

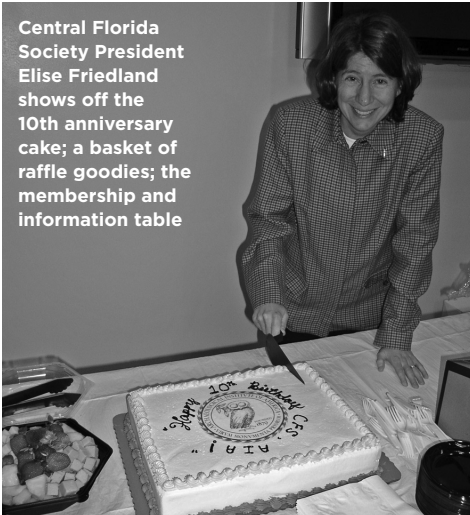


AIANews

Spring 2008
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Published by the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of AMERICA with the generous assistance of the KERSHAW FUND for the AIA NEWSLETTER

Central Florida Society President Elise Friedland shows off the 10th anniversary cake; a basket of raffle goodies; the membership and information table



lecture of each academic year, the CFS will present the winner with a recently published archaeological book and a free one-year membership to the AIA with *ARCHAEOLOGY* magazine.

Since 1998, the CFS has supported an exciting program that serves the greater Orlando area, visitors to the Orlando Museum of Art, and students of the city's many colleges and universities. In addition to hosting dynamic lecturers sent by the AIA, the chapter has also worked hard to invite scholars from around Florida to speak on their current research. Through the dedication and creativity of its board members, the CFS won two grants from the Florida Humanities Council to support the creation, production, and touring of a historical play, *Matanzas: A Survivor's Story*, by current Secretary/Treasurer, Minda Stephens. We also won an AIA Golden Trowel Award in 2007, and the Society Incentive Grant in 2008 for Minda's production of the educational DVD *Hands Across Time*.

Happy Birthday!

In February, the AIA Central Florida Society (CFS) celebrated its tenth anniversary with a birthday extravaganza. Society President Elise Friedland shares her thoughts about the celebration:

The party featured a lecture, prizes, awards, and a fantastic birthday cake reception. As part of our celebration, the society was pleased to sponsor two initiatives to support student interest in archaeology: the David Chapman Book Award, established to honor our late, founding president, and a drawing to give away ten free student memberships, supported by a generous gift from another of our former presidents, William (Bill) Hobby. Both Dave's and Bill's dedication to public outreach and especially to students has been a driving force in our society since its founding.

Dave served as the President of our society from 1997 to 2000. He remained a board member until 2004 when he left Orlando, but even though he lived some 100 miles away, he still drove back to attend our lectures until he passed away in May 2006. The David Chapman Book Award will be granted annually to the student who submits the most compelling essay that addresses the questions we

believe were central to Dave's lifelong association with archaeology: how did you become interested in archaeology, and how would you incorporate archaeology into your community? At the opening

AIA ONSITE

Susan Alcock, Director of the Artemis A.W. and Martha Sharp Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World at Brown University, and the newest member of the AIA Governing Board, co-directs the Vоротan Project, an international collaborative research effort in southern Armenia. The Vоротan Project focuses on the corridor of the once mighty Vоротan River, a thoroughfare for movement and communication through the often-mountainous terrain of the southern Caucasus. A joint team of Armenian and American archaeologists has been working for three seasons now from a 'home base' in a Soviet-era collective pig farm (actually quite comfortable, she says). The team has been busy surveying, excavating at fortified citadel sites, doing architectural mapping, and analyzing the region's rich mortuary landscape. Relatively little work has previously been done in this area, so every new discovery makes an impact on the story we are trying to tell. Playing field tag with cows (or in one case having to hide behind a bush to avoid an angry bull) is a small price to pay for the pleasure of working in such an impressive, under-explored, and beautiful landscape.



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From the Executive Director

Dear Friends and Members,

Having had the pleasure of your company for five AIA Annual Meetings, I am writing to let you know that I will be leaving my position as Executive Director this spring. However, I am a life member of the AIA with a subscription to *ARCHAEOLOGY* and a member of the Charles Eliot Norton Legacy Society, so I will continue to receive news about the Institute's programs and keep abreast of key developments in the world of archaeology.

I am delighted to pass the baton to my colleague Teresa Keller, who joined the AIA with me in 2004 and was recently promoted to the position of Chief Operating Officer. I know under her leadership we will not lose any of the momentum we have gained towards both our sustained excellence and our continued growth.

It has been an honor to serve this fine institution. I am very grateful to all of you for your support as members and donors and know you will help through your participation in AIA programs to strengthen the Institute's role as a leader in archaeology education, research, and advocacy.

BONNIE R. CLENDENNING

Executive Director

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of AMERICA

Many Thanks

There is insufficient space in this column to single out Bonnie's many accomplishments during the nearly five years in which she has been Executive Director of the AIA, but there has been continual growth in membership and programming during her tenure, and we now operate on an exceptionally strong foundation. We will miss the warmth and energy that she has consistently brought to the Annual Meetings, and to many of our local Societies, although we will continue to see her at meetings and receptions of the Charles Eliot Norton Society. Many of you already know Teresa Keller, the incoming Executive Director, and I know I speak for everyone on the Board when I say how much we're looking forward to working with her. Her collegiality and strategic vision are simply extraordinary, and I'm certain that the AIA will continue to prosper and grow under her leadership. I consider myself lucky to have worked with both of them.

C. BRIAN ROSE

President,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of AMERICA

Leading the AIA to the Next Level

I am privileged to have been able to work with Bonnie Clendenning for nearly five years. It has been an incredibly rewarding experience to see the positive changes she has brought to the AIA and to have helped her in implementing her vision. I am honored that Bonnie and the Officers of the Board have entrusted me with the responsibility of working with our talented Board and staff to lead AIA to the next level. This is quite an exciting time in the life of our organization as we continue to strengthen our existing programs and service while developing new and important initiatives in education, outreach and site preservation. Our extensive network of societies and the dedicated volunteers who run them, our vast network of professional archaeologist and educators, our widely distributed, prestigious on-line and print publications, and most importantly, YOU, our enthusiastic members, put us in a unique position to advance the field of archaeology, reach out to the public and work together to preserve our shared cultural heritage. I look forward to working with all of you and am grateful for your continued support of the AIA.

TERESA M. KELLER

Chief Operating Officer,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of AMERICA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of AMERICA

We Need You

The AIA Annual Fund is the chief source of income for many of the programs provided by the Institute each year. As an independent, not-for-profit charity, we rely on your generosity to continue our education and outreach efforts.

When you give a gift to the 2008 Annual Fund:

- You support archaeologists in the field by enabling us to announce their extraordinary discoveries to the public
- You help us prevent the illegal trade in antiquities and the plunder of archaeological sites in war-torn areas
- You enable us to provide training for teachers
- You help the AIA safeguard the world's archaeological heritage by supporting the conservation of ancient monuments
- You provide speakers for local communities so that audiences of all ages and backgrounds can learn about archaeology

Your support is invaluable to our work. Please use the enclosed envelope to send your contribution today.

For further information about the Annual Fund please contact Rob Koenig at rkoenig@aia.bu.edu

Meet the AIA

Lectures and Fellowships Coordinator Laurel Nilsen Sparks

After more than twenty years working in museums, I recently took a brief break at The Trustees of Reservations, a land conservation organization. I am now delighted to be part of the AIA. Previously I worked at the Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences in Binghamton, NY, the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia, the Lynn Historical Society, the Wellesley Historical Society, and the Jefferson-Patterson Park and Museum in Maryland. Most of my museum work has been curatorial, but I have also worked as a consultant for several museums, designing exhibits and educational programs. My job as a field reviewer for federal museum grants also keeps me on my toes.

I have a BA in Medieval Studies from the State University of New York at Binghamton, where I also worked for the Public Archaeology Facility, and an MA in Medieval British Archaeology from the University of York, UK. I also attended the University of Durham, UK, for post-graduate research. While I studied in England, I did archaeological field work at Wharram Percy and other sites on the Yorkshire Wolds, and worked for several seasons at the Sutton Hoo site in Suffolk.

My experience in public education makes me especially appreciative of the AIA's Lecture Program, and I am thoroughly enjoying putting my energies towards this excellent enterprise. Based in the Boston office, I live west of the city with my husband, Boston University geologist Joel Sparks. We design apsidal and boat-shaped gardens in order to confuse and amuse future generations of archaeologists.

Please contact me at lsparks@aia.bu.edu with your questions and comments about fellowships and the lecture program.



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Proud Fellows

We are pleased to announce the 2008 winners of several of our most competitive fellowships

Olivia James Traveling Fellowship

The recipient of the Olivia James Traveling Fellowship is Dr. Rebecca Benefiel, from the Department of Classics, Washington and Lee University. Her current research project is “Pompeii and her Neighbors: Civic Identity, Social Interaction, and Ancient Graffiti.” Noting that the city has often been studied in isolation, the goal of Dr. Benefiel’s project is to reintegrate the city into its surroundings, using graffiti to reconstruct Pompeii’s place in the regional network of cities and hinterlands. According to Dr. Benefiel, “Ancient graffiti, more than any other medium, reveal a dynamic system of economic and social networks tying together the communities of the region. These messages repopulate the city and indeed the whole region with vibrant activity, individual voices, and fascinating details of ancient life.”



The Archaeology of Portugal Fellowship

Ana Maria Gonçalves Ávila de Melo is the recipient of the Archaeology of Portugal Fellowship. Her project is the “Prehistoric Metallurgy in the Castro de Pragança, Estremadura, Western Portugal”. The collection of metal artifacts and debris from the site of Castro de Pragança is the largest from any single Portuguese prehistoric settlement, and is housed in the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia in Lisbon. Less than 10% of the material has been studied, and the main purpose of Ms. de Melo’s project is to expand the preliminary research recently conducted, and to understand the technological and social conditions that accompanied bronze artifact production and circulation during the Chalcolithic through the Iron Age. Ms. de Melo hopes to shed light on social organization of the people involved in the manufacture and use of these materials.



Harriet and Leon Pomerance Fellowship

The recipient of the Harriet and Leon Pomerance Fellowship is Jamie Aprile, Ph.D., a student in the Interdepartmental Program in Archaeology, UCLA. Ms. Aprile’s project is “Pylos and Nichoria: A Case Study in Urban/Hinterland Political Economy.” In her study she will tackle the complex relationship between the Late Bronze Age Mycenaean Messenia palatial component and its hinterland, Nichoria. Using Kenneth Hirth’s distributional approach, Ms. Aprile will investigate her hypotheses that Mycenaean sites created extractive economic relationships with their hinterland using patron-client ties, and that these hinterland communities developed independent exchange strategies in order to fulfill these relationships in the Late Helladic IIIA and IIIB periods (c. 1400–1200 B.C.).



Publication Preparation Grant

The recipient of the Publication Preparation Grant for 2008 is Dr. Rana Özbal, of the Boğaziçi University in Istanbul and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Dr. Özbal’s publication will be *The Sixth Millennium (Amuq C) Levels from Tell Kurdu: A Final Report on the 1998–2001 Seasons*, with particular work on the final analysis, illustration, and write-up of the research. The sixth millennium levels of Tell Kurdu, located in the Amuq Valley of present-day Turkey, uniquely combine Mediterranean, Levantine, Anatolian, and Mesopotamian cultural, architectural, and artifactual styles. Dr. Özbal is Co-Director of the Tell Kurdu Project, and with the assistance of the Publication Preparation Grant anticipates publication in 2009.



APA/AIA Minority Scholarship Recipients

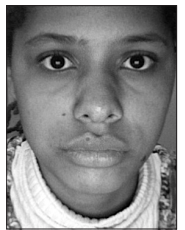
James McCaffery

James McCaffery is a senior at Brooklyn College, working on his BA in Classics. He has completed studies in Latin and Greek, specializing in Roman history and religion. He is also undertaking independent study at the American Numismatic Society in New York this spring. Mr. McCaffery will use his APA/AIA Minority Scholarship to attend the American Academy in Rome’s Classical Summer School for 2008. The program offers students the opportunity to study the development and environment of Rome, and trace the evolution of its art and architecture through to the age of Constantine. Mr. McCaffery intends to pursue graduate studies in Classics, and plans to teach Roman history and Latin here in the United States.



Issis Palomo

Issis Palomo is currently a junior at Columbia University, majoring in Classics. She has been studying Latin and Greek, and also Akkadian! Ms. Palomo has a particular interest in the intersection of cultures and the dissemination of ideas in the ancient world. The APA/AIA Minority Scholarship will assist Ms. Palomo in attending the 2008 summer program at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The program will combine classroom time with visits to archaeological sites. After finishing her degree at Columbia, Ms. Palomo intends to pursue a doctorate in Classics, and ultimately wishes to work in the fields of papyrology and philology, as well as pursue further studies in the Ancient Near East.



For the winners of our other fellowships, including the Anna C. & Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship for study at the American School in Athens, the Helen M. Woodruff Fellowship for study at the American Academy in Rome, the newly created DAI-AIA Summer Fellowship, and the Jane C. Waldbaum Field School Scholarship Fund, or for more information on all our fellowships, visit www.archaeological.org.

Apollo's New Temple

Congratulations to AIA member Stephan Zink of the University of Pennsylvania, winner of the Graduate Student Paper Award. He won for his paper "Augustus' Temple of Apollo on the Palatine: A New Reconstruction." Mr. Zink developed a special interest in ancient architecture and urbanism during his studies at the University of Vienna, the Free University of Berlin, and the École Normale Supérieure in Paris. He participated in excavations in Italy at Velia and in Syria at Dura Europos and Palmyra, and now pursues independent fieldwork in Rome. Among his more recently acquired research interests, Mr. Zink lists digital modeling, GIS applications, and cartography. "The award is extremely motivating—and hopefully even door-opening—for my future plans," says Mr. Zink. "It means a lot to me because I know that it is an award for my entire department."

This succinct and lucid paper demonstrates the qualities the Awards Committee seeks in evaluating graduate student presentations: an original observation of an important monument, excellent graphics that forcefully and logically advance an argument, and a spoken presentation that balances formal



Temple of Apollo on the Palatine, Rome; Temple of Apollo on the Palatine, detail of model of the colonnade (courtesy S. Zink); Stephan in Resafa, Syria, (courtesy N. High)



organization with informal rhetoric. Mr. Zink's paper, the focal point of his dissertation on

Late Republican and Early Augustan temple design, exemplifies the highest of professional standards. We are pleased to note that National Geographic news picked up the story of Mr. Zink's work in Rome and published a popular version online in March.



The Santa Fe Society brings us news of their participation in the "Sun Mountain Gathering," a New Mexico native heritage festival, sponsored by the New Mexico Museum of Indian Arts & Culture and twenty

other organizations, including the Santa Fe Society. Vice President and Program Coordinator Garnis Hagen reports that the AIA booth attracted about twenty new potential society members!

A Diverse Career

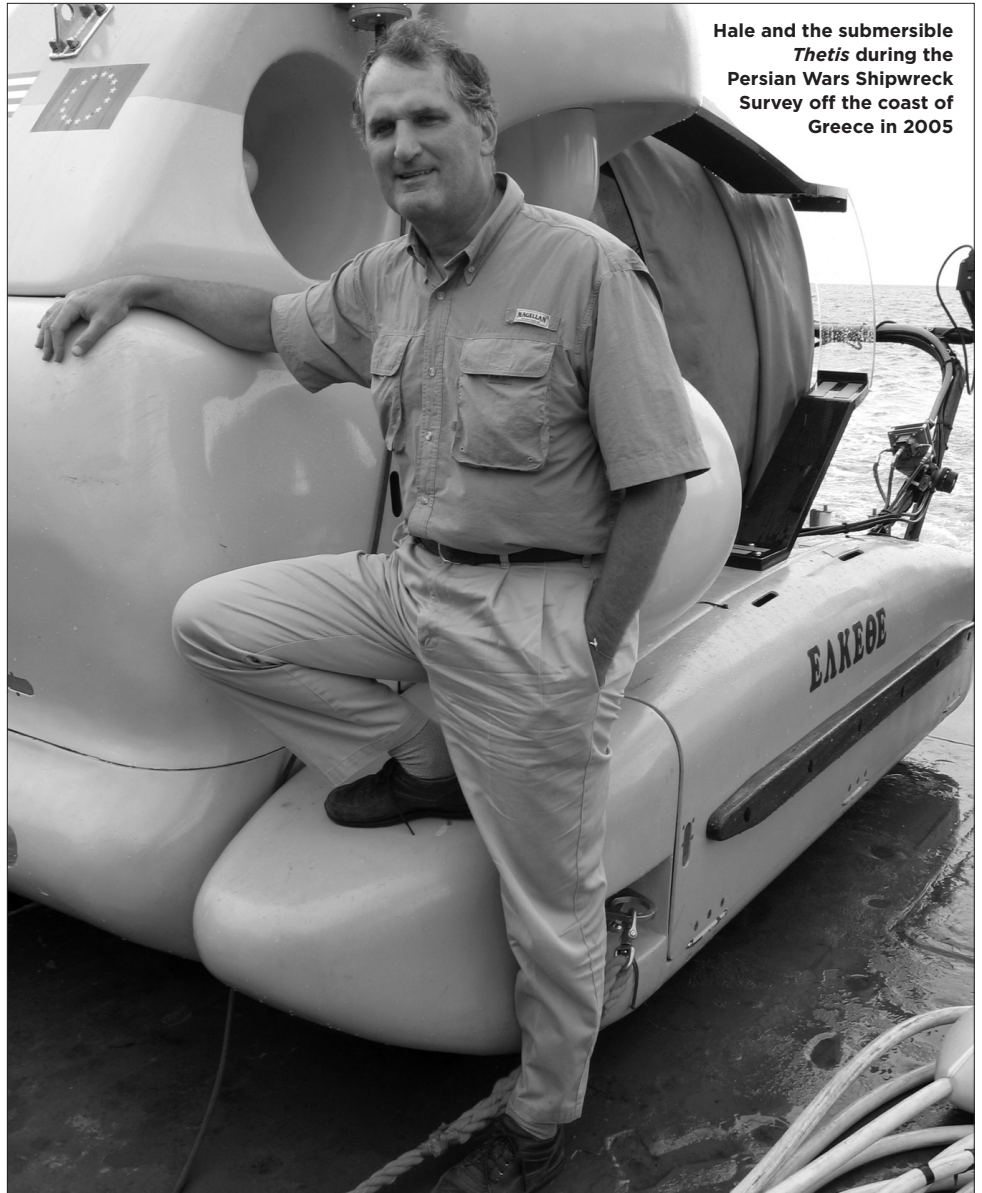
Deanna Baker speaks with lecturer John Hale, who brings passion and humor to sites from the bottom of the Aegean to the mountaintop where the Delphic oracle once shared her secrets

Growing up, did you always know you wanted to be an archaeologist?

My first archaeological memory takes me back to my third birthday, when my great-grandfather John Roberts put a grooved granite ax in my small hand and told me that he had found it in our yard when he dug the first tomato patch in 1905. At about age six, I was given a child's version of Homer's *Odyssey*, a book that hooked me on the Greeks for life. And a year later I was taken to our New Albany movie theatre to see the local premiere of *The Ten Commandments*. Afterwards I asked if it might be possible to find the Israelites' footprints and the tracks of pharaoh's chariots if you could dive to the bottom of the Red Sea. Then in third grade I got hold of Ronald Jessup's *The Wonderful World of Archaeology*, with its picture of Herodotus at Delphi and of scuba divers gridding, photographing, recording, and excavating a classical site underwater (in 1956!) There was no turning back.

What were you able to discover about the oracle in your work at Delphi?

The greatest experience of my archaeological career was working at the site of the Delphic Oracle with geologist Jelle de Boer of Wesleyan University. In 1995 he told me that he had seen the fault that runs under the temple of Apollo. I told him that he must be mistaken, since no modern scholars took that ancient tradition of a "chasm and vapor" seriously. But having read the ancient sources—Plutarch, who served as priest at Delphi, and the second-century A.D. travel writer Pausanias—Jelle assured me that the traces of a fault were completely in accord with their view that the oracular trances were triggered when the Pythia (the oracle's priestess) inhaled a natural gaseous emission from the bedrock below the temple. In 1996 we did a geological survey of the area around Delphi, confirming Jelle's first observation and later finding a second fault that intersected the first. The intoxicating nature of these hydrocarbons—methane, ethane, and ethylene—was later established by toxicologist Henry Spiller, director of the Kentucky Poison Center. It was an eye-opening experience for



Hale and the submersible *Thetis* during the Persian Wars Shipwreck Survey off the coast of Greece in 2005

me to see that modern science could vindicate statements in the ancient Greek and Roman sources that had long been dismissed as untrue.

Have you been able to find anything similar at other sites that might enable you to make any broad conclusions about oracular sites in general?

Yes! At the oracular temple of Apollo at Ptoon in Boeotia, the French excavators found an oracular crypt or chamber built into the foundations. Springs flowed from the bedrock below the temple, indicating the presence of a natural fault. In Turkey, we have found similar geological phenomena at Claros, Didyma, Hierapolis and

Acharaca, an oracular center near Nysa. At Acharaca, I was able to smell for the first time the natural gas coming right up from exposed rock formations through the ruins.

Can you describe your work with the Persian Wars Shipwreck Survey (PWSS)?

The PWSS, headed by Shelley Wachsmann of Texas A&M, is dedicated to exploring the sea floor at all the sites where, according to Herodotus, the Greeks and Persians lost ships in the campaigns of the early fifth century B.C. At this time, the Persian kings Darius and Xerxes sent fleets into the Aegean in an attempt to add Greece to their empire. Our mission

is to examine the sea floor at site and any shipwrecks or cargoes. I took up rowing as an undergraduate at Yale, and the ancient trireme has always been a sort of “Holy Grail” for me.

Are you mostly locating and mapping the sites or do you also plan to excavate?

We use sidescan sonar, remote-operated-vehicles (ROVs), and the submersible *Thetis* (the Greek government’s own “Yellow Submarine”) to explore the sea floor and pinpoint the location of ancient shipwrecks. But we have located a number of sites where wooden sections of ancient hulls may lay in the sediments below the cargoes of amphorae or stone blocks that we located during the survey. It’s the responsibility of the Greek Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities to decide what further exploration or excavation should be undertaken.

Any exciting finds from any of the wrecks?

Everything is exciting to me, even amphora fragments! But it was a big day when we located a *navis lapidaria*—or stone transport ship—from the period of the Roman Empire, recognizable from its cargo of gigantic marble blocks. With respect to the Persian Wars, our most important find came from the seas around Mount Athos, where, in 493 B.C., Darius lost an entire fleet of triremes. The ROV *Achilles* (a sort of robot on a long tether) recovered an ancient bronze *sauroter*—meaning “lizard-killer”—which served as the spike on the butt of a spearshaft. Near the same spot, a local fisherman had brought up

a bronze Corinthian-style helmet in his nets. So we may have found a place where a warship went to the bottom, or possibly the site of spillage during a storm. Of course, this discovery conformed to the oldest and surest of archaeological laws—you will find the most important artifact of the season on the last day of fieldwork.

What are some of the challenges associated with underwater archaeology?

Our work has often been adversely affected by strong winds and high seas that curtail the use of the sonar, ROVs, and the submersible. Down on the sea floor, shipwrecks may be hidden by deep layers of sediment. The deforestation of the Mediterranean region in ancient times caused soil to erode from mountain slopes and flow into the sea. The scraping of the sea bottom by fishing trawlers has also had a devastating effect on many wreck sites. In shallow waters, many sites have been targeted by sports divers or by looters who seek underwater antiquities to sell. And in seas like the Mediterranean, the wood-boring mollusk *Teredo navalis* (often called, incorrectly, a “shipworm”) quickly destroys all wooden parts of ships both ancient and modern that are not covered by a protective layer of sand or mud.

At Torre de Palma in Portugal you looked at the construction materials of a Roman villa. What were you able to discover about their building techniques? Working at Torre de Palma with project director Stephanie Maloney of the University of Louisville I was struck by the evidence that the upper walls of the enormous Roman villa must have been constructed of earth, either



John Hale taking field measurements of a tomb in the early Christian cemetery at Torre de Palma, Portugal

in the form of mud brick or rammed earth. It was then exciting to discover that the ancient technique of erecting a rammed-earth wall on a stone base still survives in rural Portugal. This was only one case of many where the traditional Portuguese farming and building practices seemed to preserve Roman techniques from almost two millennia in the past.

You have also done work on dating ancient mortar. What inspired you to look into this, and what do you hope to gain from this information?

I was inspired to join an international team on mortar dating when I met Asa Ringbom, an art historian from Finland who came to Louisville as a visiting professor. Her father was a concrete engineer, so when she was trying to date the medieval stone churches of the Åland Islands in the Baltic it was natural for her to turn to scientists who were developing a method for dating mortar, concrete, cement, and plaster using radiocarbon analysis. If all goes well, the result will tell us when the mortar hardened. It will be a great advance, especially for archaeologists working on Roman sites, when a fist-sized sample of mortar will yield the date when a house was built, a wall was repaired, a mosaic was laid, or a fresco was painted. It’s extraordinary to think that within a few years it may be possible to collect chunks of broken concrete and ancient mortar during the surface survey of a field, and obtain radiocarbon dates of the buried structures at the site before the first trench is even laid out.

John Hale taking water samples from oracular spring inside temple of Apollo at Claros, Turkey



Classroom Discoveries

Rutgers Latin teacher Rachael Goldman uses *ARCHAEOLOGY* to inspire a love for the field

Criminal Justice. Sure. Organic Chemistry. No problem. Sociology. Absolutely. These are among the many courses students at the University of Rutgers, Newark, routinely take. But Latin 101? It can be hard to attract students to Latin in particular because of the constant quizzes, verb memorization, and noun forms, and it may not occur to these students that there is a whole world of Roman history that can be learned in a Latin language class. Given the renewed interest in the ancient world spurred on by the movie *Gladiator*, the HBO *Rome* series, and many ancient-themed History Channel specials, I had my pick of extra material to show in my class. But I also wanted to share recent discoveries with my students and perhaps

stir the inner archaeologist in them. Several years ago, on a whim, I introduced *ARCHAEOLOGY* to my class. The first issue I showed them had an article on the 2004 Olympics in Athens. While the magazine made its way around the room, one of the students asked if he could borrow it because he wanted to read it over and see the pictures. Each time I taught a class on ancient Rome or the ancient Near East I'd pass more magazines around and students would try to keep them because they found the stories "cool." It was a hit!

The issue that received the most attention and came back to me dog-eared and with some of the pictures removed from it contained a feature on how the pyramids were built. The students were so inspired that they created extra credit

projects featuring models of pyramid complexes. After reading the article, student Dayna Ahmad said "I can't believe how such advanced technology was used to construct the pyramids." I also teach a course about Greek Civilization and this class was so intrigued by the magazine that they requested frequent discovery updates from Patrick Adams, my most dedicated archaeology enthusiast.

I always want to make sure that *ARCHAEOLOGY* is accessible for reading, assignments, and enjoyment. It has become a staple in my class and the students look forward to the discussion of topics like looted ancient art that prompted some to go see the Euphronios vase for the last time at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Having the opportunity

to see Larissa Bonfante in Etruscan garb (March/April 2007) made the experience of reading the magazine all the more memorable for my students because they didn't know about ancient fashion, and some even had the misconception that ancient Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans didn't wear clothing at all.

To say that *ARCHAEOLOGY* is a great learning tool is an understatement. My students don't always have the economic advantages or ability to travel abroad. *ARCHAEOLOGY*, on the other hand, transports them to another place. The magazine's stories can be shared with a wide audience, and even inspire students to organize museum trips. If a magazine can have that powerful an effect in my language and history classes, more teachers should bring them into class and make sure their high schools or universities subscribe. I know that I've brought a love of archaeology to students who wouldn't normally think about the subject. Who knows, maybe next year we'll celebrate the Ides of March with togas!



Students in Latin 101 use *ARCHAEOLOGY* to bring the ancient world alive

In the next AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Andrew Stewart addresses the problem of the so-called Severe Style from an archaeological perspective by focusing on sculptures found, or allegedly found, in Persian destruction contexts or directly associated with the Persian and Carthaginian invasions.

Nancy T. de Grummond explores the imagery of Etruscan lunar divinities and argues for recognition of a moon goddess at Pyrgi named Catha.

Richard De Puma examines an alleged tomb group acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1903 and suggests the likely owner and occupant of the tomb.

Ingrid Edlund-Berry considers the so-called Tuscan temples and their role as statements of religious and political dominance within Etruria and central Italy.

Rex E. Wallace argues that the mulvanice inscriptions on bucchero pottery in an as-yet unidentified building at the Etruscan site of Poggio Civitate (Murlo) suggest that the building functioned as the public center of the site.

Julie Laskaris discusses the Etruscan and Italic celebration of nursing mothers, as evidenced by their art, literature, and medical theories and practices.

Patricia Maynor Bikai et al. propose that a building complex at Beidha, Jordan, which was abandoned shortly after it went into use, was erected to extol *tryphé*, or living in luxury, and linked the Nabataean royal house to Dionysos and Alexander.

Steven Savage & Donald Keller report on the 2007 season of fieldwork in Jordan.

The AJA offers electronic subscriptions and articles for purchase. Free downloadable content is also available. Please see www.ajaonline.org for more information.



Photorealistic re-creation of the hall above the actual remains of the substructure. View from the west (C. Kanellopoulos and P. Konstandopoulos)

Coming Soon in ARCHAEOLOGY

Hi-Tech Discoveries...

New Etowah Profile: Archaeologists at this major Mississippian site in northwestern Georgia are using non-invasive magnetometer surveys to map the location and dimensions of architectural remains that would never have been found without extensive excavations.

Preclovis Paleopoop: Using a technology known as polymerase chain reaction, or PCR, archaeologists have extracted human DNA from poop left in a cave in Oregon to 14,300 years ago—almost 1,500 years before the earliest agreed-upon evidence for human presence in North America.

The Magic of Muons: High-energy particles are being used to look within

pyramids in Mexico and Belize. How does the process work? Muon detectors buried in holes around the base of a pyramid measure the trajectory of the particles as they pass through the structure, creating images of what lies within.

...and Fantastic Journeys The Search for Lithic Sources in

Afghanistan: Randall Law of the University of Wisconsin has been researching long-distance routes of the Indus Civilization, by studying the origins of different types of stone found at Indus sites. As part of his research, Law walked much of the Pakistan/Afghanistan border to acquire samples of stone, going to places like Tora Bora, all but inaccessible today.

Journey to Aksum: Join photographer Chester Higgins as he explores the monuments of the Aksumite Empire, which at its height in the fourth century included northern Ethiopia and much of the Sudan, as well as Yemen and part of Saudi Arabia.

Secrets of a Medieval Castle

Archaeologists have uncovered the rich history of a late-twelfth-century German valley fortress (as opposed to those set on hills), revealing previously unknown information about its use and re-use over the centuries, including its unique fortification systems.

P.S. And if you missed our 60th anniversary issue (May/June 2008), go to www.archaeology.org and order one today!



not all professionals act professionally and that any individual, whether knowingly or unknowingly, can destroy many years of hard work. I've learned how archaeological sites are treated, both good and bad. And I have come to appreciate the aspirations of people that are trying to share their knowledge and give heritage back to the public.

While I dread leaving my internship behind, I'm looking forward to university life and new experiences. When I decided not to go immediately to college, as most of my peers did, I didn't know where I would end up. Now I realize how far it has taken me and how much more I want to learn. My experience has left me a little less green and I'm ready to step forward. It is my passion for archaeology that drives me, but it is this experience that will serve as the cornerstone of my education.

For more information on the Iberian Peninsula Society's exchange program in Portugal, please contact Maia Langley at maialangley@gmail.com

Mind the Gap

Camille Sogin shares the experiences of her "year off"

Every morning, I walk through the doors of the most magnificent building I've ever seen—the Mosteiro dos Jerónimos, home to the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia in Lisbon. I say "Bom dia!" and "Como ésta?" and grab a *bica* (a small coffee) because it's too good to resist. I go to my workspace and start cataloging and drawing pieces of pottery. I am only eighteen years old and I'm already handling archaeological materials in a major European museum.

The idea of a "gap year" is relatively new in the U.S. When I entered my senior year of high school, the thought of taking a year off had never crossed my mind. I'd been told that once you stop, you never get started again. But my mother suggested I give it a try, and I decided that a year to do what I wanted was a brilliant proposition.

But I didn't want to give up on my education for an entire year. I wanted a hands-on archaeological experience

before I hit the books for the next four years, so I searched for courses to attend and excavations to volunteer for. After I graduated, I started my *wanderjahre* in Europe. I studied in Portugal for the first three months, living in student housing while I took courses in osteology, ceramics, and Portuguese. For the next two months, I excavated in Spain. Afterwards, I returned to Portugal and settled into an internship at the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia in Lisbon.

Under the tutelage of Maia Langley (President, Iberian Peninsula Society), I began to work on the ceramics uncovered at Torre de Palma, one of the most important archaeological sites in Iberia. The collection is huge and organizing, studying, and reviewing it has afforded me an introductory education in archaeology, classics, and the preservation of materials.

I have also witnessed much about the results of looting and the buying and selling of cultural heritage. I've seen that

New Life Membership Category

In January, the AIA Council approved the creation of a special category of life membership. The new Corresponding Members category includes in its first class distinguished colleagues previously elected as Foreign Honorary Members. AIA Vice President for Publications Jenifer Neils chairs a new committee responsible for nominating as new members those residing outside the United States and Canada who have "attained acknowledged eminence in some branch of archaeology, or in the sciences related thereto, including the fields of education, conservation, and museums." Please send your suggestions to the membership office at membership@aia.bu.edu and we'll forward them to the committee.

WEBWATCH

This summer, when all eyes are on the Olympic Games in Beijing, join us in Neapolis (ancient Naples) for a look at the Sebasta—games established by the emperor Augustus and patterned in part after the Olympics. It was here that Nero launched his



Fragment of a massive marble inscription listing the names of the Sebasta's winners and home countries

career as a competitive singer! During recent subway construction in Naples, archaeologists uncovered an inscription about the Sebasta, which is known for the most part by an inscription found at Olympia a century ago. Discover what the new find tells us about the Games. And don't miss our classic articles that give you the A–Z of the ancient Olympics.

We're on the trail of another discovery at Sagalassos. Last year Marc Waelkens and his team unearthed a monumental statue of Hadrian, a find that made headlines around the world. They also found the toes of another statue. Will they find the rest of Hadrian's companion?

Recent additions to the site include:

- **Minoans in Manhattan:** A new exhibition offers a rare opportunity to appreciate the achievements of Crete's Bronze Age civilization
- **Pre-Clovis Breakthrough:** Ancient human coprolites yield surprisingly early dates
- **Why do Virtual Heritage?** Case studies from the portfolio of a long-time practitioner

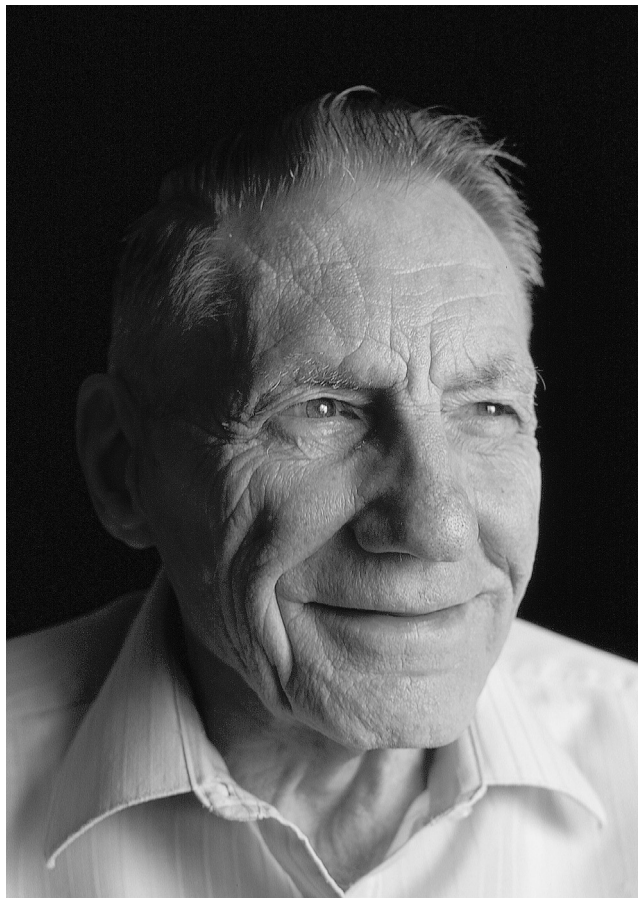
Deadline

The Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award is given to those AIA members who, through their sustained and exceptional volunteer efforts, have furthered the work of the Institute and increased public awareness regarding its mission. Societies are encouraged to nominate. Completed nominations should be received no later than September 3, 2008.

For more information or to send in your nominations, please contact Liz Gilgan at lgilgan@aia.bu.edu or 617-353-8705.

A Fitting Tribute

We are very proud to announce the establishment of the J. Richard (Dick) Steffy Lecture Fund through generous contributions made by the members and friends of our sister organization, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and by members of the AIA's Underwater Interest Group/Subcommittee. The first lecture, to be held during the 2008–2009 season, is designed to highlight Dick's life work on wooden shipbuilding and the interpretation of shipwrecks as they relate to archaeology. According to Jim Delgado, AIA member and head of INA, "Dick's interests were diverse; he advised on the oldest hulls yet discovered, as well as 19th-century ships."



In his obituary in the *New York Times*, it was noted that "among the ships Dr. Steffy reconstructed were the *Kyrenia*, named after the Cypriot port near where it sank; an 11th-century merchant ship wrecked near Turkey; a first-century Roman boat found buried in Italy; and a British vessel scuttled in the York River in Virginia in 1781."

A faculty member at Texas A & M University and the recipient of a MacArthur Foundation "genius" grant, Dr. Steffy was known both for his meticulous reconstructions and his engaging lecture style. We are delighted that his friends and colleagues chose to honor his life and work by establishing this lecture fund.

Classical Turkey

with AIA President C. Brian Rose

October 6–21, 2008 (16 Days)

The Archaeological Institute of America Tours program is pleased to announce a special opportunity to experience Western Turkey's ancient wonders in the company of AIA President C. Brian Rose. Our itinerary includes the ancient sites of Troy, where Dr. Rose has been excavating for two decades, and Aphrodisias, where he excavated for five seasons.

- Explore several of Turkey's most spectacular ancient sites including Assos, Pergamum, Sardis, Priene, Didyma, and Ephesus, perhaps the best-preserved classical city in the eastern Mediterranean.
- View extraordinary museum collections, including the Museum of Underwater Archaeology in Bodrum and the Archaeological Museums in Istanbul and at Çanakkale, Pergamum, and Selçuk.
- Enjoy private events, including a special behind-the-scenes visit at Ephesus with a member of the ongoing excavation project, a private dinner at Bodrum Castle, and a specially-arranged talk at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology headquarters.
- Experience local culture and history with visits to Adatepe village and its Olive Oil Museum, the village markets of Sirince and Kula, the lively and charming port city of Bodrum, and the natural beauty of Pamukale's thermal springs.
- Stroll through Istanbul's historic Sultanahmet district, with visits to majestic Hagia Sophia and Yerebatan Saray, a grand underground cistern.
- Extend your time in Turkey with optional in-depth explorations of historic Istanbul and/or the remarkable landscape of Cappadocia.



Detail of the Alexander Sarcophagus, considered the most important work of antiquity, and now in Istanbul's archaeological museum.

For detailed information on this and other programs via land and small ship, please contact AIA Tours at aia@studytours.org, (800) 748-6262, or (603) 756-2884.



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