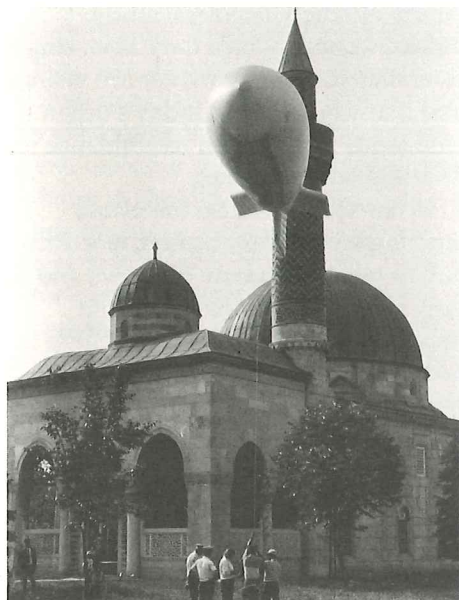


CONTEXT



Boston University's aerial photography team at Iznik, Turkey. See page 8.

Archaeology in Downtown Boston: the Central Artery Project

by Ricardo Elia

Over the next decade, few people living or working in the Boston area will remain unaffected by the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project, a massive highway construction project that will involve the depression of the Central Artery in downtown Boston, and the extension of the Massachusetts Turnpike through a tunnel under Boston Harbor.

As many readers can doubtless attest from personal experience, the Central Artery is one of the biggest bottlenecks in the regional highway system. It operates—or fails to operate, as the case may be—at or above peak capacity for up to eight hours a day. Without the new project, traffic congestion on the Central Artery is projected to increase to

thirteen hours per day by the year 2010.

The new project is being carried out by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works in conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration. Because federal funds are being used to finance the project, an archaeological study was required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of this study is to identify significant archaeological resources that might be disturbed or destroyed by construction for the project.

Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology (OPA) recently completed the first phase of the archaeological study. The study involved

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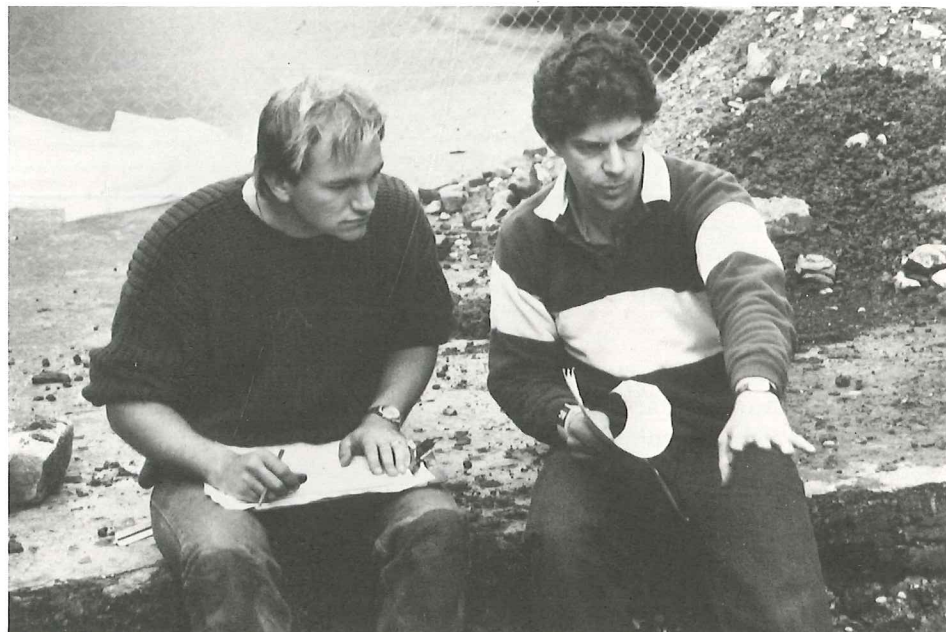
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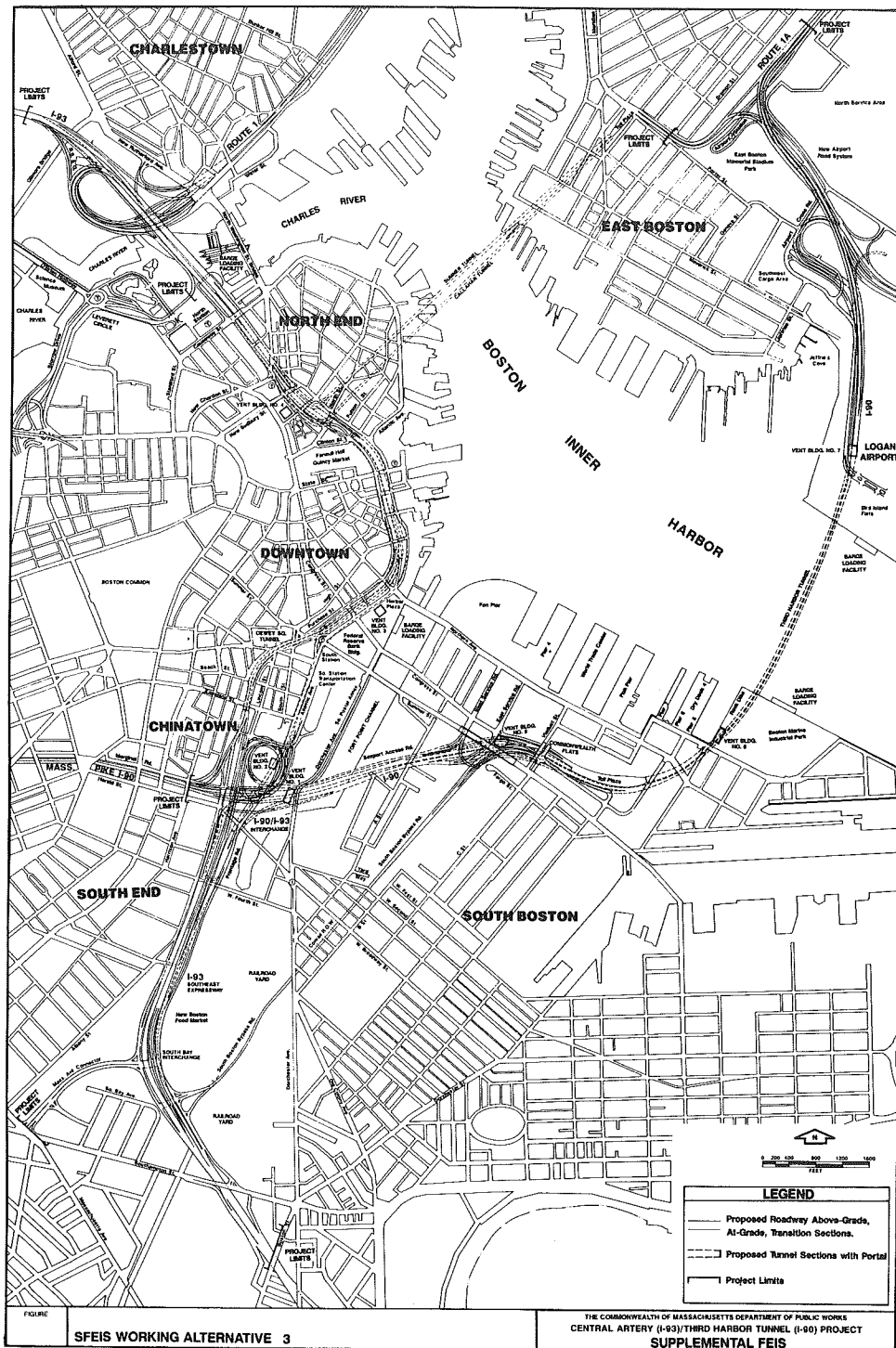
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Ricardo Elia (right) and OPA archaeologist, David Clayton, discuss mapping at a test site in the North End.



Plan of the location of the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project in Boston.

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 intensive research into the prehistory and history of the project area in order to identify specific archaeological resources. The study also included an assessment of existing conditions, which resulted in the identification of large-scale patterns of disturbance within the project area from construction activities, earth removal, and underground utilities. As a result of this study we were able to identify a

small number of areas where significant and undisturbed archaeological resources are likely to survive. The next phase of our study will be archaeological testing in these areas.

The scale of the Central Artery Project is enormous, covering about seven miles of intensively developed, highly urbanized land. And the engineering methods to be employed are fascinating. For example, the existing elevated Central Artery in downtown

Boston will remain in use while the depressed and widened roadway is being constructed beneath it, and only after the new roadway is completed and opened will the elevated highway be dismantled. The Office of Public Archaeology's archaeological study of the project has also been enormous in scale. The historical research, for example, involved a detailed examination of ninety historical study blocks, some of which have been continuously occupied for over 350 years, and many of which in today's urbanized landscape bear no resemblance to their historical outlines.

When one considers the urban landscape of today's Boston, it is difficult to realize just how different, and how small, the original Shawmut peninsula was when John Winthrop and his Puritan followers first settled here in 1630. In a very real sense, the history of Boston can be read in the constant alterations to the physical environment that have taken place since 1630: the cutting down of hills, the filling of marshland, and the gradual enlargement of the shoreline with a continuous series of wharves and wharf buildings.

This process began almost immediately after settlement. By 1722, when John Bonner drew a detailed map of the town, the original contours of Boston had already been considerably modified, especially by the construction of numerous wharves along the waterfront, and by the erection of a dam that formed Mill Pond in what is now the North Station/Haymarket area. Still, the original outline of the peninsula was basically the same as the original Shawmut peninsula. By the nineteenth century, however, a whole series of land-cutting and land-filling operations drastically altered and increased the landmass of the city. Winthrop's "city on a hill" lost most of its hills, including Fort Hill and much of Beacon Hill, which were cut away for landfill, and the Mill Pond, Back Bay, and South Cove were filled to create new land for development. For the most part, today's Boston—the downtown area, at least, excluding the later and more massive land-filling operations in

South and East Boston—had reached its present form by the late nineteenth century.

If we consider that Boston is a city that is renowned for its incredibly rich history, it is really rather remarkable to note just how little survives from its early periods. Apart from the Paul Revere House, a few burial grounds, and the Boston Common, one looks in vain for evidence of seventeenth-century Boston. Even pre-Revolutionary Boston is represented by only a dozen or so survivals—a few residences and a few public buildings. This means that our only remaining physical evidence of these periods—and even earlier, of course, because we cannot ignore the 10,000 or so years of prehistoric activity in the Boston area—is archaeological, and must be investigated through archaeological means. This circumstance is what makes the Central Artery Project so important in terms of studying Boston's archaeological resources.

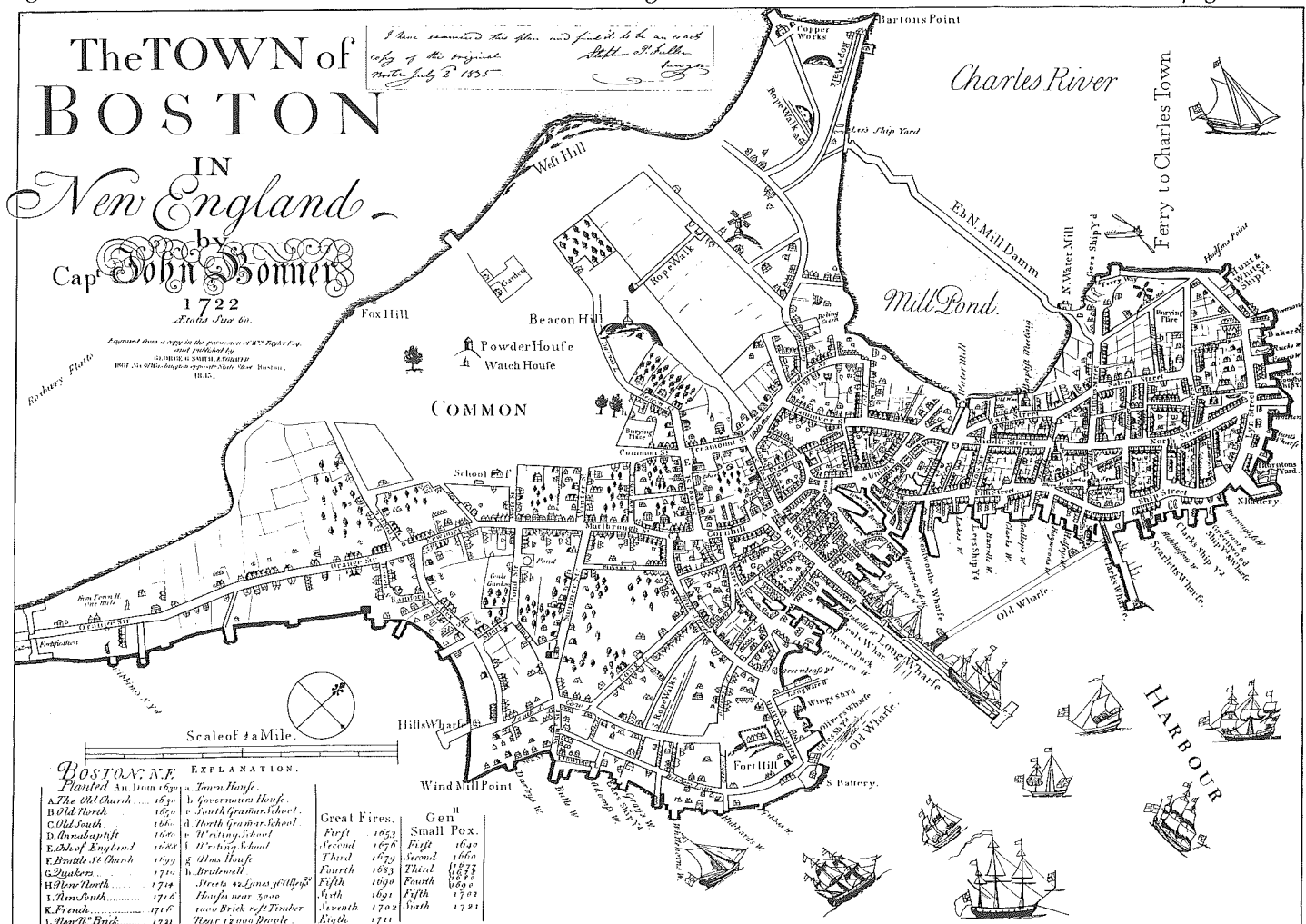
Our study has involved extensive historical research and a detailed study of existing conditions in the project area. In order to help us manage the tremendous amount of historical, topographical, and geotechnical data generated for this large project, we developed a computer digitizing program in conjunction with Boston University's Center for Remote Sensing. The goals of the digitizing program were to assist the historical research by the preparation of computer overlays of historical maps and modern plans of varying scales and accuracy, to help us pinpoint the locations of disturbances (such as basement excavations and subsurface utilities), and ultimately to help us to identify as accurately as possible the locations of potentially undisturbed archaeological resources in areas obscured by the modern urbanized landscape. The digitizing was carried out under the direction of Professor Fritz Hemans using a VAX/750 com-

puter and the ELAS software package developed by NASA.

As part of the digitizing program, we prepared a series of overlays showing the Boston shoreline in different periods. The digitized overlays graphically portray Boston's growth from 1630 to the present. For our assessment of existing conditions, we digitized composite utility maps. These maps show the locations of buried utilities—not only modern but also discontinued utilities—throughout the project area. The digitized scenes showed a spaghetti-like maze of utilities in the streets within the project area—in Atlantic Avenue, for example, up to twenty separate utility lines are located in the street to a depth of twenty feet.

Another important component of the study of existing conditions was the identification of the extent of disturbance from the construction of the elevated Central Artery itself,

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Map of Boston in 1722 by Captain John Bonner.

continued from page 3

which was built in the late 1950s. These disturbances include the supporting pylons for the existing roadway and the on and off ramps.

Detailed information on the historical configuration of the blocks under the Central Artery was obtained from the historical research, conducted under the direction of Project Historian Nancy Seasholes and a team of researchers. Of particular usefulness were the late nineteenth-century Sanborn insurance maps, which are rich in detail about the kinds of structures in a given block. From the Sanborns we digitized the outlines of nineteenth-century buildings and open lots; in addition, we distinguished between buildings that had basements, which presumably destroyed or disturbed archaeological resources of earlier periods, and those without basements. Areas occupied during the nineteenth century by buildings without basements and open lots were considered to be the likeliest places to test for surviving archaeological remains from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

By eliminating areas of known major disturbance from utilities, roadway supports, and building basements, we have narrowed our focus for the next phase of our study, which will involve actual subsurface testing

of potentially significant and undisturbed archaeological remains. The testing phase is scheduled to take place this fall, with laboratory analysis to follow during the winter months. David Landon, a graduate student in the Department, will serve as Project Archaeologist during the testing phase; he will lead the field crew and coordinate the analysis of the excavated materials.

A total of seven study blocks within the project area will be tested. Together, they will offer an archaeological glimpse into a variety of aspects of Boston's history. The archaeological resources to be tested include sites relating to early settlement and land use, maritime commerce, and railroads. One of the most interesting, and potentially the most significant sites, is a parking lot bordering the North End. This area is largely on original land of the Shawmut peninsula, and may contain remains of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses, houseslots, and shops. Settlement in this area was typical of the North End. During the eighteenth century, residents included shopkeepers, craftsmen, laborers, mariners, and merchants; by the nineteenth century, the area was occupied by multi-storied residential and commercial buildings. Significant archaeological remains of the early periods

in this study block could add considerable information about the nature of early settlement in Boston's core.

Another study block to be tested is a parking lot opposite Boston Garden. This area was originally part of the Mill Pond until it was filled during the period 1808-1828. After being filled, the area was laid out by Charles Bulfinch, in a development known as the Bulfinch Triangle because of its street pattern. Archaeological testing in this area is designed to locate the remains of early nineteenth-century multiple-use buildings and yards, as well as to sample the composition of the Mill Pond fill.

Four study blocks that have been selected for archaeological testing involve the remains of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century wharves and wharf-related structures. Three of the blocks are in the former Town Cove area (opposite Atlantic Avenue), and contain the remains of portions of City Wharf (1830s), Long Wharf (1711), Central Wharf (1816), Oliver's Wharf (about 1715), and the India Wharf development (about 1803-1808). The fourth wharf site to be tested is the site of Cobb's Wharf (about 1814), in the South Cove area between the Broadway Bridge and the West Fourth Street Bridge.

The last site to be tested is in South Boston, and comprises the remains of an engine house (about 1885) of the New York and New England Railroad. This site is considered potentially important because it may offer important information about railroad engineering technology. The remains from this site may include the foundations of the engine house itself, with its stalls for locomotives, as well as the turntable pit and repair stations.

After our archaeological testing and laboratory analysis are completed, we will make recommendations about the significance of each site. Sites that are deemed significant will be excavated in the next field season, before actual construction on the Central Artery begins.

Ricardo Elia is Director of the Office of Public Archaeology and Adjunct Associate Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.



Members of the Central Artery field crew screening artifacts on a site near Boston's North End. Left to right: Brendan McDermott, Claire Carlson, and Roger Heinen.

Update on the Central Artery

by Ricardo Elia

The archaeological testing phase of the project began in October, 1988, and is scheduled to be completed in December. On November 10, 1988, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works hosted an Archaeology Groundbreaking ceremony at one of our test sites in the North End. Speaking at the event were Jane Garvey, MDPW Commissioner, William V. Twomey, Director of the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project, and Beth Bower, Staff Archaeologist for Bechtel/Parsons Brinckerhoff. Special guests in attendance included James Wiseman, Chairman of Boston University's Archaeology Department, and Dolores Markey, the OPA's Award Manager for the project, from Boston University's Office of Sponsored Programs. The OPA field team, invited guests, and members of the news media and general public were also on hand.

To date, a number of very interesting finds have been made during the field testing. We have uncovered what are probably the remains of an



James Wiseman (center), Chairman of Boston University's Archaeology Department discusses the excavations with Ricardo Elia (right), Director of Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology, and David Landon (left), OPA Project Archaeologist.

early eighteenth-century wharf that extended from original land into the Mill Cove, some seven feet beneath the surface in a parking lot near the Haymarket area. In the same parking lot, at another test site, we have discovered undisturbed deposits dating to the late seventeenth/early eighth

teenth century. Among the numerous bones, wine-bottle fragments, pipe bowls, and ceramic sherds, we found a piece of stoneware stamped with the initials of Queen Anne, who ruled England from 1702-1714. These deposits, by the way, were only two feet below the level of the parking lot.



Speaking at the Groundbreaking ceremony were (left to right): Jane Garvey, Commissioner, MDPW; William Twomey, Project Director, I-90/I-93 Project, MDPW; and Beth Bower, Staff Archaeologist, Bechtel/Parsons Brinckerhoff.

A Brief Look at the Origins of Wine

by Julie Hansen

For millennia wine has been one of the world's most popular drinks, along with beer (fermented grain) and mead (fermented honey). But how much do we actually know about the origins of this beverage? Where was wine first discovered? How do archaeologists identify the earliest beginnings of such a commodity? In fact, we can only guess at the very earliest use of the juice of the grape, although we have clear evidence from botanical remains that grapes were utilized in some way, probably as a fruit, some 9,000 years ago. An examination of the archaeobotanical and early written evidence allows us to arrive at some conclusions about the origin of wine.

The cultivated grape, *Vitis vinifera*, is today a complex of numerous strains used for a variety of different types of wine. It was derived from the wild *sylvestris* grapes that are distributed today from the Atlantic coast of Europe to the western Himalayas (Fig. 1). This subspecies has its center in the mild, humid forest areas south of the Caspian Sea and along the southern coast of the Black Sea. It also grows in the cooler northern edges of the Mediterranean belt from Turkey to Spain and in northwest Africa. It is in these areas that we must begin to look for the earliest evidence for the use of the grape. The distribution seen today, however, may not directly correspond to prehistoric distributions, and it is possible that it was once even more widespread than now.

Grape seeds, as well as some whole carbonized fruits and wood, have been recovered from archaeological sites in Greece, Israel, Syria, and Lebanon dating back to about 7,000-6,000 B.C. They were identified as wild grapes because of their size and shape. The fruit of this subspecies is smaller and rounder and the seeds are consequently shorter and broader than the cultivated type (Fig. 2). The

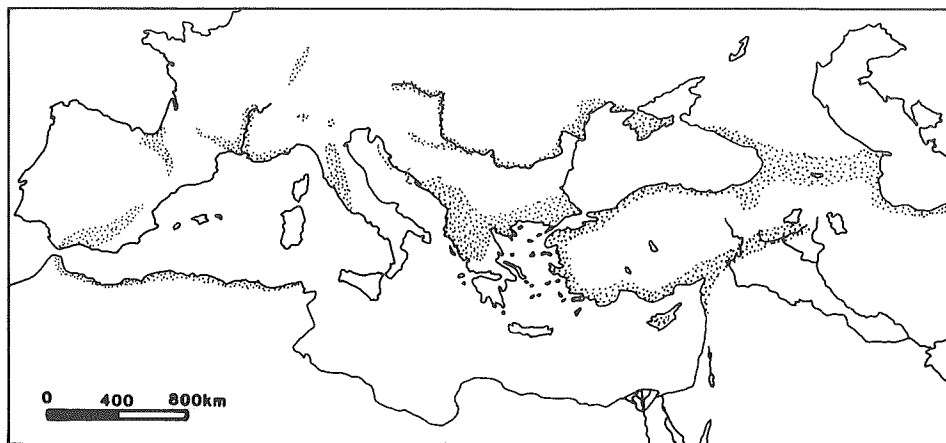


Figure 1. Distribution of wild grape, *Vitis vinifera*, subsp. *sylvestris*.

difference, however, cannot always be easily distinguished and it is only through careful measurements of a large population of seeds that it is possible to differentiate between wild and cultivated grapes. This differentiation has been accomplished at a few Bronze Age sites in Greece, and the results indicate a shift from wild to cultivated varieties from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age, that is, 3,000 B.C. to 1,100 B.C.

Cultivation of grapes in southern Greece in the Early Bronze Age may be indicated by the fact that the site of Lerna on the Gulf of Argos, where seeds and wood charcoal were found, lies outside the present natural distribution of wild grapes. If the distribution was the same in the second millennium B.C. as well, then the vines would have to have been cultivated. The presence of seeds alone could simply indicate importation of grapes or raisins, but it is unlikely that the vine itself would be included in such a transaction, and thus we must conclude that grapes had been grown on the site.

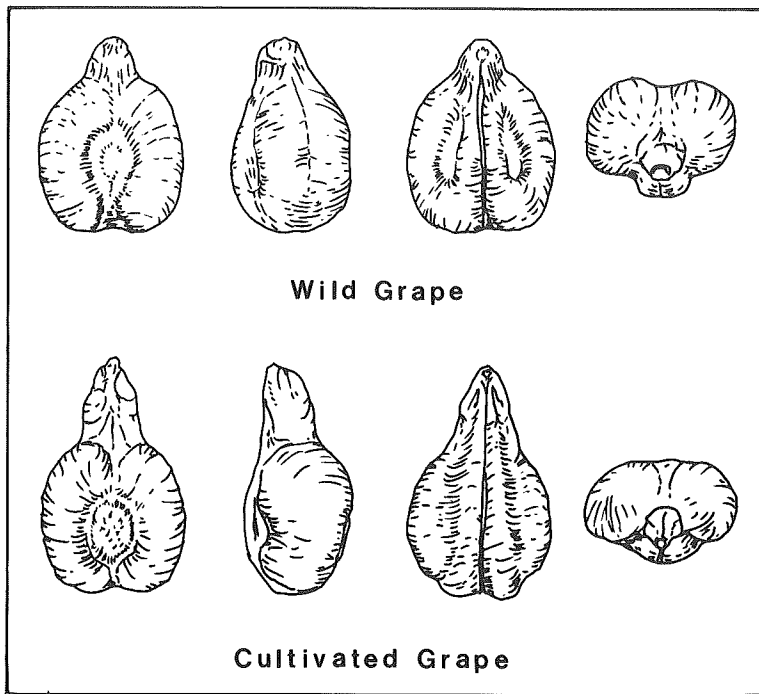
The physical remains of grapes provide only part of the evidence for cultivation of the vine and need not indicate wine production. What is more, wild grapes could also have been used to make wine. Although somewhat more acidic and less juicy than the cultivated variety, wild grapes make a palatable wine.

Perhaps the best lines of evidence come from pictorial representations or written accounts of wine making. For these we may first turn to Egypt where numerous accounts, as well as

plant remains from the Old Kingdom onward, have been found. One official of the Third Dynasty (about 2,900 B.C.) records a total of 1,400 acres planted in vineyards! The presence of such an extensive vineyard in an area where the wild vine probably never grew suggests that viticulture had to have begun much earlier elsewhere and been imported to Egypt, perhaps from the Near East. The Egyptians had most likely been making beer for a long period of time before then, and so were familiar with the fermentation process. Wine was well known in northern Mesopotamia and the Levant from at least the third millennium, and may have been invented in those areas where the wild vine was abundant. From there it could easily have been transported to Egypt through trade. Grape vines are very easy to propagate by planting twigs that root very quickly and produce fruit within three years. Given the proper care and sufficient water, grapes will thrive even in Egypt. In the later Bronze Age wine is mentioned often in the Hittite texts dating from about 1,500 B.C., as well as in the contemporary Linear B texts from the Aegean.

Some of the best pictorial evidence for the production of wine comes, again, from Egypt. Figure 3 presents an example of the processing of grapes from tombs at Thebes and Beni-Hassan. These are from the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties, respectively, but comparable figures are known from the Old Kingdom as well. In the lower picture the grapes are picked and placed in baskets. We

Figure 2. Wild and cultivated grape seeds showing difference in size and shape.



also see here the vine being carefully watered from a jar. The grapes are dumped into a vat, where four men are stomping them to express the juice that flows into the smaller vat. To avoid falling they grasp ropes suspended from a pole.

Although an efficient, and undoubtedly enjoyable, method of obtaining the juice, there would inevitably be some still left in the grapes at the end of much treading. The top picture illustrates the method for expressing the very last drops of juice from the grapes, and provides an

indication of the ingenuity and agility of the Egyptians. The remains of the grapes after treading were put into a mat that was wrung out by four men, much like a large wet towel. While it was being held taut, poles were inserted in the loops at each end of the mat and these were turned to squeeze out additional juice. Finally, two of the men held the lower ends of the sticks while the other two jumped on their backs and pulled on the upper ends. A fifth man then climbed onto the mat and pushed the poles further apart with his hands and feet

forcing out the last drops of juice, which were then collected in a jar. Such measures suggest that wine was rather highly valued, a conclusion further borne out by the fact that it was only the upper classes and royalty who partook of the drink, while the lower classes drank beer.

Taking all the evidence together it appears that vine cultivation dates to at least 3,000 B.C. and wine making may go back much further than this with the use of wild grapes. It is likely that wine as a beverage has very early origins in a number of different locations where the wild vine was abundant around the Mediterranean. From the end of the second millennium onward wine became one of the major products of the Mediterranean, spreading to Central Europe by about 1,000 B.C. and reaching France and England with the Romans in the first century A.C.

The Spanish introduced cultivated grapes to the New World in the sixteenth century. Although there are a number of wild species native to the United States, there is no indication in the archaeobotanical or ethnohistorical record that the Native Americans utilized them for wine.

Today there are over 10,000 varieties of grapes grown, with more than ten million hectares planted in vineyards around the world, producing about forty million kiloliters of wine annually. We owe a debt of gratitude to those first people who left their grapes out in the sun a bit too long and found the resulting nectar much to their liking.

Julie Hansen is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, specializing in paleoethnobotany and Eastern Mediterranean prehistory.

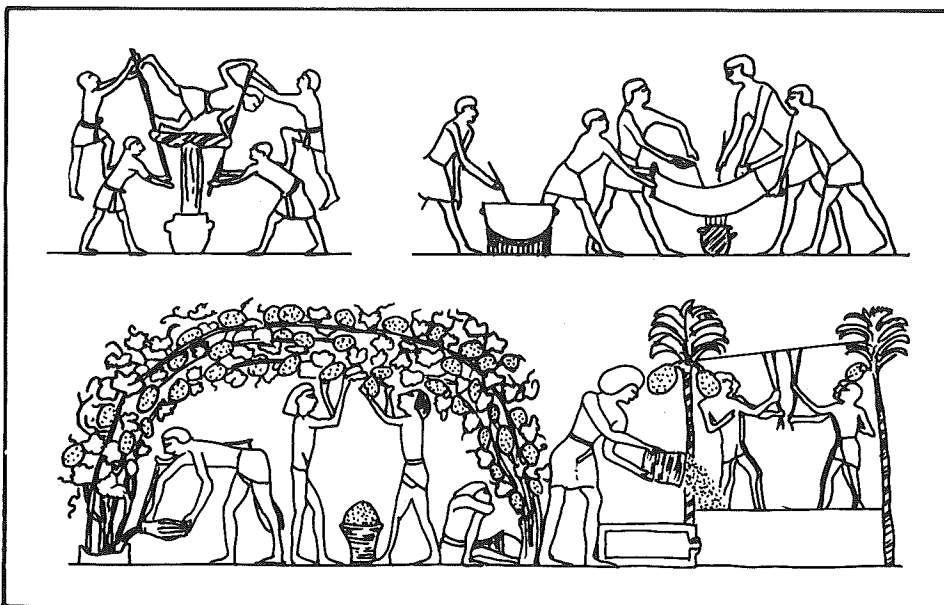


Figure 3. Egyptian representation of grape harvest and processing from Thebes and Beni-Hassan.

*Why, be this Juice the growth of
God, who dare/Blaspeme the
twisted tendril as a Snare?/A
Blessing, we should use it,
should we not?/And if a
Curse—why, then, Who set it
there?*

Edward FitzGerald
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam

A Low-Altitude Aerial Survey of Iznik (Ancient Nicaea), Turkey, 1988

by J. Wilson and Eleanor E. Myers

The massive city walls of Iznik (ancient Nicaea) in Turkey swing out in a three-mile circuit from the eastern shore of Lake Iznik, their two hundred battered towers making a broken procession against the skyline. The two main streets, each a mile long from gate to gate, cross at right angles at the ruin of the Hagia Sophia basilica. The town is cooled through the hot summers by an afternoon breeze that comes across the water from the west, while the same lake helps moderate the winters. The fresh-water fish are plentiful, the soil is fertile, and frequent rains encourage lush crops of fruits and vegetables.

Since armies marching, as many have, between the shores of the Bosphorus and central Anatolia must pass by Iznik, its strategic location not only accounts for the Hellenistic founding of the city but helps—together with the frequency of regional earthquakes—explain its turbulent history. Nicaea was rebuilt by Justinian, besieged by the Arabs, seized by the Seljuk Turks, surrounded by the army of the First Crusade, taken by the Fourth Crusaders, recovered by Byzantine forces, conquered by the Ottoman Turks, sacked by the Mongols under Tamerlane, reoccupied by the Turks, and finally had its

houses and half its public buildings demolished by artillery during the Greek invasion of 1920. Iznik changed hands four times during the invasion as the forces under King Constantine were repelled by Kemal Ataturk, the creator of modern Turkey.

Originally called "Antigoneia," the city was founded by one of the inheriting generals of Alexander the Great, but soon a rival general, Lysimachus, took the city and renamed it after his wife, Nikaia. As the Roman empire expanded and overtook the Hellenistic kingdoms, Nicaea became the metropolis of the province of Bithynia, where Pliny the Younger once sat as governor. In Byzantine times it grew in importance and twice became the capital while Constantinople was in enemy hands. Ultimately the town, over-run by Ottoman expansion, became "Iznik," a corruption of the Greek expression "into Nikaia."

Hipparchos, the Greek astronomer, was born in Nicaea, and the Nicene Creed was adopted here when the Emperor Constantine presided over the First Ecumenical Council. Later the Empress Irene summoned church leaders to the Hagia Sophia basilica to end the Iconoclastic Controversy. In

1075, the Seljuk Turks took Iznik, built a palace there, and made it their capital for twenty-two years, until it was retaken by Byzantine forces. In 1331, after the Ottomans under Orhan Gazi seized the town, it continued to prosper as a center for the production of silk and fine ceramics including the famous Iznik tiles that decorate many of Turkey's great mosques. Silk-worms still feed on mulberry leaves in Iznik's growing rooms, and two new kilns have recently been opened by artist-technicians who, with their students, are experimenting to reproduce the glazes and colors of the early tiles and pottery.

Time and again through its history Iznik has risen Phoenix-like from wartime destruction or levelling earthquakes, and each time when the city was rebuilt older buildings were dismantled—often in great haste—to renew the defensive walls or erect new structures with little or no regard for historic treasures. Today the modern city is once again prospering, with a growing population of over 15,000. The difference now is that the municipal, provincial, and national governments are fully conscious of Iznik's archaeological and historic heritage and want both to study and conserve it. But to conserve antiquities in an expanding modern city is no easy matter. The need, especially in a walled town, for new construction must be balanced against the value of older structures and ancient ruins.

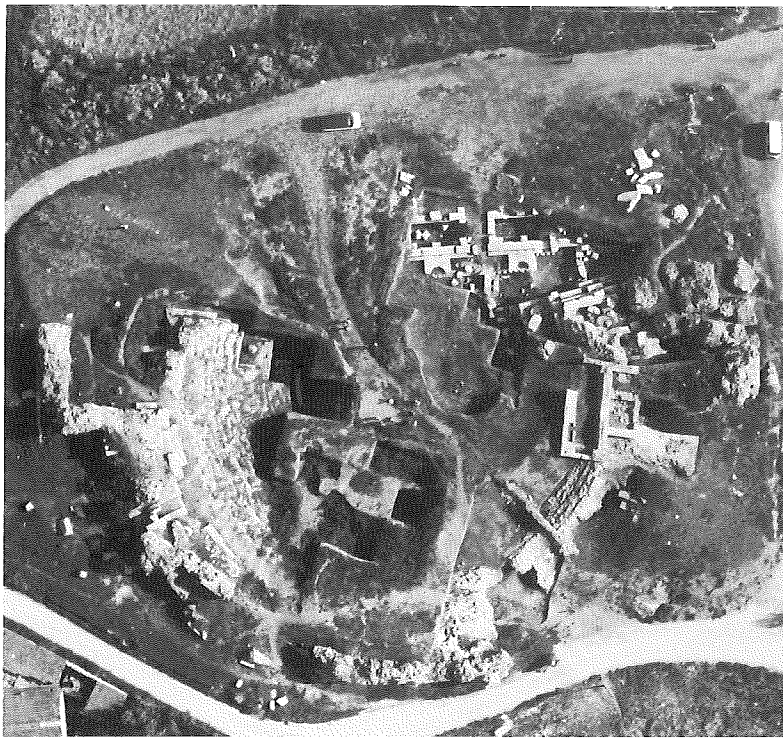
As a husband-and-wife team specializing in aerial archaeology, we became involved in the collaborative project when we proposed a low-altitude aerial survey of Iznik to the Turkish Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Sukru Elekdag, and to the Washington-based Institute of Turkish Studies. We suggested that such a study could be helpful both as a record or "state plan" of the antiquities and as a guide for preservation and development. When the formal application was approved, we received a grant of \$15,000 from the Institute and began to prepare for the 1988 season.

To the archaeologist, Iznik offers a list of significant monuments: three



Wil Myers holds the balloon tether while Ellie Myers triggers a radio signal to the balloon cameras.

The Roman theater, much robbed-out for the city walls, has been partially excavated. Above center, half of the elaborate stagework has been uncovered, and the rectangular foundation of a later structure shows on the right side of the cavea.



ing out the many robbed-out theater blocks now capping the walls. At his invitation we spent a day in Ankara at the annual Archaeological Symposium, and heard not only his own presentation on the theater but listened to Professor Oktay Aslanapa as he described his recent excavation of famous Ottoman kilns of Iznik. With Dr. Aslanapa we made plans to return in 1989 to photograph the kilns from the air when the protecting roof could be removed.

At the Roman theater, our first inflation of the thirty-two foot blimp saw many townspeople turning out to watch and help, and to our surprise attracted both newspaper reporters and television cameras. It was clear that local interest in antiquities has been stimulated both by civic pride and by the expectation that increased knowledge of the monuments of Iznik's past might add to the already considerable number of tourists who are beginning to visit the town. However important Iznik may have been in the past as a military bastion, its pleasant climate and scenic lake-front esplanade now make it an ideal resort for the busloads of Turkish school children who come on the holidays to swim at the beach and sing together in the tea gardens, and for

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miles of defensive walls, doubled, except along the lake front, with impressive gates; a Roman theater; a Byzantine basilica, rebuilt as a mosque by Suleyman the Magnificent; and important structures from the Ottoman period, including the famous Green Mosque. It is our intention, when the work is completed, to present the survey of Iznik not only as a matter of record and for conservation planning for the city, but also as the pilot project for a research guide to major Turkish antiquities, similar to our forthcoming *Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete* (University of California Press).

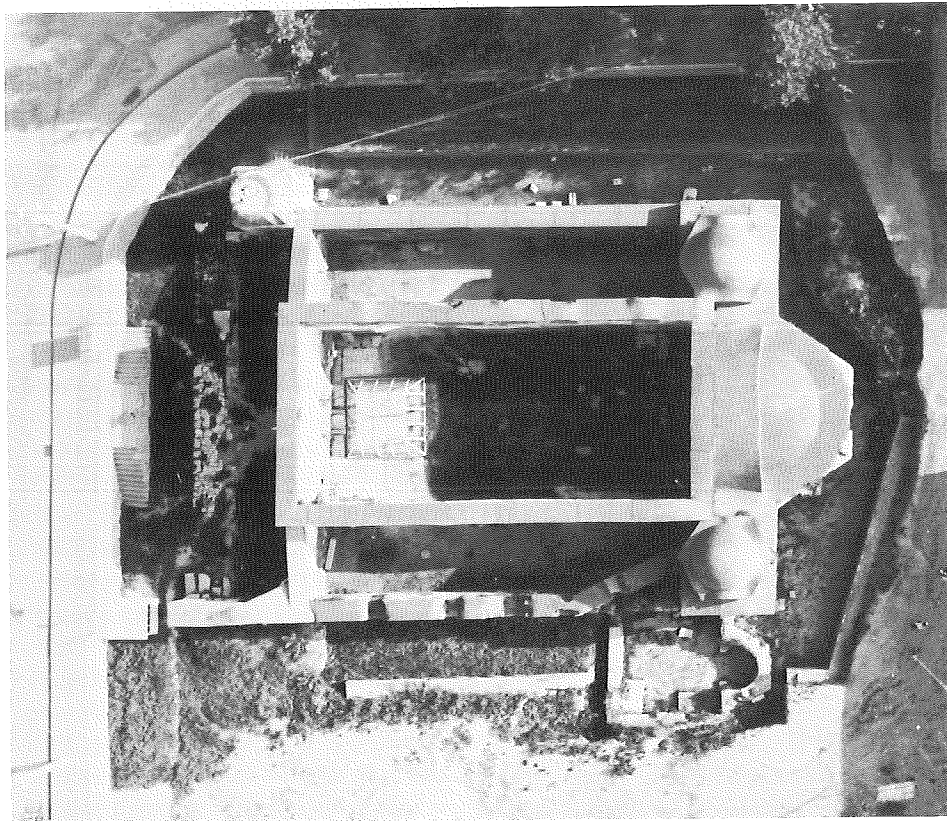
Though we had already obtained research visas before reaching Iznik on May 21 with our equipment and field van, we confirmed local permission by visiting and discussing the project with Ahmet Aslan, Director of Tourism; Ulmit Oltulu, Provincial Governor; Mehmet Hasbioglu, the town Mayor; and Chief of Police, Rahmi Tunca. We found them all supportive and enthusiastic. It was, however, the Director of the Iznik Museum, Ali Zafer Cakmakci, to whom our permits had been sent from Ankara, and it was he who became our chief colleague and collaborator. A keen archaeologist-curator and an expert photographer,

he was present at 6:30 each morning to help with flights of the balloon and spent many afternoons and evenings making us acquainted with Iznik, both ancient and modern, and with many of its craftsmen and artists.

We also received friendly help and practical advice from Bedri Yalman, the excavator of the Roman theater in Iznik, who came from his home in Bursa to show us the excavation and walk us around the wall circuit, point-



The Nilufer Hatun Imaret, the Iznik Museum, shows on the left, while the Yesil Cami (Green Mosque, see photograph on page 1) casts the shadow of its minaret at lower right. Plans are being made to reconstruct the ruined Kutbeddin Mosque on the corner just below the Museum. A park will be built in open space to the right of center.



The Hagia Sophia basilica, lying in a deep depression as do many ancient buildings in modern towns, is now roofless and shows an excavated mosaic under protecting glass frames. The church was converted into a mosque by the Turks in 1312 by much rebuilding and the addition of the minaret whose broken stump (upper left) is topped by a stork's nest.

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the many foreign travelers who also come each year to see its antiquities.

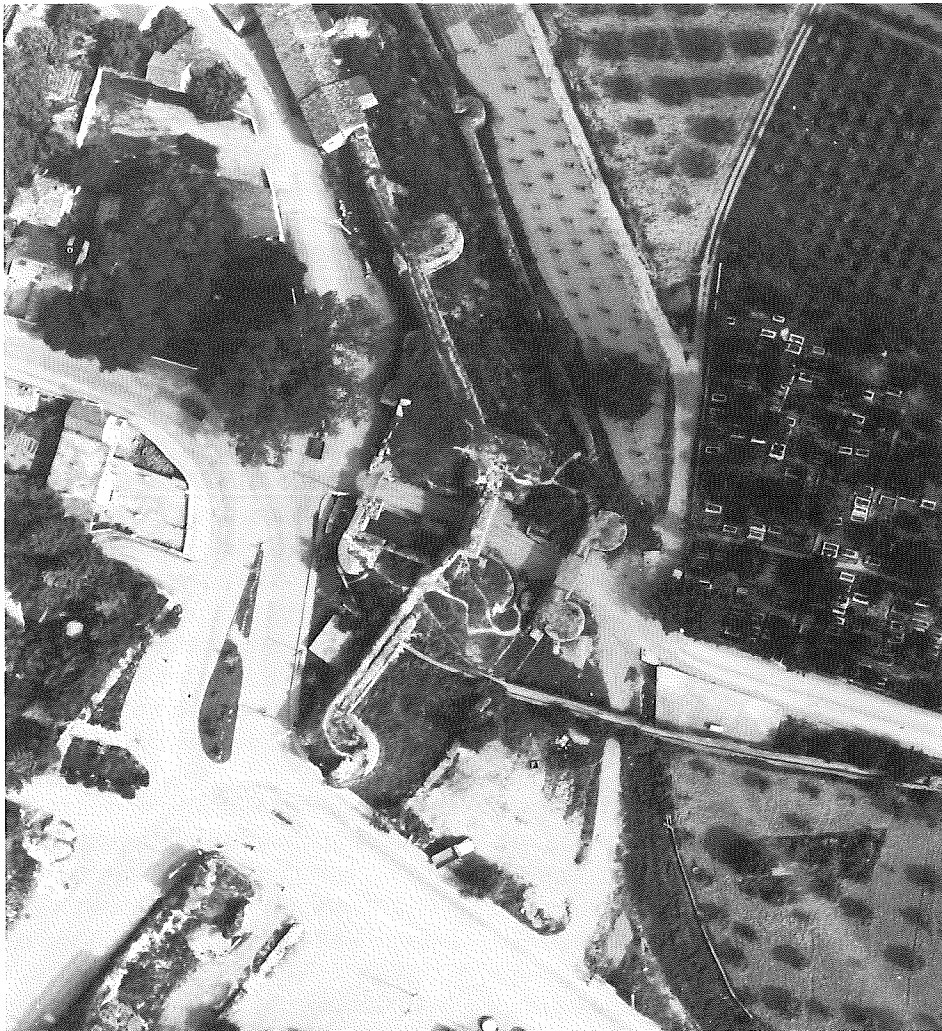
Our aerial equipment, developed over sixteen years of field experience, includes a tethered unmanned balloon—a four-finned inflatable blimp from which twin radio-controlled cameras are suspended in a gimbal. For photographs below 200 m, two tethers can hold the cameras for close framing over a rectangular target, but when a single tether is used the cameras can rise 800 m and the photographs cover one square km. On days too windy or cloudy for balloon photography, we explored Iznik and made careful plans for later flights. The networks of power and telephone lines overhead and the spreading plane trees and densely planted poplars made work in Iznik unusually difficult. Our crew, once the balloon was inflated and raised on its tether, could walk only where the space overhead was open to the sky. Thus for each sequence of photographs, we had to know the exact path in

advance and decide where it would be safe to lower the balloon to reload the cameras with film. Though the balloon could sometimes be walked on the ground under the higher wires, it was most practical to reinflate the balloon in different parts of the city on successive days, and photograph whatever subjects we had grouped together as accessible. Six inflations were required altogether, and thirty tanks of hydrogen were used, trucked in at intervals from the Habas factory at Bayirkoy, some thirty miles away.

The camera altitudes, controlled by coded marks on the tether-cord, and the positions for the tether at each station were also planned in advance, allowing us to move through the sequence rapidly to take advantage of the raking morning light. For most archaeological photographs made vertically, a forty-five degree sun angle is ideal, when standing columns and piers will throw a shadow that exactly indicates their height. By 10:30 or 11, when shadows became too short to give proper definition to subjects, we would lower and deflate the balloon for the day. For our



As the balloon rises above the basilica of Hagia Sophia (near top), one can see (below and to the right) the domes of the sixteenth-century Hamza Bey public bath, still in operation. Across the street below is the Mahmut Celebi Mosque, which, like the bath, shows an orientation at odds with the surrounding modern houses.



The double defense walls of Iznik become triple walls at the Lefke Gate (center) which is still passable by smaller vehicles going to the right out of the city. For larger trucks, the walls have been cut through below. At upper right, outside the city, is a Turkish cemetery.

ground crew, which included workers from the Iznik Museum, an exhausting day's work, begun at 6:30, would be finished before noon.

As weather permitted and as supplies of hydrogen were trucked in and positioned, we moved down the list of structures to be recorded. The thirteenth-century Green Mosque and many-domed Nilufer Hatun Imaret, now serving as the Iznik Museum, faced each other across a park-like square and were photographed with one inflation. The roofless ruin of Hagia Sophia, the Byzantine basilica, is perhaps the most celebrated structure in town and was recorded both at low altitude by itself and from 800 m together with all of the town center.

Though the Roman theater, the Green Mosque, the Nilufer Hatun Imaret, and the Hagia Sophia basilica

were photographed individually at low altitude, many other important structures of the Ottoman period were included together in photographs made of larger sectors of town, and we became more familiar with Turkish terms for these historic buildings. The *imaret* is a charitable foundation, a soup kitchen for the poor which also included a place of worship. The *turbe* is a monumental domed tomb, often a religious shrine; *cami* (pronounced "jami") is the word for mosque; and the *medrese*, a courtyard surrounded by domed porticoes, was the traditional Moslem theological school—and thus also a law school. The *hamam*, a public bath, is the directly surviving form of the ancient Roman bath. It was strangely moving to see the major bath in town, built in the fifteenth century, still in

daily use with fire wood piled high outside and smoke drifting from the chimney. All the early structures are roofed with domes and the characteristic minarets rise above most of the mosques, although time has reduced some to lopped stumps, always now supporting a stork's nest.

When the individual structures inside the town had been recorded, we spent several days walking the entire three miles of walls for overlapping photographs at an altitude of 200 m. Frames made at the lakeshore showed submerged extensions of the walls and towers. With these separate exposures we will make a continuous mosaic for a detailed record and include lower photographs of the main gates. The mounted mosaic, together with photographs of the other individual structures, will be made a permanent exhibit at the Iznik Museum, and also become entries in our *Atlas* of Turkish antiquities. The overlapping photographs can now be viewed with an aerial stereoscope and vertical stereometric measurements made with a micrometer bar.

During five weeks at Iznik, we made many friends among those we worked with on a daily basis, but the warm tradition of Turkish hospitality shown by total strangers also made a deep impression. Often, in the little shops, we called the waiter to settle the bill for tea—served in the ubiquitous tulip-shaped glasses—only to find that someone else had already paid; local school teachers came to visit to practice their English; and, as we walked through town with the balloon, volunteers of every age came to help, and from houses along our route, bowls of cherries or glasses of cold water were sent out. It was Ali Zafer Cakmakci particularly, the young Director of the Iznik Museum, who took us behind the scenes to introduce us to the town's potters, the silk-worm growers, and the many townspeople from every walk of life whom he has enlisted as supporters of the museum. He has made the museum as much a true social and cultural center for the people of Iznik as it is an obligatory and informative

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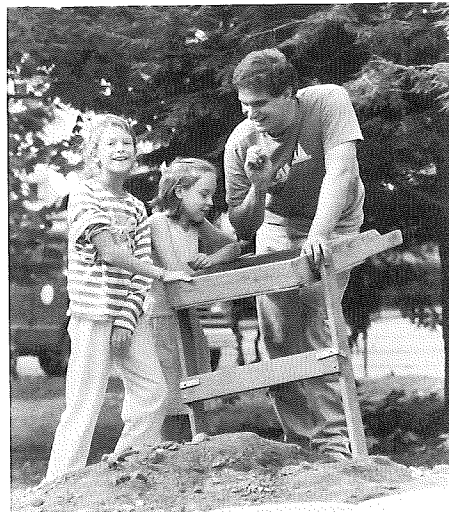
The Jackson Homestead Project

by Grace H. Ziesing

On an unseasonably warm weekend in early October, the Center for Archaeological Studies undertook limited archaeological reconnaissance at the Jackson Homestead in Newton, Massachusetts. Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Assistant Professor of Archaeology at Boston University, directed the project and supervised the field testing. She was assisted in the field by the author with help from a number of student volunteers, whose enthusiastic participation was greatly appreciated.

The beautiful Federal style house, built in 1809, is currently the headquarters for the Newton Historical Society. Until 1949, however, the property belonged to the Jackson family, having been acquired by Edward Jackson in 1646. The first house, a saltbox-style building 22 feet by 18 feet, was built by Edward about 1670.

Because the Homestead remained in the hands of one family for over 300 years, archaeological and historical research affords a unique opportunity to explore details of family his-



Matthew Hill, an undergraduate archaeology major at Boston University, and two young Newton residents screen for artifacts (photo by Alice Bonnie Bonbright).

tory and how changes in household make-up might be reflected in the archaeological record. In a broader context, the research can contribute to our knowledge of how land use changed from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century as Newton grew and the rural farmstead got smaller.

Today, the Jackson Homestead sits on a piece of property a fraction of its original size. What once were fields leading down to the Charles River are

now small residential lots; the hill where the Jacksons once harvested fruit from their orchard has now been cut away to accommodate a noisy, multi-lane highway; and within shouting distance of the Jackson's once-bucolic dooryard is a row of car dealerships. As Dr. Beaudry has commented, the Jackson Homestead is literally an island of history.

The test excavations conducted in October were sponsored by the Newton Historical Society and were designed to determine the condition of archaeological deposits at the site and to try to locate remains of the seventeenth-century homestead. Analysis of the excavated materials is as yet incomplete, but preliminary examination reveals that there may be some buried, intact deposits. If this determination is confirmed, the testing will be followed up by full-scale excavation.

The archaeological research is being accompanied by documentary research undertaken by Nancy Brighton, an undergraduate archaeology major at Boston University. The results of this work will be used in conjunction with the archaeological data to paint a more complete picture of the site through time.

One major goal of the Jackson Homestead project is to involve the community of Newton in the exploration of its own history. To this end, members of the Newton Historical Society will be invited to participate in future excavations at the site. Furthermore, all information derived from the project will be used to help interpret the Homestead for the public.

Grace H. Ziesing is a graduate student in New World historical archaeology in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University.

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stop for out-of-town tourists.

We look forward to returning to Turkey in 1989, when we also expect to conduct a survey of Gordion and continue the work we began this summer at Sardis, all as part of the *Atlas* project. It will be a particular pleasure to return to Iznik to record the Ottoman kiln excavations of Professor Oktay Aslanapa, who has done much to stimulate interest in the high art exhibited by the early tile and pottery industry of the town. From the kilns he has excavated, and from the kiln taken by Bedri Yalman from the Roman theater trenches and moved in one piece to the Iznik Museum, much may be learned. Not only do the kilns give clues to the secrets of production of Iznik's tiles and pots, but spoiled or broken fragments found around the kilns allow the colorful decorative

designs to be reconstructed and catalogued. In Iznik, it is widely hoped that archaeological research and the skill of modern potters will lead directly to the reestablishment of their celebrated industry.

For us the season in Iznik was an introduction to a city that in itself represents much of the complex and fascinating history of the Near East, but we were particularly gratified to meet with such enthusiastic local cooperation and support for a collaborative project. The full cooperation of Iznik's officials, and the interest shown by so many of the town's citizens made our first field season in Turkey a memorable and rewarding one.

Wil and Ellie Myers are members of the research faculty in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University. They are currently working on an Atlas of Turkey.

**The Center for
Archaeological Studies
wishes its
members and friends
a Happy New Year!**

New Appointments

Faculty

George (Rip) Rapp, an internationally distinguished scholar in archaeology and geology, joined the Department as Research Professor of Archaeology in September 1988. Professor Rapp will give short-term seminars during the fall and spring semesters and in alternate years will be on campus to teach for a full semester. In October, Rapp spent a week in the Department, meeting with students and faculty, and gave a lecture on "Aspects of Archaeometry," sponsored by the Departments of Archaeology and Geology. He will be in residence for the entire spring term in 1990, when he will teach AR102 Introduction to Sciences in Archaeology and a new course, AR 509 Geoarchaeology.

Dr. Rapp is Dean of the College of Science and Engineering, Professor of Geology and Archaeology, and Director of the Archaeometry Laboratory (see photograph below) of the University of Minnesota, Duluth. He is also a Professor of the Center of Ancient Studies at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. He has held his current deanship since 1984, and was Dean of the College of Letters and Science of the University of

Minnesota at Duluth from 1975 to 1984. Before going to the University of Minnesota, Professor Rapp taught at the University of South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. He received his B.A. from the University of Minnesota and the Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University.

Professor Rapp was co-director of the Minnesota Messenia Expedition in Greece, a pioneer project in multidisciplinary archaeological research in Greece. He has participated in numerous archaeological projects, often as co-director, in Greece, Crete, North Africa, Turkey, and Israel.

Professor Rapp co-edited, with Ora Negbi, and contributed to the book, *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel*, which is in press at the University of Minnesota Press. Two other recent books of which he was co-editor and contributor with John A. Gifford are *Archaeological Geology* (Yale University Press, 1985) and *Troy: The Archaeological Geology* (Princeton University Press, 1982). His most recent book, *Encyclopedia of Minerals* (2nd edn.), which he co-authored with W.L. Roberts and T. Campbell, is in press at Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Rapp was the first recipient of the Archaeological Geology award from the Geological Society of America, and has received numerous other awards and grants.

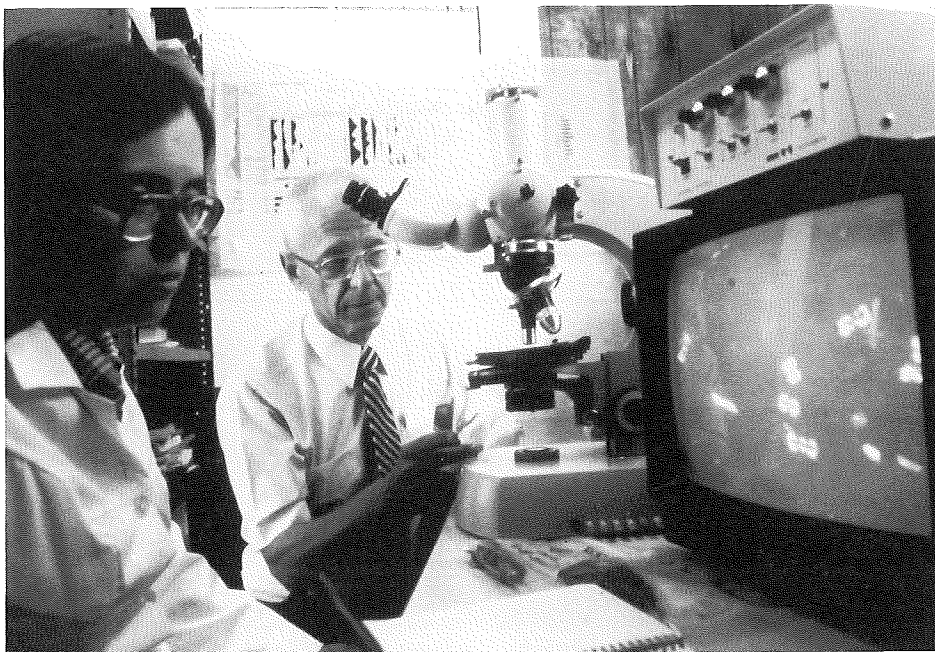
AIA to Honor Rip Rapp

George (Rip) Rapp, Research Professor of Archaeology at Boston University, has been named the recipient of the Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions in Archaeology, one of the two highest honors bestowed by the Archaeological Institute of America. The award and medal will be presented at a special plenary session of the AIA on the morning of January 7, 1989, during the First Joint Archaeological Congress in Baltimore, Maryland. The award is made annually to the scholar whose scientific contributions in the field of archaeology are deemed most meritorious by the Awards Committee and the Governing Board of the Institute. The award was established eight years ago by Leon Pomerance, then Trustee and former Vice President of the AIA, who died in November, 1988. Other recent recipients include Cyril Stanley Smith of M.I.T., Herbert Wright of the University of Minnesota, and George Cowgill of Brandeis University.

Clemency C. Coggins has been appointed Adjunct Associate Professor of Archaeology and Art History. Professor Coggins will teach courses for both the Departments of Archaeology and Art History, one during the spring semester, 1989, AH222 The Art and Architecture of Ancient America and, one during the fall semester, 1989, AR585 Ancient American Writing Systems. Her special research interests are in Pre-columbian art and archaeology and in the writing systems of Precolumbian America.

Professor Coggins received the B.A. from Wellesley College, and the M.A. and Ph.D. in Fine Arts from Harvard University, and also studied at the Sorbonne, and École du Louvre in Paris, France. She is also an Associate of the Peabody Museum of

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Rip Rapp and Sue Mulholland studying phytoliths in the Archaeometry Laboratory.

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Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, and a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology, Brandeis University. She has taught at Harvard University and at the University of Texas, Austin, and has lectured widely at other universities in the United States.

Coggins has written numerous articles dealing with Precolumbian art and archaeology. She is co-author of *Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Civilization* and is co-editor of *Cenote of Sacrifice: Maya Treasures from the Sacred Well at Chichen Itza*. Coggins was also the curator of this traveling exhibition of 360 Mayan objects from the Peabody Museum, which opened in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1984.

A leader in the fight against the illegal traffic in antiquities, Coggins has been a member since its creation of the United States Cultural Property Advisory Committee, which advises the President of the United States on action the US might take when countries with endangered cultural properties request help. In 1980, she received an award for outstanding contributions from the American Society for Conservation Archaeology. Coggins recently was elected an Academic Trustee of the AIA.

Stelios Andreou is a Senior Research Associate of the Department and

Center during 1988/89. He is working on three research projects: patterns of prehistoric settlement in northern Greece; aspects of Minoan economy—production and consumption of Minoan stone vases; and Middle Minoan pottery deposits from Pyrgos Myrtou in Crete.

Andreou is an Assistant Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology of the University of Thessaloniki, Greece. He did his undergraduate studies at the University of Thessaloniki and received his Ph.D. in Classics at the University of Cincinnati in 1978.

Professor Andreou's thesis, *Pottery Groups of the Old-Palace Period in Crete*, has been published by the University of Cincinnati and he has authored several articles. His other field projects in Greece include excavations at Vergina in 1972. He is currently involved with the excavations at Philippias in Macedonia being conducted by the Greek Archaeological Service. His special research interests are in the Aegean and southeastern European Bronze Age, especially the evolution of complex societies, and in archaeological theory.

Staff

Evelyn LaBree joined the Department and Center on December 1 as Administrative Assistant. She re-

ceived her B.A. in 1982 in communications/marketing from the University of New Hampshire, and is currently working on an M.B.A. at Boston University. She has had extensive administrative, financial, and computer experience in private corporations.

Michael Hamilton became the photographer for the archaeological units in the Department in September. He received his B.A. in English literature from the State University of New York, Oneonta. After receiving his B.A., he worked in the fields of marketing and publishing, but has continued to be a freelance professional photographer. In 1987/88 he was the photographer for the Slide Library in the Art History Department at Boston University.

Endre Tóth is the new systems analyst and computer-use consultant for the Departments of Archaeology, Geography, and Geology, and the Center for Remote Sensing. He received his University Diploma (M.S.) in electrical engineering from the University of Technology, Budapest, Hungary, in 1975. In 1976 Toth won the "Best Work of the Year Award" from the SzKI Institute, and received the German Academic Fellowship from the University of Hamburg to study there in 1978/79.

Ancient Technology in the Archaeology Curriculum

A new undergraduate course in ancient technology offered by the Department of Archaeology at Boston University has recently been attracting national attention. The course, AR206 Prehistoric Culture and Technology, was introduced last spring by Assistant Professor Curtis Runnels, who designed the course, and it is now a regular part of the spring curriculum. National coverage began in the March 16 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education* with a

story by Michele Collison, "Students in the Course Gain New Respect for Primitive Man." The Associated Press released a story by Stefan Fatsis on the course and its instructor in October, which has now appeared in newspapers across the country with such titles as "BU students learn the connections between 'pre-tech' and 'high tech' " and "Pre-Technology Students 'Learning How It Started'."

In addition to lectures on the role of craftsmen in prehistoric societies, and on the techniques used to build Stonehenge or the Egyptian pyramids, students gain first-hand knowledge of prehistoric technology when they learn to make stone tools by "flint knapping" with stone and antler tools, or to fashion a clay pot by hand and to fire it in a pit. Other activities

include experiments with metallurgy, basketry, and weaving. Only materials and techniques available to prehistoric societies are used in these experiments.

The purpose of the course is to demonstrate to students how modern technology has its roots in prehistoric times. Almost all of our modern technology is built upon prehistoric discoveries, Runnels points out, many of which were forgotten until archaeologists began to rediscover them. One goal of the course is to show how technological discoveries in the past had profound and unintended consequences for society. The new technology of metallurgy, for instance, altered prehistoric society as much as computer technology is altering the society of today.

Family, Farm, Field, and Garden

Archaeology at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House
Newbury, Massachusetts, June 19-July 28, 1989

The Boston University Department of Archaeology, through the Center for Archaeological Studies, announces a six-week field school at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House in Newbury, Massachusetts. The Spencer-Pierce-Little House was acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1986. The archaeology is only one element of multifaceted research focused on the house and its occupants and their use of the land over time.

The Spencer-Pierce-Little House, believed to have been constructed at the end of the seventeenth century, is an outstanding example of early stone-and-brick construction in the Artisan Mannerist style. Nineteenth-century additions to the house have done little to alter the character of the dwelling, which is reminiscent of the manor houses of old England.

Archaeological deposits and features at the site are well preserved, rich in artifactual, faunal, and floral material, and highly informative

regarding changing patterns of land use. The 1989 field season will be devoted both to excavation and survey. Intensive excavations will focus on the house lot immediately surrounding the dwelling; test excavations will be conducted at the suspected location of a late eighteenth-century formal garden; and survey efforts will be aimed at locating additional sites and delineating early field patterns on the 230-acre parcel.

The instructor for the course is Professor Mary C. Beaudry, Director of the Spencer-Pierce-Little Archaeology Project and an Assistant Professor in Boston University's Department of Archaeology. Students may enroll for up to eight hours of graduate or undergraduate credit. Estimated cost for the program, including room and board, is \$1,500. For further information contact Professor Beaudry at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02215.

Dissertations Defended

William Barnett and Georgeanna Little successfully defended their doctoral dissertations in November and will receive the Ph.D. in Archaeological Studies from Boston University in January, 1989. They will also be invited to participate in the Boston University convocation in May.

Dr. Barnett wrote his dissertation, "The Production and Distribution of Early Neolithic Pottery in the Aude Valley, Southern France," under the direction of Professors Creighton Gabel (First Reader) and Patricia McAnany (Second Reader), and Dr. Suzanne DeAtley (Third Reader), who is Visiting Scientist at M.I.T. Professor Julie Hansen chaired the examining committee. The dissertation followed field research in France and extensive laboratory analyses at the CMRAE and Boston University archaeology laboratories.

Dr. Little, whose field work has been in Portugal, presented a dissertation entitled "The Technology of Pottery Production in Northwestern Portugal during the Iron Age." Faculty supervisors were Professors Julie Hansen (First Reader) and James Wiseman (Second Reader), and Dr. De Atley (Third Reader). Dr. Manuela Martins of the University of Minho in Braga, Portugal, who directed the excavations that produced all of the ceramic pottery analyzed by Little, was also a member of the examining committee, which was chaired by Professor Ricardo Elia. The research for the dissertation involved, besides the work in Portugal, many months of analyses carried out primarily in the CMRAE lab located at M.I.T.

Little plans to continue research on the ceramics of the Iron Age cultures of northern Portugal in the immediate future. Barnett has already taken up a position as a materials analyst at Eastern Analytical, Inc. in Billerica, and plans also to continue his archaeological research. Both will become

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

Department of Archaeology Chairman Honored

by Norman Hammond

Professor James R. Wiseman, Chairman of Boston University's Department of Archaeology, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the world's oldest and most prestigious archaeological association. Founded in 1708 and granted a Royal Charter in 1751, the Society has its headquarters in Burlington House, near Piccadilly Circus, alongside the Royal Academy of Arts, and major British scientific groups such as the Linnean Society. Prince Charles, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Queen of Denmark are all Royal Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Wiseman joins a fellowship of some two thousand scholars in the fields of archaeology and ancient studies. His nomination, which cited his service in developing archaeology as an independent academic discipline in the United States and his current presi-

dency of the Archaeological Institute of America, was signed by a dozen prominent archaeologists from both sides of the Atlantic, including the holders of the principal professorships at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Wiseman has built up the Archaeology Department at Boston University into the largest such group in the country, with eleven full-time faculty spanning the ancient world from China to Peru in their teaching schedules, and from Iraq and Egypt to Belize and Wyoming in their current field research. The Department's OPA is also active in Boston itself, carrying out investigations along the route of the Central Artery.

Also honored by the Society of Antiquaries in the same election was Robert McCormick Adams, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. A number of current fellows of the society, most of them holders of senior positions at Harvard University, live in the Boston area. Wiseman, who will now be able to add the designation F.S.A. after his name, is only the second Boston University faculty member to be so honored.

Colin Renfrew to Speak on Cognitive Archaeology

Colin Renfrew, Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University, will give three lectures on "Aspects of Cognitive Archaeology" in the "Context and Human Society" lecture series sponsored each year by the Department of Archaeology, the Center for Archaeological Studies, and the Humanities Foundation of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. The lectures are open to the public.

Professor Renfrew will speak first on "Problems in Establishing an Archaeology of the Mind," Thursday, March 30. The next two lectures will be "The Archaeology of Religion" on Monday, April 3, and "Archaeology, Language, and Ethnicity" on Tuesday, April 4. All lectures will be presented in the basement auditorium, B-50, in the Stone Science Building, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, 7 p.m. each evening. There will be a reception following the third lecture.

Renfrew is a Fellow both of the Society of Antiquaries of London and the British Academy. The Disney Chair of Archaeology, which he holds, is the oldest in Britain and was held in recent decades successively by Dorothy Garrod, Grahame Clark, and Glyn Daniel. Renfrew's archaeological career has been based in the Aegean area, with excavations at Saliagos, Melos, and Amorgos in the Cyclades and at Sitagroi in Thrace. His early book, *The Emergence of Civilization* (1972), has become indispensable for the study of prehistoric eastern Mediterranean cultures. Another book, *Before Civilization* (1973), first laid out the impact of calibrated radiocarbon dates on European prehistory and exploded the notion of Mycenaeans as the inspirers and architects of Stonehenge. He has authored numerous articles and books, and his research and innovative thinking have greatly influenced

Archaeology Exhibit and Reception

An exhibit entitled "Discovering the Past: World Archaeology at Boston University" will be on view for the public in the George Sherman Union Gallery, 775 Commonwealth Avenue, from January 19 through February 24, 1989. Featured in the exhibit will be field work by faculty and staff of the Department of Archaeology, the Center for Archaeological Studies, and the Office of Public Archaeology, as well as archaeological activities of the Center for Remote Sensing, the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, and the Archaeological Institute of America. The exhibit will consist of color photographs supplemented by relevant maps, drawings, and other graphics.

Visitors will have an opportunity to meet all the archaeologists whose research is represented in the exhibit at a reception in the gallery on January 26, following Professor Norman Hammond's opening lecture in the Center's winter lecture series, "The Mysterious Maya," which is announced elsewhere in this issue of *Context*.

The organizing committee of the exhibit are Professors Kathryn Bard (Chairperson), Clemency Coggins, and Fritz Hemans; Michael Hamilton, archaeology staff photographer; and Priscilla Murray of the Central Office of the Archaeological Institute of America.

scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

More recently he has moved to investigating the archaeology of the human mind, that is, the investigation through material remains of ancient systems of thought and belief. His lectures in the "Context and Human Society" series, as noted above, address aspects of this topic. The third lecture in the series is also the subject of his most recent, and most controversial, book, *Archaeology and Language: The Puzzle of Indo-European Origins* (Cambridge University Press, New York, 1987). The origins of the Indo-Europeans will also be the topic of an open seminar in which Professor Renfrew will participate on April 4, and to which scholars from other universities in the Boston area will be invited. During his week's visit at Boston University, Professor Renfrew will also participate in other seminars and classes in archaeology and will meet with students and faculty.

News Notes

Graduate student **David B. Landon** and **Professor Mary C. Beaudry** presented a paper at the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, which was held in Durham, New Hampshire, on July 14, 1988. The theme of the conference was "House and Home." The paper, "Domestic Ideology and the Boardinghouse System in Lowell, Massachusetts," is under review for publication in the proceedings of the conference.

Professor Mary Beaudry presented a paper entitled "Household Structure and the Archaeological Record: Examples from New World Historical Sites," at the 21st Annual Chacmool Conference held in Calgary Canada on November 12. The theme of the conference was "Households and Communities."

Douglas C. George, a doctoral candidate in New World Historical Archaeology, has recently been appointed Archeologist with the State Parks section of the Minnesota Division of Natural Resources.

Context and Human Society Lecture Series

The lecture series, "Context and Human Society," was founded by the Department of Archaeology and the Center for Archaeological Studies in 1983/84 with a grant from the Humanities Foundation of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. The grant has been renewed regularly, and the lecture series has become a significant annual occasion in the intellectual life of members of the Center and faculty and students at Boston University. The University is pleased now to announce that the series has been awarded renewed funding for the 1989/90 and 1990/91 academic years. The lecturers will be announced in the next issue of *Context*.

The aim of the series is to bring to the campus internationally recognized scholars who, like the current lecturer, Professor Colin Renfrew, have made, and are still making, substantial contributions to our understanding of evolving human societies in their changing environments (both natural and manmade), and the interactions between those societies and their environmental contexts. The lecturer spends a full week on campus, participating in a variety of lectures and seminars, discussing current research with students and faculty, and giving three public lectures on a related topic appropriate to the broad theme of the lecture series. The Center has undertaken to inaugurate a new publication series for written versions of the lectures.

Previous lecturers in the series have been Karl Butzer of the University of Texas at Austin (1984), a world renowned geographer, ecologist, and archaeologist; Vincent Scully of Yale University (1985), a creative thinker in art history and the interrelationships of the manmade environment and the natural landscape; Charles Redman of Arizona State University (1986), anthropologist, archaeologist, and prolific author; and Ruth Tringham of the University of California at Berkeley (1987), archaeologist of early societies and acclaimed lecturer/author.

Jeffrey L. Jobe, a Teaching Fellow in the Department, gave a paper, "A North Carolina Flotation Case Study: the Northeast Anthropological Association in March, 1988.

Daniel Finamore, graduate student in the Department, was recently appointed Assistant Curator of the Salem Maritime Museum.

Alumnews

Conrad M. (Mac) Goodwin (Ph.D. 1987), has recently been appointed Consultant to the Columbian Quincentenary exhibit, "Seeds of Change," which is being prepared by the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Mac is writing the storyline for the section of the exhibit that will deal with sugar plantations in the New World, and his own work at Galways Plantation in

Montserrat, West Indies, will be featured in the exhibit (see *Context*, Vol. 2, No. 1, page 4). He has also begun a new project at Bettys Hope Plantation in Antigua.

John J. Shea (B.A. 1982), a Ph.D. candidate in archaeology at Harvard University, will present a paper entitled "Recognizing Ethnicity in the Paleolithic: A Perspective from the Levantine Mousterian" in a session on "Ethnicity and Chipped Stone" at the Archaeological Congress to be held January 5-9, 1989, in Baltimore. Shea, who studied with the late Glyn Isaac and more recently with Professor Ofer Bar-Yosef, is married to **Patricia Crawford**, Ph. D. candidate in archaeology at Boston University.

Judy Dolan Jobrack (M.A. 1984), who now lives in Alexandria, Virginia, recently gave birth to a son, **Benjamin Patrick Jobrack**.

Gordon Willey Joins Archaeology Department at Boston University

The Department of Archaeology will welcome a new member in the Spring term, 1989: Gordon R. Willey.

Gordon Willey, who will become a Distinguished Research Fellow (while remaining Bowditch Professor Emeritus at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University), is among the most noted New World archaeologists of this century. His field experience in the Southwestern USA, Mesoamerica, Panama, and Peru over the past five decades has given him an unrivaled breadth of perspective on American archaeology. This has reached fruition in his massive *Introduction to American Archaeology* (1966, 1971), the first major synthesis of the cultural history of the continent, and in *A History of American Archaeology* (1974, 1980, jointly with Jeremy A. Sabloff). These works build upon a wide base of influential excavation and survey reports, beginning with work in Georgia and other parts of the South, and shifting to Perú, where his work on the settlement patterns of the Virú Valley launched a new field of archaeological endeavor, settlement archaeology, in which research by many scholars has resulted in significant contributions to the discipline over the past 35 years.

After his appointment to the Bowditch Chair in 1950, Willey moved his research interests from Panama (where he had uncovered the earliest sedentary occupation known) into the

Maya lowlands of eastern Mesoamerica. The Belize Valley project, with its concentration on the small rural settlement of Barton Ramie, was innovative in its strategy and in its regional approach, and launched Maya settlement archaeology on a successful course of development. This problem-oriented attitude was carried over into the Pasión Valley Project, with work at the major centers of Altar de Sacrificios and Seibal. Here a study initially aligned towards highland-lowland contacts and trade was modified and expanded by the discovery of both the earliest known occupation of the Maya lowlands, and the presence of an apparently intrusive elite at both sites late in the history of Maya civilization.

The elucidation of the cultural processes involved in such patterns of florescence and decline, seen in combination with the evidence of commu-

nity patterning through time, formed the basis of Gordon Willey's last main field program, at the Maya site of Copan in Honduras. All of these projects have yielded a crop of graduates, many of whom now hold senior positions in American archaeology, and Gordon Willey's influence is not least pervasive in this way. Willey has held all the major positions in the professional societies of his field, including the presidency of both the Society for American Archaeology and the American Anthropological Association, and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a Fellow of the British Academy and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and has received foreign honors that include the Order of the Quetzal from Guatemala and an honorary degree from Cambridge University.

At Boston University, Gordon Willey will take part in seminars and colloquia, and make available his fund of knowledge and experience for students and faculty in their teaching, research, and publication.

The Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University

announces a series of three lectures on

The Mysterious Maya

Wednesdays at 6:30 p.m., B-50, Stone Science Building

January 26, 1989: The Origins of Maya Civilization
Professor Norman Hammond

February 1, 1989: Tikal: Temples and Tombs in a Maya City
Professor Clemency Coggins

February 8, 1989: The Collapse of Maya Civilization
Professor Patricia McAnany

A reception will follow the January 26 lecture at the George Sherman Union, where an exhibit about the Center and the Department of Archaeology will be open to all attending.

Admission to the Series is \$15 (single lecture \$6; Evergreen members \$10 for the Series). Members of the Center for Archaeological Studies are admitted free: membership (\$20/yr) applications should be sent to the Center for Archaeological Studies, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

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Research Fellows of the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University and will pursue their research on campus.

Their degrees bring to four the number of doctorates awarded in archaeology since the creation of the Department in 1982. Other recipients are Frederick Hemans (1986), currently a professor in the Department of Archaeology, and Conrad Goodwin (1987), now at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Boston University Scholars Speak at Archaeological Congress

Boston University archaeologists will play a prominent role in the First Joint Archaeological Congress when it takes place in Baltimore in January 1989: fifteen faculty and graduate students, will present papers, act as discussants or symposium organizers, and take part in the Congress's plenary sessions.

Over three thousand archaeologists from around the world are expected at the meeting, which is jointly sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), American Schools of Oriental Research, and American Philological Association, and which is being organized from the AIA offices in the Stone Science Building at Boston University. The USSR, Indonesia, South Africa, Israel, Australia, and the Philippines are among the countries that will be represented at the Congress, along with many scholars from the European Community.

The Archaeology Department will be represented by James Wiseman, speaking in the opening plenary session on "Archaeology Today: From the Classroom to the Field and Elsewhere." James Deetz from the University of California at Berkeley, one of the world's leading scholars in historical archaeology, will also speak at the opening plenary on "Archaeology and the Past." Wiseman is also the current President of the AIA, and will be presenting its Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement to Professor Brunilde Sismondo Ridgway of Bryn Mawr College and J. Desmond Clark of the University of California, Berkeley.

The Department's strength in historical archaeology is displayed in a SHA symposium on "The Archaeology of a Planned Industrial City," dealing with Lowell, Massachusetts, and co-organized by Mary Beaudry. Professor Beaudry will become President of the SHA during the Congress. Several gradu-

ate students who have done research with Dr. Beaudry will be presenting papers, including David H. Dutton on "Ceramics in the Boott Mills of Lowell," Kathleen H. Bond on "Alcohol Use in the Boott Mills Boardinghouses: Tension Between Workers and Management," and Lauren J. Cook on "Leisure Time, Tobacco Use and Tobacco-related Artifacts". Mary Beaudry will also be speaking about the health and well-being of the Boott boardinghouse population in another SHA symposium, on "Food, Health, and Sanitation: An Urban Perspective."

Beaudry will examine another kind of archaeological problem in a Congress-wide session on archaeological publishing, where she will speak about computer-aided publication. Research Professor J. Wilson Myers and Eleanor Myers will also talk about publication, in a symposium on graphic documentation where they will show how they are assembling an archaeological atlas of sites in Crete, using low-level aerial photography from a tethered balloon.

Another aspect of the Department's historical archaeology program will be presented by Ricardo J. Elia, Director of the Office of Public Archaeology, in his report on the Central Artery Archaeology Project in Boston, for which the groundbreaking ceremony occurred in November 1988, and which will occupy many Department members through 1989.

Faith Harrington, a Research Assistant Professor in the Department will give a paper on her work on the dynamics of the historical-period fishing community of the Isles of Shoals, off the coast of Maine. Further west, graduate student Elizabeth S. Peña has been working on colonial sites around Albany, New York, and will speak about "The Dutch Wampum Industry" in the region.

Curtis N. Runnels is reporting on his survey of Palaeolithic sites in the Greek district of Thessaly, where tools made by Neanderthal man some

50,000 years ago document an early settlement of this part of southeastern Europe.

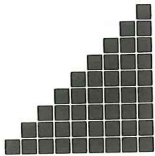
Also in the Balkans, the Department's long-running project at the Late Antique city of Stobi in Yugoslavia is the subject of a paper by Caroline Hemans, on "Wall Painting from the Episcopal Baptistery at Stobi."

The University's Classical Studies Department is represented by Michele Salzman, who will be talking about the epigraphical evidence for the role of aristocratic women in the Christianization of the West after the reign of Constantine, in a session on the archaeology of religion in ancient Italy that brings forward some of the recent work done at the American Academy in Rome.

Among the Department's new faculty, Clemency Coggins will take part in a Congress-wide session on "Archaeology and Politics," speaking about the fate of the legislation giving effect to the UNESCO Cultural Property convention since President Reagan signed it into law in 1983, and Norman Hammond will act as discussant for another Congress symposium, on the recognition of ethnic groupings in the past.

Grants for Research in Iraq

Paul Zimansky, Assistant Professor in the Department of Archaeology, and Elizabeth Stone, a Research Associate of Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies and Associate Professor at SUNY, Stony Brook, have been awarded two grants of \$10,000 each for a winter season at Tell Abu Duwari, Iraq. The awards are from the American Schools of Oriental Research and the National Geographic Society. The funds will make it possible for a six-member expedition, including Laurie Roberts and Charles Pennington of Boston University, to continue surveying this important Old Babylonian city and to conduct aerial reconnaissance of the site and its environs with kite photography.



CALENDAR

January 5-9

First Joint Archaeological Congress, Baltimore: Research Professor George (Rip) Rapp will receive the Archaeological Institute of America's Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions in Archaeology; numerous other Boston University archaeologists will address the Congress.

January 19

Colloquium: Professor Julie Hansen, "Fantastic Archaeology," Stone Science 140, 5:30 p.m.

January 19-February 24

Department/Center Exhibit: "Discovering the Past: World Archaeology at Boston University," in the gallery of the George Sherman Union, 775 Commonwealth Avenue. Reception following Professor Hammond's lecture on January 26.

January 26

Center Lecture Series, The Mysterious Maya: Professor Norman Hammond, "The Origins of Maya Civilization." Stone Science B50, 6:30 p.m. (Followed by reception at archaeology exhibit in the George Sherman Union; see above.)

February 1

Center Lecture Series, The Mysterious Maya: Professor Clemency Coggins, "Tikal: Temples and Tombs in a Maya City," Stone Science B50, 6:30 p.m.

February 8

Center Lecture Series, The Mysterious Maya:

Professor Patricia McAnany, "The Collapse of Maya Civilization," Stone Science B50, 6:30 p.m.

February 16

Colloquium: Professor Ofer Bar-Yosef, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, "Current Views on the Origins of Modern Humans," Stone Science 140, 5:30 p.m.

March 30

Context and Human Society Lecture Series, Aspects of Cognitive Archaeology: Disney Professor Colin Renfrew, Cambridge University, "Problems in Establishing an Archaeology of the Mind," Stone Science B50, 7:00 p.m.

April 3

Context and Human Society Lecture Series, Aspects of Cognitive Archaeology: Disney Professor Colin Renfrew, Cambridge University, "The Archaeology of Religion." Stone Science B50, 7:00 p.m.

April 4

Context and Human Society Lecture Series, Aspects of Cognitive Archaeology: Disney Professor Colin Renfrew, Cambridge University, "Archaeology, Language, and Ethnicity." Stone Science B50, 7:00 p.m.

June 19-July 28

Center Field School: Professor Mary C. Beaudry will direct a Center Field school at the Spencer-Pierce-Little House in Newbury, Massachusetts; see page 15.

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 inter-national 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 to 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. 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.

Editorial Board: James R. Wiseman, Editor-in-Chief; Ricardo J. Elia, Creighton Gabel, Frederick P. Hemans, Fred S. Kleiner, and Lucy Wiseman, Managing Editor.

Faculty and Research Appointments in the Department of Archaeology (1988-89): Stelios Andreou (research), Kathryn Bard, Mary C. Beaudry, Clemency Coggins (adjunct), Tracey Cullen (research), Ricardo J. Elia (adjunct), Creighton Gabel, Norman Hammond, Julie Hansen, Faith Harrington (research), Frederick P. Hemans (adjunct), Thomas W. Killion (research), Fred S. Kleiner, Patricia McAnany, J. Wilson Myers (research), Eleanor Myers (research), George (Rip) Rapp (research), Curtis N. Runnels, Lawrence Todd, Tjeerd van Andel (research), Al B. Wesolowsky (research), Gordon Willey (research), James R. Wiseman, Kostas Zachos (research), Paul E. Zimansky.

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