

WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

e-Newsletter

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Editor: Madeleine Regan

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1. Executive News

I am pleased to acknowledge the range of contributions that members have made to this issue of the WAC e-Newsletter. It is important to have news about members' publications, the conferences they are involved with and other activities, so we are very grateful to the people who send us information for inclusion in the newsletter.

WAC's 20th anniversary occurred in September 2006. For those who may not know the background, the genesis of WAC arose out of fundamental disagreements concerning the organization of the 11th International Congress of the International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP), which was planned for Southampton, England, in 1986. Against a backdrop of growing violence in South Africa, and in light of the United Nations cultural and academic bans against Botha's apartheid regime, the city of Southampton decided to ban South African participants from the conference, and the Southampton organizers of this event decided to support this decision. They felt this was a moral issue, and that it was time for archaeology to fully engage with the social and political dimensions of the discipline. From the point of view of the UISPP, the issue was one of academic freedom, and about supporting colleagues from all parts of the world, irrespective of political persuasion. The outcome of this debate was the reallocation of the 11th Congress of the UISPP, to Germany, in 1987—and the birth of WAC, in the form of the First Congress, which was held in Southampton, England, in September, 1986.

For a number of years, an uneasy relationship existed between the UISPP and WAC. Though there were several earlier attempts, the first serious signs of warming occurred in 2003 when Luiz Oosterbeek spoke at the Plenary session of WAC-5, held in Washington, DC, and invited WAC members to the 15th UISPP Congress in Lisboa, Portugal. Numerous discussions and meetings followed this, one outcome of which was that I accepted an invitation to speak in my capacity as President of WAC at the opening session of the 15th Congress of the UISPP, in September, 2006. This speech is available on the WAC web site. Briefly, the core of my message was that this UISPP meeting provided an opportunity for rapprochement between the UISPP and WAC. While the disagreements of 1986 arose from a particular set of historical circumstances, in

2006 archaeologists are faced by many challenges, and we are stronger if we address these challenges together. Today, a spirit of co-operation informs the relationships between WAC and the IUPPS. While each organisation has specific, though inter-related, roles in the global community, we are developing co-operative relationships that benefit the members of both organizations.

Only 20 years after its genesis, WAC is accomplishing remarkable things. We routinely hold Inter-Congresses in various parts of the world, we publish a wide range of book series, we provide small amounts of funding for projects that support Indigenous agendas, or scholars in economically disadvantaged countries, and we are developing programs that make a significant difference to teaching and learning in those parts of the world that most need assistance. The World Archaeological Congress' *Global Libraries* program, for example, provides books for 50 institutional libraries in economically disadvantaged countries. Under the able leadership of Sally May and her colleagues, over 2000 books, journals and CDs have been donated to this program since January, 2006. WAC covers the costs of postage, and WAC members administer the program, package and post the books, and solicit sponsorship to cover postage costs, or to allow libraries to purchase new books of their choice (rather than being dependent on what is donated to the organization). This is a wonderful program, and anyone who wishes to help with its development, or to provide support in other ways, should contact Sally May directly (see below).

The Global Libraries Program reminds me to remind readers that WAC is a member organization, in which every accomplishment is achieved through the volunteered labour of members. The success of our organization directly reflects the commitment and hard work of our members.

Claire Smith, for the Executive

2. WAC News

Global Libraries Project

The Global Libraries Project is a World Archaeological Congress initiative, which aims to develop the archaeological literary collections of libraries in developing countries. By supporting such libraries we hope to assist archaeological and cultural heritage management students and professionals to undertake their study and their work. Currently 50 libraries from 37 different countries are receiving donations.

The Global Libraries Project relies on the donations of WAC members and affiliated organizations, and since January of this year over 2000 books, journals and CDs have been donated. This makes a big difference to the 50 Global

Libraries. Members are invited to make a donation of books or a financial contribution to the program (so that new books can be purchased for the libraries).

Further information is available on the following website:

Website: <http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org/site/globallibraries.php>

Enquiries: < sally.may@flinders.edu.au >

Invitation to WAC members

Interdisciplinary initiative: Archaeozoology session in Jamaica

A session entitled "Scales and feathers: an environmental/cultural perspective" has been accepted within the theme: *Archaeology of the Environment and Cultural Landscapes*, at the WAC Inter-Congress, Kingston, Jamaica, 20-27 May, 2007. While the session abstract will be available to those interested in the meeting, I would like to reach out to the broader community of WAC and beyond. The aim of this session is to further cooperation between archaeologists and zoologists on a global forum. Counting on international perspectives represented by WAC, I would like to invite participants to discuss how the development of non-utilitarian animal use, especially, was influenced by environmental vs. cultural factors.

The title is a reminder that, in spite of their importance as *lato sensu* archaeological artifacts, animal bone finds tend to be rather insufficient in tackling complex cultural questions in themselves. Therefore, I would like to also include papers on historical/ethnographic sources relating to animals. A global interdisciplinary exchange will broaden the scope of understanding zooarchaeological finds as true artefacts, further elucidating cross-cultural variability in archaeological subjects such as value, mobility and tradition.

László Bartosiewicz, Session Organiser
President, International Council for Archaeozoology
e-mail: <bartwicz@yahoo.com>

Institute of Archaeological Sciences
H-1088 Budapest, Muzeum krt. 4/B
Hungary

3. News from WAC Members

from Dr Cornelius Holtorf
University of Lund

A silver ring discovered by Swedish archaeologists in Portugal

A silver ring was the most precious artefact found this year by an international excavation team investigating a monumental prehistoric grave in southern Portugal. The ring had been lost days earlier by Barbara, herself a member of the archaeological team.

Cornelius Holtorf, an Assistant Professor from the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Lund (Sweden) directs the project at Monte da Igreja near Évora in the central Alentejo. He says: "We are interested in the entire history of the site. A find from several millennia ago, when the monument was being constructed and used for the first time, is as important to us as a find from yesterday."

Holtorf explains that Neolithic people built the imposing collective burial site in order to alter the landscape forever. The large granite slabs were to ensure that the structure lasted into the future. Some five thousand years later, the imposing structure still stands on the same hill. But with the original intentions of the builders lost, later generations had to come up with their own interpretations of the site.

The new results from this spring confirm that already in the late Bronze Age, the grave chamber was re-used although its precise purpose at that time is not known. Later, in the Roman period, a small farm building was built next to the monument. At that time, the 4th century AD, the ancient grave had become a quarry and convenient part of an animal enclosure. Lost coins and other artefacts suggest that the site was subsequently revisited in the 11th, 17th and 19th centuries. It was not until the middle of the 20th century that archaeologists first recorded the grave at Monte da Igreja.

Holtorf insists that his project, which is funded by the Swedish Science Council (Vetenskapsrådet), is but the most recent episode in a long history of reusing and reinterpreting the prehistoric monument. Seen in this light, the silver ring is archaeological evidence for the presence of the contemporary excavation team.

It is also evidence for the craftsmanship of a modern silversmith and the wealth of the archaeologist who owned it.

- "At the end of the season, we took photographs of the ring and then returned it to Barbara", says Holtorf with a smile.

Dr Cornelius Holtorf

Project homepage: <http://members.chello.se/cornelius/lgreja/>

contact: cornelius.holtorf@ark.lu.se

from Nigel Hetherington
Theban Mapping Project

The Theban Mapping Project announces the publication of the Valley of the Kings Site Management Masterplan on the TMP's website @ <http://www.thebanmappingproject.com/>

The Valley of the Kings (Wadi Biban el Mouluk) on the West Bank of the Nile in Luxor, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, is a World Heritage site whose archaeological fame and economic importance as a tourist destination are internationally recognized. The result of its popularity has been a massive increase in visitor numbers over the last decade, now often exceeding 7,000 visitors every day. This number is guaranteed to increase in future years. Without carefully prepared site management plans, the very existence of this fragile resource could be seriously threatened.

In the spring of 2004, the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) commissioned the Theban Mapping Project to prepare a site management masterplan for the Valley. This project was generously supported by the World Monuments Fund (WMF), and the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), and several private donors.

This 'final draft for public consultation' is now available for you to download and we would very much like to have your feedback regarding our proposal for the future of this very important site.

Nigel J. Hetherington
Conservation Manager
Theban Mapping Project

Nigel also provides an address for his Blog:
<<http://spaces.msn.com/members/ArchaeologyinEgypt/>>

From Paul Rainbird
University of Wales, Lampeter

Archaeologists from the University of Wales, Lampeter have continued over the northern summer to work in various places including Cyprus and Scotland. The Department's research and training excavations at Strata Florida Abbey in Wales have continued under the direction of Professor David Austin with accomplishments this season including exciting results from geophysical survey. We continue to offer degrees in archaeology in Lampeter and Carmarthen and at postgraduate level we are in the process of validating new programmes in the Archaeology of the Biblical Lands, to be convened by the newly appointed Dr Andrew Petersen, and a unique part-time MA in Archaeoastronomy and Landscape Archaeology. Our professional services in environmental archaeology and dendrochronology have recently been enhanced by the launch of a new website at www.lamp.ac.uk/uwlas/

This summer saw the retirement of Professor Andrew Fleming, who became Professor Emeritus. Also retired is the long-serving Departmental Administrator Mrs Maureen Hunwicks. Dr Greg Stevenson has come to the end of his contract and becomes an Honorary Research Fellow as does Dr Trevor Kirk and Mr Robin Heath. Dr Andrew Petersen has been appointed Lecturer in Near Eastern Archaeology and we are aiming to appoint to a new lectureship in Classical Archaeology. Dr Paula Jones has been appointed as our archaeology tutor based at Trinity College, Carmarthen. We also have two new appointments in anthropology.

For further information about the Department visit our Website at www.lamp.ac.uk/archanth/

Paul Rainbird
Department of Archaeology & Anthropology
University of Lampeter, Wales

4. Forthcoming Conferences and Events

CONFERENCES 2006

CHAT 2006

**CHAT 2006:
Friday 10 - Sunday 12 November 2006
Bristol, UK**

The programme for the CHAT 2006 meeting in Bristol is online at
<http://www.bris.ac.uk/archanth/events/chat2006.html>

All enquiries:
Dan.Hicks@bris.ac.uk (Academic Programme) or
Sam.Barlow@bris.ac.uk (Conference Administration).

**Constructing Post-Medieval Archaeology in Italy: A New Agenda
University Ca' Foscari of Venice
24 – 25 November 2006**

Details of the full programme can be found at the following website:

www.arcmed-venezia.it

**The Transformations Conference 2006: Culture and the Environment in
Human Development
Australian National University, Canberra, Australia,
27- 29 November 2006**

Full details of the conference can be found at the conference website -
<http://www.TransformationsConference.com>

**Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights
A World Archaeological Congress Symposium
Burra, South Australia
3 - 5 December 2006**

Convenors: Claire Smith and Heather Burke, Department of Archaeology,
Flinders University
Program Chair: Tim Ormsby

All enquiries:
Claire.smith@flinders.edu.au or
Heather.Burke@flinders.edu.au

Quality in Cultural Heritage Management: Assessment Models and Methods.

The HERITY Proposal

Rome (Italy) - December 5 - 9, 2006

More information is available at the following website:

<http://www.herity.it/downloads/First%20HERITY%20International%20Conference%20Preliminary%20Program.PDF>

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c/o DRI
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info@herity.it

CONFERENCES 2007

**Conference on Repatriation of Cultural Heritage
Nuuk, Greenland
13 -15 February 2007**

To mark the International Polar Year of 2007 - 2008, The Greenland National Museum & Archive is hosting an international conference on repatriation of cultural heritage.

For more details, contact:
Mille Gabriel
mille.gabriel@natmus.dk
Tel: +45 33 47 34 48
Fax: +45 33 47 33 22

CALL FOR PAPERS

**VII International Conference on Easter Island and the Pacific Islands:
Migration, Identity, and Cultural Heritage.
Gotland University, Visby, Gotland, Sweden
August 20-25, 2007**

Session: Seascapes and Island Archaeology

Organisers: *Paul Rainbird* (University of Wales, Lampeter, Great Britain) and
Owe Ronström (Gotland University, Sweden)

Abstract:

It has for long been accepted that landscapes are polyvocal and are meaningful to different people in different ways. Anthropologists and archaeologists have attempted to tease out these multiple meanings and in doing so have given us nuanced understandings of landscape perceptions which have enhanced the knowledge of histories and geographies of various places. It can be argued that seascapes are equally ingrained with multiple understandings beyond a simple perception of 'bridge or barrier'. This session invites contributions which considers the implications of the perception of the sea(s) which is such a feature of introductory descriptions to Easter Island (i.e. distances to next nearest land,) and also the implications of Epeli Hau'ofa's 'sea of islands' which reverses the land/sea relation of island in a sea so common in island archaeology. Contributions from these perspectives which may be regarded as enhancing our understanding of Easter Island are welcome for any period or place.

E-mail proposed title and short abstract to: p.rainbird@lamp.ac.uk

For Conference details, see Website at
www.hgo.se/archaeology/conference2007

5. News Items

Publications

Left Coast Press Inc, to publish *One World Archaeology Series* and UCL Press Archaeology Books

Beginning with volume 48, the *One World Archaeology* series will be published by Left Coast Press, Inc. The series, edited by Joan Gero, Mark Leone, and Robin Torrence, contain selections of the papers presented at the WAC Congresses, held every four years, and InterCongress meetings. Current volumes were developed from the WAC Congress in Washington, DC in 2003. These books will be available from our distributors, Univ. Arizona Press, Univ. British Columbia Press, Berg Publishers. For more information or to order, visit the Left Coast website: <www.LCoastPress.com>

Coming in December 2006...
One World Archaeology, Vol. 49
Archaeology to Delight and Instruct

DRAFT
24 October 2006

Active Learning in the University Classroom

Edited by Heather Burke and Claire Smith (both at Flinders Univ.)

288 pages

Cloth ISBN 978-1-59874-256-5 \$79.00

Paperback ISBN 978-1-59874-257-2 \$29.95

This book presents novel and interesting ways of teaching archaeological concepts and processes to college and university students. Seeking alternatives to the formal lecture format, the various contributions seek better ways of communicating the complexities of human behavior and of engaging students in active learning about the past. This collection of imaginative exercises designed by 20 master instructors on three continents, include role playing, games, simulations, activities, and performance, are all designed to teach archaeological concepts in interesting and engaging ways. Sponsored by the World Archaeological Congress

Now available:

One World Archaeology, Vol. 48

African Re-Genesis

Confronting Social Issues in the Diaspora

Edited Jay B. Havisier (Netherland Antilles Archaeology Dept.) and

Kevin C. MacDonald (UCL)

294 pages

Cloth ISBN 978-1-59874-217-6 \$79.00/ Paper ISBN 978-1-59874-283-1
\$34.95

Ripped from motherland and family, ethnically mixed to quell the potential of uprisings, and brutalized by regimes of hard labor, the heart - the spirit - of Africa did not stop beating in the New World. Rather, it survived and has re-emerged; changed by contacts with new cultures and environments, but still part of the continuum of African tradition: an African Re-Genesis. This is the first volume in its field to emphasize the interdisciplinary temporal and geographic comparative research of archaeology, anthropology, history and linguistics to allow us to form unique perspectives on broader trends in the transformation and (re-) emergence of African Diaspora cultures. African Re-Genesis confirms that regardless of discipline, from continental Africa to Europe, the Western Hemisphere and Indian Ocean, all diaspora research requires a relevance to modern communities and sensitivity to the interplay with contemporary cultural identities. Historical matters concerning race and cultural diversity remain contentious, even today. African Re-Genesis strikes at the nerve of urgency that the past, present and future globalization of African cultures is a cornerstone of the entire human experience, and it deserves recognition as such.

Future Volumes, available in 2007, include:

A Fearsome Heritage: Diverse Legacies of the Cold War, edited by John Schofield and Wayne Cocroft (50)

Rethinking Agriculture: Archaeological and Ethnoarchaeological Perspectives, edited by Timothy P. Denham, José Iriarte, Luc Vrydaghs (51)

Other volumes in preparation for 2007 publication include:

-Margaret Leshikar-Denton and Pilar Luna Erreguerena (eds.),
Underwater Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean

-Inés Domingo Sanz, Danae Fiore, and Sally May (eds.), *Art and Social Identity*

-Amy Gazin-Schwartz and Angèle P. Smith (eds.), *Landscapes of Clearance*

-John Grattan and Robin Torrence (eds.), *Living under the Shadow: Cultural Impacts of Volcanic Eruptions*

-Yannis Hamilakis and Philip Duke (eds.), *Archaeology and Capitalism: From Ethics to Politics*

-Patricia Rubertone (ed.), *Monuments, Memories and Archaeology of Place in Native North America*

-Dan Hicks, Laura McAtackney, and Graham Fairclough (eds.) *Envisioning Landscape: Perspectives and Politics in Archaeology and Heritage*

The subject matter of this series is wide-ranging, reflecting the diverse interests of WAC. WAC gives place to considerations of power and politics in framing archaeological questions and results. WAC also gives place and privilege to minorities who have often been silenced or regarded as beyond capable of making main line contributions to the field. All royalties from the series are used to help the wider work of WAC, including providing the means for less advantaged colleagues to attend WAC conferences, thereby enabling them to contribute to the development of the academic debate surrounding the study of the past.

The One World Archaeology series was launched after the first WAC Congress in 1986 in Southampton, England. Books prior to Volume 48 were published by Routledge.

Left Coast is also proud to announce that it is now publisher of the archaeology list of UCL Institute of Archaeology, formerly published by UCL Press. Generated from one of the preeminent archaeological institutes in the world, the UCL publication program will include the best theory, research, pedagogy and

reference materials in archaeology and cognate disciplines, through publishing exemplary work of scholars worldwide. There are 17 books currently in print from this publications program and another 20 to be published before the end of 2007.

More information on the Left Coast Press website at: www.LCoastPress.com

Archaeolingua Publications

Archaeolingua Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation dedicated to interdisciplinary research and connected activities in Archaeology, Linguistics and other related fields.

The following are recent texts published by the Archaeolingua Foundation.

1. *Landscape Ideologies*, Thomas Meier (ed.)

Contents:

On Landscape Ideologies: An Introduction (*Thomas Meier*), The Term "Cultural Landscape" (*Ulf Ickerodt*), Landscape in Prehistoric Archaeology: Comparing Western and Eastern Paradigms (*Olena V. Smyntyna*), Settlement-, Environmental- and Landscape Archaeology in Eastern Central Europe between Anglo-American Influence and Communist Ideology (*Grietje Suhr*), The Archaeology of Lowlands: A Few Remarks on the Methodology of Aerial Survey (*Martin Gojda*), Debating the Fürstensitz Model: Prolegomena for New Directions in the Archaeology of West Hallstatt Societies (*Adriene Baron Tacla*), Place Names and Folk Landscapes in Southern Germany as Archaeological Resources (*Matthew Leigh Murray*), Our Place in the Landscape? An Archaeologist's Ideology of Landscape Perception and Management (*Graham Fairclough*), The EU: In Need of a Supranational View of Cultural Heritage (*Anders Högberg*), The Challenge of Bridging the Gap between Landscape Theory and Practice: Establishing Cultural Heritage Monitoring, the DEMOTEC Example (*Birgitte Skar*), Tuscany: Historical Landscapes as Cultural Heritage (*Riccardo Lorenzi, Marinella Pasquinucci, Oreste Signore*)

2. *The Archaeology of Cult and Death* Mercourios Georgiadis and Chrysanthi Gallou (eds.)

Contents:

Introduction (*Mercourios Georgiadis and Chrysanthi Gallou*), Death, Display and Performance: A Discussion of the Mortuary Remains at Çayönü Tepesi (*Karina Croucher*), Cultural and Ritual Evidence in the Archaeological Record: Modeled Skulls from the Ancient Near East (*Michelle Bonogofsky*), The Peqi'in Cave:

Ancestor Worship in the Chalcolithic Period (*Zvi Gal*), Religion and Wealth: Aspects of the Social Dynamic in South-Central Crete during the Pre-Palatial and Proto-Palatial Periods (*Joanne M. A. Murphy*), Games and Funerary Beliefs in Proto-Palatial Crete (*Helène Whittaker*), Ancestor Worship, Tradition and Regional Variation in Mycenaean Culture (*Chrysanthi Gallou and Mercourios Georgiadis*), Priestly Burials in Mycenaean Greece (*Christina Aamont*), Poor Relations: A Pauper's Cemetery in Poseidonia/Paestum (*Mikels Skele*), Archaeology of Children: Sub-Adult Burials during the Iron Age in the Trans-Urals and Western Siberia (*Natalia Berseneva*)

For more information about titles and how to place orders contact:

Fruzsina Cseh
Editorial Assistant
Archaeolingua Publications
H-1014 Budapest
Úri utca 49.
Tel./Fax: +361 375 8939
<www.archaeolingua.hu>

New perspectives on Minoan Crete

Archaeology and European Modernity: Producing and Consuming the 'Minoans'
edited by Y Hamilakis and N Momigliano

This unique collection contributes to current debates on the relationship between archaeology and European modernity by focusing on the specific case study of Minoan Crete, which has often been hailed as the cradle of European civilisation. It represents the first multidisciplinary effort to understand critically the disciplinary history and reception of the Minoan past, by bringing together the work of archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, art historians, and literary scholars.

The contributions deal with a variety of issues concerning the 'production' and 'consumption' of the Minoan past, especially its use in the construction of European, Mediterranean, Greek, and Cretan identities. They cover an exceptionally wide array of topics, ranging from the historical and intellectual environment in which the rediscovery of Minoan Crete took place to the role of the Minoan past in Freudian psychoanalysis, and from the reception of the Minoans in modern European artistic movements and literary works to tourism, heritage management, and pedagogy. The volume will be of interest to archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, and art historians interested in the

politics of the past, the archaeology and anthropology of identity, the critical history of archaeology, colonialism, nationalism, and European modernity.

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Archaeology and European Modernity: Stories from the Borders
Yannis Hamilakis and Nicoletta Momigliano

II. THE PRESENT IN THE PAST: PRODUCING THE 'MINOANS'

2. A Country in a 'State of Destitution' Labouring under an 'Unfortunate Regime': Crete at the Turn of the 20th Century (1898-1906), Philip Carabott
3. The Minoans a Welsh invention? A view from east Crete, James Whitley
4. From Ideologies of Motherhood to 'Collecting Mother Goddesses,'
Christine Morris
5. Knossos as Memorial, Ritual, and Metaphor, Philip Duke
6. Forging the Minoan Past, Ken Lapatin
7. Crete, Greece, and the Orient in the Thought of Gordon Childe (with an appendix on Toynbee and Spengler: the Afterlife of the Minoans in European Intellectual History), Andrew Sherratt
8. Minoan Wannabees: The Resurrection of Minoan Influences in Scandinavian Archaeology, Lena Sjögren

III. THE PAST IN THE PRESENT: CONSUMING THE 'MINOANS'

9. The Colonial, the National, and the Local: Legacies of the 'Minoan' Past
Yannis Hamilakis
10. Knossos: Social Uses of a Monumental Landscape, Esther Solomon
11. Minoans in Modern Greek Literature, Roderick Beaton
12. Happy Little Extroverts and Bloodthirsty Tyrants: Minoans and Mycenaeans in Literature in English after Evans and Schliemann, David Roessel
13. Cretan Psychoanalysis and Freudian Archaeology: H.D.'s Minoan Analysis with Freud in 1933, Cathy Gere
14. The Arts of Bronze Age Crete and the European Modern Style: Reflecting and Shaping Different Identities, Fritz Blakolmer
15. Minoan Crete in 20th Century Italian Culture, Vincenzo La Rosa and Pietro Militello
16. The 'Minoan' Experience of Schoolchildren in Crete, Anna Simandiraki

(Creta Antica 7, Aldo Ausilio, 2006); Pp: 277.

Price GB £85.00;

Orders: < info@ausilioeditore.com >

www.oxbowbooks.com

A new text about archaeology in Japan

Archaeology, Society and Identity in Modern Japan covers a range of broad public archaeology, post-colonial archaeology, and general theoretical archaeology-related issues including modernity and archaeology, archaeology and the self-identification of the public, post-modern difficulties and the changing mode of the consumption of archaeological past, archaeology and education.

<<http://www.cambridge.org/uk/catalogue/catalogue.asp>>
isbn=0521849535

Koji Mizoguchi, Ph.D.
Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies,
Kyushu University,
4-2-1 Ropponmatsu, Chuo Ward,
Fukuoka, JAPAN 810-8560
E-mail: mizog@rc.kyushu-u.ac.jp

A new book on maize in the Americas

Title: *Histories of Maize: Multidisciplinary Approaches to the Prehistory, Linguistics, Biogeography, Domestication, and Evolution of Maize*, edited by John E. Staller, Robert H. Tykot, and Bruce F. Benz

This volume represents an important reference source and is the most comprehensive treatment of maize in the Americas published to date. It is organized by geography and analytical approach into five different parts.

The information on this book can be accessed at this link to the Elsevier/Academic Press web site:

<http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/bookdescription.cws_home/707452/description#description>

Hardbound, ISBN 0-12-368364-0, 704 pages

Price: 149.00 U

The book includes various state of the art applications, which provide evidence on the role and significance of maize to prehistoric societies in the Americas, for all time-periods.

Table of Contents:

An Introduction to the Histories of Maize, by John E. Staller

Part I: Histories of Maize: Genetic, Morphological, and

Microbotanical Evidence

1. Differing Approaches and Perceptions in the Study of New and Old World Crops, by Terence A. Brown
2. Maize in the Americas: A Synthetic Look, by Bruce F. Benz
3. Origin of Polystichy in Maize, by Hugh H. Iltis
4. Dating the Initial Spread of Zea Mays, by T. Michael Blake
5. El Riego and Early Maize Evolution, by Bruce F. Benz, Li Cheng, Steven W. Leavitt, and Chris Eastoe
6. Ancient DNA and the Integration of Archaeological and Genetic Approaches to the Study of Maize Domestication, by Viviane Jaenicke-Després and Bruce D. Smith
7. Ancient Maize in the American Southwest: What Does it Look Like and What Can it Tell Us?, by Lisa W. Huckell
8. Environmental Mosaics, Agricultural Diversity, and the Evolutionary Adoption of Maize in the American Southwest, by William E. Doolittle and Jonathan B. Mabry
9. Towards a Biologically Based Method of Phytolith Classification, by Greg Laden

Part II: Isotope Analysis and Human Diet

10. Isotope Analyses and the Histories of Maize, by Robert Tykot
11. Social Directions in the Isotopic Anthropology of Maize in the Maya Region, by Christine D. White, Fred J. Longstaffe, and Henry P. Schwarcz
12. Diet in Prehistoric Soconusco, by Brian Chisholm and T. Michael Blake
13. Early to Terminal Classic Maya Diet in the Northern Lowlands of the Yucatán (Mexico), by Eugenia Brown Mansell, Robert H. Tykot, David A. Freidel, Bruce H. Dahlin, and Traci Ardren
14. The Importance of Maize in Initial Period and Early Horizon Peru, by Robert H. Tykot, Richard L. Burger, and Nikolaas van der Merwe
15. Maize on the Frontier: Isotopic and Microbotanical Data from Central-Western Argentina, by Adolfo F. Gil, Robert H. Tykot, Gustavo Neme, and Nicole Shelnut
16. Dietary Variation and Prehistoric Maize Farming in the Middle Ohio Valley, by Diana M. Greenlee
17. A Hard Row to Hoe: Changing Maize Use in the American Bottom and Surrounding Area, by Eleanora A. Reber
18. Evidence for the Early Use of Maize in Peninsular Florida, by Jennifer A. Kelly, Robert H. Tykot, and Jerald T. Milanich
19. Prehistoric Maize in Southern Ontario: Contributions from Stable Isotope Studies, by M. Anne Katzenberg
20. The Stable and Radio-Isotope Chemistry of Eastern Basketmaker and Pueblo Groups in the Four Corners Region of the American Southwest: Implications for Anasazi Diets, Origins and Abandonments in

Southwestern Colorado, by Joan Brenner Coltrain, Joel C. Janetski, and Shawn W. Carlyle²¹. The Agricultural Productivity of Chaco Canyon and the Source(s) of Pre-Hispanic Maize found in Pueblo Bonito, by Larry Benson, John Stein, Howard Taylor, Richard Friedman, and Thomas C. Windes²². Summary of Isotope Section, by Henry Schwarcz

Part III: Histories of Maize: Mesoamerica, Central and South America:

The Spread of Maize in Central and South America

23. Caribbean Maize: First Farmers to Columbus, by Lee Newsom
24. Maize on the Move, by J. Scott Raymond, and Warren R. DeBoer
25. The Gift of the Variation and Dispersion of Maize: Social and Technological Context in Amerindian Societies, by Renée M. Bonzani and Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo
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Publication to celebrate the work of Jay Hall

An Archaeological Life: Papers in Honour of Jay Hall edited by Sean Ulm and Ian Lilley

2006, viii+276pp, 297x210mm, pb
ISBN 1-86499-863-6

In 2007 Associate Professor Jay Hall retires from the University of Queensland after more than 30 years of service to the Australian archaeological community. Celebrated as a gifted teacher and a pioneer of Queensland archaeology, Jay leaves a rich legacy of scholarship and achievement across a wide range of archaeological endeavours. *An Archaeological Life* brings together past and present students, colleagues and friends to celebrate Jay's contributions, influences and interests.

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Jay Hall Publications 1969-2006

Purchase a Copy

Copies of *An Archaeological Life: Papers in Honour of Jay Hall* are available at the price of \$59.95 each (including GST and postage in Australia). For international customers copies are AUD\$69.95 each (GST exempt and including airmail postage). Order forms are available by clicking on the link at the base of the following web page:

<http://www.atsis.uq.edu.au/index.html?page=41638&pid=41633>

New European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) blog

WAC members may be interested to know about the new EAA blog with loads of information and some discussion relevant to European archaeology. One of the aims of the blog is to publicise and further discuss issues published in the *European Journal of Archaeology*. Also included are reports on recent conferences and reviews of exhibitions, and even a world map that shows the locations of people who have logged onto the site!

The EAA Blog is hosted by Troels Myrup Kristensen
The web address is: <<http://eja.e-a-a.org/>>

Other news items

From Virginia Steen-McIntyre

**IN THE BUILDING STAGE: A WEBSITE WITH HARD-TO-FIND DATA ON
CYNTHIA IRWIN-WILLIAMS' ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, VALSEQUILLO
AREA, PUEBLA, MEXICO <<http://www.valsequilloclassic.net/>>**

The archaeological sites excavated by Cynthia Irwin-Williams and Juan Armenta Camacho in the early 60s have caused controversy from the first. In them, well made stone tools were found in situ associated with butchered bones of Pleistocene animals including mastodon, horse, and camel. Later work by geoscientists dated the sites at around 250,000 - 300,000 years (Steen-McIntyre, Fryxell, and Malde, 1981, Quaternary Research, 16, 1-17 and cited references). Recent diatom studies for sediment from the artifact-bearing layers and a cavity in the Dorenberg skull support this great age (VanLandingham, 2006, J. Paleolimnol. 36, 101-116 and cited references).

Because of the controversial age for the sites, little information is in print. Much of the original material, including artefacts, trench profiles, field notes, and thousands of photos and slides has since disappeared. To preserve what is left, and to disseminate the information as widely as possible, this website is being created.

See also abstract and online papers by Steen-McIntyre and VanLandingham, WAC5, Washington D.C.

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6. Excerpts from other archaeological newsletters (used with permission)

6(a) SALON (editions from October and September 2006)

SALON - the Society of Antiquaries of London Online Newsletter

SALON 151: 30 October 2006

SALON Editor: Christopher Catling
christopher.catling@virgin.net

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Culture Minister unveils the UK's next three nominations for World Heritage status

The Antonine Wall, the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and the Wearmouth Jarrow twin monastery are to be the UK's next three nominations as World Heritage Sites, Culture Minister David Lammy has announced.

The Antonine Wall was added to the UK Tentative List this year and would form an extension to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire Transnational World Heritage Site presently consisting of Hadrian's Wall and the Upper Raetian German Limes. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is the highest canal aqueduct ever built and as such is considered to be one of the most heroic of the monuments that symbolise the world's first Industrial Revolution.

The Anglo-Saxon monastery of Wearmouth Jarrow needs little introduction to Fellows: created by Benedict Biscop, who returned from his travels in Continental Europe in the 650s determined to build a monastery 'in the Roman manner', it was home to the Venerable Bede, the first historian of the English people, who became a member of Benedict Biscop's community at the age of seven, around AD 680.

Our Fellow, Sir Neil Cossons, Chairman of English Heritage, said: 'The nomination for Wearmouth Jarrow recognises the unique international contribution the site and its greatest inhabitant, the Anglo-Saxon scholar Bede, made to the development of European learning and culture. The inscription of the Antonine Wall will complement the recent joining of the Upper German Raetian Limes and Hadrian's Wall to form the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site and will strengthen international cooperation on conservation.'

At 125ft high, Thomas Telford and William Jessop's Pontcysyllte aqueduct takes the Llangollen canal across the River Dee valley. It is formed from a 1,000ft-long iron trough laid on stone arches. The first stone of the aqueduct, which connected the Rivers Severn, Mersey and Dee at the height of the Industrial Revolution, was laid in 1795. It took a decade to complete. Alun Pugh, Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport in Wales, said: 'We have a wonderful

built historic environment in Wales and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a jewel in the crown.'

Explorers who forge new links between communities

As a schoolboy learning about the voyages of Magellan and Columbus, Salon's editor could never quite reconcile the notion of the 'discovery' of Africa, Australia or the Americas with the blindingly obvious fact that there were people already living there nor how northern European explorers could claim to have 'navigated for the first time' routes that local traders and sailors had been using since time immemorial.

Now in a book, called *Pathfinders: a global history of exploration* (published by OUP), our Fellow Felipe Fernández-Armesto has squared that circle by making a useful distinction between 'exploration' and mere 'movement'. True explorers, in Fernández-Armesto's definition, are strangers from afar who create new links between communities that have not been in contact before. These 'pathfinders' lay down 'gangways of cultural convergence' though the author admits that where Europeans were involved, and especially during the so-called 'golden age of exploration', this inter-cultural contact has too often 'begun with embraces, continued in abuse and ended in bloodshed'.

Through meticulous research married to a gift for storytelling, Fernández-Armesto chronicles some 4,000 years of global exploration, which he dates back to the ancient Egyptians who sent an expedition to central Africa in the late third millennium BC. As he charts the process by which the globe has been mapped (not systematically but by means of a meandering and haphazard process) he ends by asking: is exploration now obsolete?

In the sense in which he has defined it, the answer has to be 'yes' globalisation, powered by consumerism and digital media, have penetrated so widely that you now have to work very hard to escape from those 'gangways of cultural convergence' laid down by developed western economies. But if exploration means following your curiosity into the unknown, then there are vast realms still to be discovered, as every antiquary surely knows: was it Gilbert White who said he learned more from studying a square foot of soil in his back garden than others learned by travelling the world?

Was Columbus Portuguese?

Another puzzle to torment schoolboy historians is the question of why Christopher Columbus spoke fluent Portuguese, but not Italian, though claiming to be Genoese, how he came to marry the aristocratic daughter of the Portuguese Governor of Porto Santo island, in the Madeiran archipelago, and

why on his return from his first voyage across the Atlantic he spent a week in Lisbon in audience with 'his' king, before reporting back to the Spanish monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, who had sponsored his voyage.

Two scholars who have pursued these questions — the Portuguese historian Mascarenas Barreto and the US historian Manuel Luciano da Silva — have now concluded that Columbus was in fact the illegitimate son of Isabel Goncalves Zarco, daughter of João Goncalves Zarco, the Portuguese navigator credited with the discovery of Madeira. Columbus' father was the Duque de Beja, and Isabel gave birth at the Duke's palace in Cuba, the town 12km north of Beja, after which Columbus later named the island of Cuba. Why did Columbus not reveal his true identity? Because his father, the Duke of Beja, and the king of Portugal, João II, were rival claimants to the Portuguese throne and sworn enemies.

The people of Cuba (Portugal) certainly believe this theory and have just unveiled a 7-ft bronze statue of the explorer in their main square to commemorate the 514th anniversary of Columbus's landfall on the Caribbean island of Cuba. And Dom Duarte de Braganza, direct descendant of Columbus's supposed father has agreed to donate a blood sample to the Spanish and Portuguese governments in the hope his DNA can be matched with that of Columbus or his descendants.

First humans in Tibet

The explorers whose lives and deeds are chronicled by Felipe Fernández-Armesto might get the posthumous biographies, but Salon's editor is just as interested in the anonymous humans whose slow journeys in pursuit of basic necessities of life led to the peopling of the globe. While it is easy to understand the motivation of lotus eaters following plentiful food and warmth around the shores of Africa and Asia, one wonders what drove people to explore harsher regions of the globe, such as Tibet. Again published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*, recent research suggests that humans penetrated the region between 13,000 and 15,000 years ago, and may have been there ten millennia before that, despite the fact that the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau is the largest continuous high-elevation ecosystem on the planet, characterised by extremes of climate.

Archaeologists surveying the shores of the Qinghai lake, in the north-eastern corner of the plateau at an elevation of 3,200m (10,500ft), have found hearths, consisting of charcoal dating from 13,000 and 12,800 years ago along with burnt cobbles used for boiling and degreasing, and debris from toolmaking and the bones of a gazelle-sized animals. David Madsen notes in his report in the *Journal* that camps such as this are critical to understanding the capacities of early humans for the movement into other extreme environments such as Siberia and Beringia — the Ice Age land bridge that led into the Americas.

Rapid sea level rise might alter views of human migration

Another perspective on the peopling of America comes in the form of a paper presenting new evidence that the Bering Strait near Alaska flooded into the Arctic Ocean about 11,000 years ago, about 1,000 years earlier than previously believed, closing off the land bridge thought to be the major route for human migration from Asia to the Americas.

In a paper in the October issue of *Geology* magazine, researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) report results from three new core sites north and west of Alaska in the Chukchi Sea, where the continental shelf was exposed when the sea level fell during the last glacial maximum, about 20,000 years ago. Their analysis shows a consistent pattern of rising sea levels that flooded the Bering Strait about 12,000 years ago. The implication is that people arrived in the Americas sooner than many US archaeologists believe, or that the current migration dates are accurate, but that people arrived by boat rather than by land.

Goats might have been the first domesticated farm animals

Goats, rather than cows, sheep or pigs, might have been the first animals to be domesticated by Neolithic farmers, according to a report in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* based on DNA analysis of goat bones from a cave in Baume d'Oullen in south-western France. The authors of the report say they have tracked two goat lineages stemming from the Near East around 7,500 years ago.

Goats would have been ideally suited companions for early farmers, being hardy animals that can survive on minimal food, cope with extremes of temperature, and travel long distances. Goats would have provided clothing, meat, and milk as well as bone, sinew and dung for consumption and trade. The researchers also found that once domesticated, the farming of goats spread very quickly from one end of the Mediterranean to the other, rather than taking many goat generations.

Commenting on the results, archaeologist Marek Zvelebil, from the University of Sheffield, said that caution was needed in interpreting the results of research based on a small sample of bones from a single site but added that: 'this site is strategically located along one of the major routes for the dispersal of farming into Europe', and that the study backed other archaeological evidence that indicates that once Neolithic culture reached modern-day Italy, it spread rapidly through the western Mediterranean region.

The dark earth mystery

To many archaeologists, dark earth (the 2- to 3-foot-deep layer of soil that is found in many urban contexts in post-Roman stratigraphy) is as mysterious as the intricacies of DNA. In an attempt to foster discussion and debate about its origins and significance, Pete Clark has compiled a bibliography on the subject which he posted on the Britarch bulletin board on 13 October 2006. The jury is still out on whether it results from the decay of weeds and organic rubbish, representing evidence of urban decline from the second to the ninth centuries or whether it consists of structural timbers and earth floors reworked by worm action.

SALON 150: 16 October 2006

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John Coles awarded EAA Heritage Prize

Our Fellow Anthony Harding, President of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA), writes to say that at the Twelfth Annual Meeting, held in Cracow, Poland, on 19 to 24 September 2006, our Fellow John Coles was awarded the EAA Heritage Prize, in recognition of his many contributions to the study, preservation and presentation of European wetlands, his pioneering work in experimental archaeology, and his study of Bronze Age rock art.

The prize citation dwelt on all these matters, and concluded as follows: 'John Coles is that unusual figure, an academic archaeologist who through his fieldwork has changed the way we look at the world. He leads by example; he does not expect others to do his work for him; he keeps up with a huge range of literature; and he acts as friend, mentor and adviser to many. He has crammed into his working life a vast amount of archaeology in a whole series of different fields. The areas of heritage protection highlighted here have benefited enormously from his energy, his experience and his wise counsel. It was for

these reasons that the Heritage Prize Committee of the EAA came to the unanimous decision to award the 2006 EAA Heritage Prize to John Coles.'

The birth of Natural England

On 11 October 2006, Natural England, the new government agency created to champion the natural environment, was formally launched. The Sheffield-based agency, employing 2,500 staff, has a budget of £500 million, some £300m of which will be used for conservation grants to farmers to encourage them to operate in a more environmentally friendly way.

Natural England's chief executive Dr Helen Phillips said the new agency will campaign on four main themes: climate change, health, sustainable land management and the marine environment. 'Natural England has been created at a time of growing concern over the use of the world's natural resources and over climate change', she said. 'We have been charged with the responsibility to ensure that England's unique natural environment including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils are protected and improved. Our aim is to conserve, enhance and manage the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.'

Friends of the Earth responded by claiming that Natural England's aim of halting and reversing landscape degradation was being frustrated by government cuts. At the same time the campaigning body highlighted the loss of 200,000 miles of hedges from the British landscape enough to encircle the globe eight times over the past sixty years, as revealed by recently published figures. Britain's hedges are the nation's richest wildlife habitat and some are thought to date from the Bronze Age. They reached their peak in 1870, only to be devastated after the Second World War as farmers created larger fields for modern farm machinery. Over the past decade their total length has remained the same but, says Friends of the Earth, this disguises the fact that old, wildlife-rich hedgerows are being destroyed, while less valuable ones are being planted. Ministers are now reviewing the regulations to see if they need to be tightened up to prevent this practice.

The Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage Places

In Australia, the Productivity Commission has completed its inquiry into 'The Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage Places' and published its report, which can be downloaded from the Australian Government website.

As predicted, the Commission concludes that designation of a property as a Historic Heritage Place can be seen as interference on the part of Government in

the property rights of private owners, for which compensation should be paid under certain circumstances, but only in the case of newly designated property. The report argues that people who acquire property that is already listed do so 'in full knowledge of the heritage constraints that applied to the property and that this would have been reflected in the price paid'.

Where a property is not already designated, the report recommends providing owners with the right to appeal against statutory listing 'on the grounds of unreasonable costs' for example, where significant conservation costs are involved over and above those for normal repairs and maintenance, where designation 'compromises' the owner's right to enjoy and use the property, where redundant structures have to be maintained and preserved, and where the owner forfeits valuable development options that would otherwise be permitted for the property.

The Commission says that it would like to see 'negotiated conservation agreements' used in place of legal appeals. By negotiated agreements, it means compensation packages worked out between the owner and the local authority. In reaching such agreements, it warns local governments that they must be sure that 'the extra benefits to the community are greater than the added costs of the intervention', but where this can be proven, the report suggests that central Government should help with the extra cost burden.

The report argues that negotiated agreements work well in British Columbia, Ontario and parts of the United States as the basis for 'the ongoing conservation of otherwise redundant structures (such as unused woolsheds and churches in the countryside, and industrial plant in cities)'. In such circumstances, the report argues, 'proscriptive regulation is ineffective and some significant heritage items are currently disappearing through "demolition by neglect" ... listing in such circumstances has been adversarial and contested, and subsequent ongoing conservation has been problematic'. It argues that negotiating heritage conservation agreements requires that clear-sighted decisions about heritage benefits and costs to be made up front, but it admits that the effects of their recommendations will be to increase the number of appeals against listing 'while owners and listing authorities test the new ground for appeal and precedents are established'.

Campaign to save the ancient diolkos of Corinth

Salon has learned that Greek archaeologists are concerned about the threats to the ancient diolkos of Corinth, a unique paved way that enabled Greek warships and merchantmen to be moved overland across the Isthmus of Corinth, the neck of land separating the Gulf of Corinth from the Saronic Gulf. This monument of great importance for the history of technology, and for classical Greek

achievement generally, has suffered extensive damage due to decades of neglect and is progressively crumbling into the sea at its western end.

Probably built by Periander (625–585 BC), the diolkos is mentioned by Thucydides in connection with the transport of fleets during the Peloponnesian War. After Actium in 31 BC Octavian shipped his warships across the diolkos to pursue Antony and Cleopatra to Asia and Egypt. Later, the diolkos fell into disuse and now it has been superseded by the modern Corinth Canal.

Excavations conducted between 1956 and 1962 by the Greek archaeologist Nikos Verdelis revealed the course of the diolkos for about one kilometre on both sides of the Corinth Canal; it is estimated that its total length was originally 8km. The eastern end, reported by Strabo to be at Schoenus (modern Kalamaki), has not been found. Varying in width from about 3.5 to more than 5 metres, the diolkos has been called 'the world's first railway' because of the grooves made for the wheels of the trolleys onto which the ships were loaded, mainly at a gauge of 1.52m.

Now at the mercy of the wake of the vessels passing through the Corinth Canal, the diolkos has been heavily eroded. Parts have been washed away, parts undermined and left in danger of collapse, and parts are now below water. This deterioration is all the more serious for the fact that the monument has never been properly published (though the German researcher Walter Werner began making detailed drawings of the already seriously damaged vestiges in 1988).

Actions to save and restore the monument are urgently needed, say local archaeologists, who are calling on the Hellenic Ministry of Culture to draw up an assessment and allocate the necessary funds. Further information from our Fellow Paul Buckland at the University of Sheffield.

Cultural Heritage Without Borders

Salon frequently reports on the damage to the historic environment that results from warfare or natural disasters in different parts of the world, but from our Fellow Birte Brugmann comes heartening news of Cultural Heritage Without Borders (CHWB), an organisation based in Sweden that is dedicated to safeguarding and restoring cultural heritage damaged by war or disasters, using cultural heritage as a tool for reconciliation between warring communities, and building networks across ethnic, religious and national borders to preserve and protect the heritage.

Birte's own work, recently published by the CHWB, is an archaeological map of the 2,000-year-old town of Prizren, in Kosovo, the state that is now under United Nations administration and that was so recently scarred by disputes between the Serbian and Albanian populations. Hampered by the ever present possibility of unexploded devices in areas laid waste by the conflicts of 2004, Birte has

nevertheless mapped all the areas of archaeological interest within the historic core of the town with the help of archaeologists from the Kosovo Museum, the Regional Archaeological Museum in Prizren, the Institute of Archaeology of Kosovo and enthusiastic local schoolchildren.

The map and inventory will now be used to protect archaeological sites from damaging development during the town's reconstruction and to strengthen the basis for the future archaeological management of the Prizren Historic Zone Fortress, as well as for various educational initiatives.

International outrage at proposed sale of Baden-Württemberg manuscripts

Outraged reaction from the world's leading librarians and medievalists greeted last week's announcement by the provincial government of Baden-Württemberg that it plans to sell nearly 85 per cent of the volumes in the Badische Landesbibliothek manuscript collection. Dr Alex Byrne, President of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), was one of many to express dismay when he heard of the planned sale, saying: 'This incomparable collection includes major treasures taken from monasteries in 1803 and documents a thousand years of commerce and cultural development in Europe. It is not only a treasure for Baden-Württemberg and Germany but part of the world's heritage. It must be protected.'

The collection includes a Book of Hours belonging to Archduke Christoph I of Baden (1490), the prayer book of Susanna von Brandenburg-Ansbach-Kulmbach, medieval lectionaries from the scriptorium of the monastery at Reichenau, and the Gospel of St Peter (c 1200). The majority of the manuscripts come from the monasteries in the Black Forest, the Upper Rhine and Lake Constance and most were acquired when the monastic libraries were expropriated following secularisation in 1803.

Doubts have been expressed about the legality of the sale, which was intended to raise 70 million euros for the restoration and maintenance of Schloss Salem, the princely home of the royal family that once ruled Baden. In the face of international condemnation of the proposed sale, the Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg has announced a possible alternative 'package', which includes 'asking all the museums to donate an item worth several million to the state so that it can be sold at auction', and cutting back on museum and library acquisition funds, and has warned that the sale of individual items from the manuscript collection cannot be ruled out if funds cannot be found elsewhere in the 'cultural' domain.

The government's plans have been described as 'half-baked', as 'a ludicrous act of grace to help out with the finances of a grasping royal family', and as a 'philistine act on the part of one of the wealthiest states in one of the wealthiest European nations', but so far such criticism seems to have fallen on deaf ears.

Agreement to control sale of antiquities on eBay

Ebay, the online auction site, has agreed to work with the British Museum (BM) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) to help prevent illegal sales of treasure. Until now eBay has required proof that an object was stolen or illicitly obtained before it would agree to remove it from the site. Under the new agreement, PAS staff will monitor eBay and alert them to suspect objects: eBay will then ask the sellers to provide evidence of the object's provenance and if the answer is not satisfactory, it will remove the item from the site.

Our Fellow Roger Bland, head of the PAS, was interviewed about the new eBay deal on the BBC's 'You and Yours' programme. He said that BM staff had monitored eBay sales during August and found that at least as much unreported treasure was being sold on the site as was being officially reported. Most of the sellers, he said, were just ignorant of the law and were happy to report finds once they knew what to do, especially as reporting the find often leads to a museum acquiring the object at its open market value.

But PAS has also found a small core of dealers who try to get round the law by insisting the objects they are selling come from old collections, or were bought overseas, or that they bought the objects years earlier and cannot remember exactly where. Reporting in The Guardian, our Fellow Maev Kennedy told the story of one such dealer who claimed to have sold a hoard of Bronze Age finds on eBay on behalf of a friend he had encountered at a parrot fair. A tangled tale of adultery, metal detecting and bird fancying ensued, which had a happy ending when the Dutch buyer of the hoard donated it to the local museum in Buckinghamshire near where the objects are thought to have been found.

Pleased as they are with the new agreement, the Ebay partnership is entirely voluntary, and archaeologists are now working to have the Treasure law amended so that responsibility for reporting lies equally with sellers of treasure as well as with the finder.

Noah's Ark International Workshop

A conference with the tragically ironic name of 'Noah's Ark' is scheduled for 18 and 19 January 2007 at the UCL Centre for Sustainable Heritage in London. This two-day workshop will present the results of a three-year European Union Sixth Framework Project investigating the impact of global climate change on built heritage and cultural landscapes. The full programme will be announced later in October; meanwhile details of the project can be found on the Noah's Ark website.

Newsletter
SALON 148: 18 September 2006

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More on Neanderthals

Archaeologists believe that they have found one of the last refuges of Neanderthal Man in Gorham's Cave on Gibraltar. In a paper published in *Nature*, Professor Clive Finlayson of the Gibraltar Museum, Gibraltar, describes a group of Neanderthals who survived extinction in this part of southern Iberia until at least 28,000 years ago, perhaps even 24,000 years ago. Previously uncovered remains have suggested that most Neanderthals died out some 35,000 years ago.

Neanderthal stone tools were first discovered in the cave more than fifty years ago, but recent re-excavation has uncovered a sequence of hearths, all created at the same location within the cave, leaving charcoal remains whose dating now shows just how long lasting the Neanderthal settlement was.

Professor Finlayson argues that Neanderthals living in the cave were able to survive because of the stabilising influence of the Atlantic on the local climate, when glaciation elsewhere in Europe was turning once-fertile pastures into barren wastelands. At Gorham's Cave, and along the nearby coast, the climate would have been calmer and the environment richer.

Animal remains found at Gorham's Cave were brought from the surrounding area and butchered inside the cave. That finding ties in with the story told in the latest issue of *Current Archaeology* (No 205, September 2006), in which James O'Donoghue writes about Neanderthal finds from Lynford Quarry in Norfolk; 60,000 years ago, this was a watering hole where large mammals were trapped and butchered by Neanderthals, who left behind some fifty stone hand axes.

Danielle Schreve, of Royal Holloway College, has now sifted through some 25,000 bone fragments from the site, representing the remains of mammoths,

bison, horses and reindeer. She has found evidence that some bones were fractured in situ probably to extract marrow. But she has also noted the absence of leg bones from the site, an absence that is echoed at sites in south-western France, such as La Borde and Mauran, where there are abundant head and teeth remains from reindeer, red deer and horses, but little from the rest of the body. Danielle Schreve concludes that the prime meat-bearing bones were removed for consumption elsewhere. Research by Michael Richards and others into carbon, nitrogen and oxygen isotopes in Neanderthal bone samples confirms that 'almost all of their dietary protein came from animal sources'.

The Current Archaeology article goes on to make the point that Lynford and other Neanderthal butchery sites tell us something of the sophistication of Neanderthals: capturing and killing a mammoth requires co-operative behaviour, as well as planning and a flexible response to changing events, with all that that implies for language use, theoretical and practical knowledge, teaching, memory, tradition and social cohesion.

The archaeology of the banana trade

Reporting in last week's Times, our Fellow Norman Hammond said that bananas, one of our favourite foods, are being used as an indicator of the origins and extent of Indian Ocean trade. Though bananas themselves do not preserve well in the archaeological record, it is possible to detect their presence through the study of phytoliths. These microscopic, inorganic mineral particles produced by plants are extremely durable and their shape is species-specific, enabling palaeobotanists to identify the species from which the phytoliths originated.

Summarising banana history in the current issue of Archaeology, Peter Robertshaw, Professor of Anthropology at California State University, San Bernardino, says that cultivated bananas are known from at least the fifth millennium BC in New Guinea, their botanical place of origin. They had reached India and Pakistan by the third millennium BC, probably via Vietnam and Thailand. Historians and archaeologists theorised that bananas were probably introduced to Africa via Madagascar, which was colonised by people from south-east Asia in the first millennium AD, but banana phytoliths dating to 500 BC were then found in the Cameroon a couple of years ago, pushing the date back by 1,000 years.

Now, soil analysis has led to the discovery of even earlier bananas in Uganda, dated by carbon dating to 3000 BC, at the site of Munsa, in the Rukiga Highlands near the border with Rwanda. The Munsa material comes from a papyrus swamp, where Julius Lejuu, of Mbarara University in Uganda, has collected several long cores of swamp sediments and analysed the plant remains. Professor Robertshaw says the implications for trade are considerable: 'whoever brought the bananas presumably did not carry bananas and nothing else across the Indian Ocean'. African crops are known to have spread in the

opposite direction — sorghum millet had made its way as far east as Korea by 1400 BC.

Oldest writing in the New World discovered in Veracruz, Mexico

Research published this week in Science magazine details the discovery of a serpentine stone block in Veracruz, Mexico, engraved with a previously unknown system of writing. The members of an international team of archaeologists who have studied the 'Cascajal block' say that it dates from the early first millennium BC and that its ancient script 'reveals a new complexity to the Olmec civilization'. The incised text consists of sixty-two different signs, some of which are repeated up to four times. Because of its distinct elements, patterns of sequencing and consistent reading order, the team says the text 'conforms to all expectations of writing'. Several paired sequences of signs also lead the researchers to believe the text contains poetic couplets which would be the earliest known examples of poetry in Mesoamerica.

The Cascajal block was discovered in the late 1990s by road builders in a pile of debris being used for road building in Veracruz, Mexico, near the former capital of the Olmec civilisation. Ceramic sherds, clay figurine fragments and other artefacts found with the stone have led the team to date the block and its text to the San Lorenzo phase of Olmec culture, ending about 900 BC; approximately four centuries before writing was thought to have first appeared in the Western hemisphere.

Professor Stephen Houston, of Brown University, Rhode Island, one of those studying the block, commented: 'It's a tantalising discovery. I think it could be the beginning of a new era of focus on Olmec civilisation. If we can decode their content, these earliest voices of Mesoamerican civilisation will speak to us today.' Some of the signs on the block are similar to later Olmec and Aztec symbols, including references to a throne and to maize, molluscs, insects and flowers. Five sides on the block are convex, while the remaining surface containing the text appears concave; hence the team believes the block has been carved repeatedly. 'The erasable nature of the block suggests a record that needs frequent updating and opens up the possibility of accounting,' says Professor Houston.

Anthropologist Mary Pohl of Florida State University in Tallahassee commented that some scholars, while being happy that the signs represent true script, are less happy about the security of the block's dating, depending as it does on artefacts that were found out of context.

Lebanon's heritage damaged by war

Responding to expressions of concern made by Sir Neil MacGregor, Director of the British Museum, and our Fellow John Curtis, the British Museum's expert on Middle Eastern archaeology, Unesco is undertaking a survey of Lebanese

archaeological sites to assess the damage to the country's heritage as a result of the recent conflict. The head of the Unesco mission, Mounir Bouchenaki, told journalists last week that the most severe damage had been seen at the World Heritage Sites of Tyre and Byblos. At Tyre some of 'the finest examples of imperial Roman architecture in the world' have suffered direct damage and at Byblos, Venetian-period and Crusader remains have been stained by oil spilling from a bombed depot in Jiyeh, 15 miles south of Beirut. Two other historical sites, at Bint Jbeil and Chamaa, have also been extensively damaged.

Evidence of Roman trade with India found in Mumbai harbour

The marine branch of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has reported the discovery of Roman fifth- and sixth-century amphorae, pot sherds and stone anchors from the inter-tidal zone around Elephanta Island (also called Gharapuri Island, or Place of Caves) in Mumbai Harbour, east of Mumbai, India. The discovery indicates that trade contacts between India and Rome flourished well into the late Roman era. Alok Tripathi, ASI's head of underwater archaeology, said: 'The entire Maharashtra coast has evidence of Roman contact on a large scale. We are particularly interested in Elephanta, Sindhudurg, Malvan and Vijaydurg. The Roman artefacts that we have found in Elephanta include some that have survived in excellent condition. The find points to robust trading contact in the late Roman period. This is a first-of-its-kind find on the West Coast.' The ASI underwater unit plans to carry out excavations with the help of the Indian navy in November 2006.

International Measurement of the Economic and Social Importance of Culture

A new report published by the OECD (the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) makes a brave attempt to measure the economic and social importance of culture to various western economies. Measurement and comparison are fraught with difficulty because of the many different and often subjective definitions of 'culture' and because of differences between the ways that statistics are compiled by national statistical agencies.

This report seeks to overcome such problems by comparing like-for-like data from Australia, Canada, France, the UK and the US, even though that leaves gaps: there are no figures in the report, for example, for the economic contribution of heritage, archives, libraries or museums. This is a deficiency which the authors of the report hope to resolve in future analyses. The current report measures employment, revenues and value added in film, music, the visual and performing arts, architecture, publishing, computer games, software, electronic publishing, radio and TV, advertising, designer fashion and the art and antiques trade.

Perhaps the single most important finding is the relative value of the creative industries to different economies. In terms of absolute earnings, the US is the giant, with £341 billion in revenues; ten times greater than any of the

other countries; but expressed as a percentage of the total economy, it is the UK that earns most from cultural enterprise: £42 billion, or 5.8 per cent of GDP, compared with 3.5 per cent in Canada, 3.3 per cent in the US, 3.1 in Australia and only 2.8 in France (perhaps reflecting the smaller scale of the global Francophone economy compared with that of the Anglophone world).

Fears for ancient treasures with Shia radical in charge in Baghdad

The last issue of Salon reported on Donny George's resignation from his post as President of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage. Since then further reports have appeared in the press substantiating Dr George's concerns that Iraq's archaeological riches face a new threat following the appointment of a minister from the radical Islamic Sadrist party to run the department responsible for antiquities.

Dr George accused the new minister of being interested only in Islamic sites and not in Iraq's earlier heritage and said he had come under pressure in his job to cut the Baghdad National Museum's ties with museums and cultural institutions around the world, and to sever its links with the coalition forces — relations deemed essential to help to protect sites and prevent troops from going to areas where they could destroy artefacts.

Writing in the Independent last week, the Baghdad-based journalist Ned Parker added substance to these claims by reporting that qualified staff were being purged from key posts and being replaced by religious fundamentalists something that the Iraqi government itself denies. Even so, Abdul-Amir Hamdani, the director for antiquities in Dhiqar province, was cited as an example of someone who was harried out of office. The highly regarded Hamdani was arrested on charges of corruption, before being acquitted and released three months later, but not before being replaced by someone whom, according to an unnamed American diplomat, 'knows nothing and isn't up to the job'.

Elizabeth Stone, an anthropologist at Stony Brook University, New York, who trained Iraqi archaeologists in 2004, was also quoted as saying that the Ministry of Tourism is not doing enough to protect sites in the south from looters. 'What is striking is that the Islamic parts are left alone, whereas the immediate pre-Islamic sites are not,' she said. Dr Stone said there were rumours that Islamic militant groups were even digging up archaeological sites to sell artefacts to fund their activities.

6(c) ICOMOS (Australia) (three editions from October and September)

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Report on TICCIH Congress, Italy, 14-18 September 2006

The 13th Congress of the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) was held in the township of Terni, the surrounding Umbrian region and Rome last month. Australian ICOMITES Sue Jackson-Stepowski and myself set off for our first experience of a TICCIH Congress, encouraged by the comments of past Australian attendees. Fellow Australian ICOMITE, Sarah Jane Brazil attended part of the Congress.

TICCIH is the world heritage organisation promoting conservation, research and interpretation of industrial society. It has a broad focus including industrial places, (architecture, plant, machinery and equipment) as well as housing, industrial settlements, industrial landscapes, products and processes, and documentation and understanding of industrial society. TICCIH is a partnership organisation of ICOMOS, providing advice on industrial world heritage.

About 450 TICCIH members attended with a broad range of backgrounds and interests. Many TICCIH members are also ICOMOS members but compared to the Xi'an General Assembly, there was a greater representation of age groups and lots of women. We received a warm welcome with great interest in Australian industrial heritage but perhaps too great a focus on the contemporary Australian wine industry and the then recent death of Steve Irwin.

The Congress is an opportunity to compare world practice in industrial heritage with members providing reports and perspectives about their experiences in their own countries. It is both stimulating and terrifying to find that most of our heritage battles are universal. The key themes were urban transformation, particularly development pressures on inner city industrial sites; and changes to industrial townships and cultural landscapes brought on by economic changes. A key attraction of the Congress was the inclusion of many site visits. On the first theme, a visit to the Ostiense industrial area in Rome was great, including the former general markets and a strange museum conversion of the former Montemartini Power Station. On the brief post Congress tour, the Bagnoli area, near Naples, with the former Ilva steel plant and the internationally acclaimed Citta'Della Scienza was inspiring.

The cultural landscapes and industrial townships theme was explored in many site visits, including around Terni and Umbria with visits to hydroelectric power stations and steel works. On the tour, Gragnano pasta factory and town was very enjoyable with typical Italian hospitality for sampling the local wares. The San Leucio silk factory at Belvedere with its intact workers houses was another highlight. A number of our international colleagues presented papers about workers housing and managing changes through community involvement and planning controls.

For further information visit the TICCIH website www.ticcih.org or the TICCIH Congress website www.ticcihcongress2006.net

3rd Annual Ename International Colloquium March 2007

First Call for Papers: The Future of Heritage

The Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation, The Province of East-Flanders, the Provincial Archaeological Museum - Ename, the Flemish Heritage Institute, and the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation are pleased to announce:

first call for papers for the:

3rd Annual Ename International Colloquium
to be held 21-24 March 2007 in Ghent, Belgium

THE FUTURE OF HERITAGE

Changing Visions, Attitudes, and Contexts in the 21st Century

At a time when the field of cultural heritage is undergoing series of far-reaching yet contradictory transformations, this three-day colloquium will present a wide range of perspectives and predictions on the future of heritage policy, funding, interpretive technologies, and public involvement in Europe and throughout the world.

We are therefore seeking innovative contribution from heritage administrators, cultural economists, archaeologists, historians, educators, and cultural policy specialists under the following four themes:

Philosophy and Public Policy: How will governments and heritage administrations view their responsibility toward tangible and intangible heritage in the coming generation? What are the major trends now affecting the development of public policy? What role will universities, NGOs, and international organizations play?

Economics

How will the combination of public and private funding sources and of state and private management of heritage sites and museums evolve? With the continuing

reduction of public culture budgets and increasing reliance on independent income generation, what economic strategies can be most effective in preserving the integrity of cultural heritage sites?

Technologies

How can emerging digital technologies contribute to the long-term preservation, documentation and public interpretation of heritage resources? In which contexts are they sustainable and/or affordable? What is their social and intellectual impact on the public perception of heritage itself?

Community Participation

Do heritage sites belong only to a nation, to regional and local administrations, to the communities that produced them, or to the specialists that study and conserve them as "universal" heritage? What is the role of the general public? What kinds of innovative programmes can most effectively enhance education and community identity?

Due date for abstracts

Abstracts for poster presentations, short papers (10 min.) and research papers (20 min.) on these themes will be accepted until 1st December 2006.

They should be a maximum of 300 words, in English, and be sent by fax to +32-55-303-519 or by email to colloquium program coordinator Claudia Liuzza at claudia.liuzza@enamecenter.org

All authors should include full contact information (name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone, fax and e-mail address).

Notification of acceptance will be sent by 15 January 2007.

For questions or requests for additional information, please visit our website

www.enamecenter.org

or contact Eva Roels at colloquium@enamecenter.org

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The 10th US/ICOMOS International Symposium

Balancing Culture, Conservation and Economic Development:
Heritage Tourism in and around the Pacific Rim

The Presidio, San Francisco, California

19-21 April, 2007

Hosted by the Architectural Resources Group & the Presidio Trust

Its location, historical immigration pattern, and economic standing, have made San Francisco a multicultural Pacific Rim hub, supporting a vibrant heritage tourist industry. As the 10th US / ICOMOS International Symposium venue, San Francisco will be a spectacular backdrop to this dynamic forum on heritage tourism, how different countries and sites have managed it in the past or are planning for the future.

Heritage tourism is increasingly identified as a principal means through which to conserve cultural sites by promoting, presenting and interpreting them to the public. This approach has evolved into numerous opportunities for preservation, restoration, and development of historical and cultural sites, but it has also brought some negative consequences and challenges. These complicating factors include competing stakeholders, protection of resources, varying treatments of rural versus urban sites, and the wide financial, cultural, and value-based gulfs that frequently exist between the host community, the site managers, and the visitors.

While this trend is a global phenomenon, the Pacific Rim countries offer an intriguing perspective on heritage tourism. The Pacific Rim is defined as all countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, as well as the island nations and cultures that are located within it.

From nations with a homogenous society and an ancient heritage such as Korea or Vietnam, truly multicultural places like China, or countries with diverse native and immigrant cultures such as Thailand, Peru, Mexico, Canada, and the United States, an interest in promoting heritage tourism exists alongside concerns over the political and economic issues at stake.

US / ICOMOS undertakes this symposium to identify and publicize effective or innovative models for heritage tourism management and successful master plans and planning documents that address challenges of tourist visitation to historical and cultural sites and their ultimate sustainability.

Co-Sponsors of the 10th US/ICOMOS Symposium

California Preservation Foundation, the City of San Francisco, the National Park Service, the Western Regional Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and San Francisco Architectural Heritage.

The Call for Papers

US / ICOMOS issues this universal call for abstracts that discuss the basic themes of culture, conservation, and economics as related to heritage tourism within the Pacific Rim. Additionally, the symposium will consider how experiences in the Pacific Rim relate to other regions of the world. Papers related to illustrative experiences from specific sites are encouraged. The topics will address the full range of challenges associated with its economic, social and cultural impact, in accordance with three basic sub-themes.

US / ICOMOS will accept electronic (Microsoft Word or Adobe pdf. files only), or hard copy abstracts with a maximum text of 250 words, in English. Abstracts must be received by 15 November 2006.

The page with the abstracts must contain the title of the proposed paper, the name of the author(s) and all the contact information. Authors are welcome to submit resumes or CVs. Abstracts may be accompanied by one (1) illustration only. Please indicate whether the abstract is being submitted for consideration for a presentation session or the poster session, or both. A selection committee assembled by US / ICOMOS will evaluate all abstracts. Authors selected for presentation will be notified by 15 December 2006. Poster session participants will be notified by 30 January 2007. Non-complying abstracts will not be considered.

Please send your abstracts by e-mail to: symposium@usicomos.org with a copy to arg@argsf.org.

By fax to: 1-202-842-1861.

Or by courier / regular air mail (please, no return mail signature requests nor registered mail):

US / ICOMOS 10th Symposium Abstracts

401 F Street NW, Room 331

Washington DC 20001-2728

The Poster Session

Additionally, US / ICOMOS invites participation in a corollary multi-media and poster session related to the topics stated above. The symposium presents the opportunity to exhibit research illustrating conservation practices, heritage tourism sites, and restoration projects through a poster session for general review throughout the duration of the symposium, with a question and answer session on Saturday, April 21st. The size of the presentation area will be limited to three boards measuring no larger than 24" x 36" each. Flexibility in presentation materials will be considered on an individual basis. Electronic

equipment required by a poster participant will be the responsibility of the participant.

Sub Theme 1: THE IMPACT

How heritage tourism has benefited and/or negatively impacted local communities and/or the cultural sites themselves.

Sub Theme 2: THE AUTHENTICITY

The issues of authenticity and presentation that heritage tourism brings forth, and how these issues have been managed, as well as the eventual effect of tourism on the authenticity of the place.

Sub Theme 3: THE VALUES

How the unique cultural values, tangible and intangible, and resources have been protected at sites impacted by heritage tourism while enhancing, as opposed to compromising, their economic value.

**World Monument Fund
Watch 2008 reminder**

Nominations are due January 15 2007

The World Monuments Fund is now accepting nominations to the 2008 World Monuments Watch list of 100 Most Endangered Sites.

The 2008 Watch Nomination Form is available for download from our website: www.wmf.org. Nominations are available in English, French and Spanish. To request that a nomination be sent to you either electronically or by post, please contact us at watch@wmf.org, +1-646-424-9594, ext. 232 (phone), or fax +1-646-424-9593.

The deadline for submission of nominations is January 15, 2007.

Please feel free to contact us if you are considering nominating a site or have any questions. If you have heard of a site in danger, but do not plan to nominate it yourself, let us know or feel free to forward this email. Please don't hesitate to contact us at: watch@wmf.org.

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- News from ICCROM
- Call for papers: "Sources of Architectural Form"

from UNESCO Media Release Asia Pacific Heritage Awards

Shigar Fort Palace (Skardu, Northern Areas, Pakistan)
Awarded Top Prize in the 2006 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards

Bangkok, 1 September 2006

The UNESCO Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific announced today that Shigar Fort Palace (in Skardu in the Northern region of Pakistan) has been honoured with the Award of Excellence in the 2006 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation. The two Awards of Distinction went to Bund 18 (Shanghai, China) and the Uch Monument Complex (Punjab, Pakistan). Three Awards of Merit were given to St. Andrew's Church (Hong Kong SAR, China), Sir JJ School of Art (Mumbai, India), and Han Jiang Ancestral Temple (Penang, Malaysia). Three Honourable Mention awards were conferred to Liu Ying Lung Study Hall (Hong Kong SAR, China); and Arakkal Kettu (Kerala, India); and Leh Old Town (Ladakh, India).

The UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards recognize the efforts of private individuals and organizations that have successfully restored and conserved structures and buildings of heritage value in the region. Eligible projects must be more than 50 years old and the restoration must have been completed within the past 10 years. Buildings must also have been in viable use for at least one year from the date of the Awards announcement. UNESCO believes that recognizing private efforts to restore and adapt historic structures will encourage other property owners to undertake conservation projects within the community, either independently or by seeking public-private partnerships.

A total of 36 entries were received this year for the Heritage Awards from 11 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. A variety of types of projects were submitted for the Awards, including: five religious buildings, four institutions, five residential buildings, eleven commercial projects, three urban districts, four archaeological in-situ sites, one memorial and three mixed-use commercial buildings.

Further information about the Heritage Awards and this year's winning entries can be found
at the following website:

<http://www.unescobkk.org/culture/heritageawards>

For more information, contact:
Montira Horayangura Unakul
Office of the UNESCO Regional Advisor
for Culture in Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO Bangkok Office
Tel: (66 2) 391-0577 ext. 503
Fax: (66 2) 391-0866
Email: h.montira@unescobkk.org or
culture@unescobkk.org

News from ICCROM

ICCROM e-News provides updates on what is happening in and around ICCROM. To visit our web site, click on the links below the text.

<http://www.iccrom.org/index.shtml>

NEWS

Events, grants, job opportunities, etc.

31 August. Event: Blue Shield The Netherlands conference in The Hague.
30 August. Training: MA textiles conservation and MA museums and galleries, Winchester, United Kingdom.
3 August. Job: Aga Khan Trust for Culture.
3 August. Grants: Getty Foundation.
27 July. Training: Centro Conservazione e Restauro La Venaria Reale, Turin, Italy.
25 July. Job: Getty Conservation Institute.
25 July. Event: impact of loan traffic on works of art, Berlin, Germany.
http://www.iccrom.org/eng/news_en/2006_en/field_en/07misc_en.shtml

OBITUARY

Umberto Baldini 1921 - 2006

31 August. ICCROM regrets to record that Umberto Baldini, the influential Italian restoration expert who led efforts to restore Florence's treasures after the Arno River flooded the city in 1966, died after a long illness at the age of 84.

<

http://www.iccrom.org/eng/news_en/2006_en/various_en/08_16obitUBaldini_en.html>

PUBLICATIONS

ICCROM Newsletter in English, French and Spanish
3 August. ICCROM is pleased to announce the publication of ICCROM Newsletter 32 in English, French and Spanish. The Arabic edition is currently in press and the electronic versions are also available.

<http://www.iccrom.org/eng/02info_en/02_03newsletters_en.shtml>

CMAS journal: Volume 7 no. 3, 2006

3 August. The latest issue of the journal Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites (CMAS) is now available. An online version will soon be available to subscribers.

<http://www.earthscan.co.uk/defaultJournals.asp?sp=&v=6>

ICCROM

iccrom@iccrom.org

<http://www.iccrom.org>

Call for papers

‘Sources of Architectural Form’

It is a great honour to this opportunity to write to you, about the upcoming conference March 10-13, 2007 in Kuwait on the theme of ‘Sources of Architectural Form’. Please review, forward, and advertise this event to your colleagues, researchers, and practitioners, graduate students, and all who may be interested within your prestigious academic community. The deadline for abstract submission is September 15, 2006.

For more information, please visit our conference website: <

<http://archconf.kuniv.edu>>

In recent years particularly, Kuwait has been an important strategic location that has received global attention in various aspects of economical, social, and political affairs. The building industry and professional architectural sectors have been experiencing vast changes and rapid development in the Gulf coast region and the Middle East. There is a great demand for a forum and opportunity to meet, to see, to exchange, and to explore the issues pertinent to theory and practice in terms of the proposed theme topic.

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Note that Kuwait is a very beautiful and peaceful place to visit, contrary to some media misconceptions. During the period of our conference, the weather will be particular nice and comfortable.

Your assistance and support is highly appreciated. Regarding online registration and conference inquiries, you can visit our conference website
<http://archconf.kuniv.edu>

Sincerely,
Dr. HussainDashti
Conference Chairperson International Conference on "Sources of Architectural Form: Theory and Practice" Department of Architecture Kuwait University
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dashhuss@kuniv.edu

For papers and abstracts submission, please email to: Dr.Quinsan Ciao Head of conference scientific committee
<archconf@kuniv.edu>

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Email: austicomos@deakin.edu.au

<http://www.icomos.org/australia>

7. Situation vacant

Current Anthropology Editor Search

The Wenner-Gren Foundation in partnership with the University of Chicago Press is seeking applications for the position of Editor of *Current Anthropology*. The

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new editor will take responsibility for the journal on January 1, 2008. The Editor's term is six years with a possibility of renewal for another three years.

Applications are welcome from professional academic anthropologists anywhere in the world and specializing in any of the four anthropological sub-disciplines. Applications should include a complete *curriculum vitae*, names and contact details of three academic references and a letter of interest. The letter of interest should discuss the applicant's vision for *Current Anthropology* and his or her qualifications and experience relevant to the position of Editor of anthropology's highest profile broad-based journal.

Applications, or suggestions for possible candidates, should be sent, preferably by e-mail, to Leslie C. Aiello, President of the Wenner-Gren Foundation, (laiello@wennergren.org), or by regular mail (Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 470 Park Avenue South, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10016, USA). Applications must be received by March 31, 2007.

Please contact Leslie Aiello by e-mail, regular mail, or telephone (212-683-5000) with any questions or for further information. More information about the journal can be found at the University of Chicago's website <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/CA/home.html>.

World Archaeological Congress e-Newsletter
Editor: Madeleine Regan
Madeleine@ideasandwords.com.au

Next issue No 13: end of December 2006
