

Boston University  
THE CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

# NEWSLETTER

Volume 1, No. 1

Boston, Mass.

October, 1981

Announcing: *THE CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES*

Boston University established the Center for Archaeological Studies in November, 1980. The Center has as its principal aims the development and coordination of interdisciplinary archaeological programs in education and research on local, national, and international levels. The Center intends 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.

One of the major components of the Center is the Archaeological Studies Program, which offers academic programs leading to the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. This highly interdisciplinary program has already attracted students from many parts of the United States and from abroad. The high quality of the Program was recognized nationally by the award in 1980-81 of a \$50,000 Pilot Grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Another major component of the Center is the Office of Public Archaeology, which opened in June, 1981. Activities of the Office, in addition to cultural resource management and environmental impact studies, include special seminars, lecture series, archaeological trips, and other programs for non-professionals.

The Center has extensive facilities important for archaeological studies, including teaching and research laboratories, a drafting room, an archaeological library, a slide library, computers, and a budding reference collection of artifacts and specimens. Faculty and staff of the Center are currently involved in research in Boston; Fort Christanna, Virginia; Temple, New Hampshire; Belize; Botswana; Egypt; Israel; Greece; Italy; and Yugoslavia.

The Center also publishes a *Newsletter* six times each year, and is planning other archaeological publications that will be of interest both to professionals and to lay persons.

Membership in the Center is open to the public; see the back page for details.

## PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY

"Too few people are aware of the rich archaeological heritage of New England, or of the fact that so much of it is being destroyed" says Clark Sykes, the new Director of the Office of Public Archaeology (OPA), within the Center for Archaeological Studies.

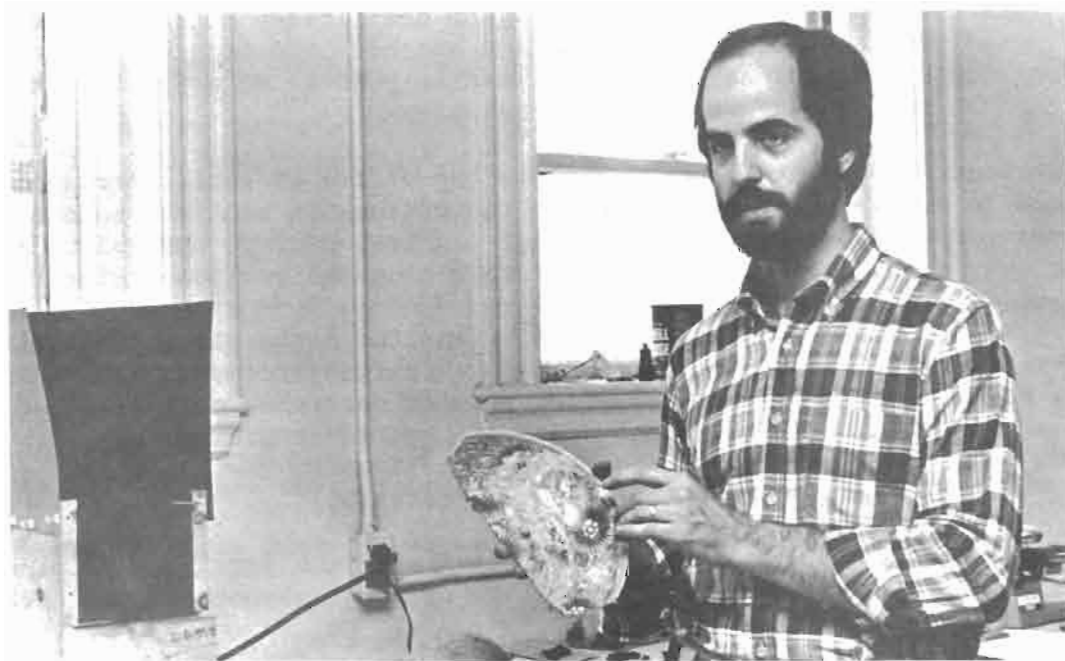
The recently opened OPA is trying hard to change both situations. One of three components of the Center, the OPA conducts impact studies and rescue excavations at threatened sites, and coordinates the public education programs at the Center.

Sykes' office undertakes archaeological and historical studies that are required by law for public works projects. Such projects range in scale from small improvements in a town's water system to extremely large, long-term highway-construction programs. In all cases the goals are basically the same: to help maintain construction schedules while at the

same time meet the need for archaeological knowledge from sites that are rapidly vanishing because of modern development.

One of the most important goals of the OPA is expanding the public's understanding of, and involvement with, archaeology. Through the planned lectures, films, seminars and publications, the OPA seeks to increase civic awareness of the rich and diverse archaeological heritage of New England and North America in general. The volunteer activities, tours, and field-school opportunities through the Center, we hope, will lead the public from a passive to an active role in archaeology.

"There are thousands of closet archaeologists out there", Sykes added, "and we have an obligation to see that they have opportunities to make contributions."



*OPA Director Clark Sykes discusses Colonial artifacts salvaged from construction of the Boston Common Parking Garage.*

## FALL LECTURE SERIES

Members and prospective members of the Center are invited to attend a monthly lecture series. All lectures will be at 7:30 p.m. in the Boston University School of Nursing Lecture Hall (Curtis Auditorium), 635 Commonwealth Avenue. Each lecture will be followed by an informal question-and-answer period, and a reception for a guest speaker and members.

*October 21 (Wednesday)*

October's speaker will be Professor James Wiseman, Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University, who will present a slide-illustrated talk entitled "Stobi in Yugoslavian Macedonia: Archaeological Research, 1970-1981". The Stobi Project is discussed elsewhere in this *Newsletter*.

Dr. Wiseman was educated at the University of Missouri (B.A., 1957) and the University of Chicago (M.A., 1960; Ph.D., 1966). Before joining the faculty of Boston University in 1973, Professor Wiseman taught at the University of Texas at Austin for 13 years. At present, he is Chairman of the Department of Classical Studies and Professor of Archaeology, Art History, and Classics, as well as Director of the Center. In 1974, Dr. Wiseman founded the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, a leading publication in the discipline, of which he is editor-in-chief.

The author of numerous articles and monographs, Dr. Wiseman is an internationally respected scholar in the field of classical archaeology. He has participated in, and directed, excavations at Corinth and Elis, Greece, and most recently at the Roman city of Stobi, Yugoslavia.

*November 16 (Monday)*

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, Director of the R.S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology in Andover, will be the guest speaker for November. His topic will be "The Origins of the Maya: Preceramic in Belize".

Dr. MacNeish, a noted scholar in New World archaeology, has carried out research in almost every area of the continent, from the northern Yukon Territory to Manitoba, New York, Mexico, and Peru. He has written many articles and books on topics as diverse as the earliest occupancy of the Americas, Iroquois Indian culture history, the origins of New World agriculture, and the rise of civilizations. Many of these works have become classics in the field.

*December 16 (Wednesday)*

Dr. Clemency Coggins will speak on "Selling the Maya". This illustrated talk concerns the illicit trade in Mayan antiquities, and the legal, institutional, and private efforts to curb the plundering of archaeological sites.

The *Newsletter* is published six times per year by the Center for Archaeological Studies. Subscriptions are through membership in the Center (for membership information see last page of this issue). Comments on, and contributions to, the *Newsletter* are encouraged and should be sent to Professors Wiseman or Sykes, who served as Editors of this inaugural issue.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Boston University has recently completed construction or remodeling of four spacious laboratories. The Archaeological Research Laboratory, in the basement of 236 Bay State Road, is devoted to faculty and student research. In addition to a large analysis area with storage rooms, it has a wet laboratory section with sinks and fume hood, as well as a photographic studio and a dark room. Analysis of materials from prehistoric sites in the southwestern United States and historical sites in New England is currently underway.

The Archaeological Teaching Laboratory is located on the 5th floor of the College of Liberal Arts (Room 501). This laboratory will be used for "clean lab", research applications as well as for teaching. It is provided with wet laboratory facilities, including a fume hood and



*Dr. Beaudry and student Don Jones analyze soils in the new laboratory.*

equipment for the conservation of archaeological and ethnographic materials. An expansion of equipment holdings is well underway. Separate palynological research and soils analysis laboratories adjoin the Archaeological Teaching Laboratory. The pollen lab was made possible by a National Science Foundation grant. The first classes in the new facility are being taught this fall. The lab also is being used in the analysis and conservation of materials from Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, New England, and the western United States.

## FALL SEMINARS

Two seminars will be conducted this fall for members of the Center for Archaeological Studies. Each seminar will consist of six sessions, most of them in the evening (with occasional Saturday meetings), during two or three consecutive weeks in Room 501, College of Liberal Arts, 735 Commonwealth Avenue.

Upon completion of the seminar cycle, participants will receive a "Certificate of Training".

*Seminar fees also cover membership in the Center for one year.*

### October Seminar

"The Archaeology of Life in Colonial New England"

The course presents the archaeological evidence for life in early New England, from the earliest settlements to the post-industrial era. Topics include early architecture, food, rural and urban settlements, the development of industry, and the artifacts of early

New England. At least one field trip to a New England historic site will be made.

Dates: October 22 - November 4  
First session: October 22  
7:30 - 9:00 p.m. Fee: \$150  
Instructor: Dr. Mary C. Beaudry

#### November Seminar

##### "Graphics For Archaeologists"

Drawing and reproduction techniques for the recording and publishing of archaeological material. Small artifacts (ceramics, metal, glass, etc.) as well as architectural recording will be covered.

Dates: November 7-21  
First meeting: Nov. 7  
7:30-9:00 p.m.  
Fee: \$150 plus materials  
Instructor: Mr. Frederick Hemans

#### FIELD SCHOOLS AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

##### Marea, Egypt

The Archaeological Studies Program carried out a third season of excavation and field training at Roman and Byzantine Marea, near Alexandria, Egypt, from July 23 to August 22, 1981. Twenty-nine students, including 11 from Boston University, participated in the session. The students earned eight credits through the field course, which was sponsored by Boston University Summer Term. The session was directed by Professor Creighton Gabel, assisted by Professor Karl Petruso. Faculty members from other institutions included Professor Fawzi el Fakharani of Alexandria University and Professor Thomas Boyd of the University of Texas at Austin.



*Plaster-lined basins of a Byzantine wine press. Note lion's head spout.*

Marea, internationally renowned in antiquity for its wines, is located on the southern shore of a large lake, some 45 km. southwest of Alexandria in the Western Desert. The finger of the lake on which the site was established is today largely dessicated; hence the harbor facilities, including three substantial jetties, a built dike, and a boatyard, are well preserved and completely visible. For the past two seasons the Boston University teams have concentrated on the remains in the westernmost of the three large ports dating to the 5th - 7th centuries A.C. Work in 1981 focused on a massive building, perhaps a shop arcade, which occupied a prominent position on the lakefront of the West Port, and on a small apsidal building, probably an early Christian church which saw some remodeling in the Islamic period.

In addition, reconnaissance at some distance from the harbor produced Greek pottery of the Classical period (4th - 5th centuries B.C.) as well as remains of a rectangular limestone wharf and a platform of unknown function, which might be contemporary with rock-cut tombs of the New Kingdom (late 2nd millennium B.C.) on a ridge to the south of the lakeshore. Systematic recovery of floral and faunal remains, both ancient and modern, will allow us to make a contribution toward the history of

land use in this poorly-known part of Lower Egypt.

To complement the rather arduous schedule of fieldwork, students were given an intensive introduction to Alexandrian civilization, which included classroom lectures and trips to nearby archaeological sites. At the end of the field session, two days were spent in Cairo, where students visited Giza, Saqqara, the Egyptian Museum, and other sites of interest, both ancient and modern.

The faculty wish to thank all participants of the 1981 session for their enthusiastic contributions to a most successful season of excavation.

### Tel Dor, Israel

Students from Boston University participated this summer (July 1 - August 19) in the excavation and field school at Tel Dor, Israel, under the supervision of Professor James Purvis of the Department of Religion. It was the second season of excavation at Tel Dor and the second year of participation by Boston University. The excavation is sponsored by the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem--Professor Ephraim Stern, Director. Other institutions participating in the field school are Sacramento State College and New York University.

Last year an impressive wall and



*Excavation of storage jars at Tel Dor, Israel (Photo courtesy of J. Purvis).*

city gate system of the Byzantine, Roman, and Hellenistic periods was uncovered in the area in which the Boston University students were working. Work this year expanded the field of the previous year, clarifying the previous excavation and checking stratigraphy, and also reading Persian/Phoenician and Iron Age (i.e., Israelite) levels.

"The work was both interesting and exciting," said Purvis, "in spite of our frustrations in being unable to locate architectural remains of the Iron Age city beneath or near the city walls of the later periods."

Those wishing to learn more about the 1981 season and the plans for 1982 may consult Professor Purvis.

### Summer Program in Greece

Thirty students took part in the Summer Program in Greece, which was sponsored by the Department of Classical Studies and directed by James R. Wiseman, Director of the Center. Other faculty were Colin N. Edmonson, Mellon Professor of Classical Studies at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Timothy E. Gregory, Professor of History at Ohio State University.

The Program was completely revised for 1981 in order to insure that students would be able to study Greek civilization from earliest times to the present, and to make possible a closer, direct acquaintance with many parts of Greece. Both students and faculty considered the restructured program highly successful.

In the new format, all students enrolled in CL 504 Byzantine and Modern Greek Culture. For their second course, students selected either AH 233 (or AH 733) Art and Architecture of Ancient Greece, or CL 303 (or CL 703) Classical Civilization: Greece. Each of the faculty contributed to all courses, but had primary responsibility for one.

Classes were held principally at sites and in museums throughout

Greece. The Program was based for the first two weeks at Nafplion, from which the group visited Mycenae, Argos, Tiryns, Lerna, Corinth, Epidaurus, and numerous other sites. The third week was spent "on the road", with visits to such important places as Olympia (the site of the ancient Olympic Games), Delphi, Mistra (a well-preserved Medieval town), and Meteora, where Byzantine monasteries are dramatically situated atop high, sheer cliffs. In the fourth week the Program was based at Thessaloniki, with visits to Philippi, Kavala, Pella, and Vergina (among other places). The group spent the final week in Athens, studying at the museums, on the Acropolis, and in other parts of the city.

Some of the highlights included seeing a performance of Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex* in the ancient theater at Epidaurus, and a pre-opening visit to the new exhibit room of the sculptures of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.



*Professor Edmonson and Boston University students at Epidaurus, Greece.*

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, SUMMER, 1981

### EXCAVATIONS AT FORT CHRISTANNA.

Built in 1714 by Governor Alexander Spotswood, Fort Christanna, in Brunswick County, Virginia, was

used as a military post and trading center by the Virginia Indian Company, which at Spotswood's insistence operated an Indian school within the walls of the fort. The Company maintained the fort until 1722, after which Indians from the nearby Saponi reservation moved into the fort compound and inhabited its derelict building.

The third season of fieldwork at Christanna was completed in summer, 1981. The work has been funded by the Brunswick County Historical Society, Inc., and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia; Professor Mary Beaudry of Boston University's Archaeological Studies Program is Project Director, and Donald Jones, a graduate student in the Program, was a crew chief for the excavation.

The entire perimeter of the fort has been determined through test excavations, and area excavations have concentrated on the bastions that projected from the corners of the fort. Christanna was almost perfectly pentagonal in shape, consisting of palisade walls 100 yards on a side. The bastions were timber structures described by contemporary observers as "large pentagonal log houses". Artifacts from the excavations include many military items such as gun parts, leadshot, ramrod fragments, gunflints, and sword parts. Many trade good items and domestic objects also have been found. Analysis of the material recovered at the site will be carried out at the Boston University Center for Archaeological Studies over the winter of 1981-82.

A well-attended speakers' forum titled "Fort Christanna Restored: Historical and Archaeological Approaches to Cultural Resources in Virginia" was held in conjunction with this year's excavations. The series, funded by a grant from the Virginia Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy, consisted of three sets of lectures on topics related to archaeology and cultural resource management in Virginia. Part I

featured Dr. James Deetz, Director of the Lowie Museum of Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley, and Thomas Young, Director of Flowerdew Hundred Plantation, who spoke on "Archaeology and the Outdoor History Museum".

Part II, "Preserving Virginia's Buried Cultural Heritage" featured Alain Outlaw, Commissioner, and Martha McCartney, Historian, both of the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology; and in Part III, Gay Weeks Neale, Vice-President of the Brunswick County Historical Society, and Mary Beaudry, Director of the Fort Christanna Project, spoke on "Fort Christanna: Past, Present, and Future". The forum was intended to expand public awareness of historical and archaeological research at Fort Christanna, and to develop a greater appreciation of archaeology in general. The series was capped off by an open house at the site attended by over 200 persons.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY AT NEW HAMPSHIRE GLASSWORKS

During the summer, 1981, Professor Fred Gorman completed the laboratory analysis of artifacts recovered from Boston University's excavations at the late eighteenth century glass factory near Temple, New Hampshire. The project was initiated in 1975 with funds from the National Park Service, and support from the Temple Historical Society, which owns the property upon which the site is located. Excavations at the Temple Glassworks were directed by Professors Gorman and Wiseman, and other members of the Archaeological Studies Program.

The project was designed to answer certain basic questions about early American industry. Traditionally, industrial archaeologists have studied early American manufacturing largely in terms of their architectural and engineering records. Much less is known about the quality of life or

labor in 18th century factories. The excavations at Temple have helped to correct this bias.

Archaeological evaluation of the quality of labor at the New England Glassworks involves several different lines of research. For example, quality control in the manufacturing process is being investigated by physio-chemical analysis of glass fragments that were recovered from waste heaps. Also, technical competence in melting, blowing, and shaping products will be studied by noting manufacturing errors in glass fragments. In addition, wasted by-products of glass manufacture are being examined to evaluate the efficiency of resource use.

Many 18th century American glassmen were specialists who received high wages for their labor. This circumstance implies that they enjoyed a relatively high standard of living. Their higher status should be observable in the archaeological record by greater quality and quantities of material goods than is associated with the average early American workman.

The factory complex at Temple included buildings that were used to make glass, and outlying houses for workers. Over 200,000 industrial and domestic artifacts were recovered in excavations at the site by the team from Boston University.

The project is expected to make a major contribution to our understanding of early American industry.

#### RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Dr. Edwin Wilmsen served most of the summer as a consultant to the Government of Botswana, for which he is preparing a position paper to be used in planning rural development. Since returning to Boston in July, he has been writing the paper while, at the same time, reviewing a large body of historical and social literature on southern Africa.



Dr. Wilmsen reports that three other projects are at various stages of completion. First, a comparative paper on mitochondrial DNA patterns of Bushman is to be published this fall by Wilmsen and Luca Cavali-Sforza. Second, plans have been laid to complete a neutron-activation analysis with Dr. Barbara Luedtke, an archaeologist at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. This project will involve graduate students in archaeology and result in a major monograph. Third, Dr. Alice Hausman, who recently received a Ph.D. from S.U.N.Y., Binghamton, has joined Dr. Wilmsen for the year to work on the development of a grant proposal to study the Iron Age of Botswana. Dr. Wilmsen also presented seminars during the summer at Stanford, Cambridge, and the Max Planck Institute.

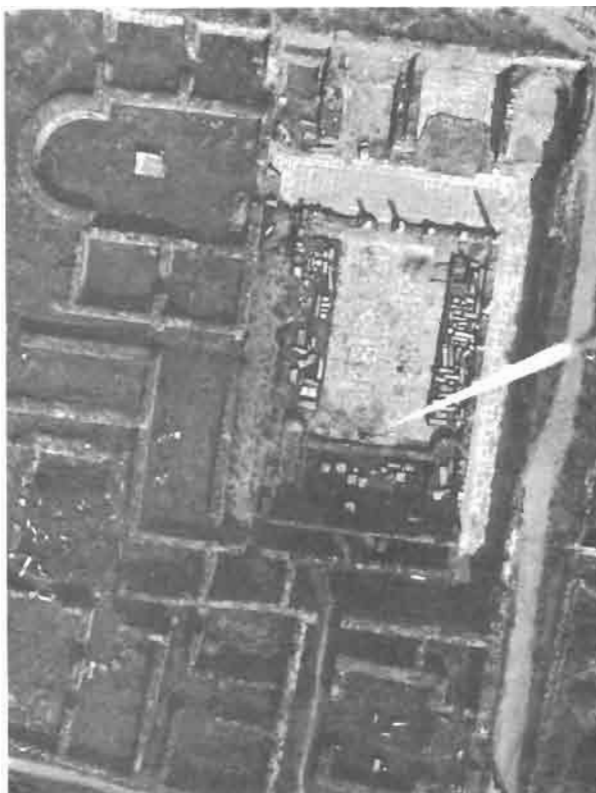
#### Stobi, Yugoslavia

Frederick P. Hemans, Teaching Fellow (1981-1982) in Boston University's Archaeological Studies Program, served as Deputy American Director during the summer of 1981, the 12th season of the joint American-Yugoslav archaeological project at Stobi in Yugoslavian Macedonia. Funds were provided by the Foreign Currency Program of the Smithsonian Institution, the Republic of Macedonia, and by a continuing grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The principal activity of the project at present is the preparation of a series of seven volumes dealing with the results of the excavations, analysis, and study over the 12 years of investigation at Stobi. The volumes are to be published by Princeton University Press. Only a few American staff were at Stobi during the summer, and they devoted their efforts to the continuing study of materials and archives, and to writing. They were Professors Virginia Anderson-Stojanovic

(Wilson College), Elizabeth R. Gebhard (University of Illinois at Chicago Circle), Carolyn Snively (Syracuse University), and Dean Moe (a doctoral candidate at Harvard University). Professor Gebhard was assisted by her son, Paul, who is a student at Brown University.

The American Co-Director of the Project, Professor James R. Wiseman (Boston University), was at Stobi in August to confer with staff and with Yugoslavian officials about future work at Stobi.



*Aerial photograph of a palatial residence at Stobi.*



*Menorah graffito from Stobi synagogue.*

## STUDENT NOTES

PAT CRAWFORD spent six weeks in Egypt at the site of Tell Maskhuta, where she took pollen samples, flotation samples, and analyzed macrobotanical material.

BILL BARNETT spent 2-1/2 weeks processing materials from various sites at the Dickson Mounds Museum for the Illinois State Museum and one month excavating at the Rensch Site in Mossville, Illinois (a woodland/Mississippian site in the Illinois River Valley). Excavations were along a highway right-of-way as part of a phase III contract survey.

GEORGEANNA LITTLE spent one month attending the Center's field school at Marea, near Alexandria, Egypt.

IRENE GOOD received a stipend from the Archaeological Studies Program to aid Fred Gorman in research on material from the Temple Glassworks. Irene helped to analyze 18th century glass artifacts and assisted with photographing examples for a planned publication on Temple.

JERRY MACOMBER served as Graduate Assistant for the field school in Mara, Egypt, for five weeks. His basic duties were to supervise students and to collect plants of the area for a pollen reference collection.

DON JONES assisted Dr. Mary Beaudry at the Ft. Christanna, Virginia, excavations. The work lasted six weeks (June 15th to July 24th).

ELLY ROBBINS worked on a prehistoric Indian site in the Allagah wilderness in Maine with Robson Bonnischen and a crew from U. Maine at Orono.

NANCY SEASHOLES spent six weeks in Troy, N.Y., learning field methods and another week working on two different sites at Strawberry Banke in Portsmouth, N.H. She also spent two

weeks in China on a trip with her husband.

DEBRA HUDAK spent 2 months in Gaiole, Italy as an area supervisor and ceramics analyst for the Florida State University archaeological field school. The site, Cetamura, is an Etruscan town, important for its domestic architecture. She also traveled extensively in Northern Italy to visit numerous other Etruscan sites. Debra is the 1981-1982 Fellow of the *Journal of Field Archaeology*.

### WELCOME TO THE NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS!

KEITH ADAMS, B.A., Ancient Studies, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 1976; M.A. Geography, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1981

TAMARA BLOSSER, B.A., Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, 1980

LINDA BROWN, B.A., Anthropology, Boston University, 1973

DEBORAH DURHAM, A.B., History, Smith College, 1980

DOUGLAS GEORGE, B.A., Anthropology, Hamline University, 1970

CONRAD GOODWIN, A.A., Liberal Arts, Santa Barbara City College, 1968; B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1971; M.A., Anthropology, College of William and Mary, 1981

RICHARD KANASKI, B.A., Anthropology, Memphis State University, 1977; M.A., Anthropology, 1981

JAMES KROLIKOWSKI, B.A., History, University of New Hampshire, 1974

ELEANOR ROBBINS, B.A., Classical Civilization, Boston University, 1980

JAMES WAMSLEY, B.A., Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, 1981

CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES  
FACULTY AND STAFF

James R. Wiseman, Director of the Center and of the Academic Program; Chairman, Department of Classical Studies; Professor of Archaeology, Art History, and Classics

Clark M. Sykes, Director, Office of Public Archaeology; Adjunct Assistant Professor of Archaeology

Mary C. Beaudry, Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology

Ricardo Elia, Instructor of Archaeology and Classical Studies

Creighton Gabel, Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology; Research Associate in the Center for African Studies

Frederick J.E. Gorman, Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology

Gerald K. Kelso, Coordinator of Laboratory Facilities; Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology

Fred S. Kleiner, Associate Professor of Archaeology and Art History; Chairman, Department of Art History

Karl M. Petruso, Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Classics

Edwin Wilmsen, Visiting Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology; Research Associate in the Center for African Studies

Patricia McDowell, Assistant Professor of Geography

Keith Morgan, Director of Preservation Studies; Assistant Professor of Art History

James Purvis, Professor of Religion and Acting Chair of the Division of Religious and Theological Studies, College of Liberal Arts

H. Neil Richardson, Professor of Old Testament, School of Theology

Student Fellows

Patricia Crawford (Teaching Fellow)

Douglas George (University Fellow)

Frederick P. Hemans (Teaching Fellow)

Debra Hudak (*Journal of Field Archaeology* Fellow)

James Cooper Wamsley (University Fellow)

Graduate Assistants

Keith Adams

William K. Barnett

Gerald Macomber

Center and Program Office

Ronda Grodberg, Administrative Assistant.

Thérèse Mahler, Secretary

Adjunct Faculty

Howard Kee, Professor of New Testament, School of Theology

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
 CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Membership in the Center is open to the public.

<u>Benefits of Membership</u>	<u>Categories of Membership</u>	<u>Annual Dues</u>
*Subscription to the Center <i>Newsletter</i>	Member	\$20
*Archaeological lecture series	Student Member	\$10
*Discounts on publications of the Center	Contributing Member (also receives <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> )	\$50
*Archaeological seminars		
*Trips to archaeological sites in the United States and abroad	Patron (also receives <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> ; may count \$50 as tax-free contribution)	\$100
*Opportunities to participate in excavations and in laboratory work	Benefactor (receives <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> and all publications of the Center; may count \$450 as a tax-free contribution)	\$500
*Access to the Archaeology Library		
*Programs for volunteers		
*Annual Report of activities	Institutional or Corporate Benefactors	\$1,000

Fall Seminars (check seminars desired):

- "Archaeology of Colonial Life in New England" \$150 (Fee includes membership)
- "Graphics for Archaeologists" \$150 (Fee includes membership)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Category \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Checks should be made payable to the Center for Archaeological Studies, and should be sent along with the membership form to:

Center for Archaeological Studies  
 Boston University  
 232 Bay State Road  
 Boston, MA 02215