offices of the Department, the Center for Archaeological Studies, and the OPA are on the third floor, along with other archaeology faculty offices, photo studio and dark room, Center publications and programs offices, staff rooms, conference room, slide library, and departmental computing center. The editorial offices of the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, edited by Professor Creighton Gabel of the Department of Archaeology, is also on the third floor. The Geography Department and the

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James Wiseman (Chairman of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University and AIA President) describes the photographic laboratory to Acting President of Boston University, Jon Westling, and Mrs. Elizabeth Westling.

Center Open House: An Evening of Archaeology

The Center for Archaeological Studies held an Open House on the evening of Tuesday, December 1, 1987. The event was co-sponsored by the Department of Archaeology and the Office of Public Archaeology. Some 200 guests heard reports on recent research by faculty and staff, and had the opportunity to visit the new archaeology facilities in the Stone Science Building. James R. Wiseman, Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and Director of the Center, commented briefly on developments in archaeological teaching and research at Boston University. Ricardo Elia, Director of the Office of Public Archaeology and Associate Director of the Center, spoke on the "Central Artery Project in Boston," one of the largest archaeological projects ever undertaken in the Boston area. Frederick Hemans, Adjunct Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Director of Archaeological Applications for the Center for Remote Sensing, reported on the results of geophysical prospecting at the Bronze Age site of Kommos on the Greek island of Crete. Paul Zimansky, Assistant Professor of Archaeology, spoke on "One Lost Kingdom, One Found: Excavations in Iraq."

Following the lectures refreshments were served, and guests were able to tour the archaeological facilities on the first, second, third, and fourth floors.

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CEES are on the fourth floor. A large Library/Reading Room and Map Library, housing collections from all the units in the Stone Science building, extends into the contiguous building (occupied by the School of Management on the lower floors). Holdings in the noncirculating Library will include the special book collections of the Department of Archaeology and the AIA, as well as the AIA's archives. Terminals and computer workstations will be available to users of the Library. A large conference/seminar room for the Stone Science units is also accessed from the Library.

The Center for Remote Sensing and the cartography lab lie to the west of the Library, also in newly remodeled quarters. The Center, founded by the three departments, is currently sponsoring several interdisciplinary projects, and students, staff, and faculty from all units are involved in teaching and/or research in the Center's facilities. The latest addition to those facilities is the photo archives room, which will house, among other collections, the J. Wilson and Eleanor E. Myers archive of aerial photographs of archaeological sites in the Mediterranean (for details, see elsewhere on this page of *Context*). The cartography lab, primarily a facility of the Department of Geography, is also used by archaeologists for drafting and for classes in archaeological drawing.

The fall meeting of the Governing Board of the AIA provided the first occasion for an Open House for at least part of the building. The AIA celebrated its new quarters with a reception preceding the AIA Trustees Dinner on September 11. The Center for Remote Sensing and the Department of Archaeology joined the AIA in hosting tours that preceded the reception. In addition to the Trustees of the Institute, guests included Acting President and Mrs. Jon Westling and Acting Provost and Mrs. Dennis Berkey of Boston University; Professor Gordon Willey of Harvard University, recipient in 1973 of the AIA's Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement, and Mrs. Willey; and several other distinguished friends of the Institute from the Boston area.

The building was opened formally on October 14 with an Open House for the College of Liberal Arts.

Two Awards for Aerial Photography of Archaeological Sites

J. Wilson Myers, Research Professor of Archaeology and Research Associate in the Center for Remote Sensing, and Eleanor E. Myers, Research Fellow in Archaeology, are the recent recipients of awards from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from the Institute for Turkish Studies for two projects involving aerial photography.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded funds to the Myers for the creation of an archive of aerial photographs of archaeological sites in the Mediterranean region. The photographs were taken by the Myers over the past fifteen years with radio-controlled cameras suspended from tethered blimps.

The NEH grant ($55,000 outright, $5,000 in matching funds), will make it possible for the Myers over the next two years to produce and index 500 mounted prints, each 11 in by 11 in. Although many of the photographs have been reproduced in smaller format in scattered archaeological journals and excavation reports, and some 50 will be published in the *Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete* (forthcoming in 1988, University of California Press) prepared by the Myers and Gerald Cadogan, this working archive will make a large number of the most useful photographs readily available for study by scholars.

The archive will be housed in the Center for Remote Sensing Photo Archives Room in the Stone Science Library (4th floor). As a safeguard, and as a convenience to scholars working abroad, a duplicate working archive will be placed in the Blegen Library of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Although the low-altitude photographs, made from a range of 10 to 800 m, share with other aerial photographs the ability to make complex patterns coherent, to reveal subsurface features through crop markings and, in raking light, to expose subtle variations in surface contour, they can also record large mosaics, individual

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buildings, and large trenches in detail unobtainable by plane. While most of the archival images will be printed in black and white, color photos will be used where they add significant information.

Once the prints have been made, the Myers plan to seek funds also from NEH to record the images in digitized form on optical storage disks. These disks will not only offer a longer life to the images than can negatives or prints, but will allow random access and complex sorting through a computer-assisted indexing system.

The second award, a $15,000 pilot grant for aerial photography in Turkey, made possible a four-week visit by the Myers to Turkey in June 1987 to familiarize themselves with selected archaeological sites to be included in a book tentatively entitled *Turkish Archaeology: Representative Sites from the Air*. That preliminary tour included Neolithic, Hittite, Phrygian, Greek, Roman, Seljuk, and Ottoman sites and structures. They will return in the summer of 1988 to conduct aerial recording by camera and balloon of Iznik, ancient Nicaea.

The Myers spent much of the month of October 1987 on Crete where they recorded with aerial photographs the new excavations of the Minoan town Palaikastro and the remains of what appears to be a fortified road connecting the Bronze Age town with the palace site of Kato Zakro.

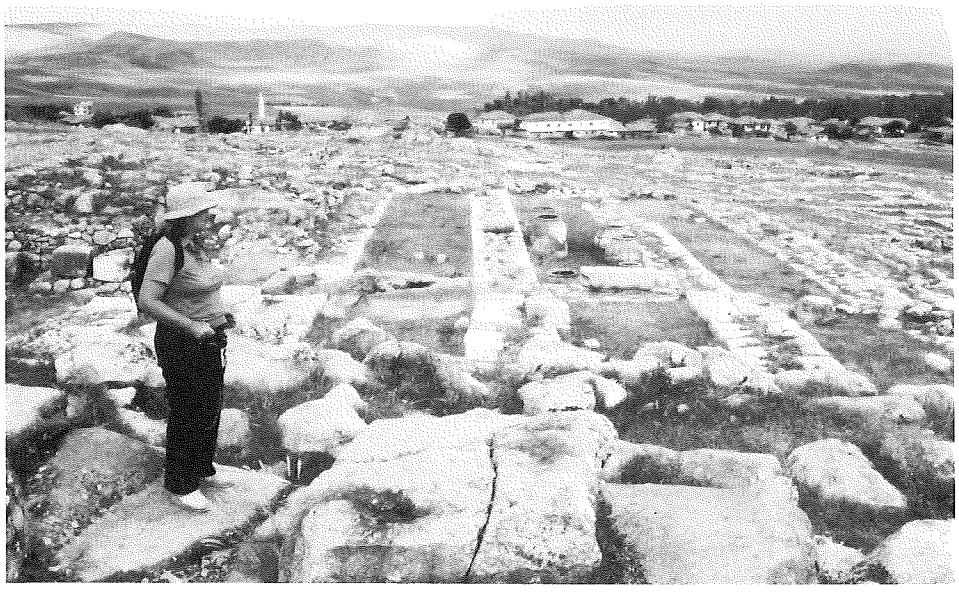
First Notes on Tel Hamida, Iraq

by Paul Zimansky

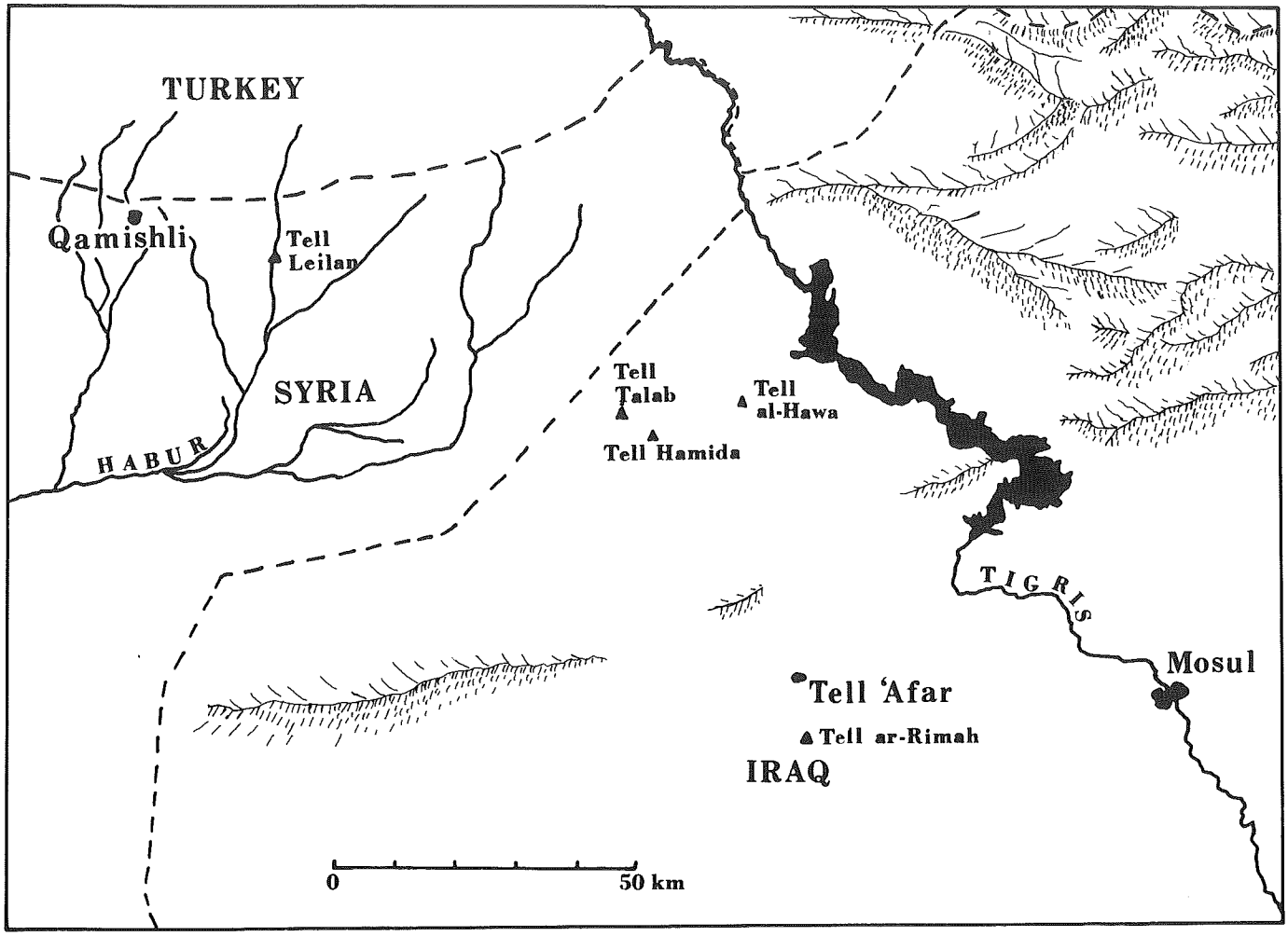
Very early in their training, students in archaeology are introduced to the concept of research design. One does not go into the field haphazardly, they are told, but with a clearly defined problem and a well-thought-out strategy for eliciting, observing and analyzing data directed toward its solution. Ever since the days of Flinders Petrie, archaeologists setting out to excavate in the Near East have recognized that the mere expense of their undertaking dictates they select their site with care and prepare themselves intellectually and logistically. It hardly needs saying that the world of textbooks is not the real world, but a chronicle of last summer's Boston University expedition to northern Iraq is offered here as an example of just how great the difference between those worlds can be.

Even before we had defined our problem, practical considerations exerted a powerful influence over the direction of our research. It was noted in the last issue of *Context* [Vol. 5, No. 3-4, (summer 1987), pp. 10, 14] that a new irrigation project in northern Iraq threatened hundreds of important tells and that the Iraqi government was urging both local and foreign archaeologists to participate in salvage work there. My wife, Elizabeth Stone, Associate Professor of Anthropology at SUNY, Stony Brook, wanted a permit to study an urban site in southern Mesopotamia, but that would only be considered on the condition that she first excavate in the North Jazira rescue project. On the other hand, my general interest has always been in empires in the northern part of the Fertile Crescent, and the opportunity to mount an expedition there with partial funding by the Iraqi government was more than enough incentive to get me to shift from Syria to Iraq. Muayad Said Damerji, the Director of the State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage, was willing to entertain the quaint notion that a husband and wife should count as a unit, even if they came from different universities. Our plan, therefore, was to start out with a few weeks of work in the south as a SUNY project, and then move to the North Jazira as a Boston University expedition, changing hats and field directors on the way.

Granted this stimulus and opportunity, what was the objective? I have long been concerned with the question of how empires were forged and maintained in the ancient world, and the extent to which material culture reflects their political structure. An influential theory, proposed decades ago by Gordon Childe and often echoed in more recent literature, posits that the introduction of iron in the early first millennium BC fundamentally changed the nature of government and, implicitly, strategies of imperialism. Originally, empires were conceived as relationships among elites in which territories and ethnic groups could be bound together *en bloc* through treaties, marriages, and acts of conquest which left the majority of the population unaffected and unconcerned. With the appearance of cheap iron, the lower strata of society had a great deal more importance both in terms of military and productive power, and less superficial means had to be exercised in order to gather and hold them in large political units. If this were true, one would expect to find relatively little evidence



Ellie Myers viewing the Temple of the Weather God at Hattusa, Turkey.



Map of the North Jazira.

of the workings of the elite in domestic contexts in Bronze-Age empires, at least in contrast to those of the Iron Age, but this kind of archaeological inquiry has generally been neglected. One particular ethnic group figures very prominently in many of the most interesting empires of that period—the Hurrians. If one could establish to what extent these people maintained a cultural identity, both in material and other terms, in shifting political conditions, it would shed considerable light on the general problem of imperialism.

Defining the Hurrian cultural complex, however, remains one of the problematic issues in Near Eastern archaeology. We are clear enough on what the Hurrian language is—it turns up on tablets in some abundance in the second millennium BC, and its fundamentally ergative structure and lack of affiliation with major language families make it a subject of considerable interest in historical linguistics. From tablets we also learn something, but not nearly enough, of the distribution of people with Hurrian names; of the Hurrian pantheon; of Hurrian myths, rituals, and legends; and of the political conditions under which the Hurrians lived. Almost all of these tablets come from outside the core area of Hurrian civilization in northern Mesopotamia and Syria, however, and when one moves from philology to archaeology the problem of identifying a specifically "Hurrian" cultural assemblage becomes acute.

A major difficulty in approaching this problem is the paucity of excavated remains from the Hurrian heartland in eastern Syria and northwestern Iraq. Two quite distinctive types of pottery emerge from that area in the second millennium, Habur ware and Nuzi ware, both of which have at one time or another been associated and then disassociated with the Hurrians. Many questions remain about their chronology, relationship, and function. In a recent overview of Hurrian civilization, Gernot Wilhelm noted that we have virtually no monumental art from this area and the only artifact category that is at all well represented besides pottery is cylinder seal impressions. A tell site with accessible levels dating to the middle of the second millennium would obviously be useful for amplifying and clarifying the whole picture.

When Elizabeth Stone and I wrote our articles for the last issue of *Context* , we had returned from a winter survey of the North Jazira having located a suitable site at Tell Talab. An excavation permit was in the offing and the Iraqis were constructing facilities to house foreign archaeologists in an abandoned building beside the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway not far from our site. A British expedition would begin work at Tell al-Hawa in March 1987, and we would therefore be moving into a camp that was more

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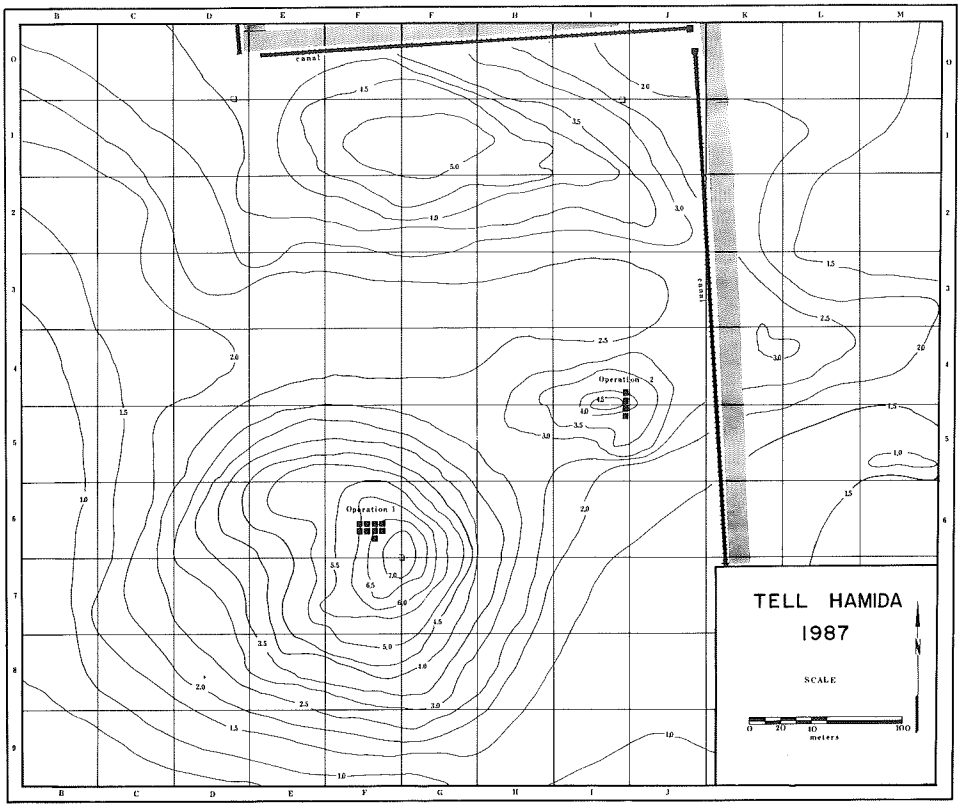

Plan of Tell Hamida, contour interval roughly one meter.

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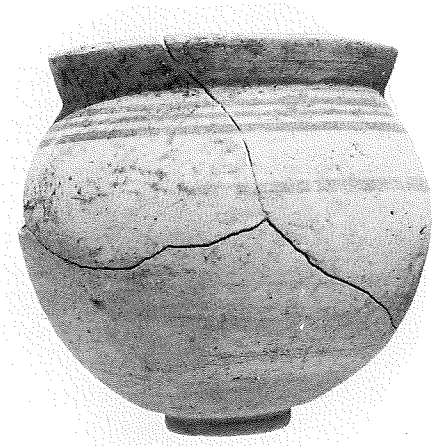
or less broken in when we came in June. We arranged to rent a Landrover from the British, thus solving the thorny problem of transportation in a country where cars are extremely expensive. Everything seemed to be in order.

As spring approached, bad news started coming in, generally as rumors at first and then as confirmed fact: the North Jazira salvage project was being cancelled as a wartime economy measure. The British expedition at Hawa was working without any locally hired labor and commuting daily from Tell 'Afar, 60 kilometers away, because work had stopped on the new camp. The Landrover, needing a new gearbox, steering mechanism, and battery, was at death's door. The Iraqi government had undertaken a bureaucratic reshuffling in which many of the formerly powerful State Organizations were eliminated, one of which was the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage—the sponsoring institution for all archaeological research in Iraq and, of course, the one that had given us our permit and promises of material aid. This was beginning to look serious.

We arrived in Baghdad in late April and began working to put the pieces of the expedition together. The National Museum was still there, and its demotion in the governmental hierarchy seemed to have had little effect on its daily operation. Muayad Said Damerji had changed his title from President of the State Organization to Director General of Antiquities and Heritage, but was still very much in charge. The North Jazira project had indeed been cancelled, but there might be a way to get it going again, at least on a limited basis. There were still some funds in the account of the Eski Mosul project--monies originally allocated for salvage in an area where archaeological work was winding down because it was now largely flooded by the new Saddam Dam. The new irrigation works were to draw their water from that dam, so the salvage area might be reinterpreted to include the North Jazira. This was only a possibility, however, and it might be a while before anything could be resolved. In the meantime, we were welcome to go ahead with our proposed work in southern Mesopotamia.



Habur Ware (h. ca. 9.7 cm) vessel from Operation 1.

After the usual confusion of cables and visa clearances, our expedition staff assembled in Baghdad: from Boston University came Catherine Alexander (artist, registrar, and area supervisor), Lauren Cook (conservator and area supervisor), Charles Pennington (Assistant Director). Also joining us as area supervisors were John Suriano from SUNY Stony Brook and John Meloy of the University of Chicago. After three very fruitful weeks the SUNY expedition ran its course and we headed north to Baghdad, still uncertain of what we would be doing next. Our luck was holding. We could indeed excavate in the North Jazira, and labor would be provided for us. We packed the ailing but still functional Landrover, gave it a push to get it started, and continued our journey to Tell 'Afar. Despite all the reverses and convulsions of the last few months, it seemed we were about to do exactly what we had proposed to do in the first place—excavate the second-millennium-BC site of Tell Talab.

And, I suppose, we could have done

Moulded figurine head (h. ca. 3.4 cm) from surface.

it. One final development, however, changed our plans for good, and not in a way that was at all upsetting to us. A day or two before we reached Tell 'Afar, Salim Yunis, the regional Director of Antiquities, had discovered another second-millennium site which had been inaccessible to us in last winter's mud. It was much more threatened by the new construction work, since a canal cut right through it rather than passing nearby, as in the case of Talab. This was important in strengthening the case for salvage, which was very much in our mutual interest. There was no village on the site and nobody to complain about having archaeologists messing up their back yard. But it was not just the pragmatics of funding and excavating that excited Salim. This was a much better site for what we wanted to do, he said, since had had found Nuzi ware, much rarer and more enigmatic than the Habur ware that we found on survey, quite close to the surface in a bulldozer trench. The site was ours if we wanted it, and after a brief inspection, we assured him that we did.

Tell Hamida, as a local shepherd informed us the site was named, turned out to be a group of rather low mounds quite unlike the normal configuration for second-millennium tells in this area. A concrete irrigation channel, recently built by the Chinese construction company whose sprawling camp could be seen in the distance, approached the site from the north, then turned east and ran along its northern edge for a few hundred yards before turning south again to cut through its eastern side. Painted Habur ware was relatively plentiful on the surface, but more importantly, other things were not. Certainly the green-glazed ceramics that indicate relatively recent occupation were entirely absent, nor did there seem to be any Parthian, Seleucid, Achaemenid, or even Neo-Assyrian sherds. In short, this appeared to be a site which the strategy of broad horizontal exposures, now required by the Department of Antiquities for salvage operations, was compatible with our priority for information on the dark age in the middle of the second millennium BC. There was nothing between us and the levels of that time period but a few centimeters of plow zone.

We began with mapping and surface survey. There were essentially three eminences on the site, the most prominent of which was in the south. The total area of the site was about 20 hectares, which would make it a town of respectable size if it were all occupied at once. We laid out across these a grid with 50 m x 50 m squares, collecting all surface pottery from one 10 m x 10 m subdivision in each square. The tactic of total surface collection that we used at 'Ain Dara in Syria clearly would not work here: even after covering only 1/25 of the site's area, we were nearly overwhelmed with sherds before we started digging.

There did appear to be chronological differences between different parts of the tell, and they were somewhat unexpected. Normally one would assume that the latest material would be on the highest elevations, since the factor responsible for the creation of the tell in the first place is the desire to occupy high ground; one would not expect the last residents to leave the choice spots unoccupied. But at Hamida the highest mound seemed to be the oldest, at least insofar as surface sherds were any indication. It was on the southern mound that the painted Habur ware sherds of the mid-second millennium were most abundant, while on a smaller rise to the northeast these were present but less common, and materials that appeared to be a little later, perhaps thirteenth and twelfth centuries BC, were in evidence. The Nuzi ware goblet that Salim had found also came from this vicinity. In the extreme northeast corner of the site, across the bulldozer cut and concrete irrigation works, we eventually did find two glazed sherds of the late first millennium AD. By and large, however, the site belonged to exactly the period, and presumably the culture, we were most interested in. If any place could be called Hurrian on the basis of ceramics evidence, this was it.

On June 27 excavation started with

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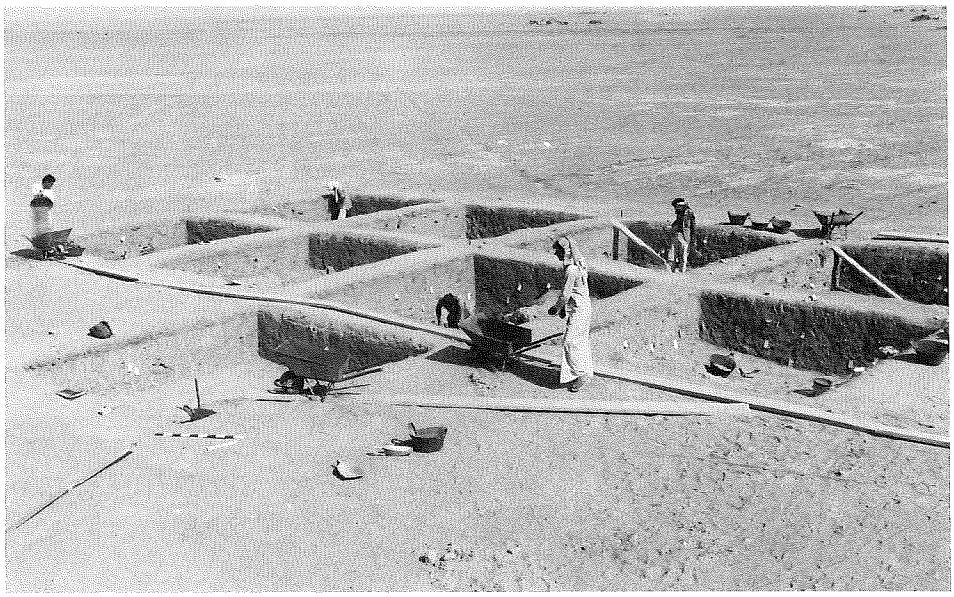

Excavations in Operation 1, August 1, 1987.

SHA Elects New President

Mary C. Beaudry, Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, has been elected President of the Society for Historical Archaeology for the calendar year 1989. The Society for Historical Archaeology is a non-profit, scientific and educational organization which aims to promote scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology. The Society is also specifically concerned with the identification, excavation, interpretation, and conservation of sites and materials on land and under water. The focus of interest is the era since the beginning of exploration of the non-European parts of the world by Europeans, with prime concern in the Western Hemisphere. The Society also concerns itself with European, Oceanic, African, and Asian archaeology having a definite bearing upon scholarly problems in the Western Hemisphere. Membership is open to both professionals and interested laymen.

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our staff of seven and a crew of six workmen hired locally by our government representative, Matti Baba Altoun. Tents were erected for the full-time guard and ourselves, and we were even provided with a steel office desk and filing cabinet so that we had a kind of outdoor office on the site. In the following days the crew grew larger so that generally there were about twenty of us working at the site on a given day. We laid out trenches in two operations, one on the highest tell and another on the northeastern, one where we were reasonably confident of finding Nuzi ware. The plan was to expand the one that was most interesting and drop the other as soon as we had an idea of what was in the uppermost level. In the lower area we encountered the foundations of a large Parthian building—quite unexpected from our surface survey, and not what we were looking for. The upper trench remained purely second millennium, however, and we concentrated our efforts there. Before we closed operations on August 12, we had opened thirteen squares, 5 m to a side, and had excavated to an average depth of about half a meter.

So close to the surface, the architecture was badly cut up by modern agriculture. It may well be that the ancient inhabitants had irrigation projects of their own: a second millennium trench cut through the remains of houses that we had discovered and was packed with a dense clay which appeared to be water laid. It was clear that in these levels we were certainly not dealing with major public buildings, but rather the hoi polloi, with whom we were primarily concerned.

One theory about Nuzi ware is already threatened by our work: it has sometimes been associated with elites and even called a "palace ware." There is no palace here, at least so far, and precious little to suggest the presence of elites, but there is Nuzi ware.

It is premature to offer much detail on the accomplishments of the first season. An awesome amount of pottery, including both Habur ware and Nuzi ware, awaits processing. We have greatly augmented one new category of art objects known from the area: animal figurines, of which we found 45 in one form or another, some quite bizarre.

In the next few months the process of analysis will begin. At this point one can only offer a moral on the issue of research design. It is useful to have one, as a fixed star to navigate by, even if the waters are troubled and your ship appears to be sinking. Sometimes, in spite of all indications to the contrary, you can do exactly what you intended.

Paul Zimansky is an Assistant Professor of Near and Middle Eastern Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. His book, Ecology and Empire: the Structure of the Urartian State, *was published by the Oriental Institute Press in 1985.*

Workshops at SPL

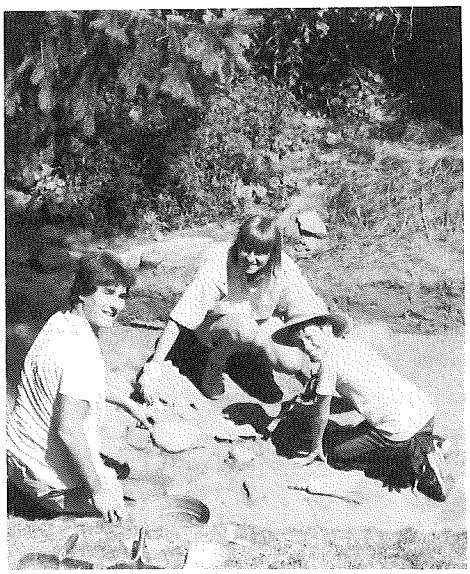
by Mary C. Beaudry

In July the Center for Archaeological Studies, in cooperation with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, sponsored a series of workshops in historical archaeology at the Spencer-Pierce-Little property in Newbury, Massachusetts. The workshops provided seventeen would-be archaeologists with basic training in archaeological field techniques and identification of historical artifacts. Ranging in age from eleven to seventy-two, participants in the program had varied interests. Some wanted to learn how archaeology was done, others were Newbury residents fascinated by local history. Sayre and Daniel Noyes, for instance, are descendants of the Little family--owners of the house since the 1860s—whose direct link with people who lived at the site in the past gave every object they unearthed special significance.

Professor Mary C. Beaudry directed the workshops; she was assisted by Sara F. Mascia, Project Archaeologist, and Lorinda B. Rodenhiser. The two-week session was part of the on-going Spencer-Pierce-Little Archaeology Project being carried out in conjunction with detailed architectural and documentary research conducted by SPNEA, owner of the property. The Spencer-Pierce-Little house, an unusual and outstanding example of masonry construction, was built in the late seventeenth century, and served throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as the domestic hub of a profitable working farm. SPNEA plans to restore the house, which is remarkably unaltered though highly deteriorated, and eventually to open it to the public. Because SPNEA acquired ca. 250 acres of the original land holdings along with the house, interpretation will extend to the agrarian landscape in which the Spencer-Pierce-Little House is situated.

Archaeological investigation is the chief means to this end, and the Spencer-Pierce-Little Project will take several years to complete. Research

The Spencer-Pierce-Little House about 1890. Courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.



David B. Landon, left, a Ph.D. student in historical archaeology at Boston University, guides workshop participants Laurie Gioia and Daniel Noyes in the careful excavation of animal bones deposited atop the foundation stones of an outbuilding demolished about 1860.

and excavation will focus simultaneously on detailed examination of the farmstead--the homelot surrounding the house--and on inventorying all prehistoric and historical sites on the property. Already archaeology is providing evidence of earlier grade levels in the form of buried land surfaces, etc., and of the location and appearance of long-vanished outbuildings. Work in the near future will include an aerial survey by the Center for Remote Sensing at Boston University, testing along the northern boundary in advance of planting a screen against modern visual disturbances, and excavation beneath the floor of the kitchen.

Professor Beaudry is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, and has published numerous articles on the archaeology in historical times. She is on sabbatical for the academic year 1987-88 to complete research on a book entitled: Domestic Pursuits: Historical Archaeology of American Households.

Northeastern Ceramics Conference

The fourth annual Northeastern Ceramics Conference was hosted by the Department of Archaeology at Boston University on October 3, 1987. The Conference, which attracts archaeologists from New England, New York, and the Mid-Atlantic states, provides an opportunity for the discussion of problems in ceramics analysis and interpretation and for sharing new information about current research on Northeastern prehistoric sites.

The theme of the 1987 Conference was "Late Woodland Prehistoric Ceramics in the Northeast: Implications and Inferences." In his keynote address Jonathan Lizee of the University of Connecticut discussed inferences drawn from ceramic data on social organization of Late Woodland peoples in the southern New England coastal zone, including Block Island, the Connecticut coast, and Long Island.

Two shorter presentations dealt with specific ceramics studies elsewhere on the Northeastern coast. Jay Custer, University of Delaware, discussed Late Woodland pottery from the Delmarva peninsula and adjacent regions, and Robert Goodby, Brown University, focused on ceramics ranging in date from Late Woodland to the Contact period from a site on the New Hampshire coastal estuary.

In the afternoon participants in the Conference displayed ceramics from their own sites and regions and discussed their research problems and questions in the light of the three morning presentations.

The Conference was organized by Visiting Assistant Professor Victoria Kenyon of Boston University.

The Center for Archaeological Studies wishes its members and friends a Happy Holiday Season!

Reconstructing The Archaic Temple at Isthmia, Greece

by Fritz Hemans

Introduction

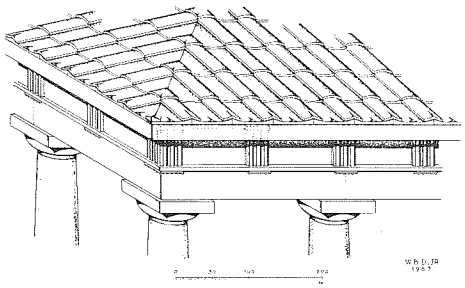
According to tradition, the Corinthians were prominent among the Dorians in the development of monumental architecture. Archaeology has confirmed this tradition by the discovery at Corinth of some of the earliest examples of terracotta roof tiles and cut-stone construction. Also, the earliest indisputably Doric temple, the Temple of Apollo at Thermon (about 630 BC), had metopes made from Corinthian clay. In Greece, the transition from wooden and mud-brick structures covered with a roof made of thatch, to structures made of cut-stone and roofed with terracotta occurred over the course of only a few generations in the seventh century BC. By the end of that century, colonnaded buildings were being constructed in the Doric manner with triglyphs and metopes above the colonnade and pedimental sculpture in the gable.

At the sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia, only a few kilometers from the city of Corinth, Oscar Broneer discovered the remains of one of the earliest monumental buildings in Greece. Dated to the early seventh century BC, its reconstruction is crucial for our understanding of the transition from early Iron Age architecture to the fully developed Doric order. This temple is perhaps the first in mainland Greece to be constructed completely of cut-stone blocks. Its features include an elaborate system of cuttings in the stone blocks used to support the timber framework for the roof, and the roof itself was completely covered with mold-made tiles. Although more is preserved of this structure than any of its contemporaries, only four of its blocks were found in their original location. Oscar Broneer and William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., were able to present a reconstruction, but many of their conclusions have been hotly debated since the publication appeared in 1971. At issue is the extent to which the building exhibits characteristics of the Doric style: whether or not it was colonnaded, its size and proportions, the shape of the roof, and whether or not the timber framework of the roof is a precursor of triglyphs and metopes.

In the summer of 1987 we undertook a re-examination of the thousands of terracotta roof-tile fragments that were found in the excavations of the 1950s. We felt that a numerical study of the tiles would be useful in describing more precisely the size and configuration of the roof and would be an important step in settling many of the areas of dispute. Bruce King and Richard Rinaolo of the University of Chicago assisted the author in sorting the tiles, and we are especially grateful to Professor Elizabeth R. Gebhard, director of the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia, for her support and encouragement.

Procedure

The Corinthians developed a system of terracotta roof construction that is remarkable for its complexity. Eight different types of mold-made tiles were manufactured for the various positions on a single roof. Figure 1, a reconstruction of the roof in the Doric style, by William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., illustrates how the tiles were laid on a hipped roof. The most common tiles are combined pan and cover tiles, made in left- and right-hand versions, with the cover attached to the left or right of the flat pan tile, respectively. The eaves tiles were also made in left- and right-hand versions. To cover the joins between the left- and right-hand tiles single cover tiles were made. For the ridge of the roof special ridge tiles were made to overlap the two long flanks of the roof. Finally, two kinds of hip tiles were made to overlap adjacent flanks of the roof: a square combination pan and cover tile and a combination eaves/hip tile made to fit at each of the four outside corners of the building. Our survey discovered the only example of an eaves/hip tile. These hip tiles are especially significant, for they show that the building



The corner of the Archaic Temple at Isthmia reconstructed in the Doric style, by William B. Dinsmoor, Jr.

was not gabled, but was sloped from ridge to eaves along each of the four sides.

All the tiles were initially sorted by kind and type. Then, as the fragments were counted and weighed, they were again examined for errors in identification. Thus each tile was checked at least twice and, when a question arose, all of the sorters examined the fragment. For each kind of tile, separate counts were made of each identifiable portion and separated by left- and right-hand types in the case of pan/cover and eaves tiles. At the conclusion of the work we had sorted 16,212 fragments that weighed 14,690 kilograms. Of these, 2,683 fragments could be assigned to a specific type of tile.

Of course, not all the identified fragments represent individual tiles. We were able to identify, for example, six different portions of pan/cover tiles, but only the portion of the tile from the upper edge along the join of pan and cover were used as a count of individual tiles. For each type of tile only one unique portion was counted as an individual tile. In the case of ridge tiles we concluded that no portion of the tile was a reliable indicator of the numbers of those tiles in the sample. Table 1 summarizes the counts of unique tiles of each type in our survey.

Reconstructing the Size of the Isthmia Temple

The Corinthian Archaic roofs were

composed of rigidly interlocking tiles whose combined dimensions were fixed. In contrast to roofs of later periods, where the amount of overlap between separate pan tiles and cover tiles could vary greatly, the dimensions of these seventh-century roofs could only be increased in whole-tile increments because each tile was notched to fit precisely with its neighbor. Equally important for our calculation of the size is the fact that the roof was hipped, because that means that each side held the same number of rows of tiles and that the slope was the same. Each row of tiles wrapped continuously around all four sides of the building. The significance of these two features is that the numbers of each type of tile can be determined precisely for a roof of any given size.

Table 1. Summary of tiles represented by the most reliable count.

Right-hand pan/covers	307
Left-hand pan/covers	256
Right-hand eaves tiles	41
Left-hand eaves tiles	35
Hip tiles	15
Eaves/hip corner tile	1
Ridge tiles	unreliable count
TOTAL	655
Minimum size of roof	655 tiles covering 212 sq. meters

As the number of rows and the proportion of width to length increase, the proportion of one tile type to another varies greatly. With each additional row only four hip tiles will be added regardless of the length of the building. There will be eight additional eaves tiles for each row added to the building plus two more for each increase of one tile in the length of the building. Pan/cover tiles will increase at a far greater rate both for added rows and added length. Table 2 lists the numbers of each type based on roofs having nine to fifteen horizontal rows of tiles on each flank and proportions varying from 1:1.5 to 1:5.

Table 2. Tile counts for a roof with hips at both ends.

	Rows of Tiles						
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pan/Cover Tiles							
1:1.5	—	—	—	704	840	988	1148
1:2	—	648	800	968	1152	1352	1568
1:2.5	656	828	1020	1232	1464	1716	1988
1:3	800	1008	1240	1496	1776	2080	2408
1:3.5	944	1188	1460	1760	2088	2444	2828
1:4	1088	1368	1680	2024	2400	2808	3248
1:5	1376	1728	2120	2552	3024	3536	4088
Eaves Tiles							
1:1.5	82	92	102	112	122	132	142
1:2	100	112	124	136	148	160	172
1:2.5	118	132	146	160	174	188	202
1:3	136	152	168	184	200	216	232
1:3.5	154	172	190	208	226	244	262
1:4	172	192	212	232	252	272	292
1:5	208	232	256	280	304	328	352
Hips	36	40	44	48	52	56	60

From the table the percentage of each type represented by our sample can be calculated for the various possible sizes of the roof: thus if the ancient roof held twelve rows and had a width-to-length proportion of 1:3 our sample of 614 pan/cover tiles would represent 41.0 percent of the 1,496 tiles in the roof. Similarly the percentage of eaves tiles in our sample for the same roof would be 44.6, and for hip tiles 33.3. If our counts for each tile type represent the same percentage of the original number of tiles of that type, then we can determine the size of the original roof.

Chart 1 plots the percentages of recovered tiles for roofs with the rows and proportions listed in Table 2. The unbroken lines chart the percentage of pan/cover tiles, and dashed lines the percentage of eaves tiles. The chart should be read continuously in the vertical scale, but only a representative number of proportions are actually plotted. The horizontal scale of rows is not continuous, because a roof could not have, for example, 11.5 rows.

When the coincidence of eaves and pan/cover counts are calculated more precisely (ignoring the hip tile counts for the moment), it can be seen that our sample represents the following possibilities (Table 3).

The sample of only sixteen hip tiles, however, excludes most of these possibilities. A 14-row building with a sample size of 62 percent would require a sample of thirty-five hip tiles; the 13-row building with a sample size of 59 percent would require a sample of thirty hip tiles; a 12-row building with a sample of size of 55 percent would require a sample of twenty-six hip tiles; an 11-row building with a sample size of 46 percent would require a sample of twenty hip tiles; and a 10-row building with a sample size of 35 percent would require a sample of fourteen hip tiles. The dot-dashed line on Chart 1 plots the percentages of hip tiles for each of the roof sizes in Table 2. Only the 10- or 11-tile building is possible if our sample size is even remotely accurate.

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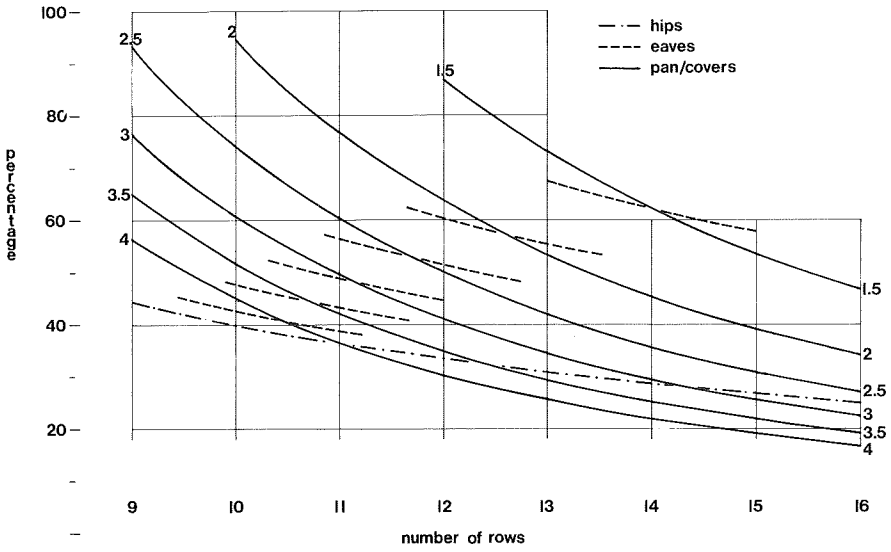

Chart 1. The percentage of recovered roof tiles for hypothetical roofs varying in size from 9 to 16 rows and having proportions of 1.5 to 4.

Table 3. Coincidence of pan/cover and eaves counts for a roof with hips at both ends.

Rows	Sample Percentage	Original no. of pan/ cover tiles	Original no. of eaves tiles	Proportion of width to length
14	62	988	132	1:1.50
13	59	1056	140	1:1.81
12	55	1122	150	1:2.29
11	46	1340	178	1:3.23
10	35	1728	232	1:5.00

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Conclusions

This survey of the Archaic roof tiles indicates that the temple at Isthmia held ten or eleven rows of tiles on each flank. A roof smaller or larger than 10-11 rows would require a drastic change in the counts of two of our three types of tiles and would indicate a large amount of bias in the sample. We see no reason to suspect that the tiles preserved at Isthmia do not approximate a random sample.

Our sample is not, however, as accurate an indicator of the length of the building as for the number of rows. Fairly small changes in our counts would change the proportion of the building. Nevertheless, the possibility that the proportion was less than 1:3 is unlikely. Of the two possibilities, a roof of ten rows with the peculiar proportion of 1:5 seems very unlikely. As near as we can determine, the Isthmia Archaic temple held eleven rows of tiles and had a proportion of length to width of about 1:3.

A temple roof with eleven rows of tiles would be about 12.3 m in width (using 0.57 m for each row of tiles and a slope of 1:6). Of course, the building beneath was somewhat smaller. The length cannot be determined with as much precision, but it is interesting to note that the proportion of 1:3.23 derived in the study would indicate that the building was exactly 125 ancient feet of 0.32 m each. This is the length of the building restored by Broneer in his original reconstruction.

The roof of the temple restored by Broneer would have been wider than the one indicated here, with a proportion of about 1:2.9 and thirteen rows of tiles on each flank. There would have been about 1,828 pan/cover tiles, 196 eaves tiles, and fifty-two hip tiles: hip tiles would be in the proportion of 1:35 with pan/cover tiles and in a proportion of 1:9.3 with eaves tiles. To match the proportions of this roof, either our eaves counts would need to be decreased by sixteen or the pan/cover counts increased by 150 and the hip counts by 5-6.

The stylobate dimensions were restored by Broneer as 14.018 x 40.05 m, or 44 x 15 ancient feet. It should be noted that the outer dimensions of his restoration were not fixed by in situ remains. Whereas blocks remain in situ at the north and east sides of the temple, the southern and western limits of the building were completely removed by later building activities. Broneer restored these missing sides from the irregular remains of floor deposits left between the areas disturbed by the construction of the Classical Temple in the fifth century. As measured by the remains in situ , the temple must be restored as at least 11.7 m wide, but could be smaller than Broneer's dimension of 14 meters.

A different size for the ancient temple at Isthmia is proposed in this study, but does not radically contradict the reconstruction proposed by Broneer: in fact, the study confirms several aspects of it. Much of our study cannot be presented here for lack of space, but we were able to confirm that the temple must be restored with a hipped roof at each end. Also, the newly discovered eaves/hip tile indicates that the roof was sloped continuously from ridge to eaves at an incline of 1:6. A similar statistical survey of the surviving building stones is being planned for 1988. We expect that study to produce important new information on the size of the cella and the question of whether or not the building was colonnaded.

It is also encouraging to discover that new methods of analysis can aid

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New Appointments

The Department of Archaeology and the Center for Archaeological Studies announce the following new appointments for the 1987-88 academic year.

Visiting Professor and Research Associate

Ephraim Stern, Bernard M. Lauterman Professor of Biblical Archaeology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, is currently a Research Associate and will be Visiting Professor of Archaeology during the spring term, 1988. Dr. Stern has directed excavations in Israel at Masada, Gil'am, Tel Kedesh, Tel Mevorakh, and Tel Dor, his current project, and has published numerous books and articles, including *The Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period,* for which he received book awards from the Ben Zvi Institute in Jerusalem and the Biblical Archaeology Society. He is also the editor of a new five-volume Hebrew edition of the *Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land.* During the spring term Dr. Stern will teach AR532, Palestine in the Iron Age and Persian Period.

Assistant Professors, Full-time Appointments

Patricia A. McAnany joined the regular faculty of the Department as Assistant Professor in September 1987 after spending a year as Taft Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Cincinnati. She received both an M.S. degree (Archaeology) and a Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico, following undergraduate studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and the University of Alaska--from which she received her B.A. She has excavated in Hawaii, Alaska, the American Southwest, Mexico, and Belize. Her current research interests include the origins of complex societies, economic organization in prehistory, and lithic technology. She is the author of a book now in press: *Lithic Technology and Exchange among Wetland Farmers in the Eastern Maya Lowlands* (Vanderbilt University Press) and is co-editor with Barry I. Isaac of *Prehistoric Maya Economies* in *Research in Economic Anthropology, Supplement 3* , also in press. She will be a contributing author of several monographs to be included in the final volume on *Settlement and Subsistance at Pulltrouser Swamp, Belize.* Professor McAnany will introduce a new course in the spring term on quantitative methods, including computer-assisted analysis.

Curtis N. Runnels, formerly Lecturer at Stanford University, primarily in the Program in Values, Technology, Science, and Society from 1981 to 1987, joined the Department in September 1987 as Assistant Professor. He studied at the University of Kansas, Lawrence (B.A.), the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Indiana University, Bloomington (M.A., Ph.D. in the Program in Classical Archaeology). He has been Associate Director of Stanford's Archaeological and Environmental Survey of the Argolid, Greece, since its inception in 1979, and during this past summer initiated an archaeological survey of palaeolithic remains in Thessaly with the aid of a grant from the National Geographic Society. He is co-author with Tjeerd H. van Andel of *Beyond the Acropolis: A Rural Greek Past,* which was published this year by Stanford University Press. In the spring term Professor Runnels will introduce a new course, AR 206 Prehistoric Technology and Culture, in which undergraduates will make pottery, stone tools, and metal objects, following ancient manufacturing processes.

Assistant Professors, Part-time Appointments

Michael Fotiadis, who is teaching one course each term for the Department, received his B.A. from the University of Thessaloniki and the M.A. and Ph.D. (1985) in Classical Archaeology at Indiana University, Bloomington. He has excavated in Italy and in several parts of Greece. His current research interests include archaeological theory and economy and ecology in the prehistoric Aegean.

Victoria Bunker Kenyon, also teaching one course each term, is a North American prehistorian, with special expertise in the prehistory of the Northeastern United States. She studied at the University of New Hampshire (B.A.), Tufts University (M.A.), and Boston University, where she received the Ph.D. in Anthropology in 1983. She has excavated extensively in New England, especially in New Hampshire, where she was Prehistoric Sites Archaeologist for the New Hampshire Historical Society. She has taught at Franklin Pierce College, Plymouth State College, Keene State College, and the University of New Hampshire at Manchester.

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in the reconstruction of ancient buildings. Methods that have long been utilized by archaeologists for quantifying ceramics, bones, and other materials can be profitably used by architectural historians.

Further Reading

O. Broneer, Isthmia I. Temple of Poseidon, Princeton: *American School of Classical Studies at Athens (1971) 40-53, and preliminary reports on the excavations by Broneer in* Hesperia *22 (1953) 181-195; 24 (1955) 110-141; 27 (1958) 1-37; 28 (1959) 298-343; 32 (1962) 1-25. H.S. Robinson, "Roof Tiles of the Early Seventh Century B.C.,"* Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, *99 (1984) 55-66. W. Rostoker and E. Gebhard, "The Reproduction of Rooftiles for the Temple of Poseidon at Isthmia, Greece," JFA 8 (1981) 211-217.*

Fritz Hemans, Adjunct Assistant Professor of Archaeology, is Director of Archaeological Applications at the Center for Remote Sensing. The Center is a facility founded by the Departments of Archaeology, Geography, and Geology for the study of the earth's resources.

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Visiting Assistant Professors

Kathryn Bard, who is currently a Visiting Scholar in the Program of African Studies at Northwestern University, will hold a Visiting Assistant Professorship in the Department during the spring term. Her appointment is funded and sponsored by the Humanities Foundation of Boston University. She studied at Connecticut College (B.A.), Yale University (M.F.A.), the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (M.A.) and the University of Toronto (M.A., Ph.D.), where she completed her doctoral studies in Egyptian archaeology this past spring. She has excavated in Illinois, England, and Egypt, and is currently writing a book on the rise of the state with Robert Carneiro of the American Museum of Natural History.

Faith Harrington, who is Visiting Assistant Professor in New World historical archaeology this year while Mary C. Beaudry is on sabbatical, received her B.A. from Marlboro College and an M.A. and Ph.D. (1985) in Anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley. She was Historic Sites Archeologist for the New Hampshire Historical Society from 1983 to 1986, and has taught at Keene State College and the University of Southern Maine. She has excavated extensively in New England and was Field Director of the Sherburne House Site Excavation of the Strawbery Banke Museum in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Teaching Fellows

William Barnett, Ph.D. candidate with a concentration in European prehistory, is the senior Teaching Fellow of the Department . He is assisting Professor Julie Hansen in the archaeological science courses, and in the spring will teach AR102 Introduction to Sciences in Archaeology. He received his B.A. in Anthropology at William and Mary University in 1980, and has excavated in Virginia, New England, France, and Portugal.

Lauren Cook is a Ph.D. student with a concentration in New World historical archaeology. He received his B.A. from Providence College in 1980.

Daniel Finamore, Ph.D. student with a concentration in Old World prehistory, is assisting Professor Hansen. He received his B.A. from Vassar College in 1983.

Laurie Roberts, Ph.D. student with a concentration in the archaeology of the prehistoric Eastern Mediterranean, is assisting Professor Runnels. She received her B.A. in Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology at Bryn Mawr (1983), and is a member of the Nemea Valley Survey Project (Greece) of Bryn Mawr and Cambridge University.

David Landon, University Teaching Fellow with a concentration in New World historical archaeology, is assisting Professor Runnels. He was a University Graduate Fellow last year, and received his B.A. from Wesleyan in 1985.

Sara Mascia, Ph.D. student with a concentration in New World historical archaeology, is assisting Professors Gabel and Harrington. She received her B.A. from the University of South Carolina in 1983. Readers of *Context* will recall that she was Programs Coordinator of the Center for Archaeological Studies during the past two years.

Staff

Mary Dieter was hired in October as Secretary of the Office of Public Archaeology. Mary received her B.A. from the University of Connecticut at Storrs in 1987. In addition to her experience dealing with computer systems, she has worked for the Farmington River Archaeological Project, and was field and laboratory crew person for the Public Archaeology Survey Team known as PAST.

Sandra Mace joined the staff on August 1 as Administrative Assistant for the Department of Archaeology and for the Center for Archaeological Studies. Sandy, a native of Garland, Texas, studied at North Texas State University and most recently was Personnel Manager for a large department store in Dallas.

Teresa Mariaca is the new Programs Coordinator for the Center for Archaeological Studies. She received her B.A. in Archaeology at Boston University in 1986 and expects to complete her M.A. in 1988.

Barbara Nachtigall has joined the Office of Public Archaeology as Administrative Assistant. She has a background in museum curatorial work and was former Curator of the Paul Revere House. Barbara is also a Ph.D. student in the American and New England Studies Program at Boston University.

Lucy Wiseman joined the staff of the Center last spring as Managing Editor of *Context* and the Center's projected monograph series. She was most recently Founder and President of Omni Business Services, Inc., which included book production among its services. She has also been head of records and inventory of the archaeological excavations at Stobi, Yugoslavia.

You are invited
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the Annual Meeting
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Alumnews

News from Alumnae and Alumni

The following report is the first of what will become an occasional feature of Context, covering news about graduates of the archaeology program at Boston University. We hope to be able to report on their activities wherever their developing careers may take them. Alumni and alumnae are encouraged to stay in touch, and to offer items for publication in the column.

William Barnett (M.A. 1984) is currently a Teaching Fellow and Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. He is working on his Ph.D. dissertation, entitled "Production and Distribution of Early Neolithic Pottery in the Aude Valley, France." He was awarded a National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Grant last year to conduct research in France on this subject.

Jane Dineen (M.A. 1984) is an executive secretary in the Computer and Information Sciences division of BBN Labs, a high- technology research company, where she does technical editing and research on the applications of technology in field sciences. She has just returned from excavating at Rocquemengarde, a Neolithic site in southern France, as a member of an archaeological project directed by Dr. Jean Guilane and sponsored by the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique.

Susanna Forster-Castillo (M.A. 1987) is the Museum Director for the Arlington, MA Historical Society and the Smith Museum. Her duties include overseeing the museum collections as well as planning exhibits and displays in the museum and the Jason Russel House. She has recently completed an exhibit on historical household items from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Susanna is also a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University and is now drafting a proposal for her dissertation. She hopes to study an eighteenth-century Franciscan mission in Venezuela.

Conrad "Mac" Goodwin (Ph.D. 1987) wrote his dissertation on "Sugar, Time and Englishmen: A Study of Management Strategies on Caribbean Plantations." Between 1985 and 1987 as a consultant to the City of Wilmington, Delaware, he prepared a management plan for their archaeology resources. He is now the Co-principal Investigator and Research Director of the Central Artery project in Boston.

Frederick (Fritz) Hemans (Ph.D. 1986) wrote his dissertation on "Late Antique Residences at Stobi, Yugoslavia." Since 1985, Fritz has been Director of Archaeological Applications in the Center for Remote Sensing and Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology. During this past summer, Fritz was at Isthmia, Greece, conducting a geophysical survey in the Sanctuary of Poseidon, which was the site of Panhellenic games. In August he carried out a similar survey at Kommos, Crete, where he was joined by Ricardo Elia, Director of Boston University's Office for Public Archaeology. The survey resulted in the mapping of several unexcavated structures and the town limits of a Minoan seaport now under excavation by Professor Joseph Shaw of the University of Toronto.

Donald Jones (M.A. 1985) is the Assistant Director of the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University. He has overseen numerous Phase I and Phase II archaeological surveys in New England. His research interests include the study of sugar plantations in the West Indies. He has recently returned from directing the excavation of a burial ground at Galways Plantation on the island of Montserrat.

Elizabeth Shapiro Peña (M.A. 1987), a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University, now lives in Albany, New York, where she is studying the Key Corporation Plaza Assemblage (colonial Dutch), which is housed at the New York State Museum. The study is related to her dissertation on "The Dutch Wampum Industry: Economic Acculturation in New Netherlands, 1624-1750." She recently received a scholarship from the Holland Society of New York and a dissertation grant from Hartgen Archaeological Associates to undertake this research.

Other News

Lorinda Rodenhiser (B.A. 1987) and **Irene Good** (M.A. 1986) have both entered the Ph.D. program in archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania. **Pat Crawford** (M.A. 1985) has been appointed the *Journal of Field Archaeology* Fellow for this year. **John Shea** (B.A. 1982) is currently enrolled in the Ph.D. program at Harvard University. He continues to practice flint knapping and will be teaching a Center workshop on the subject this spring. **Judy Dolan** (M.A. 1984) is employed by John Milner Associates, an environmental engineering consulting firm, doing cultural resource management. **Katina Lillios** (B.A. 1982) is a Ph.D. student at Yale University. She is beginning work on her dissertation concerning land use at Chalcolithic period sites in Portugal. **Laura Leach-Palm** (M.A. 1986) is pursuing her Ph.D. in Anthropology at the University of California.

Field Schools on the Isles of Shoals

Dr. Faith Harrington will direct field schools for the Center for Archaeological Studies on the island of Appledore, Maine, the largest of the Isles of Shoals.

Participants will receive instruction in archaeological survey and excavation, and learn how historical and cartographic research is conducted on an historical site in the New World. Students will be based at the Shoals Marine Laboratory.

Students may enroll for either or both of two two-week sessions, August 1-13, August 15-27. Center members, as always, may enroll at a special price. For more information, contact Professor Harrington, or call the Center Programs Office, 353-4717.

The Center for Archaeological Studies. The Center for Archaeological Studies, which was founded at Boston University in 1980, has as its chief aim the development and coordination of interdisciplinary archaeological programs in education and research on local, national, and international levels. The Center also seeks to increase national and international awareness of the importance of understanding other cultures, and of preserving the world's cultural heritage, by involving professional archaeologists, scholars in other fields, and the general public in the activities of the Center.

Context is the newsletter of the Center for Archaeological Studies and is published quarterly. Institutions and individuals may subscribe separately to *Context* at a cost of $10 per year. Membership in the Center is open to the public; annual dues are $20 ($10 for students); benefits include a subscription to *Context* , invitations to attend our fall and spring lecture series and other events, and the use of our library facilities. The Center also offers special seminars for the public during the academic year and summer field schools here in the Boston area and abroad. Other categories of membership are: Contributing Member, $50; Institutional, $50; Patron, $100; Benefactor, $500; Corporate, $1000; and Life Member, $400. These categories include a one-year subscription to the *Journal of Field Archaeology*. Please make checks payable to the Center for Archaeological Studies and send to the Center office at Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Gifts to the Center are tax-deductible.

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