Boston University
Center for
Archaeological Studies

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CONTEXT

Wooden coffin lid of Ramesses II from the secondary burial in the tomb of Queen Inhapy. Courtesy of Boston Museum of Science. *See page 8.*

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

The Early Prehistory of Greece: New Palaeolithic Finds from Thessaly

by Curtis Runnels

The subject of Greece usually brings in its train thoughts of the classical monuments and the great archaeological sites. One may be forgiven for thinking also of the sun, the blue Aegean, and sparkling Cycladic villages. Prehistorians, on the other hand, are interested in the long stretches of time before the Classical era, when Greece was in the grip of the last ice age, and was populated by animals and races of human beings who have long since vanished.

The search for early prehistoric cultures is complicated by the active geologic history of Greece, which has worked to destroy or obscure the vestiges of prehistoric peoples. The sea began to rise with the end of the ice age (after 10,500 Before Present), flooding low-lying land, and valleys have filled over time with sediments that once cloaked the rocky Greek hillslopes. The search for early prehistoric sites must be conducted carefully, with great attention given to the selection of areas to search. Once the areas to be investigated have been identified, fieldwalkers must be very alert to detect the scattered relics of ice age hunters, usually no more than thin scatters of fragmentary stone tools.

Thessaly (Fig. 1) is one of the few areas of Greece where early prehis-

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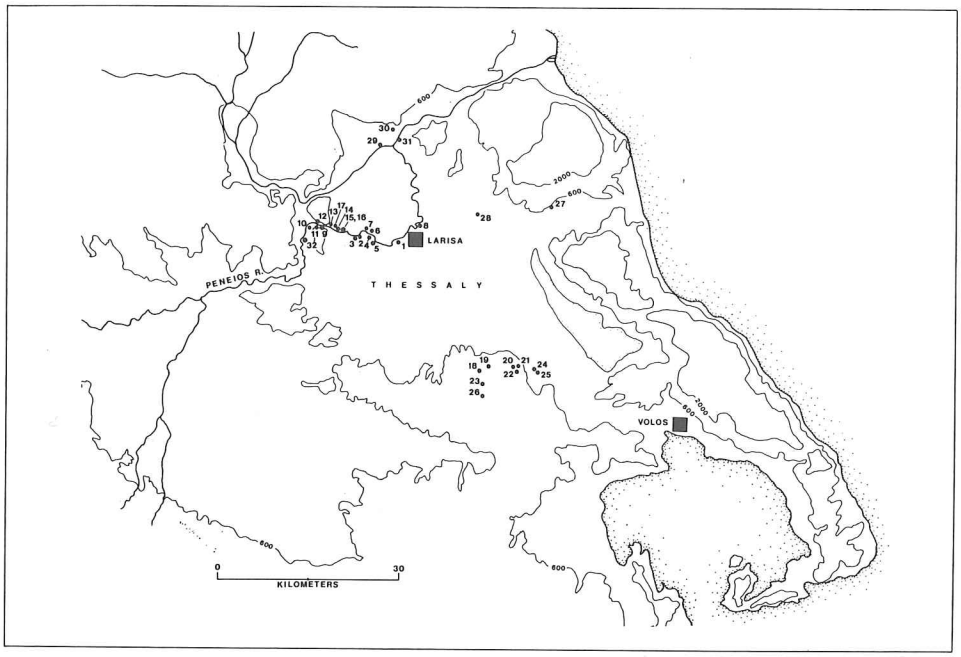

Figure 1. Map of Thessaly showing the location of prehistoric findspots investigated in 1987.

Archaeology at Boston University

by James R. Wiseman

Almost six years ago the Trustees of Boston University approved the creation of the Department of Archaeology, the first in the United States to emphasize an holistic view of the discipline. In an early editorial in Context *("Archaeology and the American University," Vol. 2:2, Summer 1982, pp. 2-3) the author reflected on archaeology as a traditionally fragmented discipline in the American university, and characterized the creation of the new Department at Boston University as a significant event in the evolution of archaeology as a discipline. This report provides a brief review of the steps that led to the creation of the Department, and observations on the activities and the growth of the Department and its component units since 1982.*

The Beginnings

The first major step in the evolution of archaeology at Boston University was the founding of the *Journal of Field Archaeology* (*JFA*), which the University published for the Association of Field Archaeology (AFFA) from 1974 to 1987. AFFA dissolved itself in the fall of 1987, and Boston University continues to publish the *JFA*, under the sponsorship of the Center for Archaeological Studies. The Founding Editor, the author of this article, and the current Editor, Creighton Gabel, took the lead in developing an archaeological academic program at Boston University. That program, like the *JFA*, has espoused since its inception an holistic view of archaeology as a discipline, and of archaeological research as a highly interdisciplinary activity, drawing upon the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities.

The first interdepartmental courses in archaeology (involving the Departments of Classical Studies and Anthropology) were offered in 1974/75 in the context of an archaeological field school at an eighteenth-century glass factory in Temple, New Hampshire. The field school was followed by the development of a freshman introductory course in archaeology taught by faculty of the same departments.

The College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School, with the approval of the University, instituted an interdepartmental Archaeological Studies Program in January 1979, with faculty drawn from the Departments of Anthropology, Art History, Classical Studies, and Religion. The Program offered the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in Archaeological Studies, and formed the basis for the current academic programs, which were greatly aided by the award in 1980/81 of a $50,000 Pilot Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

In November 1980 the Center for Archaeological Studies was established to develop and coordinate with the growing academic programs in archaeology the rapidly increasing activities at the University in archaeological research, publications, contract work, and public education programs. The Center's Office of Public Archaeology (OPA) opened in June 1981, and conducts archaeological investigations under contract with municipal, state, and federal agencies, and with private corporations. The Center has ensured that the activities are integrated and consistent with the aims of the academic programs. In October 1981 the Center's newsletter, eventually named *Context*, first appeared; it now has an international circulation. The Center annually has sponsored workshops, seminars, field trips, tours, and lectures for the public.

In the fall of 1981, the faculty of the interdepartmental Program proposed that a Department of Archaeology be established in the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School, thereby formalizing the disciplinary standing of archaeology at Boston University. The College faculty voted overwhelmingly in favor of creating the new department, and their action was followed by administrative and trustee approval in July 1982.

Organizational Structure

The new Department of Archaeology immediately assumed responsibility for the academic programs in Archaeology and the "interdepartmental" Program ceased to exist. The Center, along with the OPA and various other offices and activities, also became a part of the Department. The

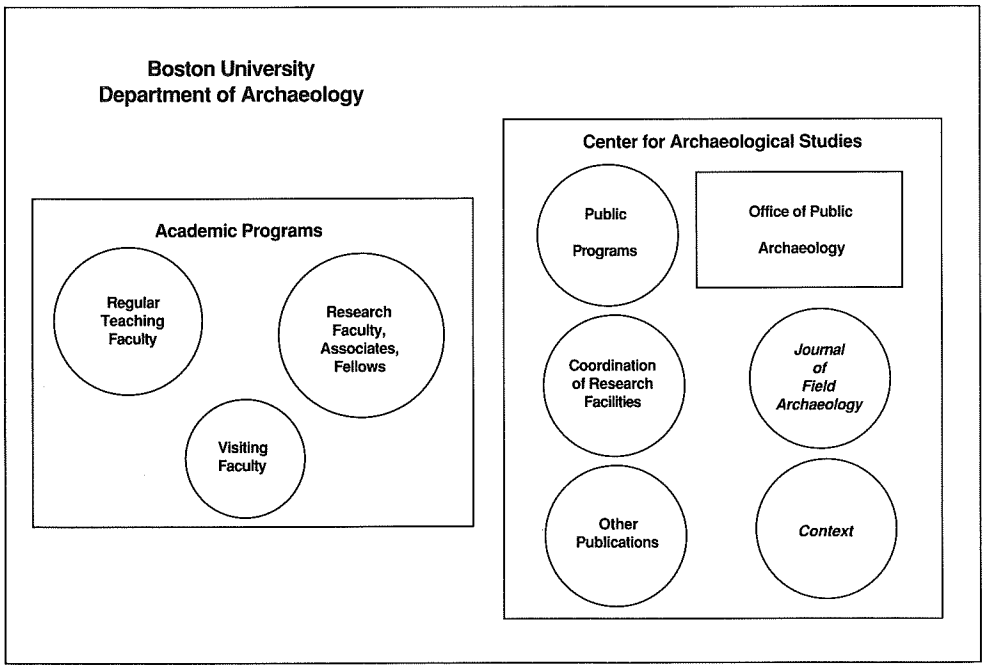

Figure 1. The diagram shows the basic organizational structure of archaeological units at Boston University.

diagram in Figure 1 reveals the basic organization of the archaeological units of the Department, and the chart in Figure 2 provides an elaboration of the relationships among those units and reporting responsibilities.

Years of Growth

Since the introduction of the archaeology Program in 1979 the curriculum has undergone continuing scrutiny and some revision to reflect the commitment of the Department to the curricular integration of the sciences and humanities in the study of world archaeology. This is not the place for a detailed listing of requirements for degrees, but some of the features of the graduate program are mentioned here as noteworthy illustrations of departmental philosophy. Concentrations may be either in regions and time periods or in broader, topical fields such as palaeoenvironmental studies. All graduate students, whether studying for the M.A. or Ph.D. and regardless of concentration, take the same basic core courses which deal with the intellectual history of archaeology; methods and theory; and archaeological administration, ethics, and the law. Doctoral students, in addition to courses in their concentration, must also take courses in the sciences, acquire approved field experience, gain reading proficiency in two modern foreign languages to ensure the breadth of their scholarship, and develop expertise in a related discipline, usually Anthropology, Art History, Classics, or Geology.

In July 1983 the Central Office of the Archaeological Institute of America, the largest and oldest archaeological organization in North America, moved to Boston University and was followed a year later by the editorial office of its prestigious quarterly, the *American Journal of Archaeology*, now edited by Professor Fred S. Kleiner of the Boston University Departments of Archaeology and Art History. The close association of the Institute and the Department of Archaeology has led to the sharing of some facilities and the co-sponsoring of several events, most recently the lecture series on the life and times of Ramesses the Great described elsewhere in this issue.

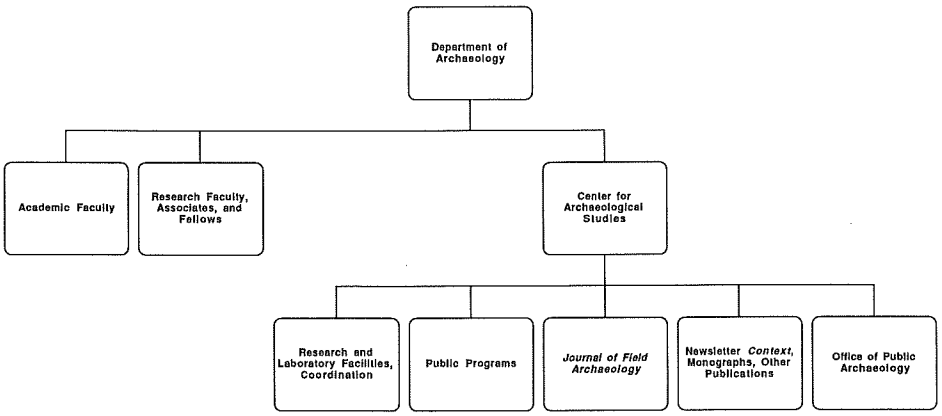

Figure 2. Tree chart showing the archaeological units of the Department.

In 1985 the Department of Archaeology joined the Departments of Geology and Geography in founding the Center for Remote Sensing (CRS). The new center provides facilities for interdisciplinary, computer-assisted research that uses data gathered by remote sensors, whether geophysical prospecting equipment or sophisticated scanners mounted on aircraft and spacecraft. The Center also engages in professional training in remote sensing techniques, and the participating departments offer both undergraduate and graduate courses in remote sensing. It is the only such center in the world that emphasizes archaeological applications.

During the summer and fall of 1987 all the archaeological units at Boston University, along with the Departments of Geology and Geography, moved into modern and expanded facilities in the Stone Science Building at 675 Commonwealth Avenue, adjacent to the Center for Remote Sensing, whose facilties were also remodelled and enlarged. The new quarters were described in the preceding issue of *Context*, so it will suffice here to note that the Stone Science Library opened in February 1988. The new Library/Reading Room houses collections of books and archives belonging to the Center for Archaeological Studies, the Department of Archaeology, the AIA, CRS, the Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, and the Departments of Geography and Geology, as well as a Map Library.

Archaeological research projects by members of the Department and Center have been conducted on five continents, and regular reports on these activities have appeared in the pages of *Context* and in other publications. The Center is now considering manuscripts for publication in its projected new series of *Occasional Papers* and monographs that will further increase the availability of such research.

Another measure of growth may be taken in the numbers of students and faculty. The number of faculty has grown from seven (full-time equivalents) in 1982 to fourteen in 1988/89, in addition to two research professors. (The most recent faculty appointments and a complete faculty list are reported elsewhere in this issue.) Annual student enrollment in archaeology courses has grown from 173 in 1978/79 to 756 in 1987/88, an increase of about 337 percent. Degrees awarded in Archaeology, including those anticipated for May 1988, total B.A., 37; M.A., 24; and Ph.D., 2. At present (Spring term, 1988) there are 38 graduate student majors and 35 undergraduate majors.

Finally, we have noted with pleasure the development elsewhere of several academic programs in

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Archaeology, usually the result of interdepartmental cooperation involving Anthropology and Classics. Especially noteworthy are the new Programs at Texas A&M (Ph.D. concentration in Archaeology), the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the State University of New York at Albany, and the strengthening of the programs at Yale University, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of California at Berkeley, Indiana University, and others.

A Look to the Future

Curricular expansion in the immediate future will be especially strong on the scientific and technical side: archaeometry and conservation, geoarchaeology, zooarchaeology, quantitative methods, and ancient technology. At the same time the enlarged faculty is already looking toward ways of integrating these studies more fully with cultural studies, especially of hunter-gatherer societies, Mesoamerica, and the Mediterranean world, both in the classroom and in the field. Plans are also being developed for field schools in Europe and Mesoamerica to complement those in North America.

The Department will search next year for an archaeologist of the Greco-Roman world. Other faculty searches over the next two or three years will depend on several developments, especially funding.

The Center for Archaeological Studies, now with expanded facilities and greater human resources, looks to an increase in public programs, especially workshops and seminars, and in publications. The Context and Human Society Lecture series, not offered this year, will be revived in the spring of 1989 when the distinguished lecturer will be Colin A. Renfrew, Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University. And the Office of Public Archaeology is considering the expansion of its activities into the Caribbean area.

Archaeology as a discipline has found a solid academic home at Boston University and, as noted in the preceding section, is finding a congenial base at a number of other institutions as well. We may expect that Archaeology at Boston University and elsewhere in the United States to face additional years of growth.

James R. Wiseman, Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies and Chairman of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University, is in his fourth year as President of the Archaeological Institute of America.

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toric artifacts are preserved. Other areas are Elis, Epirus, the Argolid, and Laconia, where German, French, and American teams have found Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic, and Mesolithic artifacts. The reason for this situation in Thessaly is simple: a large river, the Peneios, runs from east to west through the plain, and over the millennia it has deposited its sediments in the plain. The Thessalian plain is a large basin, and it has been sinking for more than 200,000 years. As it sinks it has been steadily filled with river-borne deposits. This sinking has slowed in recent times, and the river has begun to cut down through the old deposits, eroding its banks, and exposing the stratification of the plain.

Beginning in 1958 V. Milojcic and his colleagues noticed fossilized animal bones and heavily patinated stone tools eroding from strata 15 m or more below the present level of the plain. Typologically, these tools are called Mousterian, and they belong to the Middle Palaeolithic period (about 125,000-35,000 BP). They were made, we believe, by Neanderthals. A few tools are of Upper Palaeolithic type. The fossil bones belong to extinct ice age mammals, most notably elephant, rhinoceros, hippo, red deer, horse, elk, and aurochs (large wild cattle). Milojcic and his team found these materials on the gravel bars in the river. Before his death in the 1970s, Milojcic turned his attention to the later Neolithic of Thessaly. Although G. Freund and D. Theocharis summarized the results of Milojcic's work, no new investigations were undertaken after 1965.

This was the state of affairs when I returned to Thessaly in 1987 with a small team of archaeologists. With support from the National Geographic Society, I undertook a survey of Thessaly. I had two goals in mind: to find prehistoric sites in contexts that would permit us to date them, preferably in the stratification exposed by the river, and to investigate those parts of Thessaly that had never before been examined. We were fortunate to have geologic maps, prepared by Dr. Anne Demitrack and published in her dissertation (Department of Geology, Stanford University), to guide us to deposits of the appropriate age. Rather than searching the younger deposits laid down by the river since the end of the ice age, we wished to find those patches of alluvium that had formed in the Pleistocene or before (i.e., older than 10,500 BP).

We were successful in both of our goals. Undaunted by temperatures that often climbed to 117 degrees F in the day, with nightime lows of 95, we walked the Thessalian plain for seven or eight hours a day, seven days a week, for five weeks. Our team was small, consisting of myself, my wife Priscilla Murray, and two graduate students from Ohio State University. The methods we employed were simple. Using the geologic maps, we searched carefully the banks and terraces of the Peneios River, explored selected areas that lay along the passes into and out of the Thessalian plain, and investigated all caves and rock shelters. In this short season, we located thirty-two findspots and more than 200 stone tools, most of which were Palaeolithic in age (Figs. 2, 3, 5).

These Palaeolithic findspots consisted of scatters of stone tools, mostly large flakes, and more specialized tools. Perhaps the most interesting of the tools is a distinctive bifacial leaf-shaped point. The leafpoints, which

are almost certainly points for thrusting spears, and the other artifacts, sidescrapers, pointed flakes, and denticulated (saw tooth) pieces, are typical of the Levallois-Mousterian industry found throughout the Balkans (Fig. 3). Most of the tools we found were heavily patinated from long years of weathering on the surface, or they were polished by the river when they were transported by the spring floods along the sandy bottom. We found the stone tools in association with fossil animal bones eroding from the conglomerates that are visible in the river bank (Fig. 4). We are fortunate that these conglomerates can be dated by reference to radiometric assays made by Dr. Demitrack. She employed two methods to date the river deposits. Fossil clam shells yielded carbon-14 dates on the order of 42,000-38,000 BP for the lower member of the river deposits. The relatively new method of Thorium-Uranium disequilibrium was used to date calcium carbonate nodules that had formed as soils developed on top of the river deposits. This method showed that the river had ceased to deposit gravels, and a soil had begun to form on the older flood plain, around 27,000 BP. We may conclude that the river deposits had started forming as early as 45,000 or 50,000 BP, and ceased sometime before 27,000 BP. A reasonable estimate of the age for the Middle Palaeolithic in Thessaly would be 45,000 to 35,000 BP.

Upper Palaeolithic tools were also discovered by our team, as they had been by Milojcic, but we found that they were always mixed with the Middle Palaeolithic tools (Fig. 5). We also discovered for the first time a distinctive form of small bifacial leafpoint with a rounded base and an ovate outline. It is very different from the much larger leafpoints that are pointed at both ends. At first we thought we had two industries, or groups of tools: the Levallois-Mousterian and the Aurignacian. These industries are well-known from sites throughout Europe and the Balkan peninsula. It has long been thought that the Mousterian was produced by Neanderthals and the

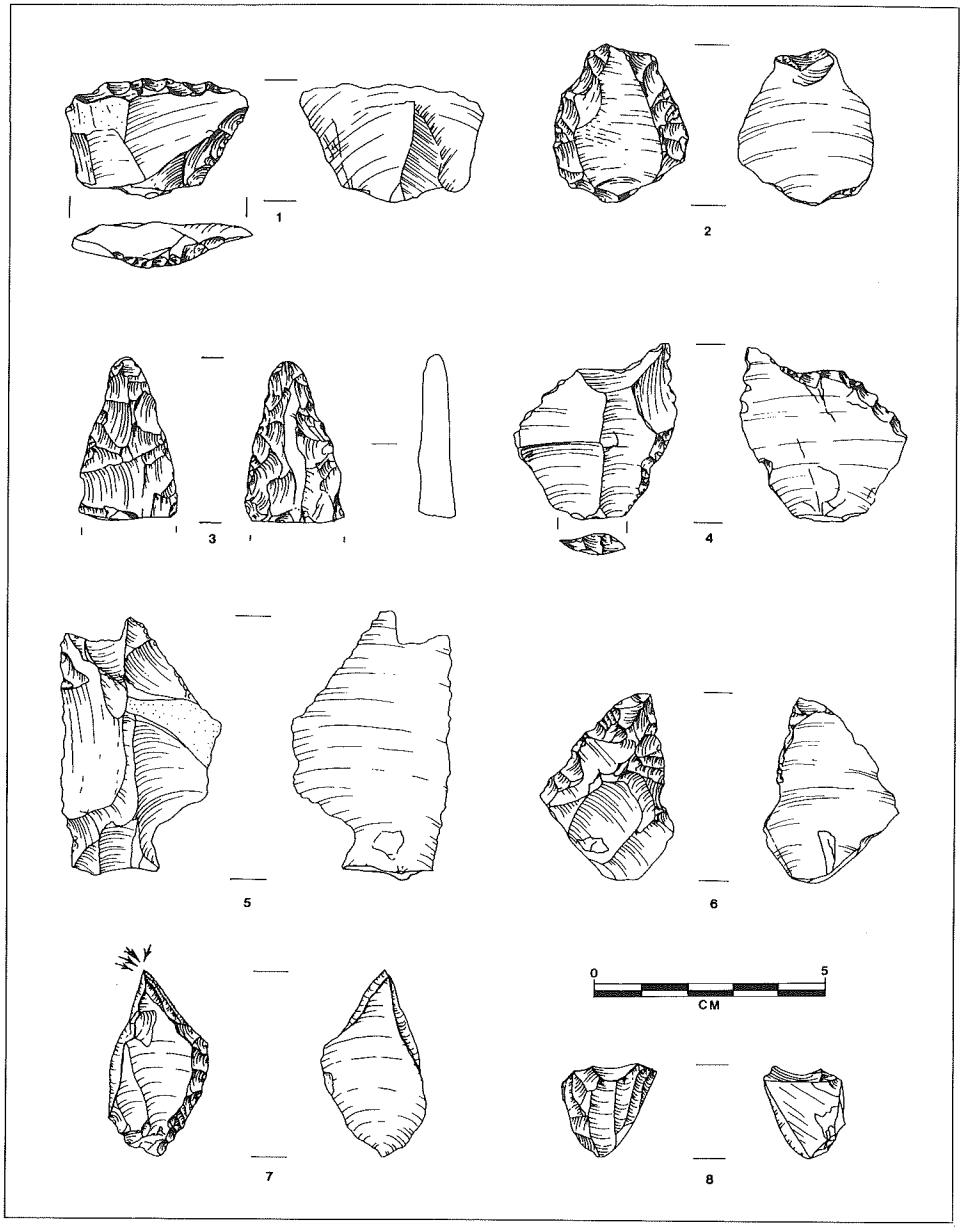

Figure 2. Typical artifacts found along the Peneios River near Larisa in 1987. Numbers 1-2 and 4-6 are Middle Palaeolithic tools (scrapers and flakes). Numbers 7 and 8 are typical of the Upper Palaeolithic (a burin and a small core). Number 3 is the tip of a bifacial leafpoint.

Aurignacian by modern *Homo sapiens sapiens*, or Cro-Magnons. In Thessaly, however, the elements of the two industries appear to belong to one industry. We could not find occurrences of the Aurignacian by itself; findspots with Aurignacian tools always had Mousterian types present as well. There is some evidence from the excavations conducted in prehistoric caves in the Peloponnese that there may be an industry of the Palaeolithic that combines elements of both the Middle and the Upper Palaeolithic. It is worth noting that an industry has been identified in Hungary and Bulgaria, where it is sometimes called the Szeletian, that appears to be a mix of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic tool types. The Szeletian has been found in excavations of stratified cave deposits, and it has been dated to between 43,000 and 32,000 BP. The Szeletian has larger, higher-quality leafpoints early on, and smaller leafpoints with rounded bases are found in the later phases. The Szeletian has recently come to be regarded as a transitional industry

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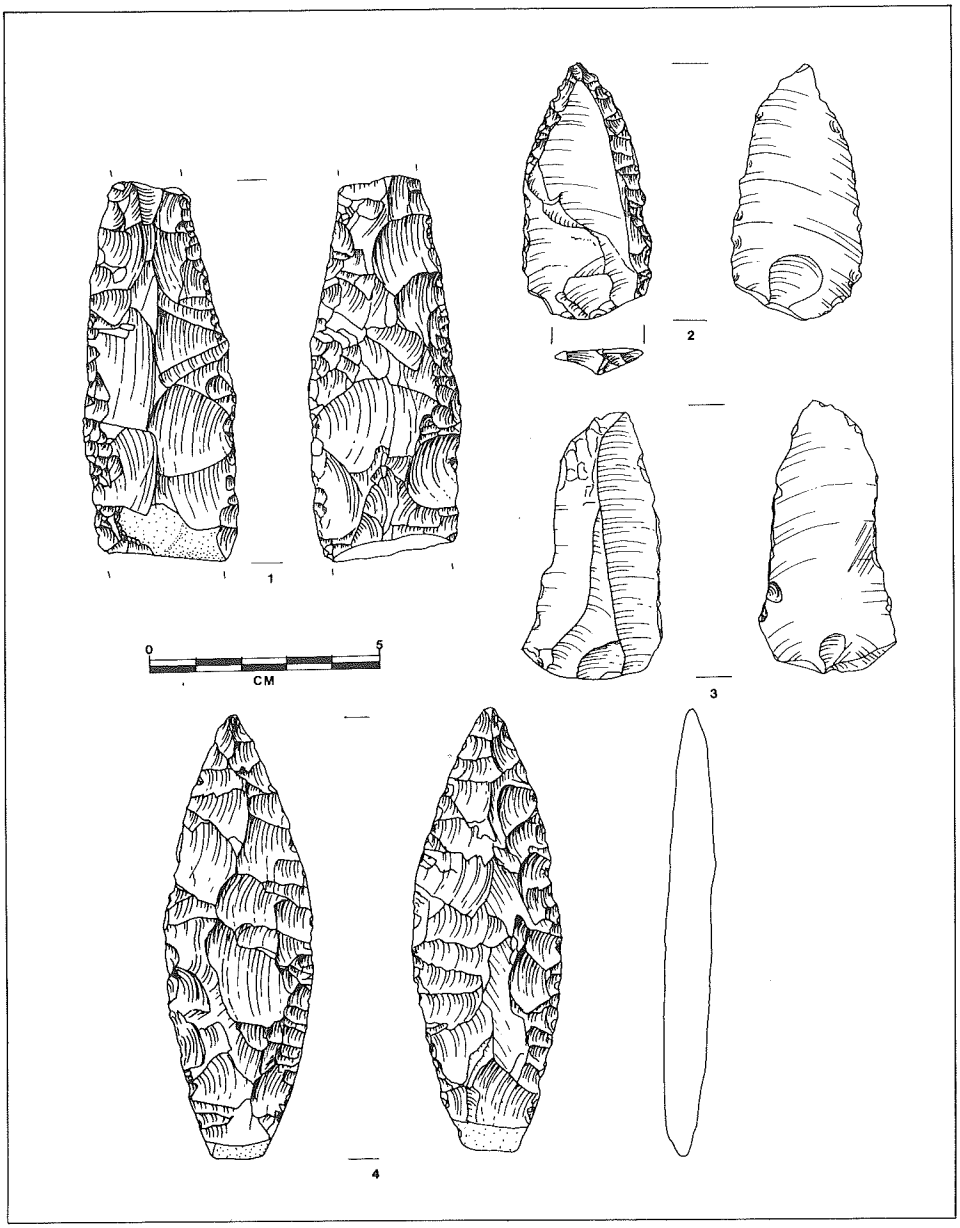

Figure 3. Numbers 1 and 4 are large, high-quality leafpoints from a collection in Larisa that may belong to the earlier Middle Palaeolithic. Numbers 2 and 3 , also from a collection in Larisa, are Middle Palaeolithic points made on flakes.

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made by late Neanderthals. They continued to use the old Mousterian type tools, but they were also using types that are associated with the Aurignacian industry. The Aurignacian has long been associated with anatomically modern peoples, and it is now thought to have been brought to Southeast Europe from the Near East around 38,000 years ago. The late Neanderthals, who were in contact with the new people, may have used some of the new tools types alongside the old.

A recent article in *Nature* magazine contends that the Neanderthals moved into the Near East from the north between 60,000 and 48,000 BP. This finding would accord well with what we have found in Thessaly. Neanderthals probably abandoned Central Europe in order to avoid extremely cold glacial conditions after 60,000 BP. They were attracted to the more sheltered coastal lowlands exposed along the Mediterranean shore by lower sea levels. The perennial water source of the Peneios River would have attracted the animals that grazed on the coastal plains, especially herd animals, such as those represented by the Thessalian fossils: aurochs, red deer, and horse. The Neanderthals ambushed the animals when they came to the river to drink, or to cross over, especially at places

Figure 4. A gravel bar on the Peneios River near Larisa. The team members are searching for stone tools and fossil animal bones that have washed out over the winter.

where the river passes through narrow limestone gorges.

The deposition of artifacts ceases sometime before 30,000 BP, when the river ceased to lay down thick beds of gravel as it passed through the plain. We know from research elsewhere in Europe that the Neanderthals disappeared between 38,000 and 32,000 BP, and the same conclusion for Thessaly seems justified. This disappearance remains a mystery, though there is growing support, based on fossil finds and stone tool evidence in Europe and the Near East, for the theory that the Neanderthals were completely replaced by populations of anatomically modern Homo sapiens sapiens. Although their stone tools are found elsewhere in Greece. For example, in the famous Franchthi Cave in the Argolid the Upper Palaeolithic people seem to have avoided Thessaly. We cannot as yet offer an explanation for this circumstance. Thessaly may have remained uninhabited until 9,000 BP after which time Neolithic agriculturalists established permanent settle ments in the Thessalian plain. These new village farmers were stone-tool makers themselves, and one wonders what they thought of the curious stones and the massive bones that they turned up in their fields.

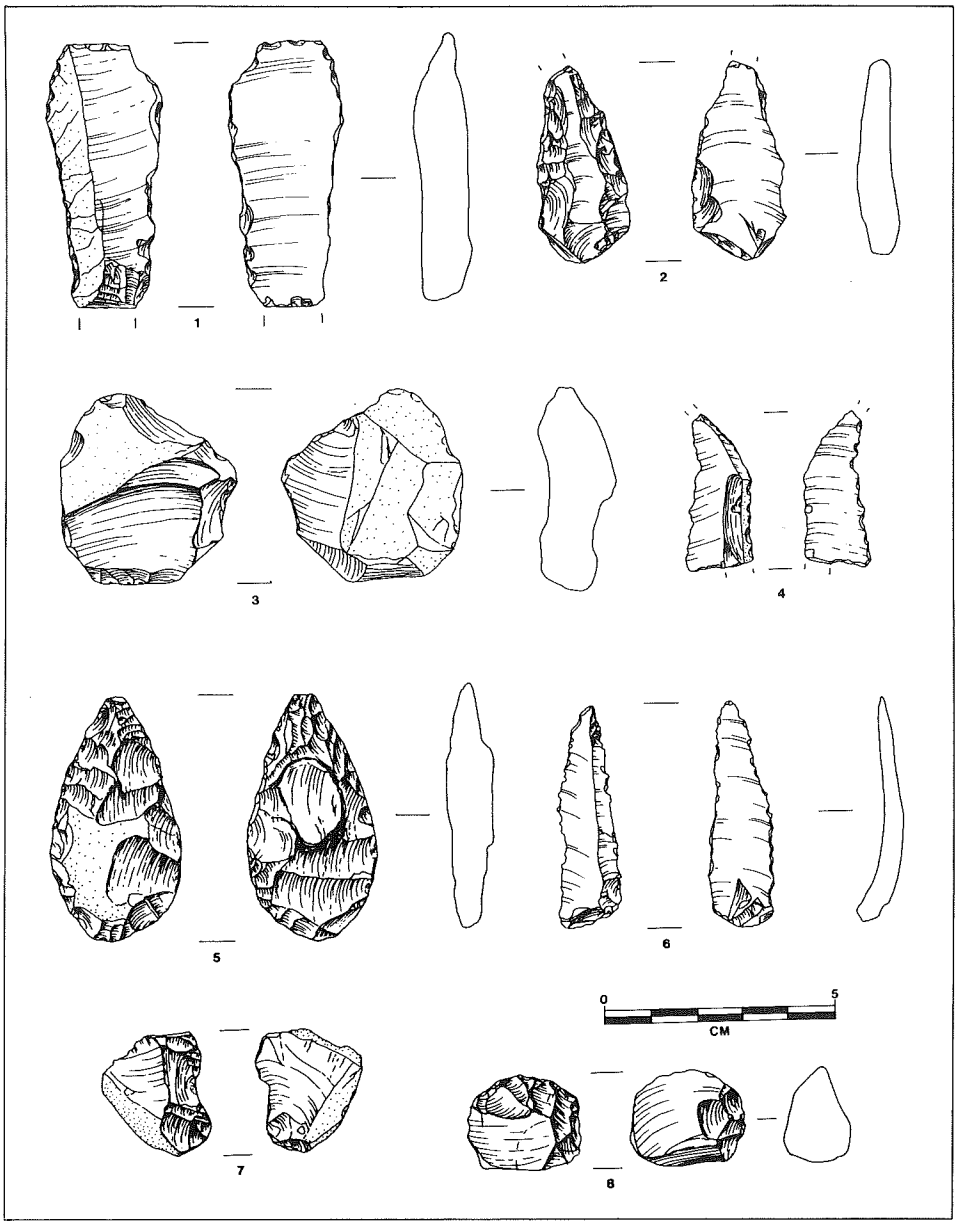


Figure 5. Typical artifacts found along the Peneios River near Larisa in 1987. 1-3, Middle Palaeolithic; 4-8, Upper Palaeolithic blades and scrapers. Especially interesting is the small, ovate bifacial leafpoint (5), characteristic of the latest Middle Palaeolithic leafpoints. This is the first of its type to be found in Greece.

Further Reading

Allsworth-Jones, P.
1986 *The Szeletian and the Transition from Middle to Upper Palaeolithic in Upper Palaeolithic in Central Europe.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Gamble, C.
1986 *The Palaeolithic Settlement of Europe.* Cambridge: Cambridge University *Press.*

Valladas, H. et al.
1987 "Thermoluminescence date for the Neanderthal burial site at Kebara in Israel," *Nature* 330: 159-160.

Curtis Runnels is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. His special interest is Greek prehistory. His book, Beyond the Acropolis. A Rural Greek Past *(Stanford University Press) coauthored with Tjeerd H. Van Andel, was published in 1987.*

Conservation Workshop

The Center for Archaeological Studies will offer a workshop, "Field Conservation in Archaeology," on Saturday, May 21, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Stone Science Building, Room 253. Topics to be covered will include deterioration of materials during deposition, techniques of lifting objects safely from the deposition, proper packaging for transport and short-term storage, cleaning of artifacts under a variety of conditions, and long-term storage techniques.

The morning session will be a lecture- and-slide presentation with practical demonstration and "hands-on" experience in the afternoon. Although the workshop will be devoted primarily to wet-site excavations such as are found in New England, there will be time for questions on other types of environments and their inherent problems. The workshop is offered free of charge to members of the Center, but space will be limited to the first twenty applicants.

Ramesses the Great Exhibition

by Kathryn Bard

The Ramesses the Great Exhibition, which has been touring North America, will be at the Boston Museum of Science April 30 through August 30, 1988. Consisting of artifacts from the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, dating mainly to the reign of Ramesses II, the exhibition provides a rare glimpse into the opulence of Egypt's Nineteenth Dynasty.

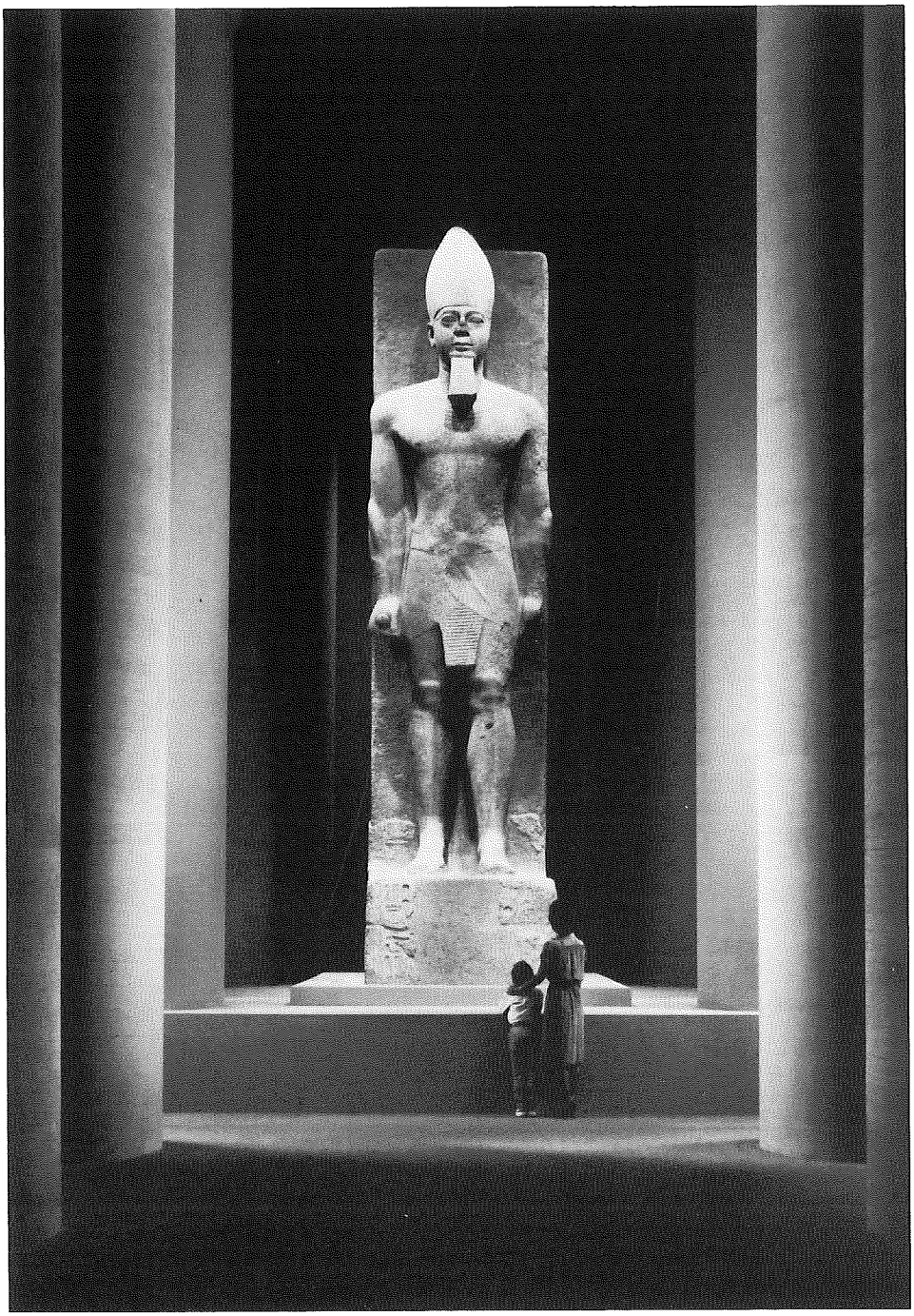
The Egyptian New Kingdom (Dynasties XVIII-XX, 1588-1085 BC) was a new era of international affairs, military campaigns in foreign parts, and the building of magnificent temples at home and in Nubia. During its empire, Egypt became an international melting pot, with Amorites (Semitic-speaking peoples) entering from Palestine, Nubians coming from the south, and Libyans from the West. Egypt's sphere of influence stretched into Palestine and Syria, and the Sinai was exploited for its copper mines. In Nubia, Egyptian forts and temples were built above the Second Cataract. Mining gold in the rich veins of the Nubian Wadi Allagi, Egypt was a major supplier of this precious metal to the civilized world.

When Ramesses II ascended to the throne in 1279 BC, he faced a time of internal and international change. While Thebes and Karnak continued to play a major ceremonial role, the real seat of government was in the north at Memphis. Concern over Egypt's role in affairs of Western Asia can perhaps be seen with the founding of Ramesses's capital city, Pi-Ramesses, in the Eastern Delta.

Although the kings of Dynasty XIX were just as militarily oriented as their predecessors in Dynasty XVIII, they were not as successful in their foreign campaigns. On the walls of the temple of Amun at Karnak there are reliefs of Ramesses's father, Sety I, on his chariot storming the enemies' forts in Palestine and Syria. Establishing Egyptian authority again in the Levant, Sety I was nonetheless obliged to draw up a peace treaty with the Hittites, the other major power in Western Asia, whose power base was in central Anatolia. During Ramesses II's sixty-seven-year reign a final settlement was reached with the Hittites.

In his rock-cut temple at Abu Simbel in Nubia, and on the walls of the temples of Karnak and Abydos and his mortuary temple in Thebes, the Ramesseum, Ramesses II had his campaign against the Hittites depicted in reliefs. The great battle took place in Year 5 of Ramesses's reign, at the town of Kadesh on the Orontes River in northwestern Syria. Although Ramesses II is depicted in these war scenes shooting his enemies from his chariot, he was at one point surrounded by the enemy and his forces barely escaped. Although the Hittites did not win a decisive victory, the Egyptians could no longer hold northern Syria. Eventually Ramesses agreed to a formal treaty with the Hittite king.

Ramesses returned to Egypt and devoted the resources of his kingship to a great building program. He added on to the temple to Osiris at



Restored granite colossus of Ramesses II from the ancient capital of Memphis. Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Science.

Abydos, begun by his father, and he completed the immense Hypostyle Hall in the Temple of Karnak. In Nubia he had the temple of Re-Horakhty ("Re-Horus of the Horizon") carved in the sandstone cliffs, with an adjacent smaller temple to his consort, Nefertari. As "Chief Royal Wife," Nefertari was the mother of at least six of Ramesses's ninety children. (Members of the Center will recall that Boston University has been involved in recent study of the Tomb of Nefertari. See Farouk El-Baz, *Geographic and Geologic Setting of the Tomb of Nefertari, Egypt. Center for Remote Sensing Technical Paper Number 1*, Boston University Center for Remote Sensing, 1986; and Fritz Hemans, "The Center for Remote Sensing, 1986-1987," *Context* 5:3-4, 1987, p. 9. Hemans has also produced a fifteen-minute videotape on the work at the tomb for the Center for Remote Sensing and the Center for Archaeological Studies, "The Tomb of Nefertari at Luxor, Egypt," 1987.)

Royal tombs of the New Kingdom no longer consisted of pyramids, but were hidden rock-cut tombs in the Valley of the Kings in Thebes. Separate temples for the perpetuation of the royal mortuary cult were built closer to the floodplain. Ramesses II's mortuary temple, the Ramesseum, was erected with the largest granite colossus ever built, and estimates suggest that it originally weighed over 1,000 tons.

Commemorating the accomplishments of one of ancient Egypt's most powerful kings, the Ramesses the Great exhibition consists of artifacts from his reign which have not been seen outside of Egypt until now. Foremost in the exhibition is a colossal statue of the king weighing fifty-seven tons, for which a special foundation and shelter are now being built outside the Museum of Science. Recently restored with the help of American funds, the colossus was discovered in 1962 at the site of the ancient capital of Memphis.

Among the more remarkable artifacts on display in the exhibition are coffin lids, a wooden sarcophagus,

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Lecture Series and Special Viewing/Reception

In conjunction with the Ramesses the Great Exhibition at the Boston Museum of Science, the Archaeological Institute of America is sponsoring a series of lectures by four Egyptologists who have worked and excavated extensively in Egypt. The lectures will provide an archaeological and historical background for viewing the exhibition, and a special showing and reception at the Museum has been arranged on May 28. The events are co-sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Studies and the Center for Remote Sensing at Boston University, and the Center for Old World Archaeology and Art at Brown University.

The lectures are free and will be given at 7 p.m. in Jacob Sleeper Auditorium, Boston University, 871 Commonwealth Avenue, as follows:

Lectures

April 5
"From Abu Simbel to Zoan: Monuments to Egypt's Great Builder King"
Kathryn Bard
Visiting Assistant Professor of Archaeology
Boston University

April 21
"Ramesses II and Egypt's Empire in the Nineteenth Dynasty"
Donald B. Redford
Professor of Near Eastern Studies
University of Toronto
Director, Akhenaten Temple Project—East Karnak Excavations

May 4
"Archaeological Exploration in the Valley of the Kings"
Kent R. Weeks
Professor of Egyptian Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, and the American University, Cairo.

May 10
"Daily Life in Ramesside Egypt"
Edward Brovarski
Curator, Department of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Exhibit Viewing and Reception

Saturday, May 28
Exhibit Viewing: **Ramesses the Great**—6 and 7 p.m.
Reception—8-9:30 p.m.
Boston Museum of Science

Tickets for the viewing/reception are $25 for mermbers of the AIA and sponsoring centers, and $30 for non-members.

The Water Cisterns of Sayil, Yucatán

by Patricia A. McAnany

By AD 900 most of the Classic Period Maya cities lay in ruins. The tropical forests of the southern Peten were slowly reclaiming the tall, narrow temple-pyramids of Tikal. At Palenque the spectacular ritual accompanying the lavish burial of Lord Pacal under the Temple of the Inscriptions faded from memory. During the tenth century, the buildings at Palenque merely provided shelter for occasional travelers and remained a sacred spot for ritual pilgrimages. In short, the vitality had gone out of the southern Maya Lowlands.

Meanwhile, several hundred kilometers to the north in the hilly cone-karst topography of the Yucatán peninsula (Fig. 1), the population grew during the Terminal Classic (around AD 800-1000) at a rate unequalled in modern times. This new land was colonized for a relatively brief period of time during the ultimate phase of Classic Maya civilization. In order to investigate the timing and dynamics of this final expansion of the Classic Maya, an international group of archaeologists from several universities, including Boston University, has undertaken a long-term archaeological project at the site of Sayil. Since 1983, the Sayil Project has been supported financially by the National Science Foundation with Dr. Jeremy A. Sabloff (University of Pittsburgh) and Dr. Gair Tourtellot (University of New Mexico) as Project Directors and Dr. Thomas W. Killion (University of Cincinnati) and Dr. Patricia A. McAnany as Assistant Directors.

Sayil is located in the heart of the karstic zone (locally referred to as the *Puuc* after the Mayan word for hills) and is surrounded by other ancient cities, such as Uxmal, Kabah, and Labna. The relative proximity of these sites to the recently developed and extremely popular vacation resorts at Cancún and Cozumel has resulted in an influx of interested visitors (who are generally too sunburned to spend another day on the beach). Many North Americans can now recite the litany of northern Yucatecan sites and are conversant on the fine points of Maya architecture.

Indeed, it was in the Puuc Zone that traditional Maya architectural forms and styles were altered and refined. Cities of this karstic terrain are known for their long, multistoried, range-style buildings with wide, spacious, corbelled vaults and mosaic facades. The twentieth-century architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, was inspired by the ancient Maya architecture of this region and many of his designs reflect a strong Maya influence.

To meet the challenge of living in a karstic environment in which there is a severe seasonal water shortage, transformed. Frequently, the Maya Lowlands are associated with high-canopy tropical forest in which giant philodendron leaves drip from perennial rainshowers. This characterization is true of the southern lowlands, but the northern Yucatán peninsula supports a low-canopy deciduous vegetation and is actually semi-arid for six months of the year. To make matters worse, there is no surface water, at any time of the year, in the Puuc Hills. In order to inhabit this zone, special water cisterns (called-*chultunes* in Mayan) had to be built in order to capture water during the wet season and store it through the dry season. Because of the unmitigated dependence of the Sayil residents

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and personal objects from the unplundered family tomb of Sennedjem at Deir el Medina. A "Servant in the Place of Truth," Sennedjem was an overseer of workmen in the Valley of the Kings during the reigns of Sety I and Ramesses II. Twenty family members were found in Sennedjem's tomb in 1886 by the Eyptian Antiquities Service, along with household items, tools, funerary goods, and food offerings.

Ramesses II's tomb did not escape plunder, but his mummy was removed by priests in Dynasty XX to a safer location along with nearly forty other royal mummies. The wooden coffin lid from Ramesses's reburial is also on display in the exhibition, along with a pair of bracelets with Ramesses's cartouche, in gold and lapis lazuli. Such treasures suggest the splendor and opulence of a court in an international age under the sovereignty of Ramesses the Great.

Further Reading

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Kathryn Bard is a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University, where she teaches cuourses in Egyptian Archaeology. She has excavated at both prehistoric and pharaonic sites in Egypt, and is the Egyptological Consultant for the Ramesses the Great Exhibition at the Boston Museum of Science.

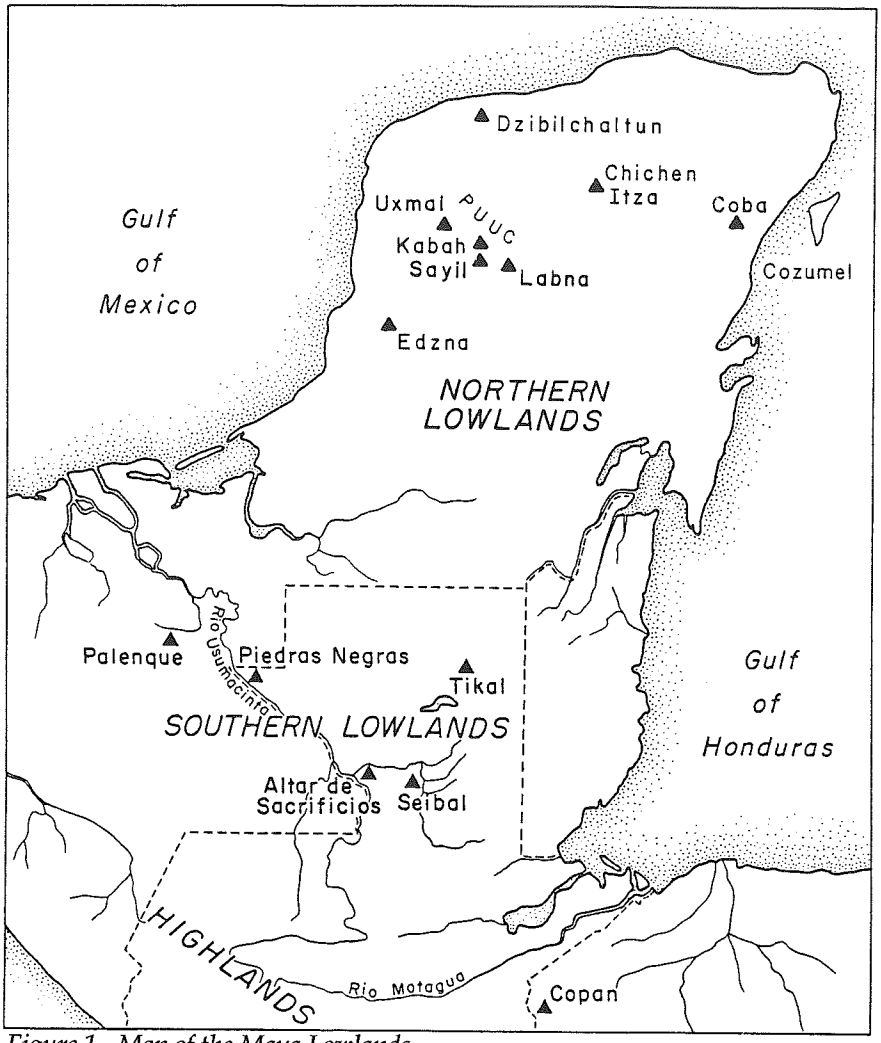

Figure 1. Map of the Maya Lowlands.

upon water storage, these features can be used to calculate prehistoric population estimates; thus, the chultunes provide archaeologists with a unique opportunity to solve the notoriously difficult problem of archaeological demographics. My analysis of chultun frequency and architectural association indicates that the prehistoric population of Sayil could not have exceeded 10,000 people.

Investigations at Sayil have focused on the residential settlement surrounding the core of monumental architecture. The core areas of many of the Puuc sites have been mapped and partially excavated in preparation for restoration and tourist development. These zones of elaborate, palatial architecture were encompassed, however, by vast expanses of landscape about which we knew nothing. We wanted to determine the scale, density, and structure of the sustaining settlement which had provided the agricultural surplus and labor necessary to build the palatial residences and ritual stages for the elite, ruling population (Fig. 2).

During the past five years over three square kilometers of settlement have been surveyed and mapped. Although the vegetation of Sayil is not classified as tropical forest, it is, nevertheless, nearly impenetrable. The woodsman skills of dozens of Mayan workers, each wielding a 40 cm long, curved-tip machete, were required to install the control grid across the site. Constantly plagued by poor visibility on transit shots, we came to appreciate the superior qualities of the Electronic Distance Measurement (EDM) over the conventional optical transit. (The probability of success on any single reading is greater when one is simply bouncing a light beam off a prism than when one is obliged to read three cross-hairs on a stadia rod.)

Upon initiation of the Sayil mapping phase, we realized very quickly that the surface visibility of architectural details was truly staggering. Sayil was abandoned less than 1,000 years ago and the rate of soil aggradation and architectural collapse has been very slow in this rocky limestone terrain. Furthermore, there has been virtually no resettlement in this area. At Sayil it is possible to determine platform corners, internal room divisions, and doorjamb placement without even picking up a trowel! Thus, a surficial map of the spatial lay-out of the city containing details of individual resi dential units has been produced for about seventy percent of the site. In addition to the surficial map,

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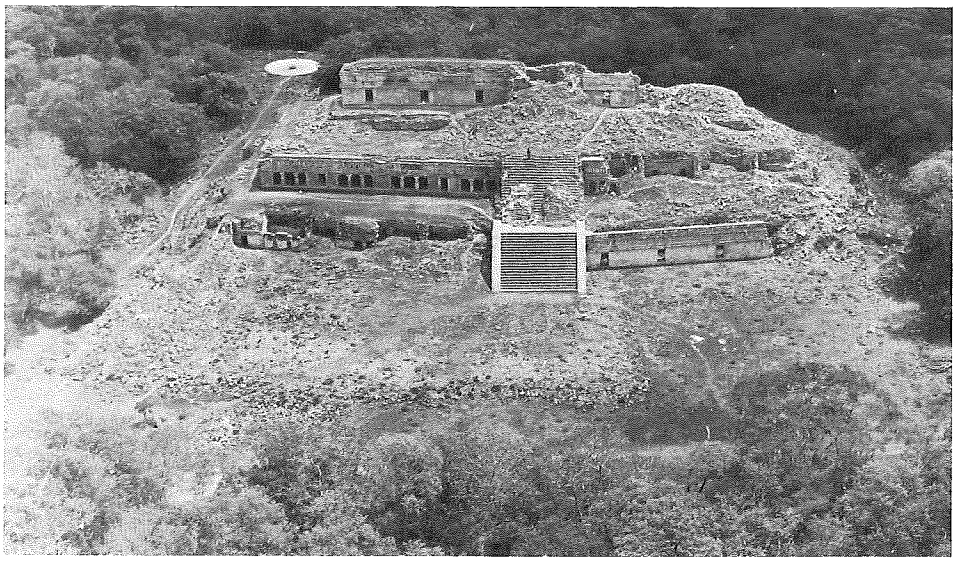

Figure 2. Oblique aerial photo of the Great Palace at Sayil, Yucatán.

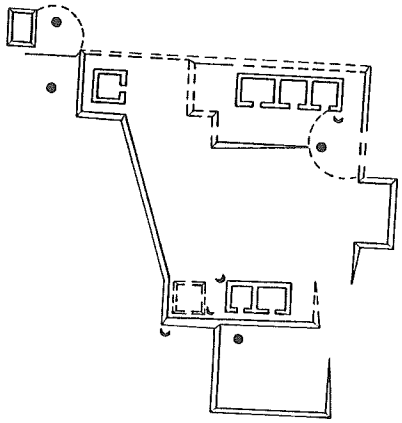

Figure 3. Plan view of a typical Sayil residential unit.

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selected attributes of each architectural feature were recorded on Fortran forms and later transferred to a computer. This computerized database is currently serving as a teaching tool at Boston University in the instruction of graduate and undergraduate archaeology students in AR 400/803 (Quantitative Methods). Using the Sayil database, students gain hands-on experience in basic statistical techniques and learn about methods of analyzing architectural and spatial data. An in-depth study of the spatial distribution of Sayil residences will be conducted by Valerie McCormack for her Senior Honors Thesis here at Boston University.

Similar to many lowland tropical settings, the structure of the settlement at Sayil is dispersed. Each residence is surrounded by architecturally vacant land which may have served as garden areas. There is approximately fifty meters between complexes. The typical residential complex probably housed an extended family (Fig. 3). Generally, a large, low truncated platform formed the base of the complex. Atop the platform, single-course stone alignments formed foundations for multiple, perishable, pole-and-thatch structures which had internal room divisions (Fig. 4). The opening to one or more of the ubiquitous chultunes was located on the patio surface directly in front of these rooms. These water storage features (indicated as solid black dots in Fig. 3) were excavated out of the soft, porous, limestone bedrock, probably prior to platform construction. Described by the eminent Maya archaeologist, J. Eric Thompson, as shaped like giant chianti flasks, these bell-shaped, plaster-lined chambers averaged 7.5 m in diameter and 10 m in depth and were capable of storing at least 36,000 liters of water. A catchment surface surrounding the mouth of the chultun funneled rainwater into these storage features.

At the turn of the century Edward Thompson led a Peabody Museum Expedition to investigate settlement in the Puuc Hills. Intrigued by the "subterranean chambers" at the nearby site of Labna, Thompson directed his workers to excavate 60 chultunes! As expected, the chultun excavations yielded deposits rich in debris diagnostic of household status and activities. Artifacts included shell ornamentation, whistles, figurine molds, stone tools, bark beaters, fragments of ceramic pots that were designed specifically to pass through the narrow (30-40 cm) opening of the chultunes, and, infrequently, a burial. In a manner similar to wells of historical times, chultunes act as a trap or filter for items lost or discarded in the context of the household. Because they open onto the work and recreational surface of the patio, chultunes are particularly well-placed filters.

As the reader may have already surmised, a state-of-the-art excavation of a sample of Sayil chultunes stratified by the complexity of associated architecture could provide a rich database for analyzing social organization and economic stratification at Sayil. Over the next five years Boston University will be sponsoring just such a project, which is the next logical step to unravelling the enigma surrounding the brief but intensive occupation of the Puuc Hills during the Terminal phase of Classic Maya civilization.

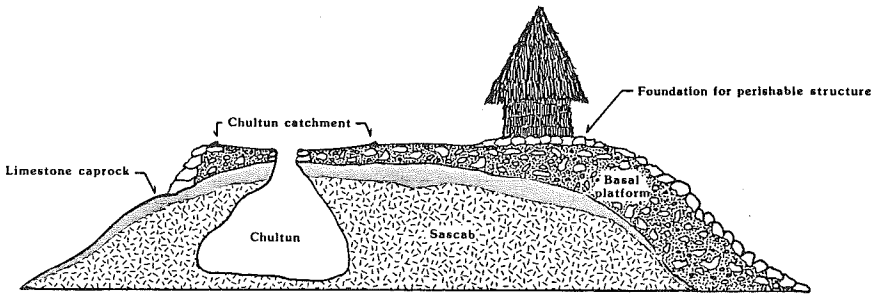

Figure 4. Schematic cross section of a Sayil residential unit.

Patricia A. McAnany is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. She has recently completed a detailed analysis of the chultunes of Sayil and is a contributing author to a volume entitledd Prehistoric Population History in the Maya Lowlands *scheduled to be released by the University of New Mexico Press in 1989.*

Archaeology at the Isles of Shoals

by Faith Harrington

The Isles of Shoals, a cluster of nine islands located about six miles off the New Hampshire coast, feature prominently in the early history of New England because of their importance in the international codfish trade (Fig. 1). One of the earliest promoters of these rugged, yet beautiful, rocky islands was the famous Captain John Smith, who praised their potential in 1614 (Fig. 2). He even favored the islands enough to name them after himself on his 1616 map of New England, the first reliable map of the area then known as "Norembega." By 1623, the English explorer Christopher Levett anchored at "Smith's Isles" before he began his voyage northeast along the New England coast. That he moored his ship at the Shoals immediately following a long voyage from England suggests he must have known that he and his crew would find shelter, food, fresh water, and the company of fellow Englishmen here as early as 1623. By then an active and permanent dry cod fishery was operating, but the date of the earliest fishing activity at the Shoals is still open to debate—one of several important research questions that the project described in this article will attempt to clarify (Fig. 3).

The climate at the Shoals, warmer and sunnier than in Newfoundland, allowed large cod to be cured to a golden brown with only a small amount of salt. The development of "dunfish" turned out to be one of the most important items in New England's economy. Later, in the eighteenth century, the price of fish in the world market was quoted from the Isles of Shoals, and as late as 1822, "dunfish" from the Shoals sold at eight dollars per hundred pounds of fish while other dried fish were selling at two dollars and forty cents. Fishermen would bring their catch here for "dunning" and reshipment to Bilbao, Rochelle, and other foreign ports. Returning cargoes of sugar,

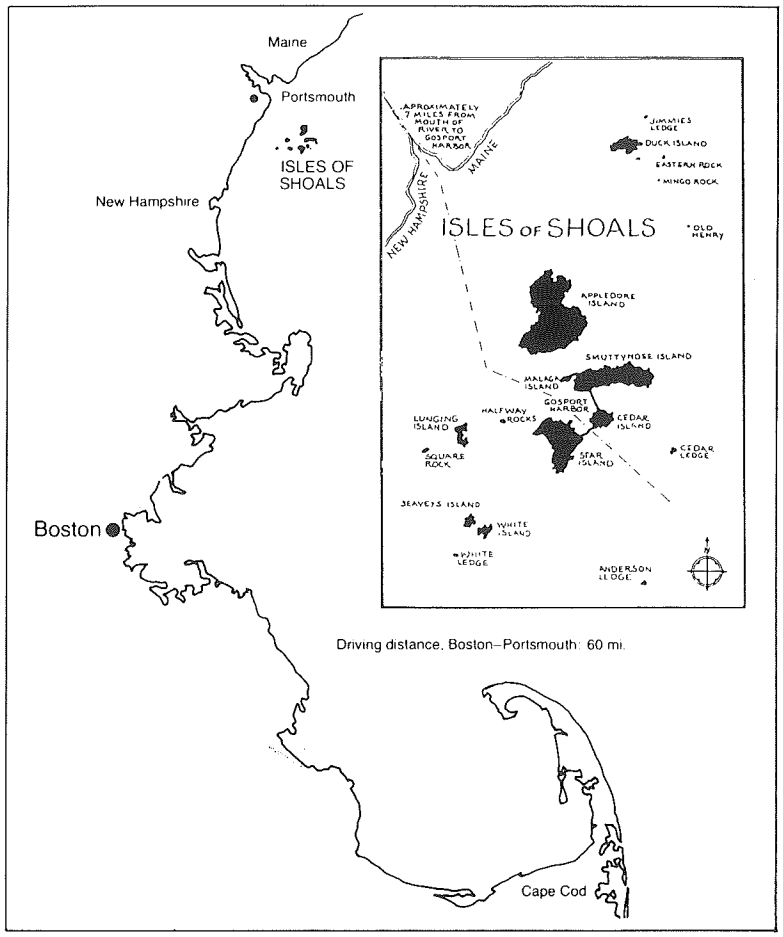

Figure 1. Map of Isles of Shoals, Maine and New Hampshire, U.S.A. Courtesy of Shoals Marine Laboratory.

wine, and other commodities were imported for the new settlements from Acadia in the north to Martha's Vineyard in the south. The presence of numerous fishermen who were in regular contact with European ports fostered the development of the Shoals as a port of call between Europe and America. After the decline of the cod fishery here in the eighteenth century, economic activity subsided at the Shoals. The islands, however, remained inhabited by subsistence fishermen and summer residents except for short periods during the Indian War and Revolutionary War periods.

During the nineteenth century, the building of hotels on Appledore and Star Islands ushered in the resort era (Fig. 4). Thomas Laighton, a prominent Portsmouth politician and businessman, opened the Appledore House in 1858 and it became one of the most famous island summer

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Figure 2. Captain John Smith, from an engraving by his contemporary, Simon van der Pass.

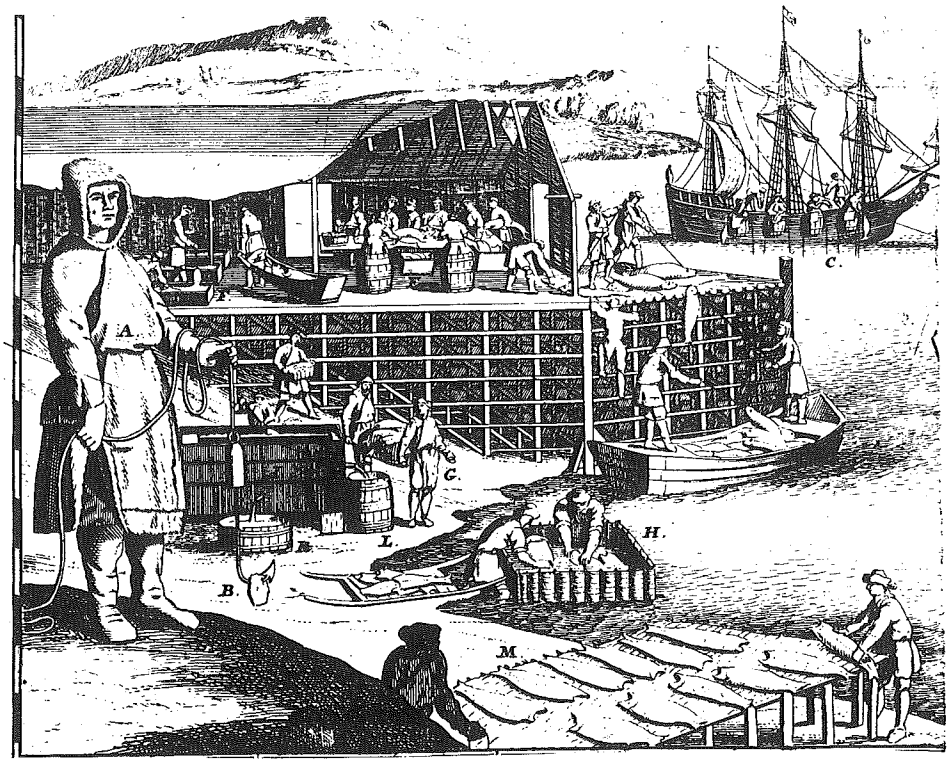

Figure 3. Dry cod fishery at Newfoundland, about 1713. From Moll's map, Maine Historical Society Collections.

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resorts on the Atlantic seaboard. His daughter, Celia, developed into a brilliant literary figure who invited many writers, painters, and musicians to her island cottage. The legend of Celia Thaxter—her natural grace, sharp wit, and independent spirit—continues to embody the Isles of Shoals today.

Archaeological investigations at the Shoals are beginning to reveal how the inversion of the social and economic role of this once large and successful seventeenth-century fishing community occurred. Once a core area acting autonomously from the mainland, it is now strictly a peripheral area, dependent in all respects on the local mainland. Although listed on the National Register for their overall historical significance, very few of the many archaeological sites on the Shoals have been systematically studied. Fortunately, the islands have suffered so little disturbance that they represent one of the richest areas for historical archaeology in New England.

The waters surrounding the islands also present archaeological opportunities, and for each of the past several years, Dr. Robert Farrell of Cornell University has conducted a week-long course in underwater archaeological search and survey techniques. Divers learn how to recognize and record submerged shipwrecks without causing any disturbance. If sufficient interest and numbers of participants develop, an underwater archaeological research component will be added to next summer's project. The work would involve shoreline searches to locate the submerged remains of the fishery staging facilities (wharf-like structures where the cod were processed) and to retrieve soil samples, which may contain fish bones from the processing activities. Faunal materials, or fish bones, will help pinpoint the exact species of fish taken and perhaps provide information on seasonal aspects of the fishery.

There is particular concern on the part of the New Hampshire and Maine State Historic Preservation Offices for coastal sites threatened by wind and water erosion and storm damage, as well as by the cultural forces of impinging development and water pollution. The Isles of Shoals were almost purchased for an oil refinery ocean terminal by Aristotle Onassis in the early 1970s—an act which would have completely destroyed their natural beauty, historical and archaeological potential, and the quiet existence of local fishermen. Bathed by the rich waters of the Gulf of Maine, Appledore Island is consid-

Figure 4. Appledore House hotel on Appledore Island, about 1890. Looking East. From the historic photographic collection of Strawberry Banke, Inc.

Figure 5. Archaeological survey and test excavations on Lunging Island during August 1987. Looking North. Photo credit: William Burtis.

ered a critical natural area, both as a heron rookery (with nesting Black-crowned Night Herons, Little Blue Herons, Glossy Ibises, and Snowy Egrets) and as a rocky intertidal and subtidal marine community. Thousands of gulls nest on the islands and more than 125 species of pelagic and inland birds use the islands as their migratory resting spots. A colony of harbor seals breeds in the area, and whales, porpoises, and dolphins are seasonal visitors. Both the natural and cultural environments are complex and unspoiled; accessible, yet isolated.

Archaeological investigations, sponsored by EARTHWATCH, the Shoals Marine Laboratory (owned and operated by Cornell University and the University of New Hampshire), and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, have been conducted for brief periods during 1986 and 1987. To date, archaeological reconnaissance surveys and limited test excavations have concentrated on the earliest features and structures at the Shoals, and particularly those which might be associated with the first fishery. Conservation concerns, as well as research interests, guide this approach since these sites are exposed to the destructive forces of water and wind erosion. In 1986, the remains of an intact fort were discovered during a week-long survey on Star Island. Built in 1653 to defend the fishery and the island's inhabitants, Fort Star was dismantled in 1774 on the eve of the Revolution when the British threat along the coast increased. In 1987, a fifteen-member EARTHWATCH team, directed by myself and professional surveyor/archaeologist Roger Larochelle, conducted a surface survey and test excavations on Lunging Island (Fig. 5). Documentary evidence and oral tradition suggested that a trading post built about 1620 by the London Company was located here and served as a redistribution center from which fish from the Shoals, and perhaps furs and timber from the mainland, were sent to England, Europe, and the West Indies in exchange for sugar, wine, and manufactured items of all kinds. Excavation in the vicinity of a small stone foundation did not result in the recovery of any materials dating to the seventeenth or eigteenth centuries, but many nineteenth-century artifacts were uncovered which provide information about the use of the island at that time and the construction dates for two buildings.

Over the past few years, several foundations dating to the first half of the eighteenth century or earlier have been located on Appledore Island, and the remains of numerous structures, including hotels, cottages, houses, barns and other outbuildings, have been located. On Smuttynose Island, several foundations dating to the nineteenth century surround a small cape-style house believed to be one of the oldest buildings in the State of Maine. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Smuttynose housed a tavern, brewery, bake house, ropewalk, and blacksmith shop—facilities that served the active fishery. Using aerial photographs and cartographic and documentary information of all types, "building inventories" have been constructed to pinpoint, record, and map structural remains on each one of the islands and to indicate potential areas for future archaeological investigations.

Next summer's project will be sponsored by Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies, EARTHWATCH, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and the Shoals Marine Laboratory. Archaeological investigations will concentrate on locating and identifying structures such as stages, flakes, sheds, living quarters, and other facilities associated with the early fishery on Appledore. Another important site on Appledore is the mansion house of William Pepperrell, an influential and prosperous merchant who was actively involved in the fishery and influential in local history. The building inventory research indicates that we will have our work cut out for us since well over 40 structures—not including what would have been numerous buildings associated with the seventeenth-century fishery—once stood on Appledore Island. Graduate and undergraduate students at Boston University can enroll in the Isles of Shoals Summer Field School for four weeks to fulfill their archaeological field experience requirement. During the field school, participants will learn to read United States Geological Survey maps; to measure their pace and pace distances

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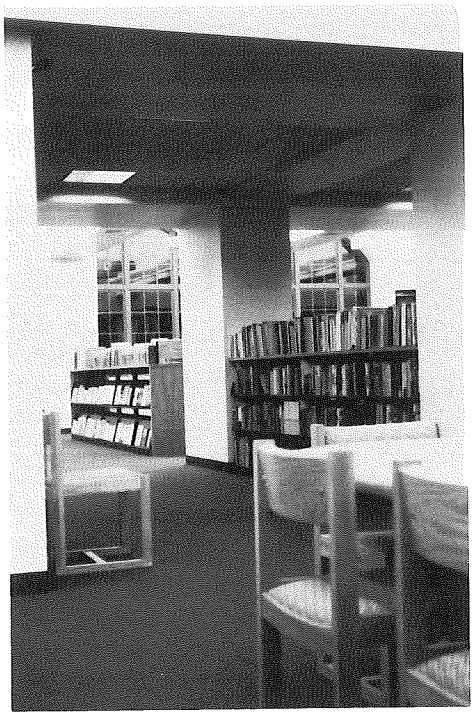
Stone Science Library

The Stone Science Library, which houses the libraries of the Department/Center and of the Archaeological Institute of America, is now fully operational. The Library is one of the last elements to be completed as part of the extensive remodeling carried out over the past two years to provide new, modern quarters for the Departments of Archaeology, Geography, and Geology, along with their associated centers and the Archaeological Institute of America. Although the archaeological collection comprises the largest portion of books in the Library, there are also books belonging to all of the units in the building, as well as a large map library, consisting primarily of holdings of the Geography and Geology Departments.

The Head Librarian is David A. Sauer, who holds a B.A. in History from Northwestern University and an M.S. in Library and Information Science from Simmons College. Formerly a bibliographer in charge of collection development and management at Mugar Library and the Science and Engineering Libraries, he has had several years of library experience in the areas of Archaeology, Classics, Geography, and Geology.



View of part of the Stone Science Library. Courtesy of David Sauer.

Nasim Momen, the Map Librarian, has a B.A. in Human Services/ Computer Applications and an Ed.M. in Health Education from Boston University, as well as an M.L.S. in Library Science from Simmons College. Ms. Momen, who is originally from Bangladesh, also studied Geology and has experience with map collections.

The two librarians are assisted by a staff of several students provided by the Departments of Archaeology, Geography, and Geology; the Center for Archaeological Studies; the Center for Energy and Environmental Studies; the Center for Remote Sensing, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Some of the first tasks to be undertaken by the staff, as outlined by Mr. Sauer, are to develop an online catalog accessible through the Boston University Local Area Network, and to catalog the book and map collections of the new library. The library also will eventually house the historical archives of the A.I.A., as well as reserved books for advanced courses in Archaeology, Geography, Geology, and Remote Sensing. The book and map collections, which belong to the individual academic units, constitute a valuable supplement to the main University library.

The well-lighted, spacious library is on the fourth floor, spanning the intersection of the Stone Science and School of Management buildings. It is handsomely furnished with reading tables and chairs, and there are four computer workstations (Macintosh, Sun, and two terminals) and a microforms reader for the users of the library.

The new facility is a non-circulating library open to the Boston University community and to members of the A.I.A. and the Center for Archaeological Studies.

Library Hours
Monday-Thursday: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Weekend hours to be announced.

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from one point to another; to read a compass; to take bearings on points in the field; to set up a transit and take horizontal and vertical measurements with it; to excavate shovel test pits (30 cm diameter) using a shovel and trowel; to excavate test units (from .5 m to 2 m square) according to standard professional archaeological techniques of excavation, sieving, recording, mapping, retrieving soil samples, and so on. A field laboratory will be set up at the Shoals Marine Laboratory, and during inclement weather, crews will work inside upgrading field forms, researching historical topics, or washing and cataloging artifacts recovered in the field. Participants will be instructed in the identification of material culture of the historic period, and in the basic methods involved in the processing and conservation of artifacts. Students involved in underwater research will learn basic techniques for excavating, recording, and conserving submerged artifacts and will also participate in terrestrial field research. Anyone interested in enrolling in the Isles of Shoals Summer Field School should contact the Center.

Faith Harrington, *Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University and formerly the Historic Sites Archaeologist for New Hampshire, has worked on terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites in England, California, and throughout the northeastern United States, and now is writing a book on the early coastal fisheries of New England.* *She wishes to thank the staffs at EARTHWATCH, the Shoals Marine Laboratory, and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, and property owners Mr. and Mrs. Robert Randall and the Star Island Corporation for their support of the Shoals project during 1986 and 1987. The project would not have been possible without a dedicated and hard-working research team.*

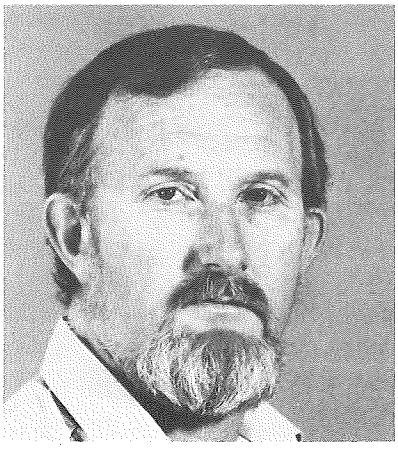
New Appointments

The Department of Archaeology is pleased to announce the following appointments. All faculty appointments are effective September 1, 1988.

Professor

Norman Hammond, a distinguished archaeologist and scholar of Precolumbian Latin America, joins the Department as a full Professor. A native of England, he received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge University, where he earned a B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. (1972) in Archaeology and Anthropology and a Diploma in Classical Archaeology. He has taught at the University of Bradford (England), the University of California, Berkeley, the California Academy of Sciences, and most recently at Rutgers University, where he has been Professor of Archaeology and, in the Graduate School, Professor of Anthropology and Classics. He currently holds a Senior Fellowship in the Center for Precolumbian Studies at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C.

His particular research interests include the development of village societies and their transformation into complex societies, and the intellectual history of archaeology as a discipline. He has directed field projects in Libya, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Ecuador, and, since 1970, at several important sites in Belize. His many honors include being a Fellow both of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Society of Antiquaries of London, and he has been the Curl Lecturer of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London.



Dr. Norman Hammond

Hammond is one of the most prolific writers in the discipline, having authored over a hundred articles, chapters in books, monographs, and books. The latter include *Ancient Maya Civilization* (2nd edn., Cambridge University Press and Rutgers University Press, 1985), which has become the standard text for the study of the Maya.

Assistant Professors

Kathryn Bard, who was a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department during the spring term, 1988, has been appointed to a regular faculty position as Assistant Professor. She received her Ph.D. in 1987 from the University of Toronto where she studied Egyptian archaeology and from which she also holds an M.A. She had studied previously at Connecticut College (B.A.), Yale University (M.F.A.), and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Before coming to Boston University she was a Visiting Scholar in the Program of African Studies at Northwestern University. (For more on the activities of Kathryn Bard, see her article, "Ramesses the Great Exhibition," in this issue of *Context*.)

Frederick P. Hemans, currently Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department, will be Assistant Professor next year on a special one-year appointment. He received his bachelor's degree in Architecture from Cornell University, an M.A. in Classical Archaeology from Indiana University, and a Ph.D. in Archaeology from Boston University (1986). He has been Director of Archaeological Applications in the Center for Remote Sensing and Adjunct Assistant Professor since that time, teaching part-time in the Department and conducting research. His principal research interests are in Classical architectural history and in the art and archaeology of Late Antiquity. He has conducted field work in several countries bordering on the Mediterranean, but especially in Greece and Yugoslavia. Along with other staff members of the Stobi (Yugoslavia) Project, he is preparing parts of the final results of the excavations there (1970-1981). He has recently become Field Director of the University of Chicago Excavations at the Isthmian Sanctuary of Poseidon in Greece (see his article, "Reconstructing the Archaic Temple at Isthmia, Greece," in *Context* 6:1-2 [Fall 1987] 10-13.) As a member of the full-time teaching faculty in 1988/89, he will teach undergraduate courses in Classical Archaeology and a spring seminar in Roman archaeology, in addition to AR 505 Remote Sensing Applications in Archaeology.

Lawrence Todd, a prehistorian and zooarchaeologist, joins the Department as an Assistant Professor. He received his B.A. at the University of Wyoming and both the M.A. and Ph.D. (1983) in Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. As a post-doctoral Fellow at the Smithsonian Institution, he worked for 12 months with Dr. Dennis J. Stanford in 1984/85, and since that time has been both Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming and Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Denver.

His several research interests include archaeological faunal analysis and vertebrate taphonomy, Paleoindian/Palaeolithic studies, and cultural ecology and archaeology of hunter-gatherers. He has conducted field work at numerous sites in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, and especially Wyoming, as well as in the Dordogne region of France. In 1987 he carried out ethnoarchaeological research in Kwazulu in Africa.

Todd is the author or coauthor of over twenty articles. He is the coauthor with George C. Frison of *The Colby Mammoth Site: Taphonomy and Archaeology of a Clovis Kill in Northern Wyoming*, (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986) and

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Dr. Lawrence Todd teaching his daughter, Meagan, to do taphonomic mapping of bison carcusses in Colorado.

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coeditor, again with George Frison, of *The Horner Site: The Type Site of the Cody Cultural Complex,* which was published in 1987 by Academic Press.

Staff

John Dority, who has had extensive experience with a variety of computer systems, is the new Computer Systems Manager for the Departments of Archaeology, Geography, and Geology, and their related Centers in the Stone Science Building. He will provide expert advice and help with problems involving both hardware and software. Although he is on the staff of Boston University's Information Technologies, he will be based in the Center for Remote Sensing.

Leslie Mead is the new Programs Coordinator for the Center for Archaeological Studies. She received her B.A. in Anthropology at Washington University, and is currently working on a Ph.D. in the Department of Archaeology.

Nancy Seasholes (M.A. 1984) has joined the Office of Public Archaeology as Project Historian and is currently working on the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel project. She has worked with numerous New England archaeological agencies and has been employed on two previous artery/Boston Harbor Tunnel projects. She is currently working on a Ph.D. dissertation about the distribution of consumer goods in eighteenth-century Massachusetts.

Sylvia Syracuse has joined the staff of the Department of Archaeology on as Secretary. Sylvia received a B.A. from Swarthmore College in June 1987. She has a background as an editorial assistant, and edited the Swarthmore literary magazine. She has also studied classical piano.

Awards/Honors

The Archaeological Institute of America has established a Book Award in honor of **James R. Wiseman,** two-term national President of the Institute, Chairman of Boston University's Department of Archaeology, and Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies. The award will go annually to the author of the best book on archaeology, as determined by a committee of selection, written by a member of the Institute. The first award will be made in December 1989 at the AIA Annual meeting in Boston.

The Center for Archaeological Studies has received a one-year grant of $11,000 from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (New York). The grant is to support the analysis of materials from the excavations at the Cave of Zeus at Naxos in the Greek Cyclades. The Principal Investigator for the project, **Constantine L. Zachos** (Ph.D., Boston University, 1986), was the field director of the excavation during the198/86seasons, is now with the Greek Archaeological Service, and is a Research Associate for Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies. **Ricardo J. Elia,** Associate Director of the Center, will be Project Administrator of the grant.

The site was excavated in 1985/86 under the auspices of the Greek Archaeological Services. Excavations revealed important deposits of the Final Neolithic and Early Cycladic (Bronze Age) Periods. The analysis of the material recovered, which includes some of the earliest metal objects in the Aegean, as well as ceramic, lithic, floral, and faunal remains, will be a significant contribution to our understanding of many aspects of Cyladic prehistory, including the chronology and cultural characteristics of the Neolithic-to-Bronze Age transition, as well as economic social, technological, and environmental adaptations.

Julie Hansen, Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, will analyze the extensive and well-preserved collection of pollen and floral samples. **Angelika Dousougli,** Assistant Director of the Cave of Zeus excavation and a member of the Greek Archaeological Service, will study the Middle and Late Cycladic Pottery and small finds. The analysis of the Cave of Zeus excavations will probably require two to three years.

Faith Harrington, Visiting Assistant Professor, has received the following grants to continue the Isles of Shoals archaeological project in August 1988: a renewal grant from

EARTHWATCH/Center for Field Research, Watertown , Massachusetts; a $2,500 grant from the **Maine Historic Preservation Commission**, ; a grant from the **Shoals Marine Laboratory**, Cornell University, and the University of New Hampshire for staff member's costs.

Curtis Runnels, Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, has also received grants from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory and the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, for his joint research project with members of the Swedish Institute of Athens to conduct research in the Berbati Valley, near Mycenae, Greece. The National Geographic Society also has continued its support of Dr. Runnels's research on the Palaeolithic of Thessaly (see his article in this issue).

William Barnett, a senior Teaching Fellow in the Department of Archaeology, has been awarded funds from the Boston University Graduate School to attend the Colloque International: Experimentation en Archéologie at the Archéodrome in Beaune, France, this spring. He will present a paper entitled, "Clay Processing in Prehistoric Potting: A Case Study from the Early Neolithic Site of Balma Margineda." Nearly sixty scholars from around the world will be attending. They will report on the results of experiments in reconstructing ancient lithic, ceramic, and metallurgical technology.

Mihalis Fotiadis, part-time Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, has been invited to join the Michigan Society of Fellows, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for a three-year fellowship beginning in September 1988. He will devote the tenure of the fellowship to his post-doctoral research project, "Metaphors, Social Theory, and the Construction of Evidence in Modern Archaeology". He will also be attached to the Program in Classical Archaeology and Art as an Assistant Professor teaching courses in theory and Aegean prehistory.

The Lecture Circuit

In recent months a number of papers have been given at various conferences by the faculty, staff, and graduate students of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.

Archaeological Institute of America , 89th General Meeting, New York, N.Y., December 27-30, 1987

Mihalis Fotiadis, Assistant Professor, *Regional Prehistoric Research in West Macedonia, Greece: The First Season.*

Julie Hansen, Assistant Professor, *Bronze Age Agriculture in the Nemea Valley.*

J. Wilson Myers, Research Professor, *Preserving and Disseminating Low Altitude Aerial Photographs.*

Charles Pennington, Graduate Student, *Old Babylonian House Form and Culture.*

Laurie Roberts, Teaching Fellow, *Early Bronze Age Settlement in Southern Greece: New Data from the Nemea Valley.*

James R. Wiseman, Chairman of the Department of Archaeology and President of the AIA,*President's Report,* at opening plenary session.

Society for Historical Archaeology 1988 and Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Reno, Nevada, January 14-16, 1988

Mary C. Beaudry, Assistant Professor, *Domestic Pursuits: The Historical Archaeology of North American Households..*

Ricardo J. Elia, Adjunct Associate Professor and Director of the Office of Public Archaeology,*"Forgotten and Unknown 'til the Judgment Morn:" Discovery and Excavation of the Uxbridge Almshouse Burial Ground.*

Al B. Wesolowsky, Managing Editor, *Journal of Field Archaeology, The Human Remains from the Uxbridge, Massachusetts, Poor Farm.*

Lauren J. Cook, Uxbridge Project Historian, *A Family of Strangers: Documentary Archaeology and the Uxbridge Poor Farm.*

Nancy S. Seasholes, Project Historian, Central Artery Project,*The Development of Marketing in 18th Century Massachusetts: An Update.*

Northeast Anthropological Association 1988 Meetings, Albany, N.Y., March 17-19, 1988

Mary C. Beaudry, Assistant Professor, *Men, Power and the Landscape.*

Victoria Bunker, Visiting Assistant Professor, *Lake Shore Habitation During Prehistory: a Model from Lake Massabesic, New Hampshiree.*

Alan E. Strauss, Research Fellow *Attleboro Red Felsite: A Model for Movement of Poor to Moderate Grade Materials from Their Source.*

Lauren J. Cook, Teaching Fellow, *It's a Needle in a Haystack: Locating Unmarked Cemeteriess.*

Historic Deerfield Winter Lecture Series, February 25, 1988

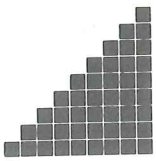
Mary C. Beaudry, Assistant Professor, *Landscape of Work and Everyday Life in 19th Century Lowell, Massachusetts,*

American Anthropological AssociationAnnual Meeting November 22, 1987

Patricia A. McAnany, Assistant Professor, *Models of Prehistoric Maya Economic Organization.*

Alumnews

News items about alumni and alumnae of the Department of Archaeology are welcome. Send contributions to Managing Editor, *Context*, Boston University, 675 Commonswealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.



CALENDAR

April 5, 21; May 4, 10, 28
AIA Distinguished Lecture Series and Special Viewing/Reception of Exhibition of Ramesses the Great (see page 8 for details).

April 12
Center Lecture: Teresa Judice Gamito, Professor of Archaeology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal, "Site Hierarchy and Specialization in South Portugal in the Iron Age," CLA 313, 5:30 p.m.

April 14
Center Lecture: Dr. Margaret G. H. McLean, Associate Director of the Center for Field Studies, Watertown, Mass, "Sacred Land, Sacred Water: A Study of Royal Inca Sites Near Machu Pichu," CLA 313, 7:00 p.m. Jointly sponsored with EARTHWATCH and the Boston Society of the A.I.A.

April 20
Center Lecture: Professor Roger Goodburn, Director of Winterton Excavations and Archaeological Coordinator with the National Trust: Chedworth Villa, "A Roman Villa at Work: Winterton, England," CLA 504, 5:00 p.m.

May 21
Conservation Workshop conducted by Professor Julie Hansen (see page 7 for details).

August 1-13; 15-27
Center Field School: Summer Field School at the Isles of Shoals, Maine and New Hampshire. Director: Professor Faith Harrington (see pages 13-16 of this issue for details).

September 29
Center Lecture: P. Maureen Carroll, German Archaeological Institute, "Gardens and Parks in Greek City Planning." Time to be announced.

Spring 1989
Context and Human Society Lecture Series: Colin Renfrew, Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University. Date and Title to be announced.

Contact the Center's Programs Coordinator (353-3417) for further information about programs and activities of the Center.

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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 andresearch 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 Archaeological Studies and send to the Center office at Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Gifts to the Center are tax-deductible.