

WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

e-Newsletter

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Contents:

1. Executive News

Though it is only halfway through 2010, WAC has already undertaken a number of important activities, most notably a highly successful WAC Inter-Congress in Vienna, Austria, an international celebration of the 96th birthday of one of WAC founding members, Thurstan Shaw, and a four-day meeting of the WAC Executive.

Meeting of the WAC Executive

The WAC Executive and regional Council members from Northern Europe was held Vienna, to coincide with the Inter-Congress on Archaeology and Conflict. Issues discussed include the Global Libraries Project, a report from the Archaeologist's and War Taskforce, actions to be taken on the basis of resolutions from the Ramallah Inter-Congress on Structural Violence, the development of a new section on the WAC website for members to post news and activities from their region, the publication of a special volume for WAC's upcoming 25th Anniversary, membership fees, and future Inter-Congresses and plans to hold WAC-7 in Jordan, in 2012. The report from this meeting of the WAC Executive will be posted on the members section of the WAC website in the near future.

Archaeology and Conflict Inter-Congress in Vienna, Austria

The WAC Executive would like to thank Friedrich T. Schipper, of the University of Vienna, and Magnus T. Bernhardsson, of the University of Iceland & Williams College, for their extraordinary efforts in organising the WAC Inter-Congress on Archaeology in Conflict, in Vienna, Austria, 6-10 April, 2010. We would also like to acknowledge the support of the Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield, especially through President Karl von Habsburg-Lothringen, and hosting by Michael F. Pfeifer on behalf of the United Nations Youth and Student Association, Austria.

A highlight of the Inter-Congress was an address in the Austrian Parliament House by H.E., the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, Ban Ki-moon.

Photos of the Inter-Congress are available on the WAC website at:
<http://www.archaeologyinconflict.org/gallery.html>

This Inter-Congress hosted the Next Generation project, an online conversation among the next generation of archaeologists and cultural heritage research specialists through Facebook. The project managers are Kristin Butler and Ashley Sands, and the project website can be accessed at: <http://www.usc.edu/dept/LAS/religion/arc/nextgen>

Upcoming WAC Inter-Congresses

WAC will be hosting two Inter-Congresses in 2011. The **Heritage Management in East and South East Asia Inter-Congress** will be held at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China, in June, 2011, while **the Indigenous Peoples and Museums: Unravelling the Tensions** will be hosted by the Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) and the Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art, in May/June, 2011. Information on these Inter-Congresses is available on the WAC website, and more detailed information will be given in the August 2010 issue of the WAC newsletter.

WAC Booth at the Society for American Archaeology Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Executive thanks all the people who provided their time so that WAC could have a functioning booth at the recent Society for American Archaeology meetings in St. Louis, Missouri. Especially we would like to thank Larry Zimmerman, Stephen Loring and Dru McGill who were principally responsible for overseeing the booth and for promoting WAC agendas and projects. We would also like to thank the following WAC members for helping staff the booth: Darren Modzelewski, George Nicholas, and Ashley Sands and to all who stopped by.

Dru McGill's class in the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University - Purdue University, Indianapolis (IUPUI), kindly designed posters for the booth featuring both the WAC International Library program and an announcement of the July 2011 WAC-intercession on Indigenous Peoples and Museums that Larry Zimmerman is organizing. We also thank Left Coast Press, for display copies of One World Archaeology and Springer for the sample copies of Archaeologies we were able to distribute.

Celebration of Thurstan Shaw's 96th birthday

A birthday party for one of WAC founding members, Thurstan Shaw, was held on the 27th June at the Sorrento Hotel, Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge. The birthday party was attended by WAC members from throughout the UK, as well as from overseas, augmented by phone calls from other parts of the world. The party was organised by Thurstan Shaw's partner, Pamela Smith, and WAC Vice-President Adebayo Folorunso, from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria officiated.

If you would like to send a belated birthday message, this can be done on the WAC website:

<http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org/home/thurstan-shaw>

Current Discussions

WAC recently wrote to the Durban Municipality, in South Africa, expressing concern about the potential impact of plans to build low-cost housing in front of the archaeological site of Sibudu and on the top of the hill on which Sibudu is located. We urged the Durban Municipality to draw on the appropriate management strategies to prevent any interference with the site during and after the developing process, and pointed out that strategies should include both short-term and long-term plans for preventing any possible damage or looting at the site and its immediate surroundings.

All the best,

Claire Smith, for the Executive

2. News Items

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY COMPILED

After the S.P. Gupta volume, Prof. V.N. Misra and Alok Kanungo have compiled a voluminous work on 'Bibliography of Indian Archaeology'. The volume consists of 12000 entries running to 510 pages (A4 12 Times New Roman) and index of the same in another 120 pages. They have

taken about 100 edited volumes, 500 journals and thousands of books into consideration for the work. This is indexed to country, state, region, culture, subject and many other attributes.

CREAN COMISIÓN DE ARQUEOLOGÍA PARA DEFENDER PATRIMONIO CULTURAL DE REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Su misión de fortalecer la protección y conservación del patrimonio cultural arqueológico, terrestre y subacuático del país al recomendar, sancionar o aprobar planes, programas y proyectos que le sean sometidos, con sentido de responsabilidad y respeto.

La Comisión Consultiva está integrada por los arqueólogos Francisco Coste, Pierre Denis, Santiago Duval, Nerva Fondeur, Harold Olsen, Martha Roquel y Jorge Ulloa, representantes de la Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Monumental, la Dirección de Proyectos de Cooperación Internacional, el Museo del Hombre Dominicano y la Oficina Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMISSION TO DEFEND CULTURAL HERITAGE CREATED IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The commission's mission is to fortify the protection and conservation of the nation's archaeological heritage – both terrestrial and sub-aquatic – as well as recommend, sanction, or approve plans, programs, and submitted projects with responsibility and respect.

The Commission is integrated by archaeologists Francisco Coste, Pierre Denis, Santiago Duval, Nerva Fondeur, Harold Olsen, Martha Roquel y Jorge Ulloa, representatives of the National Department of Monumental Heritage, the Department of Projects of International Cooperation, the Museum of Dominican Man, and the National Office of Sub-aquatic Cultural Heritage.

THE NEXT GENERATION PROJECT

The Next Generation Project was created for younger and emerging professionals in the field of archaeology in order to foster an open dialogue that encourages universal participation and which allows space for all of our distinct and diverse voices to be heard. We would like to invite you to join:

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#!/group.php?gid=60913977483>
<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#%21/group.php?gid=60913977483>

Thanks to those members of the Next Generation Project who came out to the Archaeology in Conflict meeting in Vienna. The Project had great representation and it was wonderful to meet you all. We look forward to hearing from you online and seeing you at future conferences...

EL PROYECTO NUEVA GENERACIÓN

El proyecto generación fue creado para que los más pequeños y emergentes profesionales en el campo de la arqueología puedan desarrollar un diálogo abierto que fomente la participación universal y que permite el espacio para todas nuestras voces distintas y diversas de ser oídas. Nos gustaría invitarlos a unirse:

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#! y su grupo gid = 60913977483>
<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#%21/group.php?gid=60913977483>.

Gracias a los miembros del Proyecto de nueva generación que asistieron a la reunión de Arqueología en Conflictos en Viena. El proyecto tuvo gran representación y fue maravilloso poder conocerlos a todos. Esperamos con interés escuchar de ustedes en línea y conocer que en futuras conferencias .

GLOBAL LIBRARIES PROGRAM NOW ON FACEBOOK

WAC's own Global Libraries Program is now on Facebook:

<http://www.facebook.com/sands.ashley#!/pages/Global-Libraries-Program/115655871787167?ref=ts>

Visit and "Like" us to stay up-to-date on the happenings in the program (including recent donations and the specific needs of participating libraries).

The Global Libraries Program aims to develop the archaeological literary collections of low-income institutions. By supporting such libraries, we hope to assist archaeological and cultural heritage management students and professionals to undertake and excel at their study and work.

EL PROGRAMA DE BIBLIOTECAS GLOBALES AHORA EN FACEBOOK

<http://www.facebook.com/sands.ashley#!/pages/Global-Libraries-Program/115655871787167?ref=ts>

Visita y marca "me gusta" para mantenerse al día sobre los acontecimientos del programa (incluyendo las recientes donaciones y las necesidades específicas de las bibliotecas participantes).

El Programa Global de Bibliotecas tiene como objetivo desarrollar las colecciones de literatura arqueológica de las instituciones de bajos ingresos. Mediante el apoyo a esas bibliotecas, esperamos ayudar a los estudiantes y profesionales de patrimonio arqueológico y gestión cultural para llevar a cabo y sobresalir en sus estudios y trabajo.

NEW RESEARCH ABOUT COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UK REVEALS HUGE SCALE OF VOLUNTARY ACTION

The Council for British Archaeology has recently completed research into the current scale, location and nature of voluntary action archaeology in the United Kingdom. The resulting report is available at www.britarch.ac.uk/research/community. Some of the key findings of this report include that:

- There are at least 2,030 voluntary groups and societies in the UK interacting with archaeological heritage in a variety of ways. This represents approximately 215,000 individuals.
- The dramatic decline in the UK of university and college continuing education departments, and the closure or down-sizing of many archaeological organisations due to the recent economic crisis, continues to have an impact.
- *Sustainability* is a key issue. More research is needed into the means by which bottom-up, community-led archaeology projects may work to ensure sustainability.
- Any training programmes for volunteers must be tailored to specific regions or groups, and must have an emphasis on practical rather than passive sessions. Increased use of online learning models enables learners to choose material appropriate to their needs. However, online provision cannot substitute for face-to-face interaction, which is still considered to be of most value.

For further information contact **Dr Suzie Thomas at the CBA:** suziethomas@britarch.ac.uk

UNA NUEVA INVESTIGACIÓN SOBRE LA ARQUEOLOGÍA DE LA COMUNIDAD EN EL REINO UNIDO REVELA LA ENORME ESCALA DE LA ACCIÓN

El Consejo Británico de Arqueología, ha completado recientemente la investigación sobre la escala, ubicación y la naturaleza de la arqueología de acción voluntaria en el Reino Unido. El informe resultante está disponible en www.britarch.ac.uk / **investigación / comunidad**. Algunas de las principales conclusiones de este informe incluyen que:

- Hay por lo menos 2.030 grupos de voluntarios interactuando con el patrimonio arqueológico de varias maneras. Esto representa aproximadamente 215.000 personas.

- El drástico descenso en el Reino Unido de los departamentos de educación continua en las universidades, y el cierre o la reducción del tamaño de muchas organizaciones arqueológicas debido a la reciente crisis económica, sigue teniendo un impacto.

- *La sostenibilidad* es una cuestión clave. Se necesita más investigación en los medios para que los proyectos de arqueología dirigidos por la comunidad puedan trabajar para garantizar la sostenibilidad.

- Los programas de formación para los voluntarios deberán estar adaptados a regiones o grupos específicos, y deben tener un énfasis en la práctica más que sesiones pasivas. El aumento del uso de modelos de aprendizaje en línea permite a los alumnos a elegir el material adecuado a sus necesidades. Sin embargo, el suministro en línea no puede sustituir el cara a cara, que todavía se considera que resulta de gran valor.

Para mayor información contactar a la **Dra. Susana Thomas en la ACB:**
suziethomas@britarch.ac.uk.

INTEGRATED HISTORY AND FUTURE OF PEOPLE ON EARTH (IHOPE)

What were the strategies that distinguished the fates of three Southwest US Native American societies in the great drought of *circa* AD 1300? Did industrial pollution and deforestation, beginning early in the first millennium BC, contribute to the warm episode that propelled Roman civilization into Northwest Europe? What accounts for the 9th-10th century AD collapse of southern Maya elite centers but not those in the north?

Recent, widely recognized changes in the Earth system are, in effect, changes in the coupled human-environment system. It is of utmost importance to understand these changes holistically and system-wide, and to carry the best ideas forward from the past into the future. The integration of human history with that of the Earth system is a timely and important task.

But the resolution of global environmental change research is mostly at scales that cannot catch temporal and spatial variation in human activity. This leaves many field sciences (e.g., archaeology, ecology), the social sciences, and the humanities with reduced opportunities to contribute to the study of coupled human-Earth systems. A bridge across scales is essential for understanding factors that contribute to global environmental change and for developing future strategies that draw on the laboratory of the human past.

This presents a remarkable opportunity for archaeologists to become involved. Our discipline has a long tradition of collaboration, with both biophysical and humanities colleagues, to understand past human activity in environments everywhere on the planet. The history of archaeology is one of increasingly broad spatial scales: artefacts, then sites, then exploitation zones (catchments) around sites and, most recently, ancient landscapes. The **Integrated History and Future of the People on Earth (IHOPE)** is a global network of researchers and research projects that aims to take the next step, and begin integration at regional, continental, and global scales.

IHOPE will facilitate the integration of perspectives, theories, tools, information, and knowledge from past societies and from a variety of disciplines. Beginning at the scales where human activity is most easily understood (e.g., landscape, region) and stretching beyond to variables that operate at continental and larger scales ([el Niño/la Niña](#), the Indian subcontinental

monsoon) and over long periods (salinization), the **IHOPE** goal is to study the suite of variables that induce resilience, stress, or ruin in institutions and societies.

The **IHOPE** endeavor entails enormous intellectual, technical, legal, and other challenges, but it also offers the opportunity to pursue intriguing questions with colleagues who share archaeologists' commitment to collaboration and a belief that the past can illustrate both the folly and the remarkable ingenuity of our species. Inasmuch as we face similar challenges today (e.g., sustainable food production, prudent resource management, effective governance) we can retrieve enduring lessons.

If you are interested in learning more about regional projects already underway, finding colleagues with similar interests, or contributing a description of your own project, please visit the new **IHOPE** website: www.stockholmresilience.org/ihope

The **IHOPE** International Program Office is based at the Stockholm Resilience Center, Sweden.

HISTORIA INTEGRADOS Y FUTURO DE LAS PERSONAS EN LA TIERRA (IHOPE)

¿Cuáles fueron las estrategias que distinguieron la suerte de tres sociedades nativas americanas del suroeste americano en la gran sequía de alrededor de alrededor de 1300 dc? ¿Contribuiría la contaminación industrial y la deforestación, de principios del primer milenio antes de Cristo, al calentamiento que impulsó a la civilización romana hacia noroeste de Europa? ¿Cómo se explica el siglo noveno a décimo AD colapsaron las élite mayas, pero no los del norte?

Los cambios recientes, ampliamente reconocidos en el medioambiente de la Tierra son, en efecto, los cambios en el sistema acoplado del entorno humano. Es de suma importancia para comprender estos cambios de manera integral y en todo el sistema, y llevar adelante las mejores ideas del pasado hacia el futuro. La integración de la historia humana con la del sistema de la Tierra es una tarea oportuna e importante.

Pero la resolución de la investigación del cambio climático global esta mayormente a escalas que no puede captar la variación temporal y espacial de la actividad humana. Esto deja muchos campps científicos (por ejemplo, la arqueología, ecología), las ciencias sociales y las humanidades con oportunidades reducidas de contribuir al estudio de los sistemas integrados humanos - Tierra. Un puente a través de escalas es esencial para comprender los factores que contribuyen al cambio climatico global y para el desarrollo de estrategias futuras que se basen en el laboratorio del pasado humano.

Esto representa una oportunidad extraordinaria para los arqueólogos a que deseen participar. Nuestra disciplina tiene una larga tradición de colaboración, tanto con ambos colegas biofísicos y de las humanidades, para comprender la actividad humana en el pasado en los medioambientes en todo el planeta. La historia de la arqueología es una que presenta escalas espaciales cada vez más amplias: objetos, los sitios, las zonas de explotación (cuencas) alrededor de los sitios y, más recientemente, los paisajes antiguos. La IHOPE es una red global de investigadores y proyectos de investigación que pretende dar el siguiente paso, y comenzar la integración a nivel regional, continental y mundial.

IHOPE facilitará la integración de las perspectivas, teorías, herramientas, información y conocimientos de las sociedades del pasado y de una variedad de disciplinas. A partir de las escalas donde la actividad humana es más fácil de entender (por ejemplo, paisaje, región) y se extiende más allá de las variables que operan a nivel continental y a escalas mayores (El Niño / La Niña, el monzón indio subcontinental) y durante largos periodos (salinización), el objetivo IHOPE es estudiar el conjunto de variables que inducen la capacidad de recuperación, el estrés o la ruina de las instituciones y las sociedades.

La tarea de IHOPE implica enormes esfuerzos intelectuales, técnicos, legales y otros retos, pero también ofrece la oportunidad de seguir preguntas integrantes con colegas que comparten el compromiso de los arqueólogos a la colaboración y la creencia de que el pasado puede ilustrar tanto la locura y el ingenio notable de nuestra especie. En la medida en que nos

enfrentamos a desafíos similares en la actualidad (por ejemplo, la producción sostenible de alimentos, la gestión prudente de los recursos, la gobernabilidad efectiva) podemos obtener lecciones perdurables.

Si usted está interesado en aprender más sobre los proyectos regionales en marcha, encontrar colegas con intereses similares, o que contribuyan de una descripción de su propio proyecto, por favor visite el nuevo sitio web IHOPE: www.stockholmresilience.org/ / ihope

LAUNCH OF WWW.MUD-BRICK.COM

www.mud-brick.com, a multi- authored, general issue archaeology blog aimed at starting a conversation with the general public, has recently been launched. It was developed by archaeology graduate students from universities in New York City. Mud-brick's mission is to provide people who are interested in archaeology with informed perspectives from professional archaeologists, facilitating an ongoing discussion on current archaeological issues. Check it out!

If you're interested in contributing, email adam.green@nyu.edu.

LANZAMIENTO DE WWW.MUD-BRICK.COM

Anunciamos el lanzamiento de **www.mud-brick.com**, un blog multi-autor, sobre cuestiones generales en arqueología destinado a iniciar una conversación con el público en general. Fue desarrollado por estudiantes graduados de arqueología de universidades en Nueva York. La misión del blog es proporcionar a las personas que estén interesados en la arqueología con perspectivas informadas de arqueólogos profesionales, facilitando un debate sobre temas de actualidad arqueológica. Échale un vistazo!

Si estás interesado en participar, contacta a: adam.green@nyu.edu.

THE ROCK ART RESEARCH CENTRE (RARC) OPENS AT AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY **By Sally K. May**

In November 2009, The Australian National University started the Rock Art Research Centre (RARC). Australia has more rock art sites and images than any other country in the world but, despite having a successful rock art research association (AURA) and a lively community of rock art researchers, until now there has been no specialised university-based research centre devoted to the study and promotion of rock art. The RARC aims to promote excellence in rock art research in Australia and the Pacific, and further afield into south and east Asia. Raising national and international awareness of the importance of rock art is a central goal. The RARC looks forward to developing further links with rock art centres from around the world.

If you would like further information on the RARC please visit the website:
<http://rsh.anu.edu.au/rockart/>.

ABRE EI CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN (RARC) DE ARTE RUPESTRE EN LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE AUSTRALIA **Por Sally K. May**

En noviembre de 2009, la Universidad Nacional de Australia abrió el Centro de Investigación del Arte Rupestre (RARC). Australia tiene más sitios de arte rupestre e imágenes que cualquier otro país del mundo, pero, a pesar de tener una exitosa asociación de investigación arte rupestre (AURA) y una comunidad viva de los investigadores, hasta ahora no ha habido ningún centro de investigación de universidades especializadas que se dedique al estudio y promoción del arte rupestre. El RARC tiene como objetivo promover la excelencia en la investigación del arte rupestre en Australia y el Pacífico, y más allá en el sur y el este de Asia.

El aumento de la conciencia nacional e internacional de la importancia del arte rupestre es un objetivo central. El RARC espera desarrollar el interés en el desarrollo de nuevos vínculos con los centros de arte rupestre de todo el mundo.

Si desea más información sobre el RARC visite la página web: <http://rsh.anu.edu.au/rockart/>.

PICTOGRAPH DATING FIELD METHOD TO INCLUDE PETROGLYPHS

Bryan Gordon and his research group are updating their pictograph dating field method:

http://http-server.carleton.ca/~bgordon/Journal/Web_Journal.htm

to include petroglyphs, which should appear over the summer after field testing. Both methods rely on pigment or rock particles that have fallen to the artist's feet and become buried along with AMS-datable natural or cultural leaves, twigs, charcoal or wood, bone or shell fragments.

SE ACTUALIZA EL MÉTODO DE DATACIÓN PICTOGRAFÍAS PARA INCLUIR PETROGLIFOS

Bryan Gordon y su grupo de investigación están actualizando su método de fechamiento de campo para pictografías para incluir a los petroglifos, este debería estar listo durante el verano después de las pruebas de campo. Ambos métodos se basan en pigmentos o partículas de roca que han caído a los pies del artista y se entierran junto con las hojas naturales o "culturales" AMS-fechable, ramas, carbón o madera, hueso o fragmentos de conchas.

http://http-server.carleton.ca/bgordon~/Diario/Web_Journal.htm

DONG SON BRACELETS REMOVED FROM SALE ONLINE

WAC and the Australian Archaeological Association (AAA) are pleased to announce that both EBay and an Australian gallery site (BC Galleries) have removed Dong Son bracelets for sale containing human arm bones that were discussed in a joint press release from WAC and the AAA last week. This is a good result for all involved, and hopefully these dealers/sellers will not repeat the same behaviour in future. Australian authorities are also following up with the parties involved.

Thank you to everyone who was involved in developing the press releases, and to those members who were involved in the follow up.

SE SUSPENDE LA VENTA EN LINEA

WAC y la Asociación Australiana de Arqueología (AAA) se complacen en anunciar que tanto EBay y un sitio de galería australiana (Galerías BC) ha decidido suspender la venta de las puseras Dong Son que contenían huesos del brazo humano lo que fue discutido en un comunicado de prensa conjunto de WAC y AAA de los últimos semanas. Este es un buen resultado para todos los involucrados, y esperamos que estos distribuidores y vendedores no repitan el mismo comportamiento en el futuro. Las autoridades australianas también están dando seguimiento con las partes implicadas.

¡Gracias a todos los involucrados en el desarrollo de los comunicados de prensa, así como a los miembros que participaron en el seguimiento

MACHI – MAYA AREA CULTURAL HERITAGE INITIATIVE – JOINS THE SOCIAL NETWORK

The Maya Area Cultural Heritage Initiative, MACHI, now has a presence on Facebook and Twitter. MACHI battles the rapid loss of ancient and living Maya heritage in southern Mexico

and Central America by creating educational and conservation programs via grassroots alliances with local non-profit organizations. The program provides attempts to provide the tools to empower indigenous Maya communities to define, interpret, and manage their world renowned ancestral past and to promote language, leadership, and cultural survival.

Join us on Facebook with the “LIKE” button or follow us on Twitter to keep up with MACHI's projects in Mexico, Honduras, Belize, and Guatemala and help us to advance conversations about indigenous archaeology in the Maya region. MACHI is also in search of archaeological projects, communities, and local organizations with which to form future partnerships. Please contact us if you are interested via our website (www.machiproject.org) or email: shoshi@machiproject.org.

MACHI is directed by **Drs. Patricia A. McAnany and Shoshaunna Parks** of the Research Labs of Archaeology at the **University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**.

MACHI – MAYA AREA CULTURAL HERITAGE INITIATIVE – SE UNE A LAS REDES SOCIALES

MACHI (Maya Area Cultural Heritage Initiative), ahora está presente en Facebook y Twitter. MACHI está luchando en contra de la pérdida del patrimonio cultural Maya viviente y del pasado en el sur de México y centro América. Esta lucha se está realizando por medio de programas educacionales y de conservación vía asociaciones comunitarias con organizaciones no gubernamentales locales.

El programa proporciona herramientas para empoderar a las comunidades indígenas mayas, así como definir, interpretar y administrar su renombrado pasado ancestral, promover su lenguaje, liderazgo y supervivencia cultural.

Únete a nosotros en Facebook presionando el botón “ME GUSTA” o síguenos en Twitter para estar al día con los proyectos de MACHI en México, Belice y Guatemala, así como ayudarnos a avanzar en las conversaciones sobre la arqueología indígena en la región maya. MACHI también está en busca de proyectos arqueológicos y comunidades con las cuales formar futuras asociaciones. Por favor contáctenos si estás interesado por medio de nuestra página de internet (www.machiproject.org) o correo electrónico: shoshi@machiproject.org.

MACHI es dirigido por las **Drs. Patricia A. McAnany y Shoshaunna Parks** de los Research Labs of Archaeology en la **University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**.

3. New publications by WAC members

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SITU: SITES, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND COMMUNITIES IN GREECE

Edited by Anna Stroulia and Susan Buck Sutton

Harvard Center for Hellenic Studies Series Greek Studies: Interdisciplinary Approaches (Series editor Gregory Nagy).

Lexington Books. March 2010, 532 pages.

Archaeology in Situ explores the ways local communities perceive, experience, and interact with archaeological sites in Greece, as well as with the archaeologists and government officials who construct and study such places. In so doing, it reveals another side to sites that have been revered as both birthplace of Western civilization and the basis of the modern Greek nation. The conceptual terrain of those who live near such sites is much more complex and furrowed with ambivalence, confusion, and resentment. For many local residents, these sites are gated enclaves, unexplained and off-limits, and tangibly expressing a division between past and present that distorts our understanding of both.

NEW FROM LEFT COAST PRESS, INC.

Recently Released!

Being and Becoming Indigenous Archaeologists

George Nicholas

April 2010! 352 pages, \$69.00 Hardcover

ISBN: 978-1-59874-497-2

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=277>

What does being an archaeologist mean to Indigenous persons? How and why do some become archaeologists? What has led them down a path to what some in their communities have labeled a colonialist venture? What were the challenges they have faced, and the motivations that have allowed them to succeed? How have they managed to balance traditional values and worldview with Western modes of inquiry? And how are their contributions broadening the scope of archaeology? Indigenous archaeologists have the often awkward role of trying to serve as spokespeople both for their home community and for the scientific community of archaeologists. This volume tells the stories—in their own words—of 37 indigenous archaeologists from six continents, how they became archaeologists, and how their dual role affects their relationships with their community and their professional colleagues.

Now Available in Paperback:

Archaeologies of Placemaking: Monuments, Memories, and Engagement in Native North America

Patricia E. Rubertone

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=182>

Landscapes of Clearance: Archaeological and Anthropological Perspectives

Angèle Smith and Amy Gazin-Schwartz, editors

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=155>

*Also available as an eBook

Managing Archaeological Resources: Global Context, National Programs, Local Actions

Francis P McManamon, Andrew Stout, and Jodi A Barnes, editors

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=154>

Living Under the Shadow: Cultural Impacts of Volcanic Eruptions

John Grattan and Robin Torrence, editors

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=95>

*Also available as an eBook

Coming soon (and available for preorder!):

Bridging the Divide: Indigenous Communities and Archaeology into the 21st Century

Harry Allen and Caroline Phillips

Coming in July 2010! 304 pages, \$79.00 Hardcover

ISBN: 978-1-59874-392-0

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=285>

The collected essays in this volume address contemporary issues regarding the relationship between Indigenous groups and archaeologists, including the challenges of dialogue, colonialism, the difficulties of working within legislative and institutional frameworks, and NAGPRA and similar legislation. The disciplines of archaeology and cultural heritage management are international in scope and many countries continue to experience the impact of colonialism. In response to these common experiences, both archaeology and indigenous political movements involve international networks through which information quickly moves around the globe. This volume reflects these dynamic dialectics between the past and the present and between the international and the local, demonstrating that archaeology is a historical science always linked to contemporary cultural concerns.

Indigenous Archaeologies: A Reader on Decolonization

Edited by Margaret Bruchac, Siobhan Hart, and H Martin Wobst

Coming in August 2010! 304 pages, \$89.00 Hardcover

ISBN: 978-1-59874-372-2
<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=285>

Relationships with indigenous peoples have become a key issue in the practice of archaeology worldwide. Collaborative projects, or projects directed and conducted by indigenous peoples themselves have become a standard feature of the archaeological landscape, community concerns are routinely addressed, oral histories incorporated into research. This reader of original and reprinted articles—many by indigenous authors-- is designed to display the array of writings around this subject from around the globe, many difficult to access in standard academic settings. Cases range from Australia to Arctic Russia, from Africa to North America. Editorial introductions to each piece serve to contextualize these works in the intersection of archaeology and indigenous studies. An ideal course text in both subjects.

Handbook of Postcolonial Archaeology

Jane Lydon and Uzma Rizvi

Coming in September 2010! 600 pages, \$129.00 Hardcover

ISBN: 978-1-59874-182-7

<http://lcoastpress.com/book.php?id=299>

This essential handbook explores the relationship between the postcolonial critique and the field of archaeology, a discipline that developed historically in conjunction with European colonialism and imperialism. In aiding the movement to decolonize the profession, the contributors to this volume—themselves from six continents and many representing indigenous and minority communities and disadvantaged countries—suggest strategies to strip archaeological theory and practice of its colonial heritage and create a discipline sensitive to its inherent inequalities. Summary articles review the emergence of the discipline of archaeology in conjunction with colonialism, critique the colonial legacy evident in continuing archaeological practice around the world, identify current trends, and chart future directions in postcolonial archaeological research. Contributors provide a synthesis of research, thought, and practice on their topic. The articles embrace multiple voices and case study approaches, and have consciously aimed to recognize the utility of comparative work and interdisciplinary approaches to understanding the past. This is a benchmark volume for the study of the contemporary politics, practice, and ethics of archaeology.

This is a sampling of WAC-sponsored titles. To order or for more information on additional WAC-sponsored titles, visit our website at:

<http://www.lcoastpress.com>

For more information, contact Caryn Berg at archaeology@LCoastPress.com

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<http://www.new.facebook.com/pages/Left-Coast-Press-Inc/26366019052?ref=ts>

<https://twitter.com/LeftCoastPress>

ITINERARIUM HUNGARICUM II: PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS AND COLLECTIONS IN HUNGARY

Edited by Erzsébet Jerem and Zsolt Mester

264 pages, with illustrations, 2010

ISBN 978 963 8046 91 8, List Price € 28

The current volume of the popular Itinerarium Hungaricum series presents the prehistoric sites and collections of Hungary. The sites and museums presented here are organised into seven regions, which have been set up not according to modern administrative boundaries, but rather with a view to practical considerations.

Region I Budapest and north-eastern Transdanubia

Region II North-western Transdanubia

Region III The Balaton region

Region IV South-eastern Transdanubia

Region V The western half of the Northern Mountain Range and the north-western part of the Great Hungarian Plain

Region VI The eastern half of the Northern Mountain Range and the north-eastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain

Region VII The central and southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain

The maps of the regions accompanying the guide-book are colour-coded for easier use. The order in which the sites are described in each chapter follow a recommended route, offering also an option for the more detailed exploration of a particular area. The icons in the bar above each site were designed to aid planning excursions. Each site is introduced by directions on accessing the site. Seeing that most of these are archaeological sites, directions are provided in relation to the nearest settlement(s). An exact address is given in the case of museums and open-air museums, together with the opening hours and a telephone number through which more detailed information can be requested.

Descriptions of each site and the research conducted at it are provided. They vary according to the extent to which a site has been researched and, also, to what extent the site appears in books intended for a broader audience. The description is followed by a bibliography, offering a selection of the studies dealing with the site. With a few exceptions, each site is accompanied by one or more illustrations, ranging from aerial photos and views of the site to survey drawings, reconstructions and drawings or photos of various finds brought to light during excavations or surveys.

ARCHAEOLOGIA, H-1250 Budapest, Pf. 41. Fax: (+361) 3758939, e-mail: kovacs@archaeologia.hu <http://www.archaeologia.hu/>

B'IR MINAYH, REPORT ON THE SURVEY 1998-2004

Edited by Ulrich Luft

Studia Aegyptiaca Series Maior III.

2010, 319 pp., with illustrations

ISBN 978-963-9911-11-6, Price € 116

This publication is the first complete documentation of a single site situated in the middle of the Etbai district. The results of our survey at Bi'r Minayh from 1998 to 2004 are presented in Volume III of the series Studia Aegyptiaca Series Maior. The epigraphic investigation shows the culmination of the inscriptions during the Old and Middle Kingdom. The petroglyphs emphasize their Egyptian concerns with a glimpse on the research outside the Egyptian territory. Most of the petroglyphs join the Nubian group, but there are also specific Egyptian items. On the barren ridges and in shelters above the bottom of Wadi Minayh, Palaeolithic and Neolithic implements were found. The material can partly be dated to the Nubian Middle Palaeolithic, forming the oldest find-group of Bi'r Minayh, dating partly from the Neolithic, thus connecting to the early petroglyphs. The available official map of the site is precise enough to find the path along the wadis. Two geodesists measured the area and calculated the position of the individual find-spots. The Egyptians exploited the quartz veins for gold. In Chapter 2 the geologists provide precise knowledge of the remote site within the Eastern Desert of Egypt. The second major find-group contains the ruins of huts and houses. This is the first time that all details of the settlement have been published with accurate ground plans and ample comments. The cemetery is presented according to the architectural feature and the classification of the burials. The small finds comprising the pottery, the beads and special finds that could not be subsumed under another category. All pottery dates to the Late Antiquity, with the exemption of the Clayton rings and disks that are vaguely dated to the fourth millennium BC. The volume is richly provided with figures. Each inscription and each petroglyph is documented by a final drawing, based on the field copies and photos. Indices and the compiled bibliography to all chapters complete the publication the issue of which is due to the team-work over long years.

ARCHAEOLOGIA, H-1250 Budapest, Pf. 41., Fax: (+361) 3758939, e-mail: kovacs@archaeologia.hu <http://www.archaeologia.hu/>

THE TRUE AND EXACT DRESSES AND FASHION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLOTHING REMAINS AND THEIR SOCIAL CONTEXTS IN SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY HUNGARY

By Dóra Mérai

Archaeolingua & BAR Central European Series

2010, 97 pp. with illustrations

ISBN 9781407305554, €52.-.

The author's main aim in this study is to look at how and within what framework the elements of costume from Ottoman period burials in Hungary have been treated by previous research, and to suggest some new directions of interpretation. The information on the ethnic and geographical origins of the population interred in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century cemeteries in Hungary, as provided by historical sources, has determined the questions formulated within previous archaeological scholarship: the analysis of burial customs and finds, mostly remains of clothing, has focused on an ethnic interpretation. This study has two main aims. First, to look for factors other than ethnicity which could contribute to the formation of clothing and of the way it appears in the archaeological record, taking a closer look at the archaeological and various aspects of the social and cultural context of certain objects. Second, to see how historical archaeology can modify our understanding of clothing in the past: the way it was treated by contemporary peoples, and the social and cultural structures that produced it.

Keywords: clothing, ethnicity, historical archaeology, Ottoman period, burials, Hungary

ARCHAEOLOGIA, H-1250 Budapest, Pf. 41., Fax: (+361) 3758939, e-mail: kovacs@archaeolingua.hu <http://www.archaeolingua.hu/>

NEOLITHIC COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

by Goce Naumov, Ljubo Fidanoski, Igor Tolevski and Aneta Ivkowska

ISBN: 608650661-2

Neolithic Communities in the Republic of Macedonia considers various aspects of Neolithic material culture and examines a wide range of data in order to present all segments of life among communities from this region. Fully illustrated with figures and plates consisting of tables, house plans, pottery, tools, ornaments, figurines, models, stamps, etc., this publication elaborates processes of Neolithization and social relations, as well as climate, geography, economy and visual culture manifested through agriculture, domestication, architecture, pottery production, rituals and symbolic communication.

4. Conferences and Opportunities

ONLINE COURSE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE UMASS AMHERST CENTER FOR HERITAGE AND SOCIETY

Engaging Communities in Local Heritage Management

Margaret Purser, PhD

ANTH 597EC, 3 credits, 5 weeks online

This course will introduce participants to practical and tested frameworks for facilitating community consultation, recommended or required by many heritage development projects. It will also stress local benefits for community-based activities, as a source of community rejuvenation, with practical skill sets for achieving local development.

For more information please visit the website: <http://www.umass.edu/chs/anth597ec.html>

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN HERITAGE STUDIES

The University of Gothenburg announces five positions as Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Heritage Studies as part of the University of Gothenburg's special initiative in Heritage Studies.

To qualify for the position of post-doctoral fellow, applicants must have a PhD in Sweden or a foreign degree determined to be of equivalent merit. The candidate must have earned the doctoral degree not more than three years prior to the application deadline, except under special circumstances. Heritage Studies is a multi-disciplinary subject area, so candidates are not limited to a specific academic background; on the contrary, we want to encourage anyone interested in conducting research in the field of Heritage Studies to apply.

The fellowship positions will last for at most two years during which time each fellow will execute his or her own research plan within the field of Cultural Heritage. Four themes have been identified as particularly central to the field: Narratives of Cultural Heritage, Artifacts and Meaning-Making, Cultural Heritage Conflicts, and Cultural Heritage Practices.

For more information, see http://www.science.gu.se/english/research/Heritage_Studies

For further information regarding this position, please contact;

Bosse Lagerqvist at bosse.lagerqvist@conservation.gu.se, phone: +46 733 467 085

The application must be received no later than 15th September 2010.

EQUITY, JUSTICE, DEVELOPMENT: PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT IN LATIN AMERICA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

March 24-26, 2011, Cartagena, Colombia

Call for Applications

In an effort to continue to focus on the conditions of people of African descent, the United Nations has declared the year 2011 as the "International Year for people of African descent." Coincidentally, 2011 will also mark the bicentennial of independence for Cartagena, Colombia. Cartagena's bicentennial follows on the celebration of 200 years of independence in other "Bolivarian States" in 2010. With these important commemorative moments in mind, SEPHIS, in collaboration with the Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Cartagena will host a 3-day Conference on "Equity, Justice, Development: People of African Descent in Latin America in Comparative Perspective" from March 24-26, 2011. The Conference will also coincide with the UN declared "International Day for Remembering the Victims of the Slave Trade" on 25th March.

The Conference will provide an opportunity to assess the progress of people of African descent in Latin America over the last 200 years, especially in multi-ethnic societies where they still form an ethnic minority. There are approximately 150 million people of African descent in Latin America, representing about one-third of the total population. This means that there are almost four times as many people of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean than indigenous people, who number about 40 million. In a region characterized by great disparities between wealth and poverty, a disproportionate number of African descendants suffer a lack of infrastructure and utilities and are exposed to structural discrimination. Indeed, it has been estimated that Afro-descendants make up over 40 per cent of the poor in Latin America while being only a third of the population.

While focused on Latin America, the Conference will provide a space for comparative analysis with other countries in the Global South where people of African descent experience structural and other forms of discrimination; where ethnic difference is used as a tool for regulating and marking groups as 'distinct'; and where the long struggle over identity, cultural production and against textual and visual representations, continue. More importantly, the Conference will engage with the long history of the production of cultural difference and the ways in which cultural difference is produced through deploying the language of ethnicity. The Conference will explore these issues through a wide range of sub-themes as indicated below:

- People of African descent in the decolonization movement and in the construction of the "nation" in Latin America

- New directions in the study of people of African descent in the Global South
- Knowledge production, commodification, and representation (electronic media, visual, textual)
- Structural discrimination against people of African descent (e.g. in education, the justice system, sports, in the collection of population data, etc.)
- Citizenship, rights, justice, reparation
- Globalization, structural adjustment & international relations
- Gender, ethnicity and power
- Slavery, memory and commemoration
- Culture, ethnicity and identity
- Economic empowerment: obstacles and opportunities

Those interested in participating are invited to submit a one-page abstract indicating the scope, nature and approach of their intended papers. The abstract and an academic CV of no more than two pages (in English or Spanish) must reach the convenors of the Conference by e-mail by **October 30, 2010**. For those selected to participate, we will require you to submit your completed paper (in English OR Spanish) electronically by **January 30, 2011** to facilitate the interpreters. In addition, you will be expected to deposit a hard copy of your paper with the Secretariat on your arrival in Cartagena.

SEPHIS will offer a limited number of grants to assist successful applicants living outside of Cartagena but in the Global South, with their travel and/or accommodation costs. However, grants will only be dispensed to participants upon timely receipt of papers.

Applications should be sent to the persons listed below:

- **Prof. Alfonso Múnera (local coordinator) <alfonsomunera55@hotmail.com>**
- **Prof. Verene A. Shepherd (SEPHIS STC Member) officeofprofshepherd@yahoo.com**

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES? HISTORIES OF EGYPTOLOGY IN MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONTEXT

June 10-12, 2010, London

Programme and registration details available at:

[http://www.ees.ac.uk/userfiles/file/Disc_Meas_Prov_Programme\(3\).pdf](http://www.ees.ac.uk/userfiles/file/Disc_Meas_Prov_Programme(3).pdf)

A joint conference, sponsored by The Egypt Exploration Society (EES), The School of Oriental and African Studies - Centre for Cultural, Literary and Postcolonial Studies (SOAS CCLPS), and University College London (UCL) Institute of Archaeology - Heritage Studies Research Group.

'Disciplinary Measures?' aims to provide a discussion forum for the increasing number of people working on the history (or histories) of the discipline of Egyptology. The conference is not limited to Egyptologists. Rather, it seeks to set the multiple histories of Egyptology in the broader, multi-disciplinary context of recent studies such as *Whose Pharaohs?* by Donald Reid, *Conflicted Antiquities* by Elliott Colla and *Wondrous Curiosities* by Stephanie Moser. The conference aims to stimulate critique and constructive dialogue between those from various disciplines.

The conference is sponsored by three diverse London institutions, the combination of whose separate goals embodies its aims. The SOAS CCLPS provides the research environment for discussing colonial past, neo-colonial practice and postcolonial potential of Egyptian archaeology. With the involvement of the EES, Britain's learned society for Egyptology, such debates can be immeasurably strengthened by the involvement of professional Egyptologists. The broader EES membership and the founding public mission of the Society require specialists to take note of the exceptional popular appeal of Egyptology; the third day of the conference will therefore be a study day with guest speakers, sponsored by the EES and open to the public. At UCL, the strength of the Institute of Archaeology in the field of Heritage Studies adds a further element, allowing for a fuller understanding of Egyptology's place within current heritage discourse. UCL also offers an ideal setting for considered critical reflection on disciplinary

history, as the place where, in 1892, Flinders Petrie became the first Professor of Egyptian archaeology in Britain.

**HERITAGE RECORDING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL AGE
(SMARTdoc)
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
November 19-20, 2010
University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, USA**

Organizers: Historic Preservation at the School of Design (University of Pennsylvania), the R. Lemaire International Centre for Conservation at the University of Leuven and the University College St Lieven
Website: <http://www.smartdocheritage.org>

Supporting institutions include UNESCO World Heritage Centre, UNESCO Chair for Preventive Maintenance, Monitoring and Conservation, ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Heritage Documentation (CIPA) and the International Society on Virtual Systems and Multimedia

EARLY REGISTRATION: deadline July 30, 2010

Participant fee: 70 US Dollars
Student fee: free

POSTER SUBMISSION: Deadline June 24, 2010

The poster session will provide a forum for researchers to showcase their work and obtain feedback on ongoing research from knowledgeable symposium attendees. Areas of interest are the same as those listed in the Forums. While the poster need not describe completed work, it should report on research for which at least preliminary results are available. We especially encourage submissions by students (that is, for which a student is the first author on the poster).

Good decisions in heritage conservation are based on timely, relevant and accurate information about the conditions, materials and evolution of heritage buildings and landscapes. Therefore, documenting, recording and analysis of heritage places is an essential part of their conservation and management.

The rapid rise in new digital technologies has revolutionized the practice of recording heritage places. Digital tools and media offer a myriad of new opportunities for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information about heritage sites. With these new opportunities, there are also conflicts, and an intense effort to build digital media into the education of conservation professionals. Issues regarding the proper, innovative and research-focused uses of digital media in heritage conservation are an urgent topic in the global heritage conservation field, and Penn, KU-Leuven and its partners have played a leading role in this area of cross-disciplinary research and practice. The SMARTdoc conference offers a unique opportunity for educators, professionals, heritage institutions, and managers of heritage places to share, exchange, and explore new approaches, best practices, and research results in the area of heritage informatics.

For more information: info@smartdocheritage.org

**CONSTELLATIONS OF OBJECTS: INTERACTIVE MATERIAL WORLDS
A 1-day conference at the Pitt Rivers Museum, Sat. 5 June 2010**

First call for papers

The concept of assemblage seems axiomatic and is ingrained within archaeological terminology. Following the upsurge of interest in material culture studies, materiality, material agency and human-object engagements more generally, we wish to move beyond assemblage as a descriptive term for aggregates of objects to focus more specifically on how material assemblages are created, enacted and recreated over time.

The affective properties of objects in the singular has attracted much discussion; we wish to build upon this work by considering how objects act together as a group. ♦What is the role of objects in the creation of aesthetic environments? ♦Are aesthetic environments created through object interrelations and what role does intentionality and serendipity play in the process? ♦Are the affective properties of assemblages natural – and thus enduring – or socially contingent? ♦In which case, are the decisions that governed the creation of assemblages in the past recoverable in the material record as it is manifested in the present? ♦What is our role in the re-imagining of ancient assemblages? ♦Can there be a phenomenology of aesthetic sensibility that is valid and rigorous?

We invite papers that explore these themes in any time and in any place.

The organisers expect to publish presented papers in a peer-reviewed proceedings volume.

Send abstracts, by 31/01/10 to:

Linda Hulin
Institute of Archaeology
36 Beaumont Street
Oxford OX1 2PG
linda.hulin@orinst.ox.ac.uk

Alice Stevenson
Pitt Rivers Museum
South Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3PP
alice.stevenson@prm.ox.ac.uk

2010 AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

The 2010 Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology Conference will be held over three days from 30 September to 2 October in Brisbane, Queensland at the Mercure Hotel located on North Quay in the CBD.

The Organising Committee is now inviting proposals for papers based on the sessions that have been proposed, covering current issues in Australasian historical archaeology as well as sessions of interest and relevance to Australasian archaeologists more generally.

The provisional list of sessions includes: Archaeology of the working classes; Advocating archaeology – Methods and needs for better communication with the public and students; Rise and fall of early industries in Australasia; Historical archaeology and the role of government in Australasia; Landscapes of encounter; Current projects and research

Abstracts and details of session organisers is available on the conference website at <http://socialscience.uq.edu.au/asha-2010-provisional-sessions>

Papers will be 15 to 20 minutes long depending upon the number of paper proposals received. Please provide abstracts for papers of no more than 250 words to the relevant session organiser specified on the website. The deadline for abstracts to be sent to the session organiser is **8 July 2010**.

For more details on the ASHA 2010 Conference visit the conference website at <http://socialscience.uq.edu.au/asha-2010>

CODESRIA-SEPHIS EXTENDED WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL HISTORY Historicizing Gender and Sexuality in the Global South

Call for Applications

CODESRIA/SEPHIS collaborative programme is pleased to announce the 7th edition of its Extended Workshop on New Theories and Methods in Social History which is scheduled for the 2nd – 12th of November 2010 in Dakar, Senegal. The theme of the workshop is: **Historicizing Gender & Sexuality in the Global South**. The Workshop will be organised around the comparative experiences of Africa, the Middle East, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America. It will bring together about 10 young historians and historically-inclined social scientists for ten

days of joint reflection, knowledge building and training. The participants will follow a programme designed to permit them to share experiences, improve the theoretical and methodological quality of their work, and deepen their comparative insights.

Theme and Content of the Workshop

In recent times, gender and sexualities have become key elements in the construction of the image of the Global South. Their importance lies in that they involve complex interplays of historical genealogies the origins of which can be traced to the socio-cultural, political and economic foundations of social life in the Global South. Unfortunately, while there already is a growing body of work on these issues, such lack historical depth and dimension crucial for production of knowledge that reflects the reality of the Global South. As a consequence, there is at present often less analysis of the complex histories, practices and public understandings of gender and sexualities in the Global South. The 2010 Extended Workshop offers an opportunity for scholars from the Global South to engage in research and debate on gender and sexualities in the Global South that will result in greater understanding of the complex interplay of histories and cultures underpinning and sustaining gender, sexuality and society. The objective of the workshop is to stimulate a historically-grounded, comparative analysis of gender and sexuality issues with a view to promoting reflections on the origin, direction and changes in the concepts especially in the light of globalisation.

Accommodation and Excursions

The workshop will be held in Dakar, Senegal. CODESRIA will provide a stimulating and pleasant environment within which participants can work. The Council will also take care of the air travel, accommodation, and local transport expenses of the participants. Furthermore, a subsistence allowance to cover living expenses will be provided. Resource persons will also receive an honorarium. Local excursions will be organised for all participants in order to make their stay more enjoyable.

Eligibility

The Workshop is open to PhD students registered in Southern universities, i.e., Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. **Pls note that the working language of the workshop is English. All applicants are strictly required to be proficient in that language.**

Additional information about the Extended Workshop can be obtained via:

♦ **the CODESRIA web site:** <http://www.codesria.org>

♦ **the SEPHIS web site:** <http://www.sephis.org>

Applications and requests for more information should be sent to:

CODESRIA/SEPHIS Extended Workshop on Social History

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop, angle Canal IV

B.P. 3304, Dakar, Senegal

Fax: (221) 824 12 89

Tel: (221) 825 98 22/23

E-Mail: extended.workshop@codesria.sn

CHAT 2010: 'NORTH' NORTHERN WORLDS IN CONTEMPORARY & HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

November 12-14, 2010, The University of Aberdeen, Scotland

Northern worlds have always suffered from stereotyping. Since the Enlightenment, 'North' played the role of frontier of geographic knowledge and wilderness of harrowing and sublime proportions. The last century saw its diversification as a space of untapped resources, from fur and gold to oil and gas. In other historical moments, north figured large as a relational concept in the formulation of identities and mentalities, especially by those farther south.

Drawing on the point of view that material culture can provide, CHAT North at the University of

Aberdeen seeks to question and move beyond caricatures to explore, compare and reassess the diversity and significance of northern worlds.

Papers are invited that focus on the north broadly defined. Questions addressed by the conference may include, but are not limited to:

- * How have changing perceptions of 'north' and 'northern' been articulated within historical and contemporary archaeology?
- * To what extent has northern as a relational concept contributed to the formulation and negotiation of social and cultural identities?
- * How has north been couched within colonial and post-colonial dialogues?
- * To what degree has capitalism and industry reshaped landscapes of the north?
- * What is the place of the north in relationships between modernity and aesthetics?
- * What is the value of northern studies in historical and contemporary archaeology?

Call for papers: The organizing committee would like to invite papers on the broad theme of 'North' by May 31st 2010. Please send a short title and abstract by email to **CHAT2010@abdn.ac.uk**.

Conference Venue: The plenary sessions will be held within the School of Geosciences, with a keynote wine reception to be held within the university's historic James McKay Hall in Old King's College. The keynote address will be given by Professor Tim Ingold of the University of Aberdeen.

Registration: online registration is now open and can be accessed through Aberdeen's archaeology web site: <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/archaeology/events/chat2010.php>. Further information is available on the CHAT website <http://www.contemp-hist-arch.ac.uk/>

Please send any queries to the conference organisers at **CHAT2010@abdn.ac.uk**.

V REUNIÓN DE TEORÍA ARQUEOLÓGICA EN AMÉRICA DEL SUR (TAAS)

Fecha y hora de inicio: El Lunes, 21 de junio a las 8:00
Finalización: El Viernes, 25 de junio a las 11:00
Lugar: Caracas, Venezuela

Para ver más detalles y confirmar tu asistencia, sigue este enlace:
http://www.facebook.com/n/?event.php&eid=110580105634033&mid=23f22c1G3eae556G189786fG7&n_m=marirodz%40gmail.com

V MEETING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY IN SOUTH AMERICA (TAAS)

Beginning at: Monday, 21 of June at 8:00
Ending at: Friday, 25 of June at 11:00
Place: Caracas, Venezuela

For more details and to confirm your attendance, follow this link:
http://www.facebook.com/n/?event.php&eid=110580105634033&mid=23f22c1G3eae556G189786fG7&n_m=marirodz%40gmail.com

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY QUEBEC CITY AWARD

Deadline : June 30, 2010

The Quebec City Award is granted to assist French-speaking students to attend the annual meeting and to promote their participation in Society activities. The cash prize is for the amount of interest accrued annually on the initial endowment, and not to exceed **\$750**.

To be considered for the prize, candidates must be a standing member of the SHA, be registered in a French-language university and preparing a thesis or a dissertation in French and they must present a substantive or theoretical paper at the annual meeting.

To apply, submit a letter including a confidential letter of reference from your research director, a copy of your pre-registration at the annual meeting, a 500-word abstract of the proposed paper and a copy of your resume to the Quebec City Award Secretary by June 30. Further information is available from the Quebec City Award Secretary at the following address: **William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Telephone: 418.641.6411 ext, 2149; Fax 418.641.6455; email: william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca.**

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY BOURSE DE QUÉBEC

Date limite : 30 juin 2010

Le Bourse de Québec est accordée afin de promouvoir la participation d'étudiants de langue française au colloque annuel et aux activités de la Society for Historical Archaeology. La bourse correspond au montant des intérêts accumulés sur le capital initial dans le courant de l'année, le tout n'excédant pas **\$750**.

Pour être éligible, le candidat doit être membre en règle de la SHA, être inscrit dans une université francophone et y préparer une thèse ou un mémoire en français. Enfin, il doit présenter, dans le cadre du colloque annuel de la SHA, une communication substantielle ou théorique.

Pour poser votre candidature, faites parvenir une lettre au secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec. Cette lettre doit être accompagnée des documents suivants : une lettre de recommandation confidentielle de votre directeur de recherche, une preuve d'inscription à l'université, une copie de votre inscription préliminaire au colloque annuel, un résumé de votre communication (maximum de 500 mots) et une copie de votre curriculum vitae. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec à l'adresse suivante : **William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone: 418.641.6411, poste 2149; Télécopie 418.641.6455; courriel: william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca.**

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND MUSEUMS INTER-CONGRESS RESCHEDULED

The WAC Inter-Congress on Indigenous Peoples and Museums: Unraveling the Tensions, which had been scheduled for late June, 2010, has been rescheduled for **22-25 June 2011**, in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. Please accept the organizers' apologies for any inconvenience this change may cause. Information about the meeting can be found at the Inter-Congress website at <http://wacmuseums.info>.

Although registration is not yet available, themes, sessions, papers, posters, and workshops may now be submitted using the form on the website. Additional information will be available soon, and will be announced on the WAC listserv and in this newsletter. You may also wish to join the **Facebook group "Indigenous People and Museums: Unraveling the Tensions,"** which already has more than 450 members, where you can follow discussion about the topic.

SE REPROGRAMA INTER-CONGRESO DE PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS Y MUSEOS

El Inter-Congreso de WAC sobre Pueblos Indígenas y Museos: Desentrañando las Tensiones, que había sido programada para finales de junio de 2010, ha sido reprogramado para el **22 a 25 junio, 2011**, en Indianápolis, Indiana, EE.UU. Por favor, acepten las disculpas de los organizadores por cualquier inconveniente que este cambio pueda ocasionar. Información sobre la reunión pueden ser consultada en el sitio del Inter-Congreso en <http://wacmuseums.info>.

Aunque el registro todavía no está aun disponible, ahora se podrán presentar los temas, las sesiones, documentos, carteles y talleres, utilizando el formulario en la página web. Información adicional estará disponible pronto, y será anunciada en la lista de distribución WAC y en este boletín. También es posible que deseen adherirse al grupo de **Facebook "Las poblaciones indígenas y de los Museos: Desentrañando las Tensiones"**, que ya cuenta con más de 450 miembros, donde se puede seguir la discusión sobre el tema.

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2010

Conference Theme: Challenges for archaeology in understanding cultural and natural landscapes

Host: The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT

Location: Coach House Marina Resort, Batemans Bay

Dates: 9-13 December 2010

The Australian National University is pleased to be hosting the 2010 Australian Archaeological Association Conference. With a beautiful beachside setting and a strong line up of conference sessions and papers we anticipate a memorable event. Please join us from December 9 to 13 at the Coach House Marina Resort for 4 days of academic exchange, internationally renowned keynote speakers, unique musical performances, and more.

Theme: Challenges for archaeology in understanding cultural and natural landscapes
While landscape approaches are not new to archaeology, the ability for researchers to understand site variability and human dynamics at the landscape level has never been greater. Technological advances in geospatial mapping and digital storage have assisted in this new endeavour. There is also increasing attention in most regional syntheses to archaeological change at different scales of space and time - so that the human dynamics which are inferred are plausible and not an artefact of sampling or resolution. The term 'landscape' has also become shorthand for inscribed and modified cultural landscapes - which may reflect bundles of values embedded in studies of heritage, rock art graphics and managed land systems. The conference sessions aim to garner these different nodes of interest - ranging geographically from circumscribed islands in seascapes to vast 'blue-sky' transects of the interior; from monuments to modified landscapes; from forager to agricultural societies; and from the heritage of the individual to the community.

For further information please visit the conference website:

<http://arts.anu.edu.au/AandA/archaeology/aaaconference/>

IMAGINES II – SEDUCTION AND POWER

22-25 September 2010, University of Bristol

<http://imagines-project.org>

IMAGINES II - Seduction and Power is the second in a series of major international and interdisciplinary conferences focusing on the reception of Antiquity in the performing and visual arts. They are designed and organised between the Universities of Bristol, Heidelberg, Lampeter, and La Rioja.

It will explore the tensions and relations of gender, sexuality, and power in reception, associated with concepts like domination, magnetism and attraction. Such themes dominated the plots and characters of myth and drama, but also served to portray historical personages.

The focus of our attention will be the stereotyping of empowered women as violent, over-sexed and dangerous (e.g. Semiramis, Dido, Cleopatra) or the vilifying of 'weak' men for falling prey to the seducers (e.g. Marc Anthony). Alongside these stand the typecasting of 'strong' men as heroes (e.g. Spartacus) and of the weakening influence of love on them (e.g. Antinous on Hadrian) as well as the tantalising in-between, the hermaphrodite.

This edition features speakers from all over Europe and the USA, and includes public events, such as a silent film screening and an exhibition and talk by multiple Eisner award-winning graphic novelist Eric Shanower with his 'Age of Bronze' series (<http://age-of-bronze.com>).

FIVE-WEEK ONLINE SUMMER COURSE
Engaging Communities in Local Heritage Management (Anth 597EC)
The UMass Amherst Center for Heritage and Society

July 14 – August 17, 2010

This five-week course will introduce participants to practical and tested frameworks for facilitating community consultation, recommended or required by many heritage development projects. It will also stress local benefits for community-based activities, as a source of community rejuvenation, with practical skill sets for achieving local development.

The course will examine the experiences of US and international community heritage projects and the framework of international heritage charters and best-practice guidelines. It is intended for advanced students in the social sciences, community leaders, city administrators, and those working in the non-profit sector. Participants will learn to:

- Understand and acquire tools and know-how for “community-based heritage”
- Design community engagement programs to fit specific communities or projects
- Evaluate their effectiveness in improving the value and utility of current heritage management practices.

Course instructor is Professor Margaret Purser of Sonoma State University, who has undertaken projects in the American West, Guatemala, and Fiji, combining methodologies from archaeology, ethnography, vernacular architecture, cultural landscape approaches, and new information technologies. She will share community-based research, public outreach, and collaborative project models for partnering local community constituencies with government agencies, nonprofit organizations, or regional educational institutions for the documentation, preservation, and interpretation of local heritage across a range of contexts.

More details at: <http://www.umass.edu/chs/courses/>

DEVELOPING FOUNDATION MEDIA SKILLS COURSE

Past Preservers is delighted to announce the details of our premiere course, which will be held from **Friday 21st May until Sunday 23rd May** in the beautiful surroundings of the **Castle Green Hotel** in Kendal, Cumbria, in the heart of the **English Lake District**.

The course will be **Developing Foundation Media Skills 1: Presentation Skills and the Showreel** and the instructors will include well-known broadcaster and author, **Fiona Armstrong**, and **Jim Mower**, a producer of the extremely popular TV series **Time Team**. Fiona, in addition to her work in television, is an experienced heritage professional who runs her own company, 'Border Heritage' and has been involved as a director and manager of heritage projects. She recently joined BBC News 24 as a news anchor. Jim has worked on numerous historical and archaeological documentaries for international broadcasters and is also an experienced field and research archaeologist. Now a senior producer on Time Team, Jim's work includes programme development, production and directing.

During this intensive training course, designed with the historian and archaeologist in mind, participants will have the opportunity to:

- Strengthen presentation skills under the guidance and expertise of well-known media professionals and **Nigel Hetherington** and **Miriam Bibby** of the **Past Preservers Team**;
- Develop scripts and work with existing scripts;
- Gain insight and knowledge of studio and outside broadcast techniques;
- Practice with fellow students prior to creating a showreel;

- Ask questions and make comments in a supportive and relaxed learning environment;
- Create a professional showreel filmed and produced by an experienced television cameraman.

By the end of the course, in addition to having a showreel to take away, participants will extend their presentation skills and confidence, have experience both in front of the camera and behind it and gain invaluable insights into the reality of working in television.

Course fee includes: all tuition costs, two nights accommodation with breakfast at the award-winning Castle Green Hotel, morning and afternoon coffee and tea, buffet lunches on both Saturday and Sunday, and use of the excellent leisure facilities at the hotel, including the health and fitness club. The course fee does not include: travel to and from the hotel, room service, minibar or other consumables, spa treatments, cost of dinner on Friday or Saturday evening, and travel insurance.

The Castle Green Hotel has ample parking and the nearest train station, Oxenholme (on the West Coast Mainline) is only 5 minutes away by taxi. All bedrooms are ensuite and well equipped. More details about the hotel can be found @ <http://www.castlegreen.co.uk/>.

Places are extremely limited and it is recommended that you make your booking early. The charge for the course will be £750.00. For details of how to reserve a place, please contact nigel@pastpreservers.com.

5. Excerpts from the newsletters of other archaeological associations (used with permission)

5 (a) SALON

Salon 235: 14 June 2010

World's 'earliest illustrated Christian manuscript' found in Ethiopia

Radiocarbon dating carried out in Oxford University's research laboratory for archaeology has established that the Garima Gospels, from a remote monastery in Ethiopia's Tigray region, date not from AD 1100, as was previously believed, but from between AD 330 and 650. In its report on the dating, the *Art Newspaper* for June 2010 quotes Salon Fellow Michelle Brown as saying that the discovery throws new light on the spread of Christianity to sub-Saharan Africa, and on the sources and models for Ethiopia's vibrant early Christian art.

The Garima Gospels are in two volumes of 348 and 322 pages, and the illuminated pages include canon tables, depictions of the Evangelists and of the Temple in Jerusalem. Ethiopian monastic tradition has it that the monastery's founder, Father Garima, copied the Gospels himself and took a single day to complete the task (aided by God who delayed sunset until the work was done). Jacques Mercier, the specialist in Ethiopian art, says that the images are similar to Syrian art of the sixth century, and might be the work of an Ethiopian artist working in a Middle Eastern studio, or a Middle Eastern artist working in Ethiopia.

The Gospels have never left the remote monastery, and dating was carried out on two small samples that had broken from the brittle parchment: one gave a date range of AD 330 to 540 and the other of AD 430 to 650, with a likely date of AD 487/8, some decades older than the earliest surviving illustrated Christian manuscript, the Rabbula Gospels of AD 586. The new date links the manuscript to the time of the founding of the monastery in AD 494.

Salon Fellow Nicholas Pickwood is quoted as saying that he has visited the monastery, and studied the copper-gilt and wood binding of the first of the two volumes, which he believes could

be contemporary with the contents, making this the world's oldest bookbinding still attached to its original text.

The state of the Gospels is causing concern to bodies such as the London-based Ethiopian Heritage Fund, which paid for conservators to visit the monastery in 2006 and assess the condition and make recommendations. Pending further work, a church on the edge of the monastery complex is being converted to provide secure storage that will be protected by armed guards.

Venice selling its historic *palazzi*

The Art Newspaper Group's Editorial Director, our Fellow Anna Somers Cocks, has called on the members of Venice City Council to stop selling off its historic *palazzi* to the highest bidder and to consider more appropriate uses. In her capacity as Chairman of the Venice in Peril Fund, she has described the city council's sale of property assets as 'an *ad hoc* strategy driven by panic ... like auctioning the family silver instead of sorting out your estate'.

The city council is selling property as a response to a sharp fall in its income at the same time as the Moses flood prevention barrier, designed to save the city from rising sea levels, is eating up funds. Revenue from the city's casino, which provided a quarter of the city's annual income in the past, is significantly down. As the population of Venice has fallen, banks, post offices and government offices have relocated to mainland Mestre, where the majority of Venetians now live, leaving the city with empty buildings, like the Fondaco dei Tedeschi, the former post office, or the Palazzo Sagredo, that are now being put up for sale. Hotel groups have snapped up the buildings: more than forty new hotels have opened in Venice in the last five years, leading to an over-supply of accommodation.

'We think it would be much better to offer some of the *palazzi* to research institutes' says Anna. 'That would bring in a much wider variety of people. Otherwise you end up with a dislocated city, devoted only to tourism.' Francesca Bortolotto-Possati, proprietor of the Hotel Bauer, agrees with Venice in Peril: 'In just nine years, the number of hotel beds in Venice has increased from 14,000 to 26,000,' he says. 'It's ridiculous: occupancy rates are down to about 50 per cent and some hotels are close to bankruptcy because they can't fill their rooms. Rather than having more hotels, we should encourage companies and cultural foundations to use these old *palazzi* as their headquarters.'

Salon 233: 10 May 2010

Did Neanderthals and humans interbreed?

Until last week there was much scepticism about claims that *Homo neanderthalensis* and *H sapiens* mated and produced offspring. Now a paper published in the journal *Science*, written by Dr Ed Green of the University of California, Santa Cruz, and fifty other members of an international team of research colleagues, has undermined such certainties in a pioneering study showing that there was a 'flow of genetic material' between early *Homo sapiens* and our extinct cousins.

The evidence is compelling: Dr Green is not saying that Neanderthals and humans have genes in common; all hominids do. What he has found is that the bits that we share with Neanderthals are absent from sub-Saharan African genes, but present in all non-Africans, even in a person from Papua New Guinea, where Neanderthals have never lived.

This suggests that the interbreeding occurred soon after *H sapiens* first migrated out of Africa whenever that was (estimates vary from between 120,000 and 60,000 years ago). This first migration might have involved a handful of people; but somewhere in North Africa, Arabia or the Middle East, the migrants encountered Neanderthals, or perhaps some other species that had Neanderthal genes, and interbred. As modern humans continued to spread round the globe, successive offspring of the human/Neanderthal child took with them a little bit of Neanderthal

DNA. 'The proportion of Neanderthal ancestry in non-Africans today is between 1 and 4 per cent so it's a small but very real proportion of ancestry in non-Africans today', Dr Green said.

The findings also suggest that the gene flow was only in one direction: from Neanderthal to human, and not in the opposite direction. The best explanation for this might be that a male Neanderthal bred with a female human; the authors wisely do not speculate about the precise social and cultural nature of this sexual interaction.

Svante Paabo of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, said the findings had surprised him; he previously believed it more probable that Neanderthals and humans were separate species and that interbreeding could not occur. Chris Stringer, Research Leader in Human Origins at the Natural History Museum, said that this was 'an intriguing twist to our evolutionary tale; these surprising results are probably only the first of many, as the emerging science of fossil genomics builds up momentum.'

To auction or not to auction: antiquities of doubtful provenance

Several articles have appeared in the press in the last four weeks throwing the spotlight on the continuing trade in looted antiquities. Dalya Alberge, in *The Observer*, on 11 April 2010, for example, quoted Fellow Colin Renfrew who accused the UK Government of complicity in the illegal antiquities trade: liquidators acting for the Government plan to sell 'looted' Italian artefacts to recover tax owed by the bankrupt antiquities dealer Robin Symes. They include an ancient Etruscan bronze mask of Acheloo that is among one thousand antiquities allegedly stolen from Italy, where Symes is under investigation for antiquities theft and smuggling. Professor Renfrew described their proposed sale as a 'scandal' that would further confirm London's reputation as a 'clearing house for looted antiquities'.

That reputation was reinforced by the planned sale on 28 April 2010 of a collection of Roman sculptures, including a first- or second-century AD marble figure of a youth and three funerary busts. Bonhams auction house was pressured into removing the sculptures from the sale at the last minute when Fellow David Gill, Reader in Mediterranean Archaeology at Swansea University, and Christos Tsirogiannis, a researcher at Cambridge University and formerly an archaeologist with the Greek ministry of culture, provided evidence that the marble figure had been illegally trafficked by the antiquities dealer Giacomo Medici and that the busts were once part of the collection of Robin Symes. The style of the Roman busts suggests they are of eastern Mediterranean origin and were possibly dug up in Syria or northern Greece. The marble statue probably originates from Italy.

In theory, selling illicitly acquired antiquities is punishable by up to seven years in prison, but antiquities dealers in effect killed the legislation (originating in a private member's bill introduced in 2003 by the former Liberal Democrat MP Richard Allan) when they demanded that the Government create a register of looted or stolen antiquities against which they could check objects submitted for sale. Counteracting the trade depends on the vigilance of campaigners such as Fellow David Gill, who is a long-standing opponent of the trade in 'tainted cultural objects'.

Profiled in the *Western Mail* recently as Indiana Jones in reverse, because instead of 'plucking priceless artefacts from ancient tombs, Dr Gill does the process in reverse — and sends the relics back to where they came from', Dr Gill is quoted as saying that 'the looting of human history has become a full-scale industry'. Writing on his blog, called '[Looting Matters](#)', David explains how police raids on the warehouses of antiquities smugglers in Geneva and in Basle have yielded thousands of photographs and bundles of receipts that have helped investigators and archaeologists identify antiquities in public and private collections that have been excavated, smuggled and traded illegally. The scale of the problem is measured not in tens or hundreds of artefacts, but in terms of the 'three truckloads, some 4,400 items', returned to Italy in November 2008 as the result of one police raid.

David warns that 'toxic' antiquities are likely to continue to appear on the market and that dealers, collectors and museums have to be more rigorous in conducting due diligence searches to comply with the law and ensure that they are not unwittingly complicit in this trade.

Salon 231: 12 April 2010

Three new hominid species and not one a hoax

There have been so many finds of new human-like species recently, that it would have been easy enough to slip another one in on 1 April. The debate over whether *Homo floresiensis* (aka 'The Hobbit') is or is not a new species has been raging for six years now, and the consensus that has emerged in recent weeks is that the little folk of Flores are not only a distinct species, and not deformed modern humans, they might even have been the first hominids to migrate from the African savannah three million years ago.

In late March this year, we were introduced to another new human relation who lived until as recently as 30,000 years ago in the Deisova cave in the Altai mountains of southern Siberia. This hitherto undocumented hominin species was identified largely on the basis of fossil DNA extracted from fragments of a finger bone, which was probably that of a five- to seven-year-old child. Though the sex of the child is unknown, the new species has been dubbed 'X-woman', because DNA material from the mitochondria (passed exclusively from mother to child) was used to obtain the genetic profile. The precise place of this 'long-lost cousin' on the hominin family tree has yet to be worked out, but it is now clear that there were at least three early human species living in central and eastern Asia between 48,000 and 30,000 years ago — this one, plus Neanderthals and our own species.

Dr Johannes Krause and colleagues at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig who analysed the genetic material from 'X-woman' commented that 'hominin lineages probably co-existed for long periods of time in Eurasia', and Chris Stringer, Head of Human Origins at the Natural History Museum in London, said: 'This new DNA work provides an entirely new way of looking at the still poorly understood evolution of humans in central and eastern Asia.'

Just over a week later, on 5 April, a South African team then announced that they had found the much more complete fossilised skeleton of a previously unknown hominid which the media immediately dubbed 'the missing link' because this new two-million-year-old species could represent an intermediate stage in the evolution of modern humans from ape-like hominids. Such an idea was encouraged by the finders of the remains: they have named the new species *Australopithecus sediba*, from the Sotho-language word *sediba*, meaning 'spring' or water source.

The remains, consisting of the near complete skeleton of a child and the bones of several adults, were found by Lee Berger and his colleagues from the University of the Witwatersrand while exploring the Malapa cave network at the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site in the Sterkfontein area, 40km outside Johannesburg.

Australopithecus sediba has long arms, like other members of the southern ape genus, the Australopithecine family, but they also have the long legs and a pelvis of bipedal early humans of the genus *Homo*; they also have the small teeth and facial characteristics of early human ancestors, though with brains about a third the size of a modern human.

Professor Berger said: 'These fossils give us an extraordinarily detailed look into a new chapter of human evolution, and provide a window into a critical period when hominids made the committed change from dependency on life in the trees to life on the ground'. Controversy already surrounds the find, however: Donald Johanson at Arizona State University in Tempe believes that the remains have been misclassified and that they really belong to the genus *Homo*. Extracting DNA from the remains should help to resolve the issue. Of this find, Chris Stringer said: 'The fact that experts differ over whether to classify these specimens as Australopithecine or human indicates the mixed features that they display, and the fossils provide valuable clues to the evolutionary changes that led to the first members of the human genus.'

Tres Especies Nuevas

Recientemente ha habido tantos descubrimientos de nuevas especies humanas, que habría sido bastante fácil introducir otro el 1 de abril (April Fool's Day, día en que tradicionalmente en Estados Unidos se hacen bromas). El debate sobre si el Homo floresiensis (alias 'El Hobbit') es o no una nueva especie ha durado seis años, y el consenso que ha surgido en las últimas semanas es que la gente menuda de Flores no sólo son una especie distinta, y no deforme los humanos modernos, si no que podrían incluso haber sido los primeros homínidos en emigrar de la sabana africana hace tres millones de años. A finales de mayo se nos introdujo a otra relación humana que vivió hasta tan recientemente como 30,000 años en la cueva de Deisova en las montañas de Altai en el sur de Siberia. Solo una semana después, el 5 de abril, un equipo Sudafricano anunció que encontraron el esqueleto fosilizado más completo de un homínido previamente desconocido a lo que los medios de comunicación denominaron "el eslabón perdido" porque esta nueva especie de dos millones de años puede representar un estado intermedio en la evolución de los homínidos a los humanos modernos.

Old dogs

An international study has found that the dingo and its relation, the rare New Guinea singing dog, bear the closest genetic similarity to wolves. Geneticists from the University of New South Wales in Sydney, and at Cornell University and UCLA in the US, tested 48,000 different sites of DNA from the dog genome on 1,000 dogs from eighty-five different breeds, as well as hundreds of wolves. They surmise that dingoes represent an early stage in the domestication of the dog from its wild wolf ancestry, and that dingo DNA has been held in a time capsule because of their physical isolation.

Another strand of more ancient breeds originated in the Middle East and Asia; these include the chow-chow, basenji, akita, Chinese shar-pei, Siberian husky and Alaskan malamute. Modern breeds of domesticated dogs, including bulldogs, spaniels, hound, retrievers and terriers, originate from the early nineteenth century in Europe. Most dingoes are themselves now of mixed breed; the pure-bred dingo population is confined to conservation areas within Australia and Fraser Island.

Antiguo perros

Un estudio internacional ha encontrado que el dingo y su relación, el raro perro cantor de Nueva Guinea, tienen la mayor similitud genética con los lobos. Los genetistas de la Universidad de New South Wales en Sydney, y en la Cornell University y UCLA en los EE.UU., probó 48.000 locaciones diferentes del ADN del genoma del perro en 1.000 perros ochenta y cinco razas diferentes, así como cientos de lobos. Ellos suponen que los dingos representan una fase temprana de la domesticación del perro desde su ascendencia de lobo salvaje, y que el ADN dingo se ha mantenido en una cápsula del tiempo debido a su aislamiento físico.

Ancient tribal meeting ground found in Tasmania

What is being claimed as 'the world's southernmost site of early human life', a 40,000-year-old tribal meeting ground, has been found as a result of an archaeological survey carried out ahead of roadworks near Tasmania's Derwent River.

Up to three million artefacts have been found at the 600m by 60m riverbank site, including stone tools, shellfish fragments and food scraps. The director of the excavation, Rob Paton, said that the site appeared to have been a meeting ground for three local tribes. Optically stimulated luminescence dating was used to establish that the upper layers of the site are 28,000 years old and the base layers at least 10,000 years older. 'This is almost unheard of from an open-air site, anywhere in the world', he said. 'Most events of this kind come from cave deposits that often reflect only a very small and specialised part of the lives of people. Our work so far certainly indicates this is a scientifically important and exciting site. It will be an important place for interpreting the deep history of Tasmania, but also of archaeology on a worldwide scale.'

Aboriginal groups in Australia called for the site to be preserved: 'The Tasmanian government must immediately declare it a protected site, not just for Aboriginal people but for peoples of the world', said Michael Mansell, of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre. Fiona Newson from the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council says: 'We're talking about a worldwide significant site in regards to the scientific values and heritage values. It would be a total waste and not a good look on Tasmania if they were going to destroy it.'

The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources had been planning to construct a bridge over the river valley; Department Secretary Norm McIlfratrick said the Government will 'do all it can to protect the significant site'.

Sitio antiguo de reunión tribal en Tasmania

Lo que ha sido reclamado como el "sitio más austral del mundo de la vida humana temprana", un sitio tribal de reunión de 40.000 años de antigüedad, ha sido encontrado como resultado de un estudio arqueológico llevado anterior a obras de carreteras, cerca de Rio Derwent en Tasmania.

Hasta tres millones artefactos han sido encontrados en los 600 metros por 60 metros de ribera del sitio, incluidas las herramientas de piedra, fragmentos de moluscos y restos de comida . grupos aborígenes en Australia hacen un llamado para que el sitio sea conservado. El Departamento de Infraestructura, Energía y Recursos tenía el proyecto de construir un puente sobre el valle del río; La secretaria del Departamento, Norma McIlfratrick dijo que el Gobierno "hará todo lo posible para proteger un sitio tan importante".

Human remains will stay at Avebury museum

An important stage in the debate about the study and display of human remains was reached on 6 April when English Heritage and the National Trust announced that 'the public overwhelmingly supports the retention and display of prehistoric human remains in museums'. The announcement was based on the results of extensive public consultation on the issue after a group of modern Druids made a formal request in June 2006 that the human remains on display in the Avebury museum should be given to them for reburial. The Bronze Age remains are legally owned by English Heritage on behalf of the nation and the National Trust, which owns the museum, has curatorial responsibility for the management of the collection.

In responding to the Druids' request, English Heritage undertook opinion research and a public consultation, both of which found that 90 per cent of respondents were happy that prehistoric human remains should be kept, studied and displayed in museums. The principles set out in the *Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums* published by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in 2005 were also applied in arriving at the decision. This guidance recommends that claims for remains over 500 years old are unlikely to be successful except where very close and continuous links can be demonstrated.

Fellow Dr Sebastian Payne, Chief Scientist at English Heritage, said: 'We respect the beliefs that have led to this request, and we have taken the request seriously. These remains are important for our understanding of the past. We found that the public overwhelmingly support the retention and display of prehistoric human remains in museums, and that there is no clear evidence for genetic, cultural or religious continuity of a kind that would justify preferential status to be given to the beliefs of the group which requested reburial. While every case is different and must be determined on its merits, we feel that the general considerations given to this case are likely to apply to most prehistoric human remains in this country. We hope that other museums considering such requests in future will benefit from the evidence we have assembled and made accessible, saving them time and expense in reaching their decisions.'

Fellow Dr David Thackray, Head of Archaeology for the National Trust, said: 'Some of the remains are an important part of the Museum's exhibits, and the Museum survey shows that

most visitors value this. Many of those who responded to the consultation also commented on the importance of public access and education.'

Fellow Professor Ronald Hutton, of Bristol University, author of works on the history of Druidism, said: 'This decision represents the resolution of a question of great moral importance and with major practical implications, by reference to government guidelines, expert opinion, and general public opinion. All three have supported the same outcome.'

A summary report on the case and the findings of the public consultation and the opinion poll are available on the English Heritage [website](#).

Decapitated bodies in Dorset revealed to be those of Vikings

A good example of public support for human remains research comes from Dorset where, as reported in *Salon* last year, a mass grave was discovered by Oxford Archaeology staff working on the route of the Weymouth relief road. Huge crowds gathered last month to learn more about the discoveries when the remains went on display in the town's Pavilion Ocean Room. Steve Wallis, Dorset County Council's Senior Archaeologist said: 'We had over 1,000 people in the first two hours; we were counting on a good turn out because we know people round here are interested in archaeology, but we weren't expecting anything like this.'

Public interest was stimulated by the results of analysis that suggested the remains were those of Viking males who might have been publicly executed 1,000 years ago. Radio-carbon dating has placed the remains in the period between AD 910 and AD 1030. Isotope analysis indicated that the fifty-one men found with their heads hacked off and their torsos tossed into a pit, came from a variety of places in Scandinavia. All were well-built young men in their late teens and early twenties, and at least one of them had lived much of his life inside the Arctic Circle.

All died a brutal death: Ceri Boston, who studied the remains, said they were all hacked around the head and jaw, and cuts on their upper torso, hand and arm bones show they tried to defend themselves. 'It doesn't look like they were very willing or the executioners very skilled', she said. It is possible that the men were from a captured raiding party.

Cuerpos decapitados en Dorset revelan ser de los vikingos

Un buen ejemplo de apoyo público a la investigación de restos humanos proviene de Dorset, donde, como se informó en el *Salón* el año pasado, una fosa común fue descubierta por personal de un grupo de Arqueología de Oxford trabajando en la ruta de desvío de Weymouth. Grandes multitudes se reunieron el mes pasado para aprender más acerca de los descubrimientos, cuando los restos fueron exhibidos en el Pabellón Ocean Room. Steve Wallis, Oficial Superior Arqueología del concilio del Condado de Dorset dijo: "Tuvimos más de 1.000 personas en las primeras dos horas, estábamos contando con una buena asistencia porque sabemos que la gente de aquí está interesado en la arqueología, pero no esperábamos algo como esto."

Salon 230: 28 March 2010

Fifteen-year study shows heritage-friendly tax creates 1.8m jobs

Tax credits of 10 per cent are available in the US on the costs incurred in restoring any building constructed before 1936, and for designated buildings the credit rises to 20 per cent. This Historic Tax Credit, as it is known, was introduced in 1976, and economists at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, have been monitoring the scheme for the last fifteen years. Their newly published report says that the Historic Tax Credit is an efficient job creator, responsible for generating 1.8 million new jobs since 1976 and 58,800 in 2008 alone.

The study also shows that historic restoration projects require more highly skilled workers, generate better-paying jobs and return more economic benefits to local communities than other

stimulus strategies such as highway construction, that it does so more efficiently than other stimulus options and that the economic activity leveraged by Historic Tax Credit returns more in tax revenue to the US Treasury than the scheme costs: 'the federal Historic Tax Credit is a strategic investment for the nation', the report says, 'evidenced by the fact that the total federal cost of the HTC — US\$16.6 billion in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars — is more than offset by the US\$21 billion in additional federal taxes paid as a result of HTC project activity to date. In addition, the US\$16.6 billion investment has leveraged a five times greater amount of historic rehabilitation costs — a total of US\$85 billion'.

Heritage advocates in the US say the report vindicates their view that the Historic Tax Credit program 'not only protects our past, but secures our future by creating more jobs and encouraging revitalization' and that the preservation of historic buildings 'aligns with many of our nation's most important needs during these tough economic times'.

Un estudio de quince años demuestra que el impuesto fiscal patrimonialmente amigable crea 1,8m puestos de trabajo

En los EE.UU existen créditos fiscales de 10 por ciento sobre los gastos efectuados en la restauración de un edificio construido antes de 1936, y para edificios designados el crédito se eleva al 20 por ciento. Este histórico crédito fiscal, como se le conoce, fue introducido en 1976, y los economistas en Rutgers, la Universidad Estatal de Nueva Jersey, han estado monitoreando el esquema durante los últimos quince años. El informe recientemente publicado dice que el histórico Crédito Fiscal es un creador de empleo eficaz, responsable de generar 1,8 millones de nuevos empleos desde 1976 y 58.800 sólo en 2008.

5 (b) Prehistoric Society of Zimbabwe (PSZ)

Archaeologists find 5000 year-old skeletons in Morocco

Archaeologists in Morocco uncovered an ancient burial ground in a cave east of the capital Rabat, digging up human skeletons dating back 5000 years, they told AFP. It is the first time that human skeletons dating from the end of the Neolithic period to the Bronze Age have been discovered in Morocco, Youssef Bokbot said, leading the team carrying out the digs. "Seven skeletons and four graves will allow us to identify very precisely the funeral rites of the Beaker culture, a first", Bokbot said of the discovery in a cave near Khemisset, 80 kilometres (50 miles) from Rabat.

"The copper objects that we found confirmed humanity's evolution, the passage from stone to metal, a real transformation", the archaeologist added. The digs, which began in 2006, were in a cave 18 kilometres from Khemisset.

Turkey orders probe after 'discovery' of Noah's Ark

Turkey's culture minister has ordered a probe into how pieces of wood, claimed to be remains of Noah's Ark, were taken from Turkey to China by evangelical explorers, media reports said Friday. "How did these objects get there?... I am having this investigated," Culture and Tourism Minister Ertugrul Gunay said in remarks published in the Milliyet newspaper.

A team of evangelical Chinese explorers reportedly displayed the wooden pieces at a recent press conference in Hong Kong, claiming they recovered them from Mount Ararat in eastern Turkey. "It's not 100 percent that it is Noah's Ark but we think it is 99.9 percent that this is it," Yeung Wing-cheung, a Hong Kong documentary film-maker and member of the 15-strong team from Noah's Ark Ministries International told AFP. The team said they recovered wooden specimens from a structure that carbon dating proved was 4,800 years old, around the same time the ark is said to have been afloat.

The biblical story of Noah's Ark says God decided to flood the earth after seeing how corrupt it had become, and told Noah to build an ark and fill it with two of every animal species. After the

flood waters receded, the Bible says, the ark came to rest on a mountain. Many believe that Mount Ararat, the highest point in the region, is where the ark and its inhabitants came aground.

Gunay also said the inquiry aimed to shed light on the presence of Turkish officials at the press conference in Hong Kong, without Ankara's permission. The minister stressed he supported research on Noah's Ark in Turkey, hailing it as a "bonus" for the country's tourism sector, according to Milliyet.

5 (c) Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC)

GOLDASTA MOSQUE INAUGURATION

After more than a year of conservation, Goldasta mosque in the Tan-doorsazi quarter was inaugurated on 4th May 2010, in the presence of HE Sayyed Makdoom Raheen, Minister for Information and Culture, US Ambassador Karl Eikenberry, other government officials and community representatives.

Damaged during factional fighting in the old city during 1993/4, the conservation of the Goldasta mosque entailed painstaking repairs to some of finest moulded plaster decoration to survive in the old city. The works have also enabled the safeguarding of unusual painted marble panels which date from the Mughal era.

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